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Land at Wyck Beck Road/Fishpool Hill Filton, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Bristol Museum Accession Code BRSMG 2014/91
Planning Reference: PT12/1930/O
Ref: 106800.01
June 2015

archaeology

Land at Wyck Beck Road/ Fishpool Hill
Filton, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Severn Valley to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Wyck Beck Road/ Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire (centred on NGR 357722 179831). The archaeological work was undertaken in support of an outline planning application (ref. PT12/1930/O) for a mixed-use residential development in fields immediately south of Filton Airfield.

On the basis of the known archaeological potential for the area, and in consultation with Paul Driscoll (South Gloucestershire Council Archaeology & Historic Environment Officer), acting as advisor to the local planning authority, trenches located within ten adjoining fields, were positioned to sample anomalies identified in previous geophysical surveys, and also apparently 'blank' areas of the Site. A total of 84 evaluation trenches were excavated in this stage of works. Archaeological features were identified in 23 trenches.

A series of ditched enclosures identified during the geophysical survey were partially exposed in Fields 3, 6 and 7 (Trenches 18-19, 44-46, 48, 50 and 51-52). All the features in these areas contained predominantly Romano-British finds including ceramics, animal bone, iron implements, ceramic building material and stone roof slates. Structural remains of a building, comprising two stone-rubble wall foundations, a possible beamslot and a posthole, were uncovered in Trench 50. Collectively the features in these fields are indicative of a Romano-British rural settlement.

Post-Roman/ Saxon pottery was retrieved from Trench 46 suggesting some continuity of activity in the vicinity. Evidence for a late medieval to early post-medieval settlement in Field 1, consisting of a boundary ditch in Trench 3, and the remains of a stone building in Trench 7, was also recorded. These features are likely to be associated with a known medieval settlement, remains of which have previously been identified on both sides of Wyck Beck Road.

In Fields 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 trenches placed to target geophysical anomalies revealed mostly non-archaeological natural features or land-drains. The larger geophysical anomalies investigated in Trenches 73, 76 and 79 contained no dating evidence.

Within Fields 8 and 10, although known about for several decades the upstanding earthwork features have never been fully surveyed. The characteristic layout of these earthworks, combined with the paucity of pottery in the surrounding trenches, is indicative of a droveway heading north-east to south-west through a series of associated earthwork enclosures, that are likely to have been part of the medieval village of Charlton, which lay to the north-east of the Site. Features exposed in Trenches 77-78 and 136 comprised a ditch along the northern edge of the droveway.

The fieldwork was undertaken between the 17th of November 2014 and 22nd December 2014.

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The evaluation was directed by David Fallon and Cai Mason with the assistance of Kerry Birnie, Steven Cole, Ray Ducker, Michael Fleming, Amy Green, Lynn Hume, Luke Jarvis, Roy Krakowicz, Sean Rice, Frances Ward, Stewart Wareing and Owen Watts. This report was written and compiled by Luke Jarvis with the help of Michael Fleming and edited by Cai Mason. The illustrations were produced by Elizabeth James and Nancy Dixon. Environmental samples were processed by Phoebe Olsen and assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The artefact assessment co-ordinated by Lorraine Mepham was undertaken by Rob Perrin and Rachael Seager Smith (pottery), Nick Cooke (numismatics), Phil Andrews (slag) and Lorrain Higbee (animal bone). The project was managed by Andy King.

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by Persimmon Homes Severn Valley (the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Wyck Beck Road/ Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 357722 179831, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological assessment works in advance of a proposed mixed-use residential development (Planning Application ref. PT12/1930/O).

1.1.2 An initial trench array of 134 trenches was proposed across the fields to the east and west of Fishpool Hill road. Due to a range of ecological/ environmental, health & safety, access, weather and other logistical constraints, and following considerable time and effort attempting to resolve these constraints, in consultation with both the County Archaeologist and Client it was collectively acknowledged that in the fields to the east of Fishpool Hill, 48 of the originally proposed evaluation trenches could not be opened during this phase of works.

1.1.3 The evaluation in November to December 2015 comprised the excavation of 84 trenches to the west of Fishpool Hill, undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to South Gloucestershire Council (WA 2014). The requested 2.5% sample area trench array was subject to a number of amendments, agreed with the Client and Paul Driscoll (South Gloucestershire Council Archaeology & Historic Environment Officer), including the addition of Trenches 135, 136, 137 and 138 and an extension of Trench 7. At the request of one landowner, a further seven trenches in a field adjoining Elm Farm were not excavated.

1.1.4 Trench locations comprised a mixture of targeted trenches positioned to characterise anomalies identified during earlier geophysical surveys (WA 2008 & 2011) and a spread of trenches across the un-surveyed parts of the Site. The aim of the evaluation was to confirm the presence/ absence, significance, date and extent of any archaeological remains on the Site.

1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken between the 17th of November and the 22nd of December 2014.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

2.1.1 The Site comprises approximately 32ha of agricultural land situated between the Bristol suburb of Brentry and Filton Aerodrome. The land is divided into ten fields of pasture, bounded by the Avonmouth to Filton railway line to the south, Wyck Beck Road (A4018)

and the Henbury Trym brook to the west, Filton Aerodrome to the north, and the route of Fishpool Hill roadway to the east and the rear gardens and paddocks of properties along this road.

2.1.2 The Site topography is undulating with ground levels ranging between approximately 39.5m and 47m aOD.

2.1.3 The underlying geology varies across the Site and comprises Triassic mudstone and halite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group in the west, which give way to a succession of mudstone of the Blue Anchor Formation, and interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Westbury Formation and Cotham Member (undifferentiated) and the Wilmcote Limestone Member to the east (British Geological Survey 2014).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Introduction

2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background is drawn from a previous Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and WSI (WA 2012 & 2014).

2.2.2 There have been fifteen archaeological studies of the site and its environs, comprising DBAs and excavations, five of which lie within the Site boundaries. The latter include: two excavations, two DBAs (WA 2007 & 2012) and two geophysical surveys (WA 2008 & 2011).

Iron Age and Romano-British

2.2.3 An Iron Age settlement (SGHER11299), comprising a roundhouse, pits and postholes, surrounded by substantial enclosure ditch and field system, was identified at Cribbs Causeway, 0.5km to the north of the Site.

2.2.4 The modern B4055 Station Road and the A4018 Cribbs Causeway may follow the line of the principal Roman road (SGHER 11108) between Portus Abonae (Seamills) and Glevum Colonia (Gloucester), which lies approximately 130m to the west of the Site. There is also a further probable Roman road (SGHER 5162) running parallel and to the west of this road. The presence of Roman roads in the area raises the potential for associated Romano-British settlement, burial and agricultural activity in the vicinity, such as the Roman building (BHER 20957), which was identified 0.8km to the south of the Site.

2.2.5 There were no confirmed Iron Age or Romano-British remains previously known within the Site boundary, but a high potential for remains of this period was expected in the area between Fishpool Hill and Wyck Beck road (see section 3.5 below).

Saxon and medieval

2.2.6 Charlton village, the centre of which now lies beneath the runway of Filton Aerodrome, is mentioned in Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating that the settlement was already in existence by the Late Saxon period.

2.2.7 South Gloucestershire HER records two probable medieval settlements within the Site boundaries. One lies immediately to the south-west of Elm Farm, Fishpool Hill (SGHER 2983) and forms part of Charlton medieval village; the other forms part of a known settlement that extended beyond the present route of Wyck Beck Road (SGHER 2984).

2.2.8 The extent of the medieval village of Charlton, is unknown but an excavation undertaken in 1986 (SGHER 12639) identified 11th-14th-century structures and also 18th-century activity to the south of Elm Farm (Ponsford, 1987).

2.2.9 A 1993 evaluation of the settlement that straddles Wyck Beck Road uncovered a 14th/ 15th-century cobbled surface; probable ridge and furrow earthworks have also been noted in this area. The centre of the settlement was destroyed by the construction of Wyck Beck Road.

Post-medieval and Modern

2.2.10 Most of the Site is likely to have remained undeveloped agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. There may however have been some occupation along the Fishpool Hill road frontage.

2.2.11 The most significant changes to the surrounding area were the construction of a railway line and station (Charlton Halt) along the southern edge of the Site in 1910, and the development of Filton Aerodrome from 1911 onwards; the latter of which culminated in the demolition of the majority of Charlton village during the late 1940s. During the immediate post-war period, the area to the south of the railway line was developed as a residential suburb of Bristol.

2.3 Geophysical Survey

2.3.1 The geophysical surveys undertaken by WA in 2008 and 2011 identified features of probable archaeological origin in two distinct areas towards the north and the south-west of the Site. The detected anomalies were clearly indicative of enclosures and/ or field boundaries of a potentially pre-medieval date, possibly Iron Age or Romano-British. The surveys further suggested that although the two areas may have formed a continuous band of activity, the land between them may have been disturbed by later ploughing.

2.3.2 The fields west of Fishpool Hill road have been suggested as possibly lying within the former extent of Charlton medieval settlement. Magnetic disturbance was recorded across much of this area, but limited access for the geophysical survey prevented identification of features of probable archaeological origin in the fields immediately south-west of Elm Farm (WA 2008, 2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The WSI (WA 2014) specified that the aims of the evaluation were to:

- *Clarify the presence/ absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits*

3.1.2 By targeting the results of the geophysical survey and undertaking a sample of the blank areas the aim was to tie down specific areas of the Site, in order to determine recommendations for further archaeological mitigation and/ or for preservation *in-situ* of archaeological remains.

3.1.3 Dependent on the overall final results, production of a post-excavation assessment report is intended to act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the Site. The final report will set out the potential of the Site for further analysis and publication of the results.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the WSI approved by the County Archaeological Officer, Paul Driscoll (WA 2014).

4.2 Health and safety

4.2.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices took precedence over archaeological considerations at all times.

4.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act* 1974, the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992 and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.3 Fieldwork

4.3.1 In consultation with Paul Driscoll, a programme of trial trenching was agreed on the basis of the results of the geophysical surveys and comprised a series of 50m x 2m trenches to assess a 2.5% sample area of the Site. Trench positions were located over geophysical anomalies and apparently 'blank' areas or groupings of geophysical 'trends' as shown in **Figure 1**. The presence of overhead power lines and known services was taken into account for the trench positioning.

4.3.2 An additional four trenches were opened at the request of Paul Driscoll. Trenches numbered 135 (50m x 2m) and 136 (25m x 2m), were positioned over distinct earthworks that were not targeted by the original trench locations. Trenches 137 and 138, each measuring 10m x 2m, were opened to explore a possible structure that was partially exposed in Trench 63.

4.3.3 The trenches were excavated using two 360° mechanical excavators equipped with toothless grading buckets. Trench locations were scanned by WA using a cable avoidance tool. The position of all detected services was marked on the ground. The trenches were not excavated in areas where services were located by the cable scan.

4.3.4 The trenching was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

4.3.5 All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed by mechanical excavator. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to facilitate appropriate backfilling and consolidation of each trench following the completion of recording. Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material and a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.

4.3.6 Each trench was cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned, prior to any hand-excavation. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand.

4.3.7 Due to adverse weather conditions throughout the fieldwork, resulting in repeated flooding of the trenches, standing ground-water and the enhanced danger of causing unnecessary disturbance to what were clearly complex, stratified archaeological remains, it was decided, in agreement with Paul Driscoll, that a representative sample of the features in

each trench, sufficient to characterise the nature of the archaeology would be excavated, but that the remainder be left *in-situ*, pending more detailed archaeological investigation, should the proposed development be approved.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 Trenches, archaeological deposits and features were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system, which uses a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height, of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.

4.4.2 A full photographic record was maintained using digital photography. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated as well as the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.

4.4.3 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit, using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

4.4.4 A unique WA project code 106800 was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds. In addition a Bristol Museum accession number BRSMG 2014/91 was applied to all primary site records and the Site archive.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Of the proposed trenches in the western fields an additional 4 were excavated, as previously outlined above. A total of 84 trenches were therefore excavated, 81 of which measured 50m x 2m, two measured 10m x 2m and one of which measured 25m x 2m. The results of the trenches can be summarised as follows:

- *Twenty three trenches contained archaeological features, of which Trench 7 contained a medieval/ post-medieval structure and possible demolition spread;*
- *Trench 50 contained the masonry remains of a Romano-British structure;*
- *Trenches 45 - 47 contained Romano-British enclosure ditches, pits, gullies and an articulated horse burial;*
- *Saxon pottery was present within Trench 46;*
- *Trenches opened within Field 8 contained limited finds, suggesting the currently unsurveyed medieval earthworks are agricultural paddocks.*
- *A colluvium layer was identified in thirteen trenches.*

5.2 Stratigraphic sequence

5.2.1 The geology of the site comprises compacted clays of varying colour ranging from brownish-red with grey undertones in the low lying areas (Fields 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7) to grey on high ground in the north eastern half of the Site. Typically, the geology was overlain by a 0.20m thick layer of mid-reddish-brown to greyish-brown silty clay subsoil, which was

sealed by a 0.10m-0.20m thick layer mid-brown silty clay loam topsoil (**Plate 1**). In the trenches near to base of natural slopes, including all trenches in Field 3 and those at the south end of Field 6, a 0.20m thick layer of colluvium layer was recorded beneath the subsoil (**Plate 2**).

5.3 Modern Disturbance

5.3.1 The agricultural use of the land has resulted in the fields remaining largely undisturbed by modern interference with the exception of land drains and infrequent service trenching, such as the example in Trench 1. There were no made-ground layers exposed in any trench, only naturally accumulated colluvial material already discussed.

5.4 Archaeological remains

Prehistoric

5.4.1 Finds of prehistoric date (flint flakes, Iron Age pottery sherds etc.) were residual and sparse across the Site, with no contemporary features.

Romano-British

5.4.2 Due to continued flooding of the trenches and where dating was clear from the upper surface of exposed features, excavation was limited to avoid unnecessary disturbance to stratigraphic relationships and interfaces. In Field 3, within a relatively shallow Trench 18, one ditch (1804), one pit (1806) and one posthole (1809) were exposed, all of which were unexcavated (**Figure 3**). Ditch 1804 was 2.00m wide and aligned north-east to south-west. Pit 1806 was 0.56m in diameter. Posthole 1809 was 0.20m long and 0.24m wide. Features 1804 and 1806 both contained late Romano-British pottery; in this location pottery was also present in the topsoil (1801).

5.4.3 Trench 19 contained five ditches, all aligned north-east to south-west (1905, 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1915) and one gulley on an east-west alignment (1913). All finds recovered from this trench were associated with the exposed surfaces of these features. The ditches were approximately the same sizes, ditch 1905 was 1.00m wide, ditch 1907 was 1.30m wide and represented a continuation of feature 1804 in Trench 18. Ditches 1909 and 1911 were 1.10m wide and ditch 1915 was 1.15m wide. Gulley 1913 was 0.25m wide and aligned east-west. Pottery recovered from features 1907, 1911, 1913 and also the overlying colluvium deposit of 1903 was found to be late Romano-British in date. Pottery from ditch 1915 was also found to date from the 2nd-4th century AD, but was in poor condition. Animal bone was recovered from the surface of ditches 1907 and 1909 and slag from ditches 1905, 1907 and 1909. Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from ditches 1905 and 1911. Fired clay was recovered from ditches 1905 and 1907. 1909 contained a significant quantity of ironworking slag, possibly derived from smithing, which suggests that this activity may have been carried out in or near this part of the Site.

5.4.4 Trench 20 contained five ditches, three of which were aligned slightly north-east to south-west (2005, 2007, 2009), with two (2011 and 2013) aligned more east to west. The ditches were again of similar widths to those in Trench 19, between 1 and 1.2m. Ditch 2013 represented part of the enclosure system revealed by the geophysical survey (similar to 1915 & 1907 in Trench 19). All the ditches were unexcavated although surface artefact recovery from ditch 2009, plus topsoil (2001) and subsoil (2002) scans, yielded pottery of Romano-British date, as seen in the adjacent trenches.

5.4.5 In Trench 21, short lengths of two parallel ditches (2104, 2106) were exposed on a broadly west to east alignment. Ditch 2104 was 1.40m wide and ditch 2106 was 2.50m wide, both were unexcavated but can be associated with a continuation of the enclosures

detected by geophysical survey in this location. A third ditch (2108), possibly truncated by 2104 and 2106 was more ephemeral and on a different, north to south slight curvilinear alignment. Ditch 2108 may either represent part of the same enclosure, or possibly an earlier phase of ditches. Late Romano-British pottery and one corroded 3rd or 4th century copper alloy coin was recovered from the surface of the upper (unexcavated) fill (2109) of feature 2108.

5.4.6 Trench 22 contained one feature interpreted as a possible beamslot (2204) and two possible pits (2206 and 2208) all of which were unexcavated (**Plate 5**). Possible beamslot 2204 was a minimum of 5.90m long, 0.45m wide and aligned appeared to be forming the eastern end of a rectangular structure approximately 5m wide and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. Possible pit 2206 was a minimum 4.10m long, 1.00m wide and also on a similar alignment. Possible pit 2208 was 1.50m wide. Late Romano-British pottery was present within this trench, not only in the topsoil (2201) but also pressed into the surface of the natural (2203).

5.4.7 In the adjacent Field 6 further Romano-British features were exposed (**Figure 5**). Trench 44 contained one ditch (4405), recut on the same north-west to south-east alignment by a gulley (4408) 0.66m wide and 0.29m in depth. Ditch 4405 measured 1.51m wide, 0.33m deep and corresponded well with enclosure anomalies detected during the preceding geophysical survey. This particular anomaly continued south and was also exposed in Trenches 45 and 46. Towards the south-western end of Trench 44 was a single posthole (4410), measuring 0.10m in diameter and 0.06m deep. Both ditch 4405 and later gulley 4408 contained pottery of Romano-British date.

5.4.8 Trench 45 contained two ditches (4504 and 4510), two gullies (4506 and 4508) and a horse burial (4513). Ditch 4504 was 2.02m wide, 0.28m deep and aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Ditch 4510 was aligned parallel to 4504, but only half the width measuring 1.1m. Gulley 4506 was similarly aligned and cut by a later gulley 4508. Gulley 4506 contained Romano-British pottery, one iron object, animal bone and slag. Ditch 4510 contained late Romano-British pottery and animal bone. Cut 4513 between 4504 and 4506 was ovoid in plan and aligned north-east to south-west. This cut contained the articulated remains of a small horse (**Plate 6**), which was not lifted at this stage of works. One sherd of undated pottery was recovered from 4513; however this feature is probably also Romano-British in date.

5.4.9 At its northern end, Trench 46 contained a series of three intercutting ditches (4604, 4607 and 4609) (**Plate 7**). The ditches in Trench 46 are part of the Romano-British enclosure also exposed in Trenches 44 (4405) and 45 (4504), identified in plan from the geophysical survey. Ditch 4609 was 1.90m wide and 0.50m deep and is stratigraphically the earliest in this sequence. Ditch 4609 was later cut by ditch 4604, measuring 2.10m wide and 0.68m deep. In turn, 4604 was cut by ditch 4607, 1.90m wide and 0.50m in depth. All three ditches appeared to be aligned roughly east-west in the trench and contained moderate amounts of late Romano-British pottery though clearly correlate with south-west to north-east aligned geophysical anomalies. Ditch 4604 also contained animal bone, one iron object and CBM. Ditches 4607 and 4609 contained animal bone and iron objects.

5.4.10 Further south within Trench 46, beyond the targeted geophysical survey area, were four unexcavated gullies (4611, 4613, 4615 and 4616), ranging in size from 0.4m to 0.67m in width and apparently comprising two pairs of parallel features. Surface finds from gullies 4613 and 4616 both contained Romano-British pottery. Between Gullies 4613 and 4615 was part of a shallow pit-like feature with an exposed width of only 0.40m (4614) also unexcavated, extending beyond the western edge of the trench, but likely to be contemporary with the adjacent features. To the north, Trench 47 contained one small

ovoid pit (4704) aligned south-west to north-east, Pit 4704 measured 0.16m at its maximum width and 0.05m in depth, although it contained no datable artefacts it is presumed to be Romano-British given the proximity of similar features in the surrounding trenches.

5.4.11 Trench 50 contained the previously disturbed remains of two walls (structures 5005 and 5009) partially exposed in section, one associated beamslot (5006) and two postholes (5010 and 5014). Due to the significance of these features all were unexcavated to avoid unnecessary damage at this stage. The visible remains of wall 5005 measured 0.40m wide and 0.22m in height. Wall 5009, which appeared less substantial in construction, measured 0.34m wide and 0.19m in height. Both walls were only visible in the western section of the trench and consisted of compacted, rough-hewn, rubble founded into the natural clay and aligned north-west to south-east. Wall 5005 appeared to have an associated, heavily truncated beamslot (5006), which measured 0.25m wide and 0.06m in depth (**Plate 8**). Similarly, wall 5009 may have been associated with an adjacent stone-lined posthole 5010, which would suggest these were parallel walls and likely to be elements of one structure. Posthole 5014 was 0.40m in diameter and located in the northern end of the trench. Romano-British pottery was recovered from subsoil 5002, beamslot 5006, posthole 5010 (which also contained slag), and the clay matrix (5012) of structure 5005, which also contained animal bone.

5.4.12 Romano-British features continued to the east in Field 7 (**Figure 6**). Trench 48 contained three ditches (4804, 4810 and 4812) and two adjacent pits (4806 and 4808). All three ditches were on a parallel north-west to south-east alignment and contained Romano-British pottery on their exposed surfaces. Ditch 4804 was 0.70m wide and ditch 4810 was 0.42m wide. Ditch 4812 was the largest at 1.17m in width but all three ditches could be interpreted as a continuation of the enclosure system revealed in Field 6. Pit 4806 was 0.80m long and 0.50m wide. Pit 4808 was 0.79m long and 0.36m wide. Both pits contained no datable artefacts yet had charcoal rich fills and are likely to be Romano-British.

5.4.13 Trench 51 contained only undated, possibly natural features, indicative of tree-bole or root disturbance; however at the north-eastern end of the trench a distinctive yellowish-brown silty clay deposit (5104) containing Romano-British pottery was noted within probable tree-throw 5105.

5.4.14 Trench 52 contained two ditches (5204 and 5207) aligned north-east to south-west (**Plate 9**). Ditch 5204 was 1.24m in width, 0.65m deep and contained two fills (5205 and 5206). Ditch 5207 was 2.88m-4.40m wide, 0.75m deep and contained one fill (5208). Ditch 5207 had clearly been recut multiple times due to its irregular shape. Both fills of ditch 5204 contained late Romano-British pottery. Ditch 5207 contained residual Iron Age and mid-Romano-British pottery. Fill 5205 from ditch 5204 also contained animal bone and one iron nail. Similarly fill 5208 from ditch 5207 also contained animal bone. The alignment of these ditches would indicate they may have continued south beyond the limit of the present railway line.

5.4.15 Trench 53 contained one truncated pit (5305), 0.80m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. The fill (5306) contained Romano-British pottery and burnt clay.

5.4.16 Trench 54 contained one pit (5404), 1.05 in diameter and 0.20m in depth. The fill (5405) was charcoal-rich and although containing no dateable finds a sample of this fill (1002) is held for any further potential mitigation. Pit 5404 is presumed to be Romano-British given its proximity to the consistently dated features in the surrounding trenches.

5.4.17 Trenches 25, 63 and 70 were found to have Romano-British pottery randomly dispersed within their respective sub-soils of 2502, 6302 and 7002.

Saxon

5.4.18 In Field 6, Trench 46 (**Figure 5**) contained an east-west aligned gulley (4615). This feature was not excavated due to poor site conditions, however, artefacts recovered from the surface of 4615 included four sherds of a Saxon pottery fabric, from around the 5th-7th century AD. This is the only material of this date recovered from the evaluation.

Medieval

5.4.19 Evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing, identified from the geophysical survey data (WA 2011) was exposed in Fields 4 and 5 within Trenches 28, 29 and 36.

5.4.20 At the western end of the Site in Field 1, Trench 3 contained one ditch (304) located at the southern end of the trench (**Figure 2; Plate 3**). It measured 1.5m wide, 0.57m deep on an approximate east-west alignment. The fill (305) contained a moderate amount of medieval pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and a copper-alloy object.

5.4.21 Located at the western end of Trench 7 were a series of intercutting late medieval/ early post-medieval features (**Figure 2**). An undated ditch terminus (704) measured 1.10m wide and 0.55m in depth and had been later overlain by a rubble surface (706), exposed for 1.90m in width and 0.15m in depth. Surface 706 consisted of abundant sub-angular mudstone and limestone fragments (less than 150mm in size) and was associated with, or possibly derived from, the structural remains of a wall (709). Wall 709 was exposed for a length of 2.45m, 1.08m in width and survived to a height of 0.15m (**Plate 4**). Truncating the north side of wall 709 was a pit (707), exposed for a width of 1.35m and a depth of 0.25m, of an unknown date. All of the above features were overlain by a levelling deposit 0.15m in thickness (711) containing sherds of post-medieval pottery, animal bone, iron objects, a copper-alloy object, CBM, a clay tobacco pipe, a flint flake and an oyster shell.

5.4.22 Trenches 5 and 6 each contained one individual posthole (504, 604), with no other associated features (**Figure 2**). Posthole 504 was 0.55m wide and 0.50m deep and was cut through the sub-soil. The fill (505) had frequent charcoal fleck inclusions throughout. Posthole 604 was 0.25m wide and 0.11m deep. The fill (605) had abundant charcoal inclusions throughout, however both postholes contained no dating evidence negating the potential for environmental samples.

5.4.23 The features in Field 1 are likely to be associated with a nearby medieval settlement previously identified to the south of Wyck Beck Road (SGHER 2984) (see section 2.2.7).

5.4.24 At the eastern end of the Site, in Field 8, Trench 64 contained one unexcavated north-east to south-west aligned ditch (6404), exposed for 2m extending beyond the trench edges and measuring 1.01m in width (**Figure 7**). A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the surface of the fill (6405). To the south in Field 9 (**Figure 1**), another single, randomly dispersed sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 138 (13802).

5.4.25 Trench 70 contained three ditches (7004, 7006 and 7008; **Figure 7**). Ditch 7004 measured 0.7m in width, crossing the trench on an east-west alignment. No dating evidence was present in this feature. At the northern end of Trench 70, unexcavated ditches 7006 and 7008, of a similar width, traversed the trench on a south-south-east to north-north-west alignment.

5.4.26 Trenches 73 and 76 targeted large linear anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey; however no features were observed in these locations.

Earthworks

5.4.27 The known medieval village of Charlton (SGHER 2983) to the north-east of the Site may be connected with a substantial, upstanding linear earthwork aligned east to west across Field 8 and associated with the cut features exposed, but not excavated at this stage, so as to avoid unnecessary destruction to possible relationships and interfaces, within Trenches 77 and 78.

5.4.28 Trench 77 contained one ditch (7704) and a gulley (7706), both on a slight north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch 7704 was 1.19m in width and gulley 7706 was 0.73m in width. Ditches (7804) and (13604) were also unexcavated but followed the same alignment as 7704 and were evidently a continuation of a single feature exposed within Trenches 77, 78 and 136. From the observed layout of the surrounding earthworks and the distinct paucity of pottery in the nearby trenches, these three features are interpreted as a ditch along the northern edge of a droveway between earthworks. Another ditch (13606) on the same north-east to south-west alignment was found to contain a single sherd of Romano-British pottery, recovered from the upper surface of its fill (13607).

Modern/Undated

5.4.29 The 1880s published edition Ordnance Survey map of the area confirms the nature of other features in Field 8. One ditch in Trench 70 (7004; **Figure 7**) corresponds with the route of a former north-north-west to south-south-east aligned field boundary. Similarly, the north-east to south-west aligned ditch exposed in Trench 64 (6404) corresponds with a curvilinear boundary depicted on the same plan in the south-east corner of the field.

5.4.30 In Field 6, (**Figure 5**), Trench 40 contained one pit (4004) and one ditch (4006). Pit 4004 was 0.93m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Ditch 4006 was 1.00m wide and 0.11m deep and was aligned north-east to south-west. No datable artefacts were recovered from either of the above features.

5.5 Geology

5.5.1 Trench 63, (**Figure 1**) contained an outcrop of limestone (6303) 3.30m wide. This bedrock was originally assumed to have been possibly utilised as a surface; therefore Trenches 137 and 138 were opened either side of Trench 63. Trench 138 exposed more of the limestone outcrop (13804) but no structural association could be inferred.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation produced an assemblage of moderate size, but in a restricted range of material types; only animal bone and pottery occurred in any significant quantity. The majority of the assemblage is Romano-British, with a small quantity of medieval and later material. There are also two residual prehistoric worked flints.

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix 2**.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Pottery was the most commonly occurring material type encountered on the Site; the assemblage is largely of Romano-British date, with small quantities of Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and later wares.

6.2.2 The sherds of all periods were subdivided into broad ware groups (e.g. grey wares) or known fabric types (e.g. South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware), and quantified by the number and weight of pieces within each context. This information is summarised in **Table 1** and presented in detail in **Appendix 3**. Vessel forms were briefly described with reference, where appropriate, to standard type series (e.g. Webster 1976; Young 1977), and quantified by the number of examples present. Spot-dates were recorded for each fabric and for the context as a whole; all data is stored in a standard Wessex Archaeology ACCESS database which forms part of the project archive.

Table 1: Pottery totals by ware type

Ware	No.	Wt. (g)
Iron Age:		
Calcite-gritted ware	3	44
Romano-British:		
Southern Gaulish samian	3	24
Central Gaulish samian	7	37
N Wilts/S Gloucs white-slipped red ware mortaria	2	101
Oxon whiteware mortaria	2	180
Oxon colour-coated ware	27	193
grey-brown micaceous coarseware	202	2085
SE Dorset black burnished ware	195	1907
Greyware	154	1157
Oxidised Severn Valley ware	71	1049
Southwestern greyware B	51	417
oxidised ware	22	131
fine, micaceous greyware	5	28
Shell-tempered ware	5	20
Coarse, mixed gritted ware	4	67
Savernake-type ware	2	30
grog-tempered ware	1	124
rock-tempered ware	1	12
subtotal:	*757*	*7611*
Saxon:		
organic-tempered ware	4	17
Medieval and later wares:		
Redcliffe ware	47	751
Orange sandy ware	34	740
Minety-type ware	32	419
Misc. sandy ware	9	185
Tudor Green	4	3
Ham Green ware	1	9
Post-medieval redware	9	87
Modern Pearlware	1	14
subtotal:	*137*	*2208*
Uncertain:		

hard refined white ware	1	4
Total	902	9984

6.2.3 The assemblage survives in variable condition, with an overall mean sherd weight of 11g. Many of the sherds, particularly the softer, more lightly fired Romano-British wares (e.g. the samian, Oxfordshire colour-coated wares, Severn Valley ware and the grey-brown micaceous coarsewares) show considerable surface abrasion with few original surfaces surviving, although comparatively little edge damage on many of the same pieces suggests that the abrasion is likely to result from post-depositional erosion, rather than the repeated reworking and re-deposition of material.

Iron Age

6.2.4 The three calcite-gritted sherds, all likely to be from the same weakly shouldered jar with a simple beaded rim of Middle/Late Iron Age date, were found in ditch 5207 but larger quantities of Romano-British sherds from the same deposit (context 5208) indicate that they are residual in this context. The fabric and form, however, is comparable with other Iron Age material from the area (e.g. Morris 1988, 29, table 1; Laidlaw 2002, 35-36 fabrics C1, C3 and C10, Brook and Seager Smith forthcoming; Wessex Archaeology 2013); and petrologically, the fabric may fall within Peacock's Group 3 Glastonbury Ware perhaps from the Mendips (Peacock 1969).

Romano-British

6.2.5 The Romano-British sherds (**Table 1**) were recovered from 46 contexts in 17 of the trenches (**Appendix 1**). The assemblage predominately spans the period from the mid/late 2nd to 4th centuries AD, although its emphasis lies at the end of this range (late 3rd – 4th centuries AD), with a small number of earlier sherds, generally residual in the contexts in which they occur, hinting at small-scale later 1st or early 2nd century AD activity in the vicinity.

6.2.6 As befitting a predominantly Late Roman assemblage, the only pottery of continental origin is a few sherds of Southern and Central Gaulish samian of late 1st or 2nd century AD date. The Southern Gaulish sherds comprise a form 18/31 dish base (ditch 5204) and two plain body chips (ditch 1905 and gulley 1913), while a form 18/31R or 31R dish base (ditch 1911), a decorated body sherd from a form 37 bowl (subsoil in Trench 25) and two plain body sherds (ditches 4405 and 4609) occur among the Central Gaulish wares. All survive in battered, abraded condition; no stamps are present. Amphora and imported mortaria are also absent from the assemblage.

6.2.7 Products of British regional industries include a single example of a north Wiltshire/south Gloucestershire white-slipped red ware mortarium (ditch 5204), of 2nd to 3rd century AD date. Later on, after c. AD 240, mortaria in both whiteware and red colour-coated ware fabrics were obtained from the Oxfordshire industry. Recognisable forms include a whiteware vessel with an upstanding, grooved rim and a squat flange (Young 1977, 76, fig. 23, type M22,) from colluvial deposit 1903, and both the common red colour-coated ware forms (ibid., 173-4, fig. 67, types C97 (ditches 4604 and 4609) and C100 (subsoil (2002) of Trench 20), the latter being of specifically 4th century AD date. Bowls for use at table were also obtained from this industry; two small, joining sherds from a flanged bowl (ibid., 160, fig. 59, type C51) came from ditch 4604 but the remainder are plain, often badly abraded body or base sherds which could not be assigned to particular types.

6.2.8 The South-east Dorset Black Burnished wares, which alone account for approximately 25% of the Romano-British assemblage by sherd count and weight, also represent

regionally-traded wares. Vessels such as a cooking pot with a slightly everted rim (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 231, WA 1) and burnished wavy line decoration on its neck (ditch 5207) and a straight-sided, flat flanged bowl (ibid., 233, WA 22) from gully 4506, indicate that these wares were reaching the site from at least the early-mid 2nd century AD onwards, although the vast majority are of later 3rd or 4th century AD date. Other vessel forms comprise the three most common and widely distributed types characteristic of the late Roman industry - everted rim jars, shallow, plain rimmed dishes and dropped flange bowls/dishes (ibid, 231-5, WA 2, 3, 20 and 25). Of particular interest, however, is a group of sherds derived from the base and body of a wheel-made Black Burnished ware jar with the marked surface wiping and blank decorative band characteristic of a late 4th century AD date, found in gulley 1913. Although traditionally considered to have been a handmade industry throughout, wheelmade vessels in typical and variant Wareham/Poole Harbour fabrics are now known, occurring in the latest Roman contexts, dated to the second half of the 4th or even the early decades of the 5th century AD, in and around Dorchester (Seager Smith 2008; 2011, 100, plate 5.9), but this is the first time that such a vessel has been noted outside the Dorset heartland of the industry.

6.2.9 Other regionally-traded wares include the two sherds of Savernake-type ware found in Trench 52 (colluvial deposit 5202 and ditch 5204) and the shell-tempered wares, also from colluvial deposit 5202 and ditch 5204, as well as ditch 4607. Both the Savernake-type sherds are fairly thick-walled pieces, probably from storage jars, in the hard-fired, pale grey fabrics commonly made in kilns located to the west of Swindon from the mid-late 2nd century AD onwards (Anderson 1979, 6 and 13; 1980, 57-8). The five shell-tempered sherds are all badly leeched plain bodies, and although not common in this assemblage, the fabric is well known in the area, with evidence from sites such as Uley (Leach 1993, 233, fabric 9) and the Beeches, Cirencester (Keely 1986, 163), suggesting that they appear only after the middle of the 4th century AD. Currently, only a single source is known, at Harrold, Bedfordshire (Woods 1994), but it is probable that they were made elsewhere too, or possibly by itinerant potters.

6.2.10 The remainder of the assemblage is composed of utilitarian coarsewares of more local origin. These are dominated by a coarse, noticeably micaceous, sandy fabric, often grey-brown in colour although some of the better preserved sherds have dark grey surfaces, which account for approximately 25% the Romano-British assemblage by sherd count and weight. Vessel forms comprise jars with externally moulded or everted rims, neckless jars and at least one wide/mouth jar/bowl was well as shallow, straight-sided, plain-rimmed dishes and dropped flanged bowls/dishes, indicative of a mid/late 2nd – 4th centuries AD date for these wares, although few pieces can be more precisely dated within this range. One jar/bowl shoulder sherd in this fabric (ditch 4510) has a post-firing perforation probably drilled to facilitate the repair the vessel, perhaps with a metal staple or a leather thong.

6.2.11 A similar 2nd – 4th century AD date range is likely for the South-western greyware B fabric, characterised by the presence of white mica and large, rounded, white or translucent quartz (Seager Smith 1999, 310-11). These wares represent the products of one of a series of interrelated industries supplying local markets across Somerset, east Devon and the surrounding areas, although few actual production centres are known (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 19). The remaining Greywares, together approximately 20% of the assemblage by sherd count (**Table 1**), represent a 'catch-all' group encompassing a highly variable range of fabrics from more than one source. Most are tempered with quartz sand, although other inclusions such as white mica, black and red ferrous particles and other rock fragments also occur in some pieces, while the presence of grog in a handful of sherds from ditches 1909, 1911 and 4604 and gullies 4408 and 4506, highlights the potential for further Severn Valley greywares to be included amongst this group. Vessel

forms in both these fabrics are again dominated by jars with moulded or everted rims, with smaller numbers of wide-mouthed jars/bowls, shallow, straight-sided, plain-rimmed dishes and flanged bowls/dishes.

6.2.12 The majority of vessels present among the oxidised Severn Valley wares conform to the typical products of this industry (e.g. Webster 1976) - tankards, wide-mouthed jar/bowls and narrow-necked jars/flagons. Other, less common forms include a flagon with flared rim and a slight neck cordon (ditch 4405), a form not included by Webster but made at Newland Hopfields and present on many sites in Gloucestershire/Worcestershire (Evans 2000, 27, fig. 19, F3), and a large, wide-mouthed bowl with an up-turned rim from the subsoil (context 7002) in trench 70. Part of a lead staple or rivet repair also survives *in situ* in the wall of a shallow bowl with curving walls, a beaded rim and an externally expanded base (Webster 1976, type K, fig. 10, 73; Evans 2000, 41, fig. 30, BT68), found within structure 5006. Further products of this highly variable industry may also occur among the 'catch-all' oxidised ware group, although the majority of these sherds occur as badly abraded plain bodies in fabrics tempered with quartz sand and/or mica. The only rims came from a fine, thin-walled, flanged bowl with small internal bead (ditch 1909), and a straight-sided bowl with a triangular rim from the topsoil (2001) of Trench 20, both likely to be of 2nd century AD date, while a bead rim bowl fragment (ditch 4609) and the upper part of a flared rim from small flagon or flask (ditch 5207) were too small to be closely dated.

6.2.13 Among the minority fabric types (**Table 1**), the fine micaceous greywares, here represented by body sherds only, probably derive from the southern borders of the Yeo valley (Leach 1982, 142). The coarse, mixed gritted ware sherds (ditch 1909 and gully 4408), all from thick-walled storage jar forms, may also form part of the south-western greyware series and are likely to be of 2nd to 4th century AD date. The high-shouldered, grog-tempered jar with a short, upright rim found with other material of 2nd to 3rd century AD date in ditch 5207, remains unsourced at this stage, while the flat-topped, externally thickened jar rim in a hard-fired, gritty igneous rock tempered fabric (natural (context 6303) of trench 63) could be of Malvernian origin.

6.2.14 Although spanning the entire Roman period, the pottery is predominantly of late Roman date, with significant elements probably belonging within the final decades of the 4th or even early 5th centuries AD. Three-quarters of the assemblage came from three of the trenches (19, 46 and 52), reflecting the areas with the most intensive occupation. The composition of the assemblage is consistent with domestic debris from rural settlements with access to local and regionally imported goods, the nearby Roman road between *Portus Abonae* (Seamills) on the River Avon and *Glevum Colonia* (Gloucester), linking with others to Bath and Cirencester, providing ideal routes for the transportation of pottery and other goods from external sources.

Saxon

6.2.15 Four small, plain body sherds in a dark-fired, richly organic tempered fabric were found on the surface of unexcavated ditch 4615 in Trench 46. Although not commonly used in this part of the southwest, the organic temper suggests a 5th – 7th century AD date for these sherds.

Medieval and post-medieval

6.2.16 Medieval and post-medieval pottery amounts to 137 sherds (2208g), most of which (131 sherds; 2134g) was recovered from a single context (rubble deposit 711). This large deposit is dominated by three ware types: Redcliffe ware (Bristol Pottery Type [BPT] 118: 45 sherds), Minety-type oolitic wares from north Wiltshire (BPT18/84: 31 sherds), and orange sandy wares (34 sherds). Vessel forms represented are almost exclusively jugs,

with one bowl in Redcliffe ware. The orange sandy wares include nine sherds probably from a single vessel (lower part). This appears to be a cistern-type vessel; the base is discretely thumbed and there is an applied spout just above the base, although not in the 'bunghole spout' form more usually seen on these vessels, but in the form of a short tubular spout. Alongside these three major wares, there are smaller quantities of miscellaneous coarse sandy wares, 'Tudor Green', and post-medieval redwares. The range of ware types, and the preponderance of jug forms, suggests a late medieval/early post-medieval date range (perhaps 15th/16th century) for this context group.

6.2.17 There are a few sherds from other contexts (see **Appendix 1**); these include further sherds of medieval Minety-type wares and Redcliffe wares, with one sherd of Ham Green ware (ditches 304 and 6404, topsoil (13801) of Trench 138); while post-medieval wares are restricted to one sherd of glazed redware, both from topsoil contexts (trenches 67 and 29 respectively).

Undated

6.2.18 This small sherd occurs in a hard-fired, refined white fabric, and appears to derive from the footring base of a small, thin walled (c. 4 mm) cup/bowl. Its surfaces appear dark brown and are covered with a wrinkly, glassy material, but it is unclear whether this is the result of use, perhaps for some industrial purpose, or a deliberate effect. It was found alongside three small Romano-British greyware sherds and one piece of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, all in very poor condition, in the subsoil of trench 20 but its function, origin and date remain unknown at this stage.

6.3 Ceramic building material

6.3.1 The small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered (7 fragments) includes two possibly of Romano-British date (ditch 1905, Trench 67 topsoil), one medieval roof tile (levelling deposit 711), and four post-medieval, most of these identified on fabric grounds alone, as fragments are generally small and abraded.

6.4 Fired clay

6.4.1 Only a small quantity of fired clay was recovered (22 fragments). Most of this derived from two contexts in Trench 19 (fills of Romano-British ditches 1905 and 1907 respectively), and consists of small, abraded fragments which show signs of having been subjected to high temperatures. Some have surviving surfaces. It is possible that these fragments represent the debris from metalworking, perhaps mould or crucible fragments (see also Section 6 - metalworking).

6.5 Stone

6.5.1 The stone includes building material as well as possible portable objects. Seven of the ten fragments recovered are from roof tiles in micaceous sandstone, almost certainly of Romano-British date, and with a probable source in the local Pennant sandstones.

6.5.2 One rectangular object from Trench 51 (tree throw 5105, associated with Romano-British pottery) is a probable whetstone, with shallow wear grooved on one face. A small 'corner' fragment from Trench 27 (topsoil) is also probably from a whetstone. An object from Trench 44 (Romano-British gulley 4408) is of more uncertain function. This resembles a thick 'slice' from a rounded pebble, worn smooth on all surfaces, and with definite wear polish on the wider of its two flat surfaces; it could be a rubber.

6.6 Metalwork

6.6.1 The metalwork includes one coin (exceedingly worn), as well as objects of copper alloy (2) and iron (42). A high proportion of these objects came from rubble deposit 711 (one copper alloy and 32 iron objects). The iron in particular is heavily corroded; all objects have been X-radiographed to aid identification, and to act as a basic record for this unstable material type.

6.6.2 The single coin recovered from the excavation (Object 14, layer 2109; **Table 2**) is a small Late Roman copper alloy coin. It has suffered considerable corrosion and loss of both the face on the obverse and the reverse. As a result of this it is not possible to date the coin to period, although it is clear from the size and form of the flan that it is a coin of the Late Roman period, struck in the late 3rd or 4th centuries AD.

Table 2: Roman coin

Category	Description
Cont. no.	2109
Obj. no.	14
Metal	Cu Alloy
Denom.	AE 3
Issuer	Unknown
Diam (mm)	14
Wt (g)	0.82
Rev. Axis	0
Issue date	C3 - C4
Obverse description	Illegible
Reverse description	Illegible
Notes	V badly damaged and corroded. Dated by size alone

6.6.3 Copper alloy objects comprise an internally bevelled rim fragment from a cast vessel, probably a skillet or cauldron, found in medieval ditch 304; and a sheet fragment with punched perforations, perhaps part of a skimmer, from rubble deposit 711 (Egan 1998, fig. 126).

6.6.4 The iron objects consists largely of nails and possible nails (31 examples); as well as rubble deposit 711 (where they are assumed to be of medieval date), nails were found in colluvium 1903, gullies 1913 and 4506, ditches 4604, 4607, 4609 and 5204, and tree throw 5105, and in most of these cases are assumed to be Romano-British on grounds of associated pottery.

6.6.5 Other identifiable objects include two horseshoe fragments (too small to ascertain type), an armour-piercing arrowhead of later medieval type (Jessop 1997, fig. 11), a knife blade and a possible chisel from rubble deposit 711; and a hobnail from Romano-British ditch 4609.

6.7 Metalworking debris

6.7.1 A total of 1.64 kg (48 fragments) of material was initially classified as slag, and subsequent examination has identified evidence for ironworking and copper alloy working.

6.7.2 Most of the ironworking slag (995 g) comes from Romano-British ditch 1909 and comprises 35 small, moderately dense pieces of undiagnostic slag, probably derived from smithing. However, no complete or fragmentary smithing hearth bottoms were present amongst this assemblage of generally rather amorphous pieces. Further small amounts of probable smithing slag came from Trench 18 topsoil 1801 (178 g) and colluvium 1903 (150 g), with tiny quantities of fuel ash slag, possibly debris from smithing, from Romano-British gulley 4506 and Romano-British ditch 4812.

6.7.3 Copper alloy working is represented by five sherds from crucibles, all of which are in a hard-fired, smooth, grey fabric, and have remains of metal residues on the inside and exhibit varying degrees of vitrification on the outside. They comprise one rather abraded sherd (12 g) from colluvium 1903, another (16 g) from Romano-British ditch 1905, this sherd having a small, flat piece of copper alloy (12 x 9 x 2 mm) fused to an already broken edge and three sherds (70 g) from ditch 1909. The latter context also produced a single, flat piece of fairly heavily burnt stone weighing 206 g, possibly associated with the metalworking activity. The largest crucible sherd (58 g) from ditch 1909 is part of a base, thicker and more heavily vitrified than the smaller body sherds, though it is not possible to ascertain the precise form or size of the crucible from which it derives. However, on the basis of what is present, it appears to be of a typical Roman form, of moderate size, perhaps relatively deep and narrow, with a rounded bottom.

6.7.4 The limited size of this assemblage and provenance within an enclosure-ditch precludes any meaningful interpretation as to whether these crucibles were utilised for domestic, agricultural or industrial manufacture. Further analysis combined with more information from the Site would be required.

6.8 Animal Bone

Introduction

6.8.1 A total of 659 fragments (or 3.777kg) of animal bone were recovered from features in evaluation Trenches 3, 7, 18, 19, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52 and 64. Once conjoins are taken into account the figure falls to 456 fragments (**Table 3**). The assemblage includes material of Romano-British and medieval date.

Table 3: Animal bone – no. of identified specimens present (NISP)

Species	Romano-British	Medieval	Total
cattle	36	7	43
sheep/ goat	25	6	31
pig	5	5	10
horse	11	1	12
dog	4		4
rabbit	1		1
Total identified	**82**	**19**	**101**
mammal	312	42	354
bird	1		1
Total unidentified	**313**	**42**	**355**
Overall total	**395**	**61**	**456**

6.8.2 Bone preservation varies from good to fair and is generally consistent within individual contexts. Despite general good preservation, the rate of fragmentation is quite high and as

a result, only 22% of fragments could be identified to species and skeletal element. Gnaw marks were present on c. 2% of fragments.

Methods

6.8.3 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

Results

ROMANO-BRITISH

6.8.4 A total of 395 fragments of bone were recovered from Romano-British deposits, mostly the fills of ditches and gullies, but also layers associated with structure 5005. Approximately 21% of fragments can be identified to species and skeletal element. Cattle and sheep/ goat bones dominate the assemblage, accounting for 74% NISP (**Table 3**). Both species are represented by a range of elements from different stages in the carcass reduction sequence from primary butchery through to domestic consumption. Most cattle and sheep/ goat post-cranial bones have fused epiphysis and are therefore from fully mature animals, and most of the mandibles have adult dentition. This information suggests that cattle and sheep/ goat were primarily managed for secondary products and in the case of cattle, most probably traction. Pig keeping appears to have been a minor component of the Site's economy.

6.8.5 Horse bones are more common than pig bones, accounting for 13% NISP. All of the horse bones are from ditch fills. Identified elements include a few deciduous incisors as well as post-cranial elements from adult animals.

6.8.6 Four dog bones were recovered, a canine from the topsoil in Trench 18, a mandible from gulley 4506 and a further canine and scapula from ditch 5204. A single rabbit bone was recovered from ditch 4607 and is assumed to be intrusive given the burrowing habit of this species.

MEDIEVAL

6.8.7 Sixty-one fragments of animal bone were recovered from rubble deposit 711. Most of the identified bones belong to livestock species, and these include loose teeth and a few post-cranial bones. A horse incisor was also identified from this deposit.

Table 4: Animal bone - quantity and type of detailed information to be recorded

Type of information	No.
Age - fusion	20
Age - mandibles (2+ teeth)	4
Biometric	3
Butchery	3
Gnawing	9

Conclusions and recommendations

6.8.8 The assessment results indicate that bone preservation is favourable across the proposed development area, hence any further archaeological mitigation work on the Site has the potential to produce a larger and more informative assemblage of animal bone. The

material collected from this evaluation should be reviewed in the light of this and as a minimum the information quantified in **Table 4** should be recorded.

6.9 Other Finds

6.9.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of clay tobacco pipe (three plain stems, one decorated bowl, early 19th century, from Trench 21); worked flint (three waste flakes, 1 burnt, all occurring residually in later contexts); glass (one small fragment possibly Romano-British, from Trench 63; one partially melted fragment of unknown date from Trench 19); and oyster shell (including both right and left valves, *i.e.* both preparation and consumption waste).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from medieval ditch 304 in Trench 3 (**Figure 2**), pit 4704 in Trench 47 and possible Romano-British pit 5404 in Trench 54 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.1.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 4**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

7.1.3 The flots varied in size and there were moderate numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

7.2 Charred plant remains

7.2.1 A large plant assemblage of both cereal remains and weed seeds was recovered from medieval ditch 304. The crop remains included grain fragments of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/ aestivum* type) and celtic bean/ pea (*Vicia faba/ Pisum sativa*). While the weed seeds included seeds of vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.), oat/ brome grass (*Avena/ Bromus* sp.), persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), brassica (*Brassica* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).

7.2.2 No charred plant remains were recorded in the sample from pit/ posthole 4704 and only a few weed seeds, including those of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), from pit 5404. There is no indication of the date of these features from the assemblages.

7.2.3 The assemblage from ditch 304 is typical of assemblages of this date, as free-threshing wheat, along with rye and barley, is the commonplace cereal recovered from charred assemblages in Southern England within the Saxon and medieval periods (Greig 1991). The weed seeds are generally those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. It is comparative with other assemblages from deposits of medieval date in the wider area such as Seabank (Insole 1997), Bridge Parade Bristol (Jones 1998) and Cabots Circus Bristol (Ridgeway and Watts 2013).

7.3 Wood charcoal

7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table1 **Appendix 4**. Moderately large quantities of wood charcoal greater than 2 mm were retrieved from ditch 304 and pit 5404. Mature wood fragments were observed in both assemblages and round wood pieces in that from ditch 304.

7.4 Further Potential

Charred plant remains

7.4.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblage from medieval ditch 304 has the potential to provide some information on the nature of the settlement and the surrounding environment during the medieval period.

7.4.2 No further work is proposed on these samples at this time but the assemblage from ditch 304 should be considered for analysis once any further work has taken place on the site. The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the local area, such as Seabank (Insole 1997), Bridge Parade Bristol (Jones 1998) and Cabots Circus Bristol (Ridgeway and Watts 2013).

Wood charcoal

7.4.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide some limited information on the species composition of the local woodland resource on the site.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 This evaluation has successfully tested the geophysical survey results; it was able to confirm that although many of the anomalies highlighted were related to relatively recent agricultural activity or geological changes, some anomalies were related to archaeological activity. Furthermore the work has shed light on previously unsurveyed areas of the Site and confirmed the presence or absence of archaeology within these areas. However, certain features were exposed that the geophysical survey did not pick up, such as the horse burial in Trench 45.

8.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in twenty three of the trenches.

8.1.3 At the base of a slope on the southern edge of the Site, within Fields 3, 6 and 7 abundant agricultural and occupational Romano-British archaeology was exposed. Four out of five trenches within Field 3 contained extensive Romano-British activity. In many cases the features on the ground corresponded closely with linear anomalies detected during the preceding geophysical survey, extending from Field 3 into Field 6. The features are evidence for a complex arrangement of ditches and intermittent pits characteristic of Romano-British enclosures.

8.1.4 One Romano-British enclosure ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, continued through Trenches 44 and 45 into Trench 46. Significantly part of the enclosure ditch exposed in Trench 46 showed three distinct phases of backfilling and re-cutting, implying this ditch and the surrounding area was in use for a considerable period of time. Re-cutting was also found within a separate Romano-British ditch in Trench 52 in the adjoining Field 7.

8.1.5 Trench 46 within Field 6 contained one east-west aligned gulley with four surface pottery finds attributed to the Saxon period (5th-7th century AD). This was the only feature on the entire Site of this date but does suggest a continuity of occupation in the vicinity of Fields 3, 6 and 7.

8.1.6 The geophysical survey anomalies indicated ditches extending from Field 3 into Field 6 and this was confirmed by the evaluation trenching. It is too early at this stage of investigation to assume the ditches of the Romano-British enclosure system formed part of a 'ladder' enclosure or indeed if the same system continued into Field 7, although if that is the case then these certainly also extended southwards, but have been truncated by the present railway line.

8.1.7 Two walls with an associated beamslot and a stone-lined posthole were uncovered in Trench 50. Significantly these structural remains have a north-east to south-west alignment, in keeping with one side of the adjacent enclosure ditch within Trenches 44, 45 and 46. It can be tentatively assumed therefore these features collectively represent part of a Romano-British rural settlement, however further excavation would be required to confirm this interpretation or to narrow down the occupational date-range.

8.1.8 Medieval archaeology was concentrated at the southern end of Field 1. A boundary ditch was revealed in Trench 3, the fill of which contained green-glazed medieval pottery. Late medieval and post-medieval finds were also collected from a rubble surface in Trench 7. The area surrounding Trench 7 was extended, after on-site consultation with Paul Driscoll, in order to fully understand the nature of the rubble spread. This was subsequently confirmed to be the remains of a late medieval or post-medieval structure, with areas of stone-wall foundations recorded amongst the rubble. The medieval archaeology in Field 1 did not extend northward even into the nearest adjacent evaluation trenches, this is therefore likely to be the northern limit of the known medieval settlement SGHER 2984 recorded to the immediate south of the Site.

8.1.9 The absence of finds or other cultural material in Field 8, suggests that the exposed features and as yet un-surveyed earthworks in this area are agricultural enclosures and a droveway, all of which are probably associated with the known medieval settlement of Charlton, which lay to the north-east of the Site.

ARCHIVE

8.2 Museum

8.2.1 With the full agreement of the landowner the project archive will be deposited for long-term storage with Bristol Museum and Art Galleries. Prior to deposition the archive will be temporarily stored at WA's offices in Salisbury under Site Code 106800.

8.3 Preparation of Archive

8.3.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Bristol Museum and Art Galleries, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.3.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site code, 106800 and the Bristol Museum accession code, BRSMG 2014/ 91; a full index will be prepared.

8.4 OASIS

8.4.1 An OASIS online record has been initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the evaluation has been entered under OASIS ID wessexar1-200637. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed, additionally a county HER entry form will be submitted to the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record This will include an

uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

8.5 Discard policy

8.5.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.6 Security Copy

8.6.1 In line with current best practice (Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/ A file. PDF/ A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.7 Copyright

8.7.1 The full copyright of the written/ illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench tables

Trench 1	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.48m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
101	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0–0.26
102	Subsoil	Light orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.26-0.39
103	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.39-0.48
104	Ditch	Modern vertical edged service trench.	0.70 wide x 1.00+ deep	
105	Fill of 104	Re-deposited natural.	0.14 thick	

Trench 2	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.38m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
201	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.18
202	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay	Whole trench	0.18-0.35
203	Natural	Reddish pink clay with patches of manganese rich soft degraded stone.	Whole trench	0.35+

Trench 3	**Dimensions:** 49.80m x 1.80m x 0.35m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
301	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.16
302	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty sandy clay.	Whole trench	0.16-0.35
303	Natural	Reddish pink clay / blue clay at north end.	Whole trench	0.35+
304	Ditch	1m from south end of trench, running E-W. Medieval.	1.50 wide x 0.57 deep	
305	Fill of 304	Mid grey brown silty clay loam.	0.57 thick	

Trench 4	**Dimensions:** 49.80m x 1.80m x 0.90m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
401	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0–0.25
402	Subsoil	Light orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.25-0.35
403	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.39-0.90

Trench 5	**Dimensions:** 49.90m x 1.80m x 0.87m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
501	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0–0.24
502	Subsoil	Light orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.24-0.39
503	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.39-0.87+
504	Posthole / ditch terminus	Against NW bulk, part excavated no dating material.	0.55 wide x 0.50 deep	
505	Fill of 504	Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam.	0.50 thick	

Trench 6	**Dimensions:** 49.60m x 1.80m x 0.35m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
601	Topsoil	Dark brown silt.	Whole trench	0–0.20
602	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.30
603	Natural	Mid red clay, very rare light blue clay mottling.	Whole trench	0.30-0.35+
604	Posthole	Charcoal rich singular posthole cut. No dating evidence.	0.25 wide x 0.11 deep	
605	Fill of 605	Reddish brown silt.	0.11 thick	

Trench 7	**Dimensions:** 52.70m x 1.80m x 0.95m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
701	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.25
702	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.25-0.45
703	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.45-0.74
704	Ditch	Cut of terminus.	1.10 wide x 0.55+ deep	0.43
705	Fill of 704	Mid red brown silty clay.	0.55	
706	Deposit	Rubble spread from demolition of structure 709	1.90 wide x 0.05 deep	0.31
707	Pit	Pit truncating (706) at western edge of trench.	1.35 wide x 0.25 deep	0.24
708	Fill of 707	Mid pink brown silt clay.	1.35 wide x 0.25 deep	0.24
709	Structure	Single course medieval / post medieval wall, only partially intact.	2.45 long x 1.08 wide x 0.05-0.15 deep	
710	Natural	Mid pink brown silty sandy clay.	Whole trench	0.74+
711	Deposit	Mid brown silty clay & rubble overlying (706).	6.40+ long x 4.30+ wide x 0.15m deep	0.15

Trench 8	**Dimensions:** 49.30m x 1.80m x 1.14m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
801	Topsoil	Dark brown with greyish hue silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.26
802	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.26-0.64
803	Natural	Mid red brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.64-1.14+

Trench 9	**Dimensions:** 49.60m x 1.80m x 0.41m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
901	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.09
902	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown with yellow hue clay loam.	Whole trench	0.09-0.25
903	Natural	Mid yellow brown with grey hue silty clay.	Whole trench	0.25-0.41+

Trench 10	**Dimensions:** 49.50m x 1.80m x 0.57m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1001	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.09
1002	Subsoil	Light – mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.09-0.20
1003	Natural	Brown with red hue silty clay.	Whole trench	0.20-0.57+

Trench 11	**Dimensions:** 50.50m x 1.80m x 0.59m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1101	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.11
1102	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown with yellow hue clay loam.	Whole trench	0.11-0.21
1103	Natural	Mid yellow brown with grey hue silty clay.	Whole trench	0.21-0.59+

Trench 12	**Dimensions:** 49.10m x 1.80m x 0.38m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1201	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.18
1202	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.18-0.28
1203	Natural	Mid yellow brown clay.	Whole trench	0.28-0.38+

Trench 13	**Dimensions:** 49.70m x 1.80m x 0.35m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1301	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.19
1302	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.19-0.35
1303	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.35+

Trench 14	**Dimensions:** 49.90m x 1.80m x 0.57m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1401	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.17
1402	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.17-0.32
1403	Natural	Mid brown clay with yellow hue.	Whole trench	0.32-0.57

Trench 15	**Dimensions:** 50.60m x 1.80m x 0.48m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1501	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.24
1502	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.24-0.48
1503	Natural	Mid yellow brown clay.	Whole trench	0.48+

Trench 16	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.45m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1601	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.20
1602	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.20-0.40
1603	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.40-0.45+

Trench 17	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.45m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1701	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.20
1702	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.40
1703	Natural	Mid reddish / grey brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.40-0.45+

Trench 18	**Dimensions:** 49.76m x 1.80m x 0.49m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1801	Topsoil	Reddish brown loam.	Whole trench	0–0.21
1802	Colluvium	Mid brown clay silt with reddish hue.	Whole trench	0.21-0.49
1803	Natural	Reddish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.49+
1804	Ditch	Unexcavated. Located at the NE end of trench, aligned NE-SW.	2.90 long x 2.00 wide	
1805	Fill of 1804	Mid brown slight reddish hue silty clay. Finds include slag and Romano British pottery.		
1806	Pit	Unexcavated. Roughly circular.	0.56 wide	
1807	Fill of 1806	Dark brown silty clay. Romano British pottery collected.		
1808	Posthole	Unexcavated. Possible unexcavated cut of posthole, no associated finds.	0.20 long x 0.24 wide	
1809	Fill of 1808	Mid brown silty clay abundant charcoal throughout.		

Trench 19	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.48m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
1901	Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silt.	Whole trench	0–0.20
1902	Subsoil	Reddish brown with grey undertones clay silt.	Whole trench	0.20-0.30
1903	Colluvium	Reddish brown with grey undertones silty clay.	Whole trench	0.30-0.50
1904	Natural	Reddish brown with grey undertones silty clay.	Whole trench	0.50+
1905	Ditch	Unexcavated linear at SE end of trench, aligned NE-SW.	1.80+ long x 1.00 wide	
1906	Fill of 1905	Dark brownish grey silty clay loam.		
1907	Ditch	Unexcavated linear at the central of trench, aligned NE-SW.	1.85+ long x 1.30 wide	
1908	Fill of 1907	Dark grey brown silt loam.		
1909	Ditch	Unexcavated linear at the central / NW end of trench, aligned NE-SW.	1.85+ long x 1.10 wide	
1910	Fill of 1909	Dark brownish grey silt loam.		
1911	Ditch	Unexcavated linear at the NW end of trench, aligned NE-SW.	1.85+ long x 1.10 wide	
1912	Fill of 1911	Dark reddish brown with grey undertones silt loam.		
1913	Gully	Unexcavated gully / beamslot aligned across slope of land, at the very NW end of trench, aligned E-W.	2.00+ long x 0.20-0.30 wide	
1914	Fill of 1913	Dark greyish brown silt loam.		
1915	Ditch	Unexcavated linear at the very NW end of trench, aligned NE-SW.	2.00+ long x 1.15 wide	
1916	Fill of 1915	Dark greyish brown silt loam.		

Trench 20	**Dimensions:** 51.80m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2001	Topsoil	Mid to dark brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.10
2002	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.10-0.30
2003	Colluvium	Mid to pale brown grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.30-0.50
2004	Natural	Red pink clay.	Whole trench	0.50+
2005	Ditch	Unexcavated linear		
2006	Fill of 2005	Unexcavated upper fill		
2007	Ditch	Unexcavated linear		
2008	Fill of 2007	Unexcavated upper fill		
2009	Ditch	Unexcavated linear		
2010	Fill of 2009	Unexcavated upper fill		
2011	Ditch	Unexcavated linear		
2012	Fill of 2011	Unexcavated upper fill		
2013	Ditch	Unexcavated linear		
2014	Fill of 2013	Unexcavated upper fill		

Trench 21	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.30m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2101	Topsoil	Mid to dark brown grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.10
2102	Subsoil	Mid brown grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.10-0.30
2103	Colluvium	Mid orange grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.30+
2104	Ditch	Unexcavated linear at NE end of trench, aligned NE-SW.	1.40 wide	
2105	Fill of 2104			
2106	Ditch	Unexcavated linear at central NE end of trench, aligned NE-SW.	2.50 wide	
2107	Fill of 2106			
2108	Ditch	Unexcavated possible linear at very NE end of trench, aligned N-S.		
2109	Fill of 2108			

Trench 22	**Dimensions:** 49.75m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2201	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.16
2202	Subsoil	Mid grey brow silty clay.	Whole trench	0.16-0.32
2203	Natural	Mid yellow grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.32-0.40+
2204	Beamslot	Unexcavated possible beamslot aligned N-S.	5.90 long x 0.45 wide	
2205	Fill of 2204	Brownish red silty clay.		
2206	Pit?	Unexcavated possible large irregular pit aligned N-S.	4.10 long x 1.00 wide	
2207	Fill of 2206	Dark reddish brown silty clay.		
2208	Pit?	Unexcavated possible pit.	1.50 wide	
2209	Fill of 2208	Dark reddish brown silty clay.		

Trench 23	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2301	Topsoil	Dark to mid brown silty clay loam	Whole trench	0–0.09
2302	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam/	Whole trench	0.09-0.23
2303	Natural	Light brown clay loam yellow and blueish hue.	Whole trench	0.23-0.40+

Trench 24	**Dimensions:** 49.80m x 1.80m x 0.35m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2401	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.15
2402	Subsoil	Mid brown with greyish hue silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.15-0.24
2403	Natural	Reddish brown clay mudstone, greyish green banding throughout.	Whole trench	0.24-0.35+

Trench 25	**Dimensions:** 50.10m x 1.80m x 0.44m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2501	Topsoil	Dark to mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.10
2502	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.10-0.35
2503	Natural	Red clay with blue and grey hue.	Whole trench	0.35-0.44+

Trench 26	**Dimensions:** 50.20m x 1.80m x 0.32m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2601	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.16
2602	Subsoil	Light brown with yellow hue.	Whole trench	0.16-0.30
2603	Natural	Reddish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.30-0.32+

Trench 27	**Dimensions:** 47.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2701	Topsoil	Dark brown grey silt.	Whole trench	0–0.20
2702	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown with grey undertones silt loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.30
2703	Natural	Mid pink clay with yellowish brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0.30-0.40+

Trench 28	**Dimensions:** 49.20m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2801	Topsoil	Dark brown grey silty clay	Whole trench	0–0.25
2802	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.25-0.40
2803	Natural	Mid pink clay with seams of brownish yellow clay silt.	Whole trench	0.40-0.50+

Trench 29	**Dimensions:** 48.60m x 1.80m x 0.42m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
2901	Topsoil	Mid brown reddish hue loam.	Whole trench	0–0.14
2902	Subsoil	Reddish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.14-0.28
2903	Natural	Brown with greyish hue clay.	Whole trench	0.28-0.42+

Trench 30	**Dimensions:** 47.90m x 1.80m x 0.45m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3001	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.15
3002	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.35
3003	Natural	Red silty clay with blue and grey hue.	Whole trench	0.35-0.45+

Trench 31	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.24m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3101	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.15
3102	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.15-0.21
3103	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.21-0.24+

Trench 32	**Dimensions:** 49.70m x 1.80m x 0.31m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3201	Topsoil	Dark to mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.11
3202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.11-0.20
3203	Natural	Red clay loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.31+

Trench 33	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.26m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3301	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.21
3302	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.21-0.26+

Trench 34	**Dimensions:** 49.80m x 1.80m x 0.32m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3401	Topsoil	Dark brown loamy clay.	Whole trench	0–0.08
3402	Subsoil	Mid dark brown loamy clay with yellow hue.	Whole trench	0.08-0.16
3403	Natural	Light brown with yellow hue, patches reddish brown, clay.	Whole trench	0.16-0.32+

Trench 35	**Dimensions:** 49.95m x 1.80m x 0.35m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3501	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.10
3502	Subsoil	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.10-0.25
3503	Natural	Grey with blue hue clay loam.	Whole trench	0.25-0.35+

Trench 36	**Dimensions:** 50.30m x 1.80m x 0.30m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3601	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0–0.10
3602	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.10-0.26
3603	Natural	Red brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.26-0.30+

Trench 37	**Dimensions:** 49.70m x 1.80m x 0.26m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3701	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.20
3702	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.23
3703	Natural	Red silty clay.	Whole trench	0.23-0.26+

Trench 38	**Dimensions:** 50.10m x 1.80m x 0.36m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3801	Topsoil	Mid brown soft clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.19
3802	Subsoil	Mid brown with yellow hue clay loam.	Whole trench	0.19-0.27
3803	Natural	Reddish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.27-0.36+

Trench 39	**Dimensions:** 49.82m x 1.80m x 0.37m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
3901	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.18
3902	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.18-0.28
3903	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.28-0.37+

Trench 40	**Dimensions:** 49.70m x 1.80m x 0.43m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4001	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.23
4002	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.23-0.36
4003	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.36-0.43+
4004	Pit	Circular feature with straight sides and a flat base with shallow edges.	0.93 wide x 0.08 deep	
4005	Fill of 4004	Dark blackish brown clay loam, 30% charcoal.	0.08 thick	
4006	Gully	Linear feature with an undulating base and irregular sides, orientated NE-SW situated at the N end of trench.	1.00 long x 1.00 wide x 0.11 deep	
4007	Fill of 4006	Light reddish brown silty clay loam.	0.11 thick	

Trench 41	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.41m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4101	Topsoil	Dark to mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.10
4102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.10-0.25
4103	Natural	Brown with red hue clay loam.	Whole trench	0.25-0.41+

Trench 42	**Dimensions:** 49.10m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4201	Topsoil	Dark to mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.16
4202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.16-0.24
4203	Natural	Red and grey clay loam.	Whole trench	0.24-0.40+

Trench 43	**Dimensions:** 50.10m x 1.80m x 0.38m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4301	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.18
4302	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.18-0.33
4303	Natural	Mid brown to red clay loam.	Whole trench	0.33-0.38+

Trench 44	**Dimensions:** 50.30m x 1.80m x 0.69m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4401	Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.20
4402	Subsoil	Mid to pale brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.20-0.39
4403	Colluvium	Mid red brown sandy clay.	Whole trench	0.39-0.69
4404	Natural	Mid orange pink sandy clay.	Whole trench	0.69+
4405	Ditch	Terminus of linear aligned NW-SE, same as 4504 and 4604 in trenches 45 and 46. Romano British pottery.	1.51 wide x 0.33 deep	
4406	Fill of 4405	Dark grey brown clay loam primary fill.	0.02 thick	
4407	Fill of 4405	Mid brown with red clay patches clay loam secondary fill.	0.31 thick	
4408	Gully	Drainage gully cutting backfilled ditch 4405, aligned NE-SW with a flat base and straight sides.	0.66 wide x 0.29 deep	
4409	Fill of 4408	Mid brown with yellow hue clay loam.	0.29 thick	
4410	Pit / posthole	Circular straight-sided isolated feature.	0.06 deep	
4411	Fill of 4410	Dark brown with black hue clay loam.	0.06 thick	

Trench 45	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4501	Topsoil	Mid brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0-0.20
4502	Subsoil	Light brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.35
4503	Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.40+
4504	Ditch	Linear straight sided feature N-S aligned with an undulating base.	2.02 wide x 0.28 deep	
4505	Fill of 4504	Mid brown with grey hue silty clay.	0.28 thick	
4506	Gully	Linear straight sided flat base N-S aligned.	0.34 wide x 0.14 deep	
4507	Fill of 4506	Mid brown with grey hue clay silt loam.	0.14 thick	
4508	Gully	Linear straight sided flat base NE-SW aligned.	0.16 wide x 0.12 deep	
4509	Fill of 4508	Mid brown with grey hue silty clay loam.	0.12 thick	
4510	Ditch	Linear straight sided flat base N-S aligned.	1.10m wide x 0.40m deep	
4511	Fill of 4510	Dark greyish brown silty loam.	0.37 wide x 0.40 thick	
4512	Fill of 4510	Brownish red silty clay re-deposited natural.	0.85 wide x 0.40 thick	
4513	Grave	Small horse grave cut, NE-SW aligned oval in plan, bones not lifted due to spec in WSI.	1.90 long x 0.75 wide	
4514	Fill of 4513	Mid brown with grey hue clay loam.	1.90 long x 0.75 wide	
4515	Colluvium	Mid reddish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.35-0.40

Trench 46	**Dimensions:** 49.30m x 1.80m x 0.47m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4601	Topsoil	Dark brown loam.	Whole trench	0–0.18
4602	Colluvium	Mid brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0.18-0.47
4603	Natural	Mid reddish clay.	Whole trench	0.47+
4604	Ditch	Romano British E-W aligned ditch.	2.10 wide x 0.68 deep	
4605	Fill of 4604	Reddish brown silty clay loam.	0.60 thick	
4606	Fill of 4604	Very dark blackish brown silt.	0.15 thick	
4607	Ditch	Romano British E-W aligned ditch.	1.85 wide x 0.42 deep	
4608	Fill of 4607	Very dark blackish brown silt.	0.42 thick	
4609	Ditch	Romano British E-W aligned ditch.	1.90 wide x 0.50 deep	
4610	Fill of 4609	Light brownish red silty clay.	0.50 thick	
4611	Gully	Roughly E-W aligned gully.	0.67 wide x 0.25 deep	
4612	Fill of 4611	Mid brown reddish hue silty clay loam.	0.25 thick	
4613	Ditch	Unexcavated E-W aligned linear.	1.00 wide	
4614	Ditch	Unexcavated E-W aligned linear.	0.40 wide	
4615	Ditch	Unexcavated E-W aligned linear.	0.60 wide	
4616	Ditch	Unexcavated E-W aligned linear.	0.40 wide	
4617	Fill of 4613	Mid brown reddish hue silty clay loam.		
4618	Fill of 4614	Mid brown reddish hue silty clay loam.		
4619	Fill of 4615	Mid brown reddish hue silty clay loam.		
4620	Fill of 4616	Mid brown reddish hue silty clay loam.		

Trench 47	**Dimensions:** 49.51m x 1.80m x 0.41m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4701	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.14
4702	Subsoil	Dark to mid brown with red hue clay silt.	Whole trench	0.14-0.35
4703	Natural	Red silty clay.	Whole trench	0.35-0.41+
4704	Pit	SW-NE aligned irregular oval.	0.16 wide x 0.05 deep	
4705	Fill of 4704	Charcoal rich dark brown clay loam.	0.05 thick	

Trench 48	**Dimensions:** 49.70m x 1.80m x 0.52m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4801	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.34
4802	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.34-0.48
4803	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.48-0.52+
4804	Ditch	Unexcavated N-S aligned Romano British linear.	0.70 wide	
4805	Fill of 4804	Mid brown with red hue sandy clay loam.		
4806	Pit	Unexcavated oval charcoal rich fire pit.	0.80 long x 0.50 wide	
4807	Fill of 4806	Red with grey hue sandy clay, 20% charcoal.		
4808	Pit	Unexcavated NE-SW fire pit.	0.79 long x 0.36 wide	
4809	Fill of 4808	Red with grey hue sandy clay, 20% charcoal.		
4810	Ditch	Unexcavated Romano British linear N-S aligned.	0.42 wide	
4811	Fill of 4810	Mid red with brown hue sandy clay.		
4812	Ditch	Unexcavated Romano British linear N-S aligned.	1.17 wide	
4813	Fill of 4812	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam.		

Trench 49	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.43m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
4901	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.24
4902	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.24-0.37
4903	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.37-0.43+

Trench 50	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.66m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5001	Topsoil	Dark brown silt.	Whole trench	0–0.25
5002	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.25-0.50
5003	Natural	Red clay.	Whole trench	0.50-0.66+
5004	Construction cut	Wall foundation cut in the W section of trench.	0.40 wide x 0.22 deep	
5005	Structure	Heavily disturbed remains of a Roman wall in section only. The returning side of structure 5009.	0.40 wide x 0.22 height	
5006	Beamslot	Heavily truncated beamslot associated with structure 5005 cutting SW-NE diagonally across trench.	2.20 min length x 0.25 wide x 0.06 deep	
5007	Fill of 5006	Dark brown silt deliberate backfill.	0.06 thick	
5008	Construction cut	Wall foundation cut in the w section of trench.	0.34 wide x 0.19 deep	
5009	Structure	Heavily disturbed remains of a Roman wall in section only. The returning side of structure 5005.	0.34 wide x 0.19 deep	
5010	Posthole	Unexcavated structural posthole associated with structure 5009.	0.40 wide	
5011	Fill of 5010	Dark brown silt, stone lined.		
5012	Fill of 5005	Mid to dark brown silt, abundant large <15cm stones / rubble.	0.40 wide x 0.22 height	
5013	Fill of 5009	Mid to dark brown silt, abundant large <15cm stones / rubble.	0.34 wide x 0.19 deep	
5014	Posthole	Unexcavated posthole.	0.40 wide	
5015	Fill of 5014	Mid brown silt.		

Trench 51	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5101	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silt loam.	Whole trench	0–0.30
5102	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.40
5103	Natural	Red clay.	Whole trench	040-0.50+
5104	Fill of 5105	Yellowish brown silty clay loam.		
5105	Tree throw	Amorphous irregular cut containing pottery.		

Trench 52	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5201	Topsoil	Dark brown loam.	Whole trench	0–0.30
5202	Colluvium	Reddish brown clay.	Whole trench	0.30-0.35
5203	Natural	Geological red brown clay.	Whole trench	0.35-0.50+
5204	Ditch	Linear NE-SW aligned with irregular sides and flat base.	1.24 wide x 0.64 deep	
5205	Fill of 5204	Reddish brown silty clay. Secondary fill.	0.40 thick	
5206	Fill of 5204	Reddish brown silty clay. Primary fill.	0.24 thick	
5207	Ditch	Linear NE-SW aligned with irregular shape and flat base.	2.88-4.40 wide x 0.75 deep	
5208	Fill of 5207	Reddish brown silty clay.	0.75 thick	

Trench 53	**Dimensions:** 50.10m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5301	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.12
5302	Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.12-0.27
5303	Natural	Mid red brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.27+
5304	Colluvium	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.27+
5305	Pit	Located at N end of trench, concave sides and base.	0.80 wide x 0.11 deep	
5306	Fill of 5305	Mid grey black silt.	0.11 thick	

Trench 54	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.42m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5401	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.24
5402	Subsoil	Mid pinkish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.24-0.42
5403	Natural	Mid pinkish to reddish grey clay.	Whole trench	0.42+
5404	Pit	Located W end of trench, concave sides and flat base.	1.05 wide x 0.20 deep	
5405	Fill of 5404	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.20 thick	

Trench 55	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5501	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silt loam.	Whole trench	0–0.20
5502	Subsoil	Brown to yellowish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.45
5503	Natural	Red brown marl and tea green marl.	Whole trench	0.45.50+

Trench 56	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.36m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5601	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silt loam.	Whole trench	0–0.20
5602	Subsoil	Red brown marl and tea green marl.	Whole trench	0.20-0.36+

Trench 57	**Dimensions:** 50.50m x 1.80m x 0.35m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5701	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.13
5702	Subsoil	Mid red grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.13-0.25
5703	Natural	Mid red brown clay.	Whole trench	0.25-0.35+

Trench 58	**Dimensions:** 48.30m x 1.80m x 0.36m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5801	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.15
5802	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.31
5803	Natural	Mid red brown and light grey clay.	Whole trench	0.31-0.36+

Trench 59	**Dimensions:** 49.65m x 1.80m x 0.35m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
5901	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.21
5902	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.21-0.29
5903	Natural	Mid red brown and light green grey clay.	Whole trench	0.29-0.35+

Trench 60	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6001	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt loam.	Whole trench	0–0.18
6002	Subsoil	Mid brown to yellowish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.18-0.26
6003	Natural	Red marl to tea green marl veins.	Whole trench	0.26-40+

Trench 61	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.34m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6101	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silt loam.	Whole trench	0–0.14
6102	Subsoil	Mid brown yellow silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.14-0.24
6103	Natural	Red marl to tea green marl veins.	Whole trench	0.24-0.34+

Trench 62	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.30m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6201	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silt loam.	Whole trench	0–0.15
6202	Subsoil	Reddish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.25
6203	Natural	Tea green marl to red clay.	Whole trench	0.25-0.30+

Trench 63	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.46m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6301	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0–0.10
6302	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.10-0.19
6303	Natural	Mid yellowish grey with blue grey hue silty clay.	Whole trench	0.19-0.46+

Trench 64	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.53m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6401	Topsoil	Dark to mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.15
6402	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.15-0.36
6403	Natural	Red to grey clay.	Whole trench	0.36-0.53+
6404	Ditch	Unexcavated linear aligned NE-SW.	1.02 wide	
6405	Fill of 6404			

Trench 65	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.34m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6501	Topsoil	Dark brown loamy clay.	Whole trench	0–0.08
6502	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey loam clay.	Whole trench	0.08-0.17
6503	Natural	Light yellow clay.	Whole trench	0.17-0.34+

Trench 66	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.48m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6601	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.23
6602	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.23-0.39
6603	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.39-0.48+

Trench 67	**Dimensions:** 49.90m x 1.80m x 0.45m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6701	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.15
6702	Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.25
6703	Natural	Mid brown red clay.	Whole trench	0.25-0.45+

Trench 68	**Dimensions:** 49.55m x 1.80m x 0.45m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6801	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.15
6802	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.29
6803	Natural	Light yellow grey to mid red brown clay.	Whole trench	0.29-0.45+

Trench 69	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
6901	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.15
6902	Subsoil	Mid grey brown to yellow brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.29
6903	Natural	Mid red brown clay.	Whole trench	0.29-0.40+

Trench 70	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.38m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7001	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay.	Whole trench	0–0.010
7002	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy clay.	Whole trench	0.10-0.22
7003	Natural	Reddish brown to light grey clay.	Whole trench	0.22-0.38+
7004	Ditch	Modern land drain.	0.70 wide x 0.40 deep	
7005	Fill of 7004	Mid grey clay to redeposited red clay.	0.40 thick	
7006	Ditch	Unexcavated linear		
7007	Fill of 7006	Unexcavated upper fill		
7008	Ditch	Unexcavated linear		
7009	Fill of 7008	Unexcavated upper fill		

Trench 71	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7101	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.25
7102	Subsoil	Mid brown to yellowish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.25-0.50
7103	Natural	Reddish brown clay.	Whole trench	0.50+

Trench 72	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.50m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7201	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.15
7202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.37
7203	Natural	Red clay loam.	Whole trench	0.37-0.50+

Trench 73	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7301	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.15
7302	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.15-0.25
7303	Natural	Pale grey and yellowish brown clay.	Whole trench	0.25-0.40+

Trench 74	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.42m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7401	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.22
7402	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay.	Whole trench	0.22-0.34
7403	Natural	Mid yellowish grey clay.	Whole trench	0.34-0.42+

Trench 75	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.34m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7501	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.20
7502	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.20-0.34
7503	Natural	Mid yellowish grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.34+

Trench 76	**Dimensions:** 49.91m x 1.80m x 0.48m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7601	Topsoil	Silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.17
7602	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.17-0.35
7603	Natural	Grey yellow and blue hue clay.	Whole trench	0.35-0.48+

Trench 77	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.42m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7701	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0–0.20
7702	Subsoil	Mid brown silty loam.	Whole trench	0.20-0.30
7703	Natural	Greenish grey to red stiff clay.	Whole trench	0.30-42+
7704	Ditch	Unexcavated linear E-W.	1.19 wide	
7705	Fill of 7704	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam.		
7706	Gully	Unexcavated linear E-W.	0.73 wide	
7707	Fill of 7706	Mid brown with reddish hue silty clay.		

Trench 78	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.37m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7801	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.12
7802	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.12-0.28
7803	Natural	Yellow and brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.28-0.37+
7804	Ditch	Unexcavated linear aligned E-W.	1.66 wide	
7805	Fill of 7804	Grey with a blue hue silty clay.		

Trench 79	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.38m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
7901	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt.	Whole trench	0–0.20
7902	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay.	Whole trench	0.20-0.38
7903	Natural	Mid yellowish grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.38+

Trench 83	**Dimensions:** 49.80m x 1.80m x 0.52m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
8301	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.20
8302	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silty clay.	Whole trench	0.20-0.39
8303	Natural	Light yellow grey clay.	Whole trench	0.39-0.52+
8304	Tree throw	Located at NE end of trench.		
8305	Fill of 8304	Mid grey brown silt.		

Trench 135	**Dimensions:** 50.00m x 1.80m x 0.46m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
13501	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.18
13502	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0.18-0.46
13503	Natural	Dark yellow brown clay.	Whole trench	0.46+

Trench 136	**Dimensions:** 25.00m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
13601	Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay.	Whole trench	0–0.18
13602	Subsoil	Brown to yellowish brown.	Whole trench	0.18-0.31
13603	Natural	Yellow grey clay.	Whole trench	0.31-0.40+
13604	Ditch	Unexcavated linear aligned NE-SW.	0.80 wide	
13605	Fill of 13604	Brownish grey silty clay.		
13606	Ditch	Linear NE-SW aligned with flat base.	0.65 wide x 0.40 deep	
13607	Fill of 13606	Brownish grey brownish yellow silty clay.	0.40 thick	

Trench 137	**Dimensions:** 11.30m x 1.80m x 0.40m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
13701	Topsoil	Mid brown loam.	Whole trench	0–0.13
13702	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0.13-0.28
13703	Natural	Mid yellowish grey clay.	Whole trench	0.39-0.48+

Trench 138	**Dimensions:** 12.18m x 1.80m x 0.30m			
Context	**Description**		**Dimensions (m)**	**Depth below surface (m)**
13801	Topsoil	Dark to mid brown silty clay loam.	Whole trench	0–0.10
13802	Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam.	Whole trench	0.10-0.19
13803	Natural	Blue grey and yellow clay loam.	Whole trench	0.19-0.30+
13804	Layer	Stone natural bedrock outcrop.		

10.2 Appendix 2: Artefact quantification (number of pieces/weight in grammes

Trench	Feature/ deposit	Context	Animal Bone	Metal	IA, RB & Saxon pottery	Med & later pottery	Slag	Other Finds
3	ditch 304	305	13/ 565	1 Cu		2/ 18		1 stone 1 shell
7	deposit	711	65/ 406	32 Fe; 1 Cu	131/ 2134	131/ 2134		1 CBM (M) 2 clay pipe (PM) 1 flint 1 shell
18	topsoil	1801	1/ 1		11/ 70		1/ 178	1 clay pipe (PM) 2 fired clay
	ditch 1804	1805			2/ 4			
	pit 1806	1807			2/ 44			
19	colluvium	1903		1 Fe	40/ 247		5/ 160	1 CBM (PM) 1 glass (uncertain date)
	ditch 1905	1906			11/ 63		1/ 15	1 CBM (RB) 2 fired clay
	ditch 1907	1908	8/ 25		43/ 292		4/ 277	16 fired clay
	ditch 1909	1910	1/ 4		5/ 91		35/ 995	1 fired clay
	ditch 1911	1912			10/ 64			1 CBM (PM)
	gully 1913	1914		1 Fe	40/ 349			
	ditch 1915	1916			3/ 15			
20	topsoil	2001			2/ 58			
	subsoil	2002			5/ 15			
	ditch 2009	2010			1/ 13			
21	subsoil	2102			1/ 15			1 clay pipe (PM)
	ditch 2108	2109		1 Cu	4/ 29			
22	topsoil	2201			26/ 227			1 flint
	colluvium	2203			3/ 47			
25	subsoil	2502			2/ 14			
27	topsoil	2701						1 stone
29	topsoil	2901				1/ 14		
44	ditch 4405	4406	24/ 39		3/ 45			
		4407	34/ 88		33/ 104			
	gully 4408	4409	6/ 26		26/ 196			1 stone
45	gully 4506	4507	37/ 145	1 Fe	30/ 266		1/ 1	
	ditch 4510	4511	3/ 6		12/ 228			5 stone
	animal burial 4513	4514	189/ 103		1/ 1			
46	colluvium	4602						1 flint
	ditch 4604	4605	13/ 72		37/ 448			1 CBM (PM) 1 fired clay
		4606	24/ 102	1 Fe	37/ 284			1 shale
	ditch 4607	4608	141/ 859	2 Fe	144/ 1424			
	ditch 4609	4610	9/ 54	2 Fe	19/ 103			
	unexc ditch 4613	4617			2/ 6			
	unexc ditch 4615	4619			4/ 17 (Saxon)			

Trench	Feature/ deposit	Context	Animal Bone	Metal	IA, RB & Saxon pottery	Med & later pottery	Slag	Other Finds
	unexc ditch 4616	4620			1/ 3			
48	unexc ditch 4804	4805			1/ 21			
	unexc ditch 4810	4811			1/ 5			
	unexc ditch 4812	4813			3/ 9		1/ 13	
50	subsoil	5002			7/ 81			
	beamslot 5006	5007			1/ 3			
	unexc posthole 5010	5011			2/ 9			
	structure 5005	5012	1/ 4		7/ 285			
51	tree throw 5105	5104	11/ 6	1 Fe	3/ 9			1 stone
52	colluvium	5202			4/ 45			
	ditch 5204	5205	46/ 570	1 Fe	119/ 1478			
		5206			4/ 95			
	ditch 5207	5208	28/ 668		3/ 44 (IA) 53/ 812 (RB)			
53	pit 5305	5306			2/ 4			
63	subsoil	6302			1/ 12			1 RB glass
64	ditch 6404	6405	5/ 34			1/ 10		
67	topsoil	6701				1/ 26		2 CBM (1 RB, 1 PM) 1 stone 6 shell
70	subsoil	7002			1/ 57			
136	ditch 13606	13607			1/ 2			
138	topsoil	13801				1/ 6		
TOTALS			**659/ 3777**	**42 Fe; 3 Cu**	**764/ 7665**	**137/ 2208**	**48/ 1639**	

CBM = ceramic building material; Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron; LIA = Late Iron Age; M = medieval; PM = post-medieval; RB = Romano-British

10.3 Appendix 3: Pottery quantification by feature and fabric

Trench	Feature/deposit	Context	Context spotdate	Fabric/ware type	No.	Wt. (g)
3	ditch 304	305	Medieval	Ham Green ware	1	9
				Minety-type ware	1	9
7	deposit	711	Post-medieval	Minety-type ware	31	410
				Misc. sandy ware	9	185
				Orange sandy ware	34	740
				Redcliffe ware	45	735
				Tudor Green	4	3
				Post-medieval redware	8	61
18	topsoil	1801	Modern (sherds are Late Roman)	Greyware	6	45

				Oxon colour-coated ware	1	8
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	2	6
	ditch 1804	1805	Roman	Southwestern greyware B	2	4
	pit 1806	1807	Late Roman	SE Dorset black burnished ware	2	44
19	colluvium	1903	Post-medieval (from CBM; pottery is Late Roman)	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	12	75
				Greyware	18	64
				Oxon colour-coated ware	2	13
				Oxon whiteware mortaria	1	39
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	7	56
	ditch 1905	1906	Roman (2nd – 4th century)	fine, micaceous greyware	1	7
				grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	9
				Greyware	4	30
				oxidised ware	1	2
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	2	10
				Southern Gaulish samian	1	2
				Southwestern greyware B	1	3
	ditch 1907	1908	Late Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	16	146
				Greyware	11	40
				oxidised ware	1	3
				Oxon colour-coated ware	4	4
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	9	83
	ditch 1909	1910	Roman	Coarse, mixed gritted ware	1	57
				grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	18
				Greyware	1	4
				oxidised ware	1	10
	ditch 1911	1912	Post-medieval (from clay tobacco pipe; pottery is Late Roman)	Central Gaulish samian	1	17
				grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	2
				Greyware	3	17
				oxidised ware	2	6
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	3	22
	gully 1913	1914	Late Roman (late 4th, possibly even early 5th century AD)	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	30
				Greyware	5	21
				oxidised ware	2	31
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	31	266

				Southern Gaulish samian	1	1
	ditch 1915	1916	Uncertain (RB sherds but in unusually poor condition)	Southwestern greyware B	3	15
20	topsoil	2001	Modern (sherds are Roman, 2nd – 4th century AD)	oxidised ware	1	18
				Southwestern greyware B	1	38
	subsoil	2002	Modern (4 RB sherds in unusually poor condition; the fifth could be later)	Greyware	3	3
				Oxon colour-coated ware	1	8
				hard refined white ware	1	4
	ditch 2009	2010	Roman	Greyware	1	13
21	subsoil	2102	Modern (pottery is Late Roman)	Oxon colour-coated ware	1	15
	ditch 2108	2109	Late Roman	Greyware	1	4
				oxidised ware	1	13
				Oxon colour-coated ware	1	2
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	1	10
22	topsoil	2201	Modern (sherds are Late Roman)	Greyware	2	10
				Oxon colour-coated ware	2	20
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	11	96
				Southwestern greyware B	11	101
	natural	2203	Late Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	7
				Greyware	1	4
				Southwestern greyware B	1	36
25	topsoil	2502	Modern (sherds are 2nd century AD)	Central Gaulish samian	2	14
29	topsoil	2901	Modern	Pearlware	1	14
44	ditch 4405	4406	Roman (2nd – 4th century AD)	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	7
				oxidised ware	1	15
				Severn Valley ware	1	23
		4407	Roman (2nd – 4th century AD, probably late 3rd – 4th AD)	Central Gaulish samian	3	1
				fine, micaceous greyware	2	7
				grey-brown micaceous coarseware	16	35
				Greyware	6	13
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	3	19
				Severn Valley ware	2	9
				Southwestern greyware B	1	20
	gully 4408	4409	Roman (2nd – 4th century AD)	Coarse, mixed gritted ware	3	10
				grey-brown micaceous coarseware	13	114
				Greyware	11	109

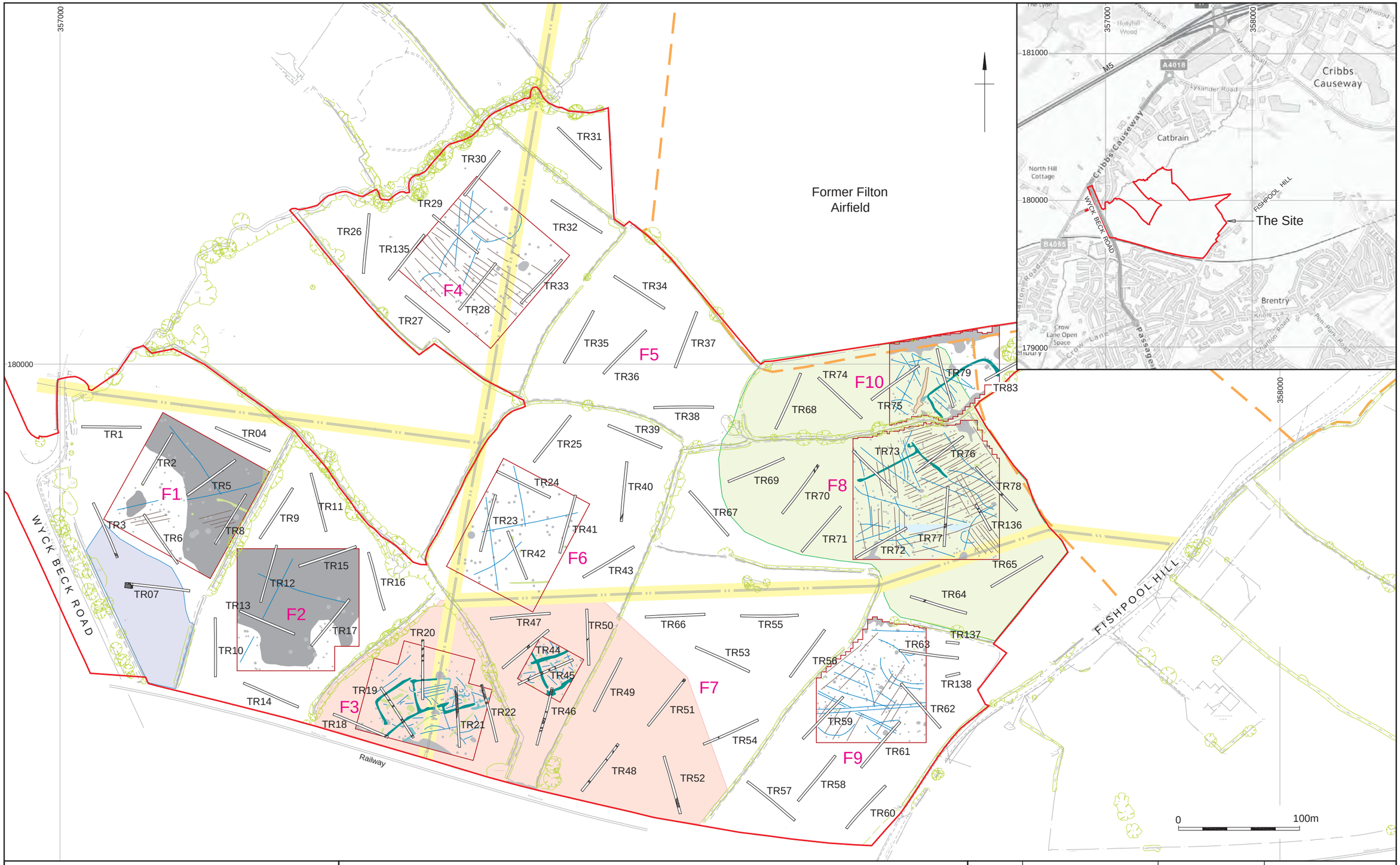
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	2	13
				Severn Valley ware	6	37
				Southwestern greyware B	2	22
45	gully 4506	4507	Roman (2nd – 4th century AD)	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	9	101
				Greyware	11	130
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	9	28
				Severn Valley ware	1	7
	ditch 4510	4511	Late Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	6	131
				Greyware	2	19
				Oxon colour-coated ware	2	52
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	2	26
	animal burial 4513	4514	Uncertain (sherd is Roman but too small to date a context)	Greyware	1	1
46	ditch 4604	4605	Post-medieval (from CBM; pottery is Late Roman)	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	12	251
				Greyware	11	93
				oxidised ware	1	2
				Oxon colour-coated ware	2	17
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	11	83
		4606	Late Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	11	153
				Greyware	8	43
				oxidised ware	3	6
				Oxon colour-coated ware	2	7
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	9	56
				Severn Valley ware	2	6
				Southwestern greyware B	2	13
	ditch 4607	4608	Late Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	89	893
				Greyware	14	140
				oxidised ware	5	11
				Oxon colour-coated ware	3	18
				Oxon whiteware mortaria	1	141
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	26	204
				Shell-tempered ware	1	4
				Southwestern greyware B	5	13
	ditch 4609	4610	Late Roman	Central Gaulish samian	1	5
				fine, micaceous greyware	1	1
				Greyware	6	55

				oxidised ware	1	1
				Oxon colour-coated ware	6	29
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	3	10
				Southwestern greyware B	1	2
	unexc ditch 4613	4617	Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	2	6
	unexc ditch 4615	4619	Saxon (5th – 7th century AD)	organic-tempered ware	4	17
	unexc ditch 4616	4620	Roman	SE Dorset black burnished ware	1	3
48	unexc ditch 4804	4805	Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	21
	ditch 4810	4811	Roman	Greyware	1	5
	unexc ditch 4804	4813	Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	4
				Greyware	2	5
50	subsoil	5002	Roman	Greyware	6	74
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	1	6
	beamslot 5006	5007	Roman	SE Dorset black burnished ware	1	3
	unexc posthole 5010	5011	Roman	SE Dorset black burnished ware	2	9
	structure 5005	5012	Middle Roman	SE Dorset black burnished ware	1	6
				Severn Valley ware	6	279
51	tree throw 5105	5104	Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	1
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	2	8
52	colluvium	5202	Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	1	20
				Greyware	1	13
				Savernake-type ware	1	8
				Shell-tempered ware	1	4
	ditch 5204	5205	Late Roman	fine, micaceous greyware	1	13
				Greyware	5	89
				grey-brown micaceous coarseware	11	96
				N Wilts/S Gloucs WSRW mortaria	2	101
				oxidised ware	1	8
				Savernake-type ware	1	22
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	39	668
				Severn Valley ware	34	318
				Shell-tempered ware	3	12
				Southern Gaulish samian	1	21
				Southwestern greyware B	21	150
		5206	Late Roman	Severn Valley ware	1	51
	ditch 5207	5208	Middle Roman	Calcite-gritted ware	3	44

				grey-brown micaceous coarseware	6	75
				Greyware	13	174
				grog-tempered ware	1	124
				oxidised ware	1	5
				SE Dorset black burnished ware	15	172
				Severn Valley ware	17	262
53	pit 5305	5306	Roman	grey-brown micaceous coarseware	2	4
63	subsoil	6302	Roman	rock-tempered ware	1	12
64	ditch 6404	6405	Medieval	Redcliffe ware	1	10
67	topsoil	6701	Modern	Post-medieval redware	1	26
70	subsoil	7002	Roman	Severn Valley ware	1	57
136	ditch 13606	13607	Roman	Greyware	1	2
138	topsoil	13802	Medieval	Redcliffe ware	1	6

10.4 Appendix 4: Environmental data

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Samp. No.	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 3 – Medieval Ditch												
304	305	1000	18	120	40	A*	-	A*	Free-threshing wheat grain frags, *Vicia faba/Pisum, Vicia/Lathyrus, Avena/Bromus, Persicaria, Rumex, Brassica, Chenopodium.* Charcoal inc. mature and round wood frags	25/25 ml	-	?P
Trench 47 – Pit												
4704	4705	1001	1	4	20	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	-	
Trench 54 - ?Romano-British Pit												
5404	5405	1002	18	175	50	-	-	C	*Polygonum*. Charcoal inc. mature wood frags	20/25 ml	-	



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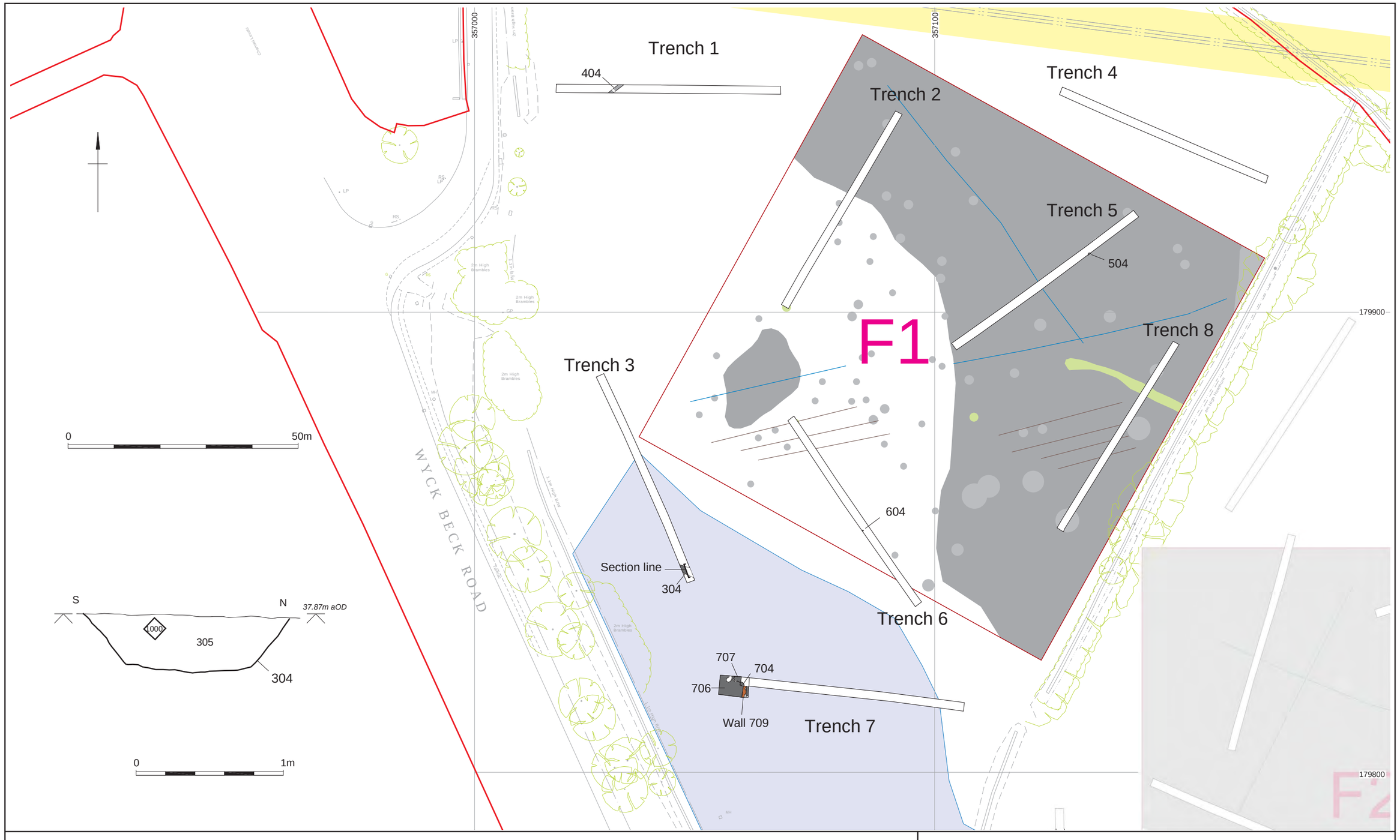
Site Boundary
F6 Field number
Completed evaluation trenches
Archaeological feature
Area of Romano-British features
Area of Medieval features
Visible earthworks
Geophysical survey areas (2008 & 2011)
Overhead electricity buffer
Public right of way

Date:	28/01/15	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:3000 @ A3	Illustrator:	LJC/KL/SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\106800\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_1_28\106800_eval.dwg		

Site plan showing trench locations

Figure 1

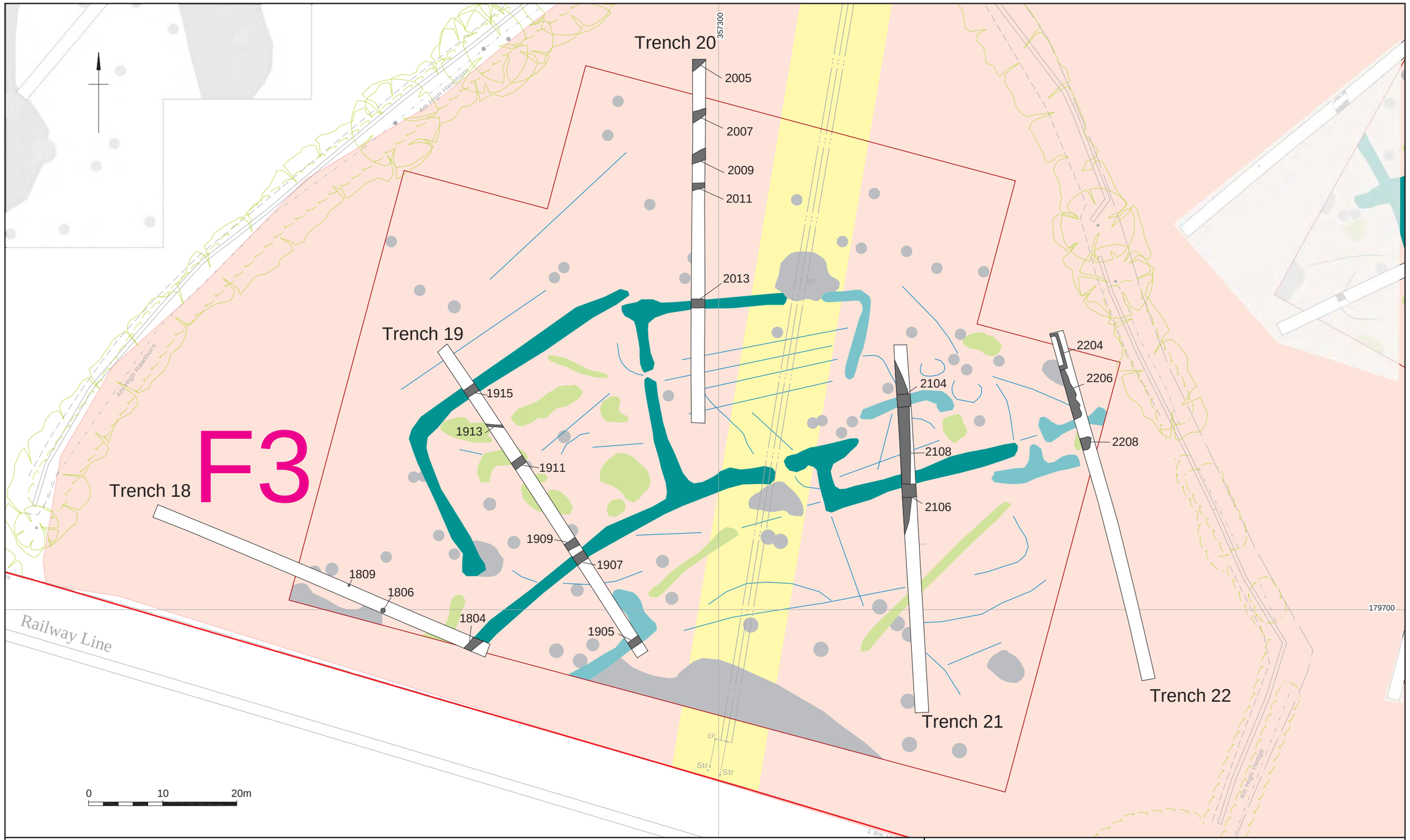


Site Boundary
F6 Field number
Geophysical survey areas (2008 & 2011)
Evaluation trench
Area of medieval features
Modern disturbance/ feature
1000 Sample

Date:	9/02/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:800, Section 1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\106800\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_01_28\106800_eval.dwg		

Detail plan of Field 1 trenches showing late medieval/early post-medieval features and Trench 3 east-facing section of medieval ditch 304

Figure 2



Site Boundary

F6 Field number

Evaluation trench

Geophysical survey areas (2008 & 2011)

Area of Romano-British features

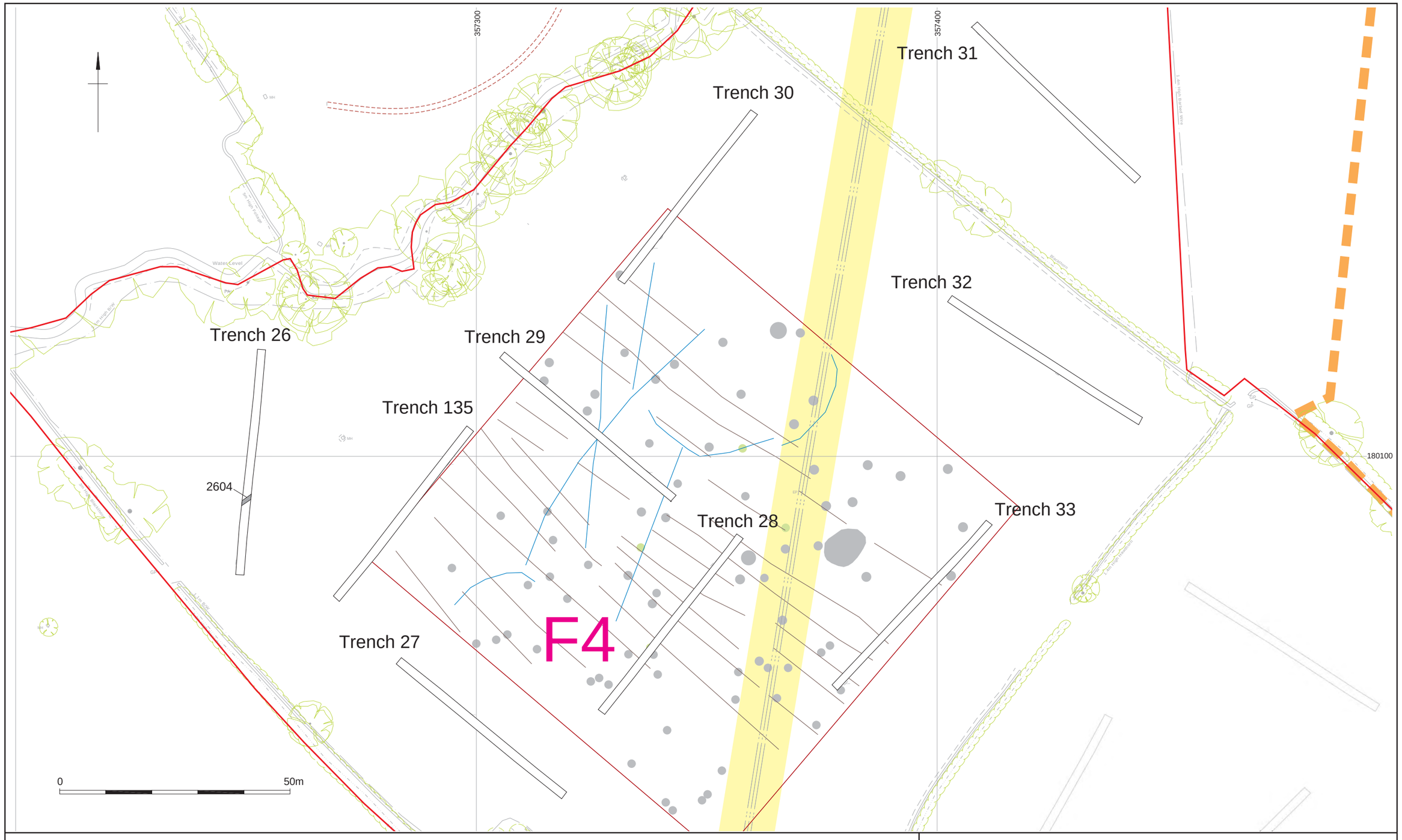
Archaeological feature

Modern disturbance/ feature

Date:	9/02/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:500 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\106800\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_01_28\106800_eval.dwg		

Field 3 trenches showing location of Romano-British features

Figure 3



Site Boundary

Evaluation trench

Modern disturbance/ feature

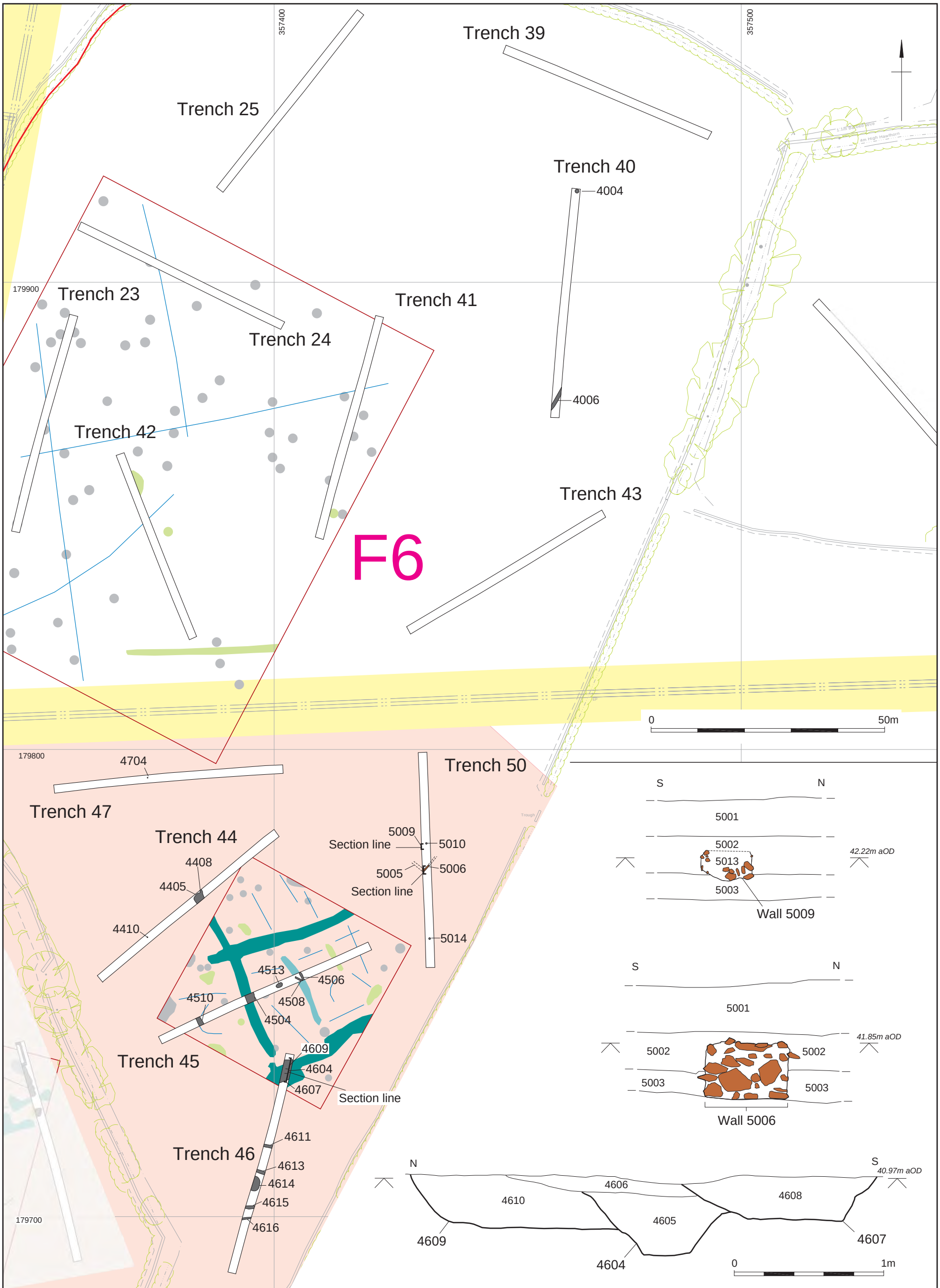
F6 Field number

Geophysical survey areas (2008 & 2011)

Date:	9/02/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:800 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\106800\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_01_28\106800_eval.dwg		

Field 4 trenches

Figure 4



Date:	02/06/2015	Revision Number:	1
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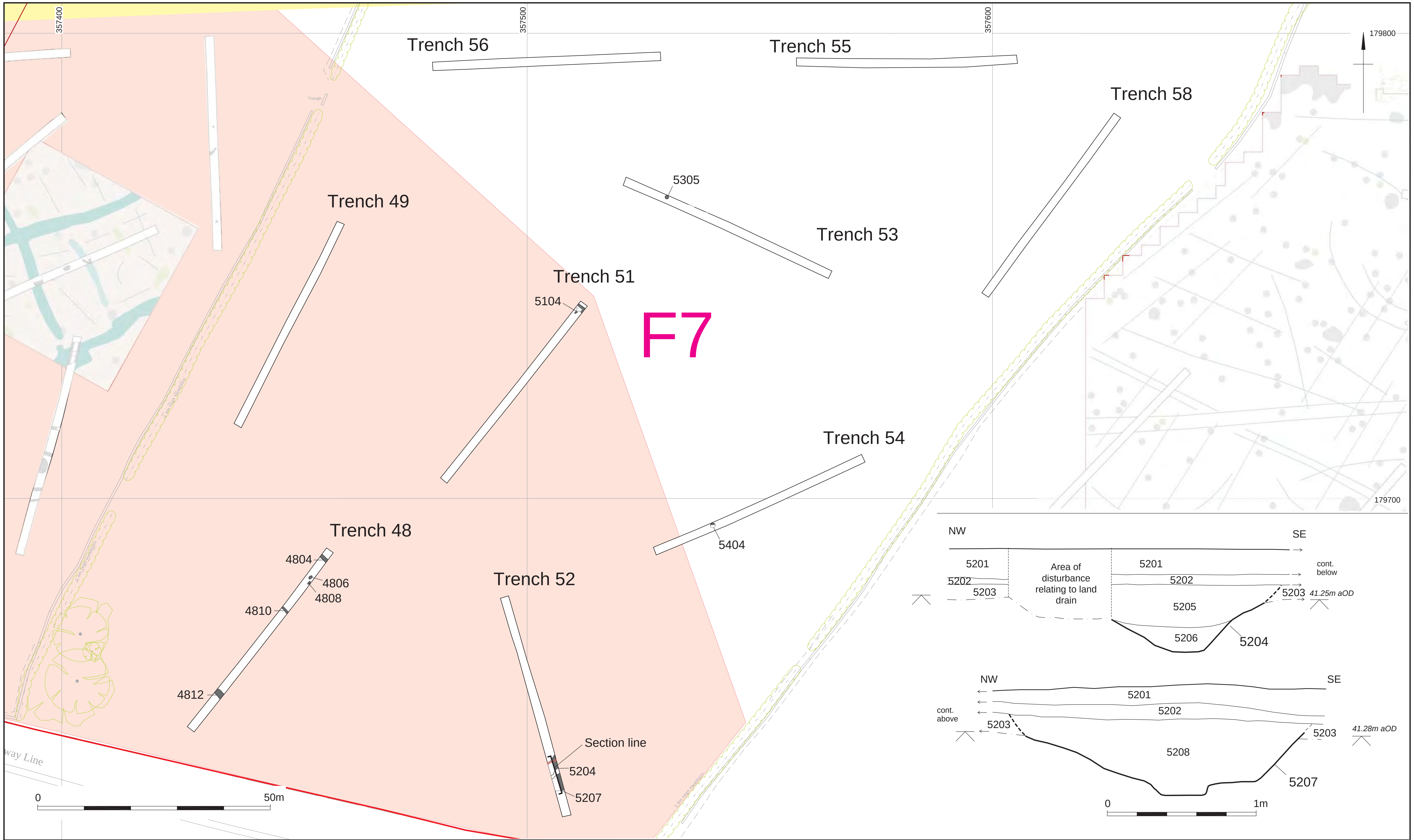
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\106800\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_06_02\106800_eval.dwg		

Field 6 trenches with west-facing section of Romano-British ditches 4604, 4607 & 4609 in Trench 46, and east-facing sections of wall foundations 5006 & 5009 in Trench 50

Figure 5

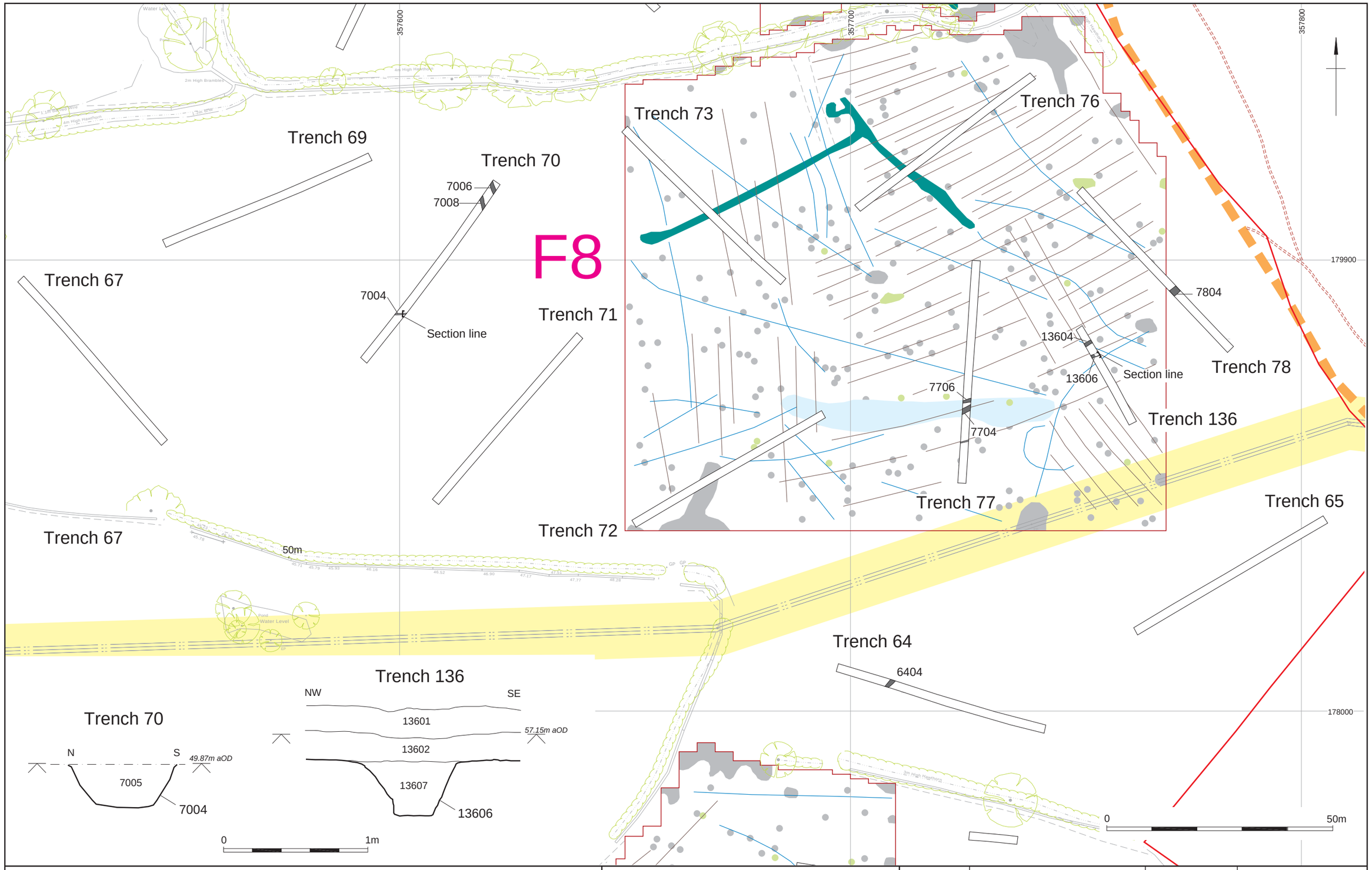


Site Boundary	Evaluation trench	Area of Romano-British features
F6 Field number	Geophysical survey areas (2008 & 2011)	Archaeological feature
		Modern disturbance/ feature

Date:	9/02/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:800, sections 1:25 @ A3	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\106800\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_01_28\106800_eval.dwg		

Field 7 trenches and west-facing section of Romano-British ditches 5204 & 5207 in Trench 52

Figure 6



Field 8 trenches showing late medieval/early post-medieval features and sections from Trench 70 and Trench 136

Figure 7

Plate 1: Representative section of Trench 4

Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 18

Date:	26/01/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\107200\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\BdgRec\2015_01_26\107200_plates1-12.cdr		

Plate 3: Ditch 304, west-facing section in Trench 3

Plate 4: Trench 7, remains of late medieval / early post-medieval structure

Date:	26/01/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\107200\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\BdgRec\2015_01_26\107200_plates1-12.cdr		

Plate 5: Trench 22 from the north

Plate 6: Horse burial in Trench 45

Date:	26/01/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\107200\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\BdgRec\2015_01_26\107200_plates1-12.cdr		

Plate 7: Romano-British enclosure ditch in Trench 46

Plate 8: Romano-British wall foundation and beamslot in Trench 50

Date:	26/01/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\107200\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\BdgRec\2015_01_26\107200_plates1-12.cdr		

Plate 9: Romano-British ditches in Trench 52

Date:	26/01/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\107200\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\BdgRec\2015_01_26\107200_plates1-12.cdr		

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