An Archaeological Assessment of an Excavation Undertaken at Mr Unwin's Field, Lufton, Brympton, Somerset 2013

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2015

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Introduction

This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation carried out on a piece of land known as Mr Unwin's Field, on the northern edge of the village of Lufton in Brympton Parish, Yeovil, Somerset. The National Grid Reference for the site is ST 51631 17462 (Fig 1). The excavation was carried out by Newcastle University and the South Somerset Archaeological Research Group between 16th July 2013 and 2nd August 2013.

The site is bounded to the south by Thorne Lane and by arable land to the north, east and west. It is currently under long-term pasture and is grazed by sheep. However, it has been ploughed within living memory.

The site was subjected to a geophysical (magnetometry) survey as part of a research project investigating the landscape setting of the late Roman 'Lufton Villa', located approximately 350m to the north-north-west (Caldwell and Gerrard 2013) (Fig 2). This survey identified a large number of anomalies in Mr Unwin's Field. The most significant of these were a major east-west linear and a seemingly penannular anomaly. These were investigated in 2012 (Trench A: Gerrard and Agate 2013) and the linear was shown to be of probable Late Iron Age date and the penannular anomaly proved to be a ringditch of Bronze Age date.

The 2013 excavation was designed to further clarify the nature of the archaeological resource in Mr Unwin's Field. To this end two trenches (B and C) were excavated to further investigate the Late Iron Age ditch identified in Trench A and other anomalies visible in the geophysical survey (Fig 3).

Weather conditions during the course of the excavation. The first two weeks were extremely dry making the identification of contexts difficult. However, the third week was wetter, which also brought its own problems to the excavation.

The completed archive of finds, written, drawn and photographic records currently resides at Newcastle University. In due course it will be deposited with a suitable local repository under the Site Code UNW13.

Geological Background

The site is located on a slight slope that forms one side of the valley containing the Roman villa and small watercourse known as Balls Water. The solid geology is Dyrham Formation Sandstone (British Geological Survey 2012). The site is located at 72.13m AOD.

Archaeological and Historical Background

The site sits between Ham Hill (a major prehistoric centre and multivallate hillfort) (Leivers *et al*. 2007; Sharples *et al.* 2012), Ilchester (an important Roman urban centre) (Leach 1982 and 1994), Montacute (an important late Saxon and early Norman religious and secular centre) and the late Saxon and medieval town of Yeovil. The village of Lufton was in existence by the time of the Domesday Book.

Archaeological work in the area has been limited. Leonard Hayward FSA excavated the villa in the decades following World War II (SOM HER 53634). This work identified a late Roman corridor type structure with an unusual bath house, decorated with mosaics (Hayward 1952 and 1972). Evidence for 'squatter' occupation may hint that the site continued to be occupied in the post-Roman period

(Gerrard 2013). Since Hayward's excavations relatively little research has been undertaken. A watching brief was carried out to the south-west following plough damage of a deserted medieval settlement known as 'Barrow' in Odcombe. This produced pottery of tenth- to fourteenth century date (Aston 1976; Pearson 1978; SOM HER54371). More recently an evaluation was carried out over a kilometre to the east of the current excavations which identified Roman field boundaries and some inhumation burials (Simmonds 2005; SOM HER 14454) in association with the Roman road running from Ilchester to Dorchester (SOM HER55102).

The current project to investigate the hinterland of the villa began with geophysical survey in 2009 and has continued, weather, crops and other factors permitting, ever since. This survey has identified a significant settlement of unknown, but probable late prehistoric / Romano-British date in the field to the north (Caldwell and Gerrard 2013; SOM HER29883).

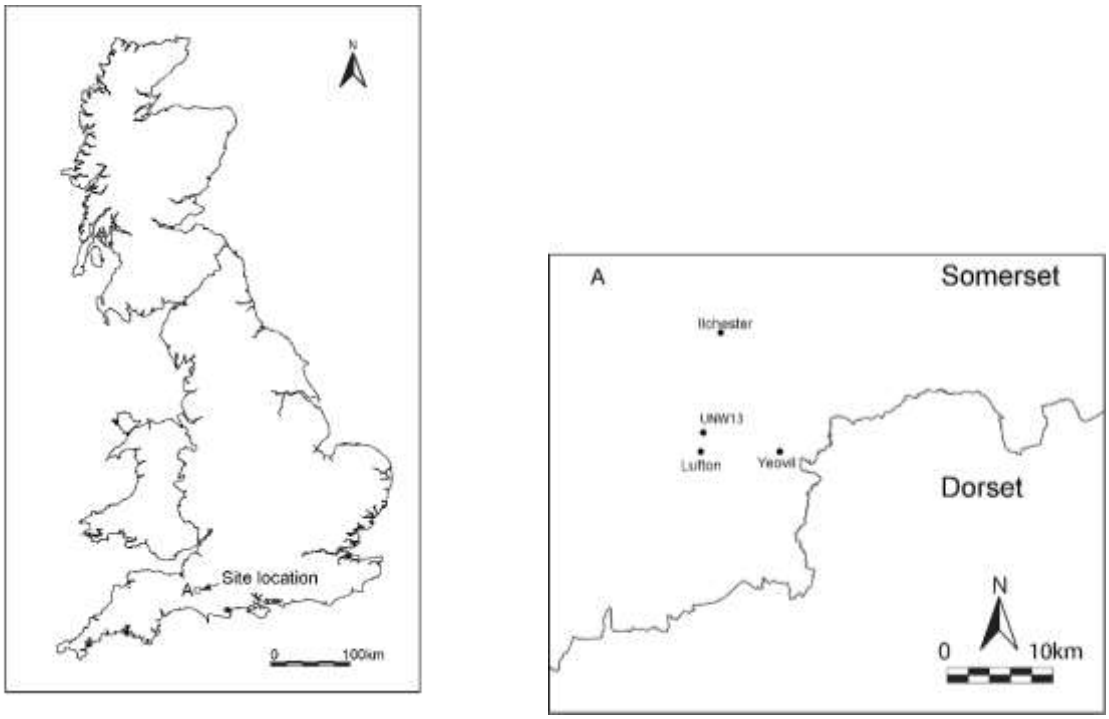

Fig 1 Site location

Archaeological Methodology

Prior to the excavation taking place, the northern part of Mr Unwin's Field was resurveyed with a Bartington fluxgate gradiometer. This allowed two trenches to be laid out over relevant geophysical anomalies. Trench B (15m x 15m) was located to the west of the previous season's Trench A and examined a number of linear anomalies visible on the geophysical survey, including the late Iron Age ditch examined in 2012. Trench C was laid out further west again and was 40m x 2m. This trench ran across the full width of what appeared to be an enclosure utilising the Late Iron Age ditch as its northern boundary.

The turf, topsoil and underlying deposits were excavated by JCB using a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. On exposure the edges of archaeological features were marked with spray paint and then identified and recorded using the MoLAS (1994) single context recording system. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered on pro-form recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections 1:10. The OD height of all strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. All features were given context numbers.

A level was traversed in from a bench mark located on the domestic building (previously barn) known as Lufton Byre with a value of 70.52m AOD. This enabled a TBM to be set up with a value of 71.54m AOD.

Photographs of principal features and excavation progress were taken digitally.

A total of two environmental samples were taken of the archaeological deposits in order to recover environmental information. These were processed by Nigel Harvey of GeoFlo.

In this report all contexts are shown in square brackets *ie* [12]. Small Finds are referred with 'SF' and sample numbers are enclosed thus {1).

At the end of the excavation the trenches were backfilled using a machine and reseeded by hand.

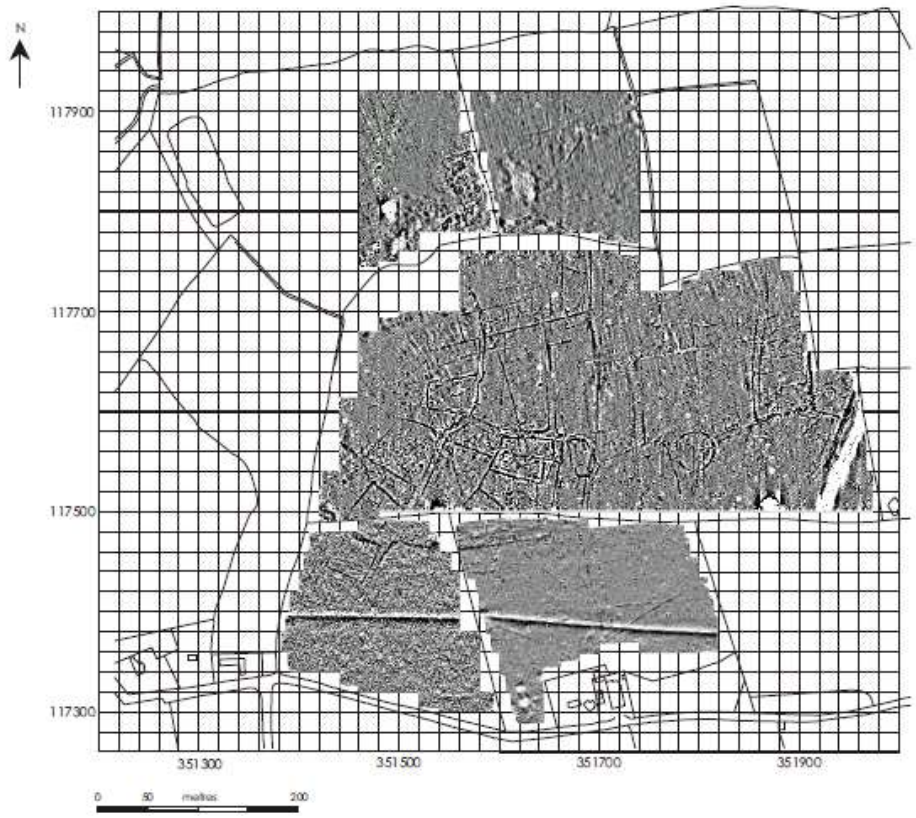

Fig 2 Magnetometry survey of Mr Unwin's Field and the surrounding landscape (from Caldwell and Gerrard 2013, Graphic 1)

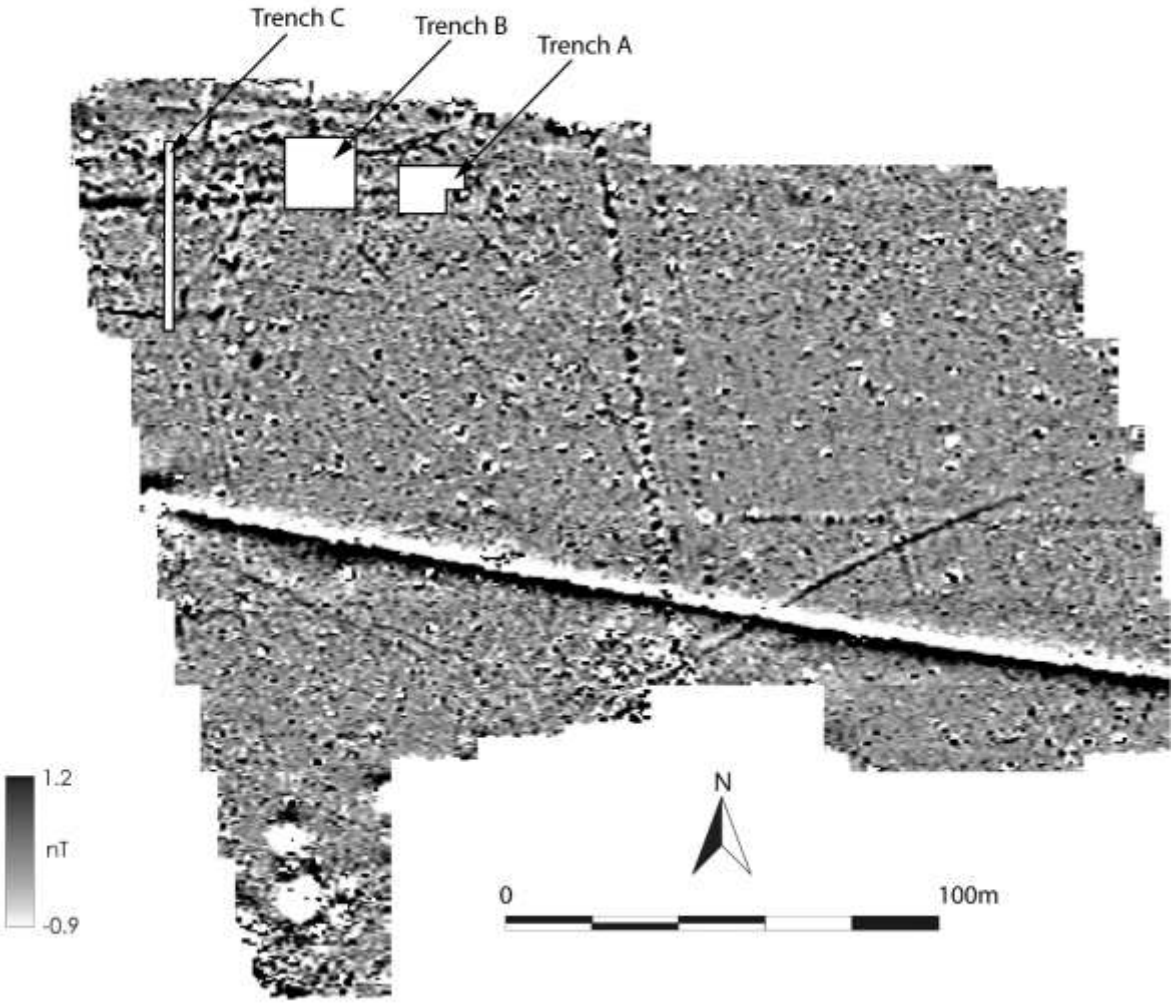

Fig 3. Magnetometry Survey of Mr Unwin's Field. Trenches A, B and C are marked.

Phased Archaeological Sequence

Phase 1 – Natural

The natural deposits consisted of a firm clay that varied across site from an orange colour to a bluish-grey [127/317]. It typically contained small pieces of iron pan and variable quantities of manganese flecks.

Phase 2 – Prehistoric to Late Iron Age (Fig 4)

Trench B contained a number of features that could be assigned a pre-Iron Age date. The fills of the following features produced few finds but all shared some general characteristics: they were all light-coloured, heavily flecked with manganese and firm to stiff in compaction. This made the fills noticeably different from other deposits excavated in Trench B.

Of these, cut [135] was stratigraphically the earliest feature in the trench. This cut was a shallow sub-circular pit approximately 1.4m x 0.3m x 0.03m filled with a stiff light brownish grey silty clay [134] with manganese flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature and it was cut by Phase 3 gully [122].

Just west of [135] was an amorphous cut [141] with diffuse edges measuring approximately 3.2m x 3.5m. It was approximately 0.1m deep and filled with a firm whitish brown silty clay containing manganese flecks [140] (Fig 12). A single worked flint was recovered from this fill (Young below Cat. No. 19). It is likely that this feature represents a tree throw.

Nearby was sub-rectangular cut [131] with an irregular to flat base. This feature measured 0.63m x 0.62m x 0.1m and was filled by [130], a firm dark yellowish brown clay with manganese flecks (Fig 8). No finds were recovered and the function of this cut is unclear.

A small number of post- or stake-holes can also be assigned to this phase on the basis of their fills. The most northerly was cut [133] located hard against the eastern limit of excavation. It was 0.4m x 0.37m x 0.14m deep and filled with a stiff dark yellowish brown silty clay flecked with manganese. No finds were recovered and no packing or postpipe identified (Fig 9).

Another stakehole like feature lay to the south of [133]. This was cut [126], 0.22m in diameter and 0.15m deep (Fig 8). It had near vertical sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered and no packing or postpipe identified.

The last potential postholes were located just north of Phase 3 ditch [106]. These cuts [116] and [118] were 0.2m in diameter with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered and no packing or postpipe identified (Fig 8).

No features were identified in Trench C that could be assigned to Phase 2. Far less flint was recovered from this trench (Young below) which would suggest that pre-Late Iron Age activity was limited in this area.

Interpreting this phase is difficult. The features suggest nearby activity but their chronology and function remains unclear. The flint assemblage is derived mainly from Trench B and can sit alongside the evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity recovered in Trench A (Gerrard and Agate 2013).

Phase 3 Late Iron Age - Early Roman (Figs 4, 6 and 7)

The Late Iron Age activity represents a significant change in landuse with landscape divisions dividing the area and evidence of a greater intensity of occupation.

In Trench B the stratigraphically earliest feature was a shallow pit partially excavated in the south-western corner of the trench. This cut [143] was truncated by later ditch [106] (below) and its full extent could not be established (Fig 10). It was filled with [142] a mid-brownish grey silty clay and contained no finds.

The main Late Iron Age feature was ditch [106] (Fig 9). This ran the length of the trench from east to west and was approximately 1.5m and 0.9m deep. The sides were concave but the two slots that investigated this ditch showed evidence for stepping on alternate sides. The fill [105] was a stiff mid-brownish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, occasional limestone fragments and

also exhibited natural iron staining in places. Finds were more common in the western slot where 21 sherds of LIA pottery were recovered (along with an intrusive post-medieval sherd) (Hudak this volume) alongside seven fragment of flint (Young this volume).

Ditch [106] was clearly a major land division and the geophysical survey proves it to be the continuation of ditch [005] identified in Trench A (Gerrard and Agate 2013, 11). To the west this ditch was identified in Trench C as [306] or [316] and the geophysical survey shows it continuing to join a sinuous linear that meets Balls Water. This would indicate that the ditch also served a drainage function as well as marking the southern limits of the settlement activity identified in Hungerford Field to the north.

To the north of [106] lay ditch [124] which ran in parallel from the eastern limit of excavation to about midway through the trench. Cut [124] was approximately 1m wide by 0.2m deep with a concave southern edge and a flat base (Fig 9). The northern edge was truncated by Phase 6 subsoiling feature [120]. The ditch was filled with [123], a firm light grey silty clay, with occasional stone fragments and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Ditch [106] appears to be a major boundary but the shallower [124] was presumably a smaller subdivision forming part of an enclosure. The area between these two ditches was further divided by three north-south orientated linear features. The easternmost of these was cut [122] which was approximately 8m x 0.4m x 0.18m. The western edge of this gully was near vertical but the eastern side was concave. It was filled [121] with a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (Fig 8). It contained a single LIA sherd. Somewhat confusingly the feature appears to have been cut by both [106] and [124]. It is difficult to believe that this narrow and shallow feature that does not extend beyond the lines of [106] and [124] predates these ditches. One likely solution to this conundrum is that both [106] and [124] were completely recut at some date after [122] had silted up.

To the west of [122] another linear feature extended north-south for about 4.5m. This was 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained two sherds of LIA pottery, including a rim sherd from a bead rim bar or bowl (form JC/BC).

Further west still was linear [137] (Fig 8). This ran from the southern limit of excavation to a point where it was truncated by Phase 4 ditch [139]. Like linear [122] we argue that this feature was contemporary with an early (and now truncated) incarnation of ditch [106]. The position of these three linears might indicate a small enclosure with an entrance to the northwest. Linear [145] (Fig 8) would therefore be a feature subdividing the enclosure, or even (speculatively) an eavesdrip for one side of a vanished structure.

The southern end of Trench C contained a number of archaeological features. The most southerly of these was a shallow semi-circular pit [336], filled [337] with a firm mid orange brown clay containing a few fragments of burnt stone. This feature was cut by an east-west ditch [328] that ran from one side of the trench to the other. It had a 'U'-shaped profile approximately 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled [329] by a firm orangey brown clay. It contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery.

Just to the north of [328] was a far more substantial ditch [304]. This was 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep with a 'U'-shaped profile and ran east-west from one side of the trench to the other. It was filled with [303], a firm dark grey silty clay with orange clay patches and occasional charcoal flecks. This fill contained 19 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, including forms JE4.2 and BC3.3.

Ditches [328] and [304] are located too close together to have been open at the same time. It is likely that one is a replacement for the other. The quantity of pottery in [303] suggests that there was more settlement activity nearby during the time at which [304] was open. The geophysical survey would suggest that these ditches formed the southern side of a sub-rectangular enclosure bounded to the north by large ditch [306] or [316] and to the east by a north-south ditch visible as a magnetic anomaly.

Just to the north of these ditches was a shallow, oval pit 1.2m x 0.7m x 0.11m [308]. The fill [307] was a firm to stiff dark brown silty clay with frequent lumps and flecks of charcoal and moderate small pieces of burnt clay. A single piece of burnt animal bone (Victoria Park pers. comm.) was recovered from this feature and an environmental sample {6} was taken for further analysis.

A small, circular post-hole [349] with a flat base and near vertical sides was encountered in the approximately midway along Trench C. It was 0.25m in diameter and only 0.1m deep, which suggests that it had been truncated by ploughing. The firm, dark greyish brown silty clay fill [348] contained occasional charcoal flecks and three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. The function of this posthole is impossible to determine but it hints that structures may exist in the vicinity.

The northern part of Trench C was occupied by a series of intercutting features. The most southerly of these was ditch [347]. This feature crossed the width of the trench but was only excavated in a 1m wide slot along the eastern limit of excavation. It was 'V' shaped and approximately 1.3m wide x 1m deep. The compact light brownish grey clay fill [346] contained 19 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. This fill was in turn cut by Phase 4 feature [310].

Further north were a series of intercutting ditches or pits. The earliest of these was pit [331], which was circular, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was approximately 0.6m in diameter and 0.5m deep. The fill [330] was a firm dark grey silty clay containing four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

To the north of pit [331] was ditch [306]. This was a 'V' shaped ditch with a concave northern side. The southern side was partially truncated by later feature [316]. The primary fill of [306] was a firm dark brownish yellow silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments of sandstone. This deposit contained 40 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. The secondary fill [305] was a firm dark grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and occasional to moderate burnt and sub-rounded sandstone fragments <0.1 x 0.1 x 0.1m. This fill also yielded large fragments of a burnt clay oven which was clearly not in-situ but tipped into the ditch. 52 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were also recovered from this feature including jar types JD3.

Cutting both the fills of [306] and [331] was ditch [316]. This 'V'-shaped ditch with slight stepping was approximately 2m wide and 0.6m deep and ran beyond the limits of excavation. The primary fill [325] was a firm mid-brownish yellow silty clay with occasional stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained 10 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. The upper fill [315] was a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional flecks of sandstone and charcoal. Two pieces of residual flint were recovered (Young below; catalogue numbers 20 and 21). A tip line of large fresh pottery fragments (89 sherds) was identified (cover photo). This included two perforated bases, a rim sherd from a jar (JE4.2) decorated with burnished zig-zag lines and some body sherds decorated with bosses. Three sherds of probably wheel-thrown Fabric F.M2 (Hudak below) might indicate a very early Roman date and the other forms of pottery would not be out of place within a very early

Romano-British assemblage. A mid first-century date is probably appropriate but the group lacks significant 'Roman' influences so it has been retained in Phase 3.

Ditches [306] and/or [316] represent the continuation of Late Iron Age boundary ditch [106] identified in Trench B and also Trench A (Gerrard and Agate 2013, 11).

Phase 4 Roman (Figs 4, 6 and 7)

The Roman period activity represents the continued use of the landscape. Additionally some potential structural evidence was also encountered.

In Trench B the only significant sign of Roman period activity was ditch [139] (Fig 11). This clearly cut the western terminus of Phase 3 ditch [124]. It extended westwards to the limit of excavation and was 'U'-shaped in profile and approximately 1m wide by 0.4m deep. It was filled [138] by a firm-stiff mid brownish grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks. At its eastern end a number of large, fresh joining sherds from a late Roman greyware flagon were recovered (Hudak this volume, Figs 15 and 23).

This ditch would seem to suggest a continued interest during the Roman period in maintaining and utilising elements of the Late Iron Age enclosure system.

In Trench C there was further evidence of Romano-British activity that could be divided into three sub-phases.

At the southern end of the trench a vertically sided and flat-bottomed linear [312] was 3.6m x 0.25m x0.07m deep. This terminated in a shallow sub-rectangular pit [321] that contained a small posthole [323], 0.2m in diameter and 0.19m deep. These features were dug in difficult and very dry conditions but would appear to be a beamslot [312] and structural elements. The shallow pit [321] might be the location of a robbed out post-pad and the posthole [323] a repair or replacement. These features were filled with firm dark grey silty clays [311], [320] and [322]. [320] produced an iron nail SF9.

These structural elements were succeeded by a narrow linear [321], 1.35m x 0.22 x 0.14m. This had an uncertain relationship with what at first sight appeared to be a continuation of the beamslot [327/339]. Cut [327/339] was, however, wider and deeper. The fills [326/338] were firm greyish brown silty clays and no sign was seen in section of this being more than one cut. [338] was found to contain a first-century Colchester derivative brooch SF10. After rain it did, however, become apparent that [327] was in fact two separate linear cuts [353], which was in turn cut by [355] on a slightly divergent course. These linears were approximately 0.3m wide and flat bottomed.

This confusion of linear cuts is in part a consequence of the very difficult and dry conditions in which they were dug. There was no evidence of stake or postholes associated with them and their function remains unclear. It is possible that they may have held a fence of pales, as excavated at Drapers' Gardens in the City of London.

Whatever the function of these linear features they were in turn cut by east-west ditch [345], which was 1m wide x 0.4m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled [344] by a firm mid greyish brown clay containing 22 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. Its stratigraphic position must, however, place it in the Roman period.

The same is true of a curvilinear feature [351] 0.23m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. This was filled [350] with a soft greyish brown silty clay containing a single crumb of Late Iron Age pottery. It is of unknown function.

In the northern end of Trench C the only early Roman feature was a shallow cut [310]. This cut was 0.1m deep and ran beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west. It had an uncertain edge to the north. The function of this shallow feature is unknown but it was filled by a firm, mid-brownish grey clay, flecked with iron staining. This fill [309] produced 41 sherds of pottery, including some examples that might be of early Roman date. This, along with the feature's stratigraphic position, suggest it should be assigned to the Roman period.

The only late Roman evidence recovered was an unstratified late fourth-century *nummus* recovered from the spoil of Trench B.

Phase 6 Medieval to Modern (Figs 5, 6 and 7)

The Roman and earlier deposits were sealed by [102/302], a light brown silty clay, that was removed by machine under archaeological supervision. This layer was cut in Trench B by a large number of narrow linear features aligned in a ladder pattern, elements of which were identified in Trench C [319], [341], [343]. These were also identified in Trench A (Gerrard and Agate 2013) and it is clear that they are to be associated with the modern agricultural practices. The farmer who cut them indicated that the purpose of this activity was to assist in drainage and to break up iron pan deposits (Colin Baker Pers. Comm.). Full details of these features can be found in the site archive. The modern ploughsoil [101/301] was a firm brown silty clay immediately below the turf line [100/300]. It was removed by machine under archaeological supervision.

Level Number	AOD	Level Number	AOD
1	73.13	20	71.41
2	72.62	21	71.16
3	72.86	22	71.18
4	73.38	23	71.2
5	73.37	24	71.08
6	73.39	25	71.22
7	73.39	26	71.17
8	73.3	27	71.3
9	72.89	28	71.23
10	73.19	29	71.19
11	71.11	30	71.27
12	71.34	31	70.87
13	71.26	32	71.25
14	71.33	33	71.01
15	71.22	34	71.07
16	71.33	35	71.07
17	71.27	36	70.89
18	71.39	37	71.16
19	71.24		

Table 1 Heights AOD for Fig 4

UNW13 Trench B. Multi-phase plan.

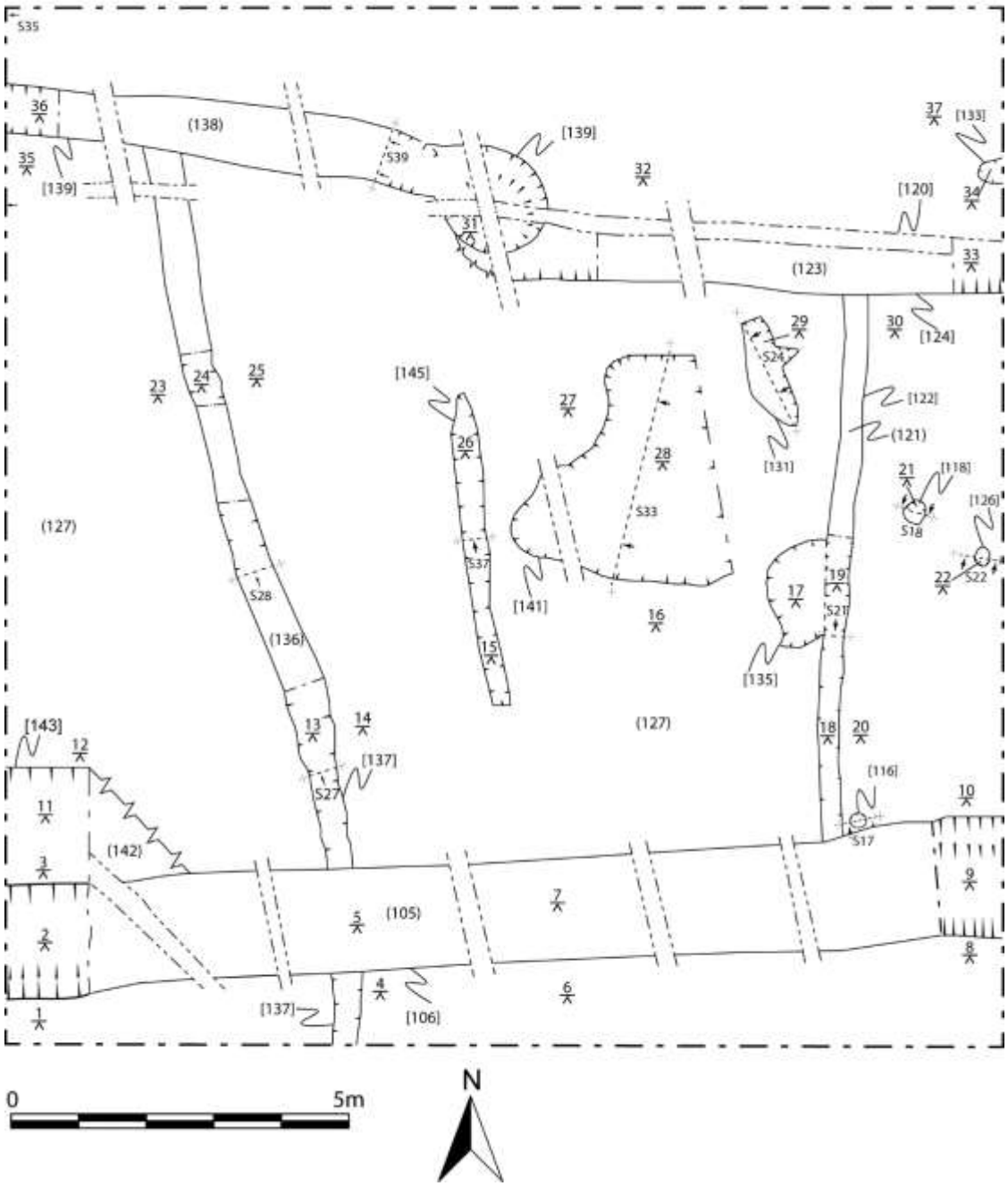

Fig 4 Trench B. All pre-Modern archaeological features.

Level Number	AOD	Level Number	AOD
1	71.41	18	71.3
2	71.33	19	71.41
3	71.42	20	71.34
4	71.16	21	71.09
5	71.38	22	71.08

6	71.26	23	71.08
7	71.25	24	71.22
8	71.33	25	71.08
9	71.33	26	71.1
10	71.37	27	71.12
11	71.33	28	71.09
12	71.49	29	71.29
13	71.23	30	71.16
14	71.51	31	71.28
15	71.23	32	71.2
16	71.32	33	71.12
17	71.21		

Table 2 Heights AOD for Fig 5.

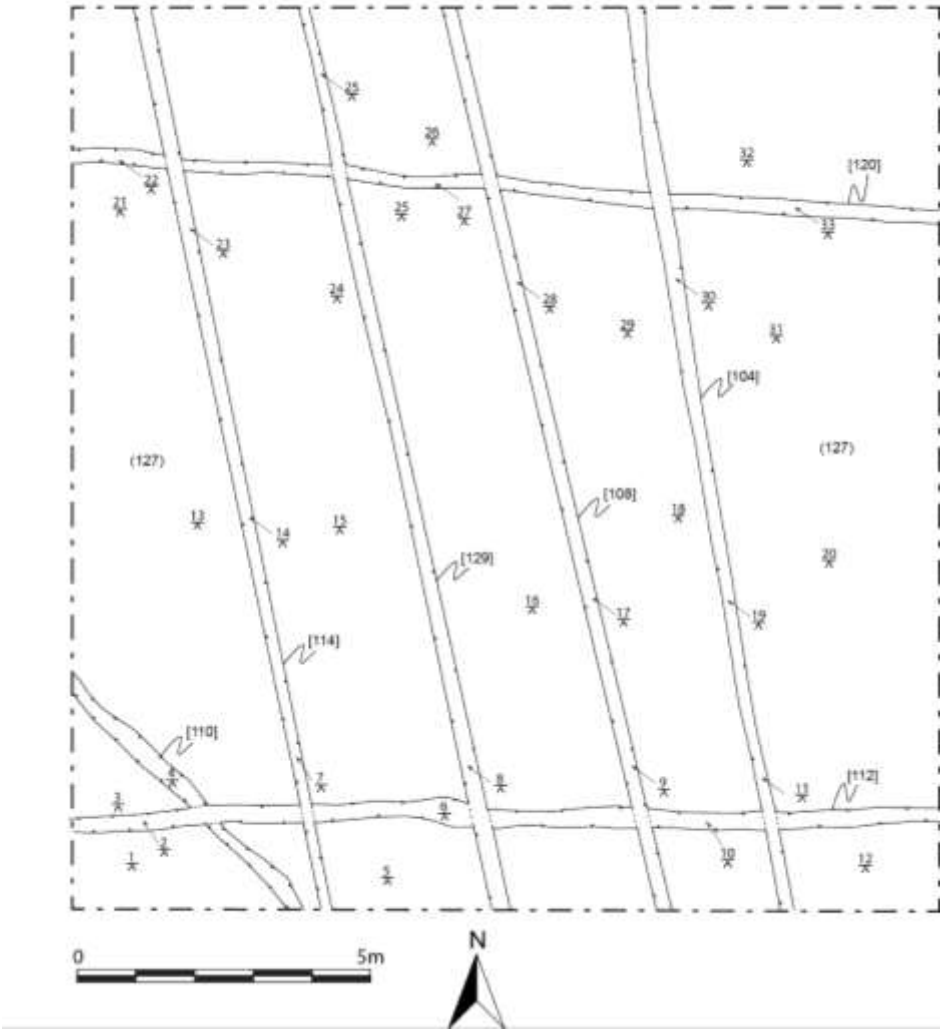

Fig 5 Trench B Phase 6 subsoiling features.

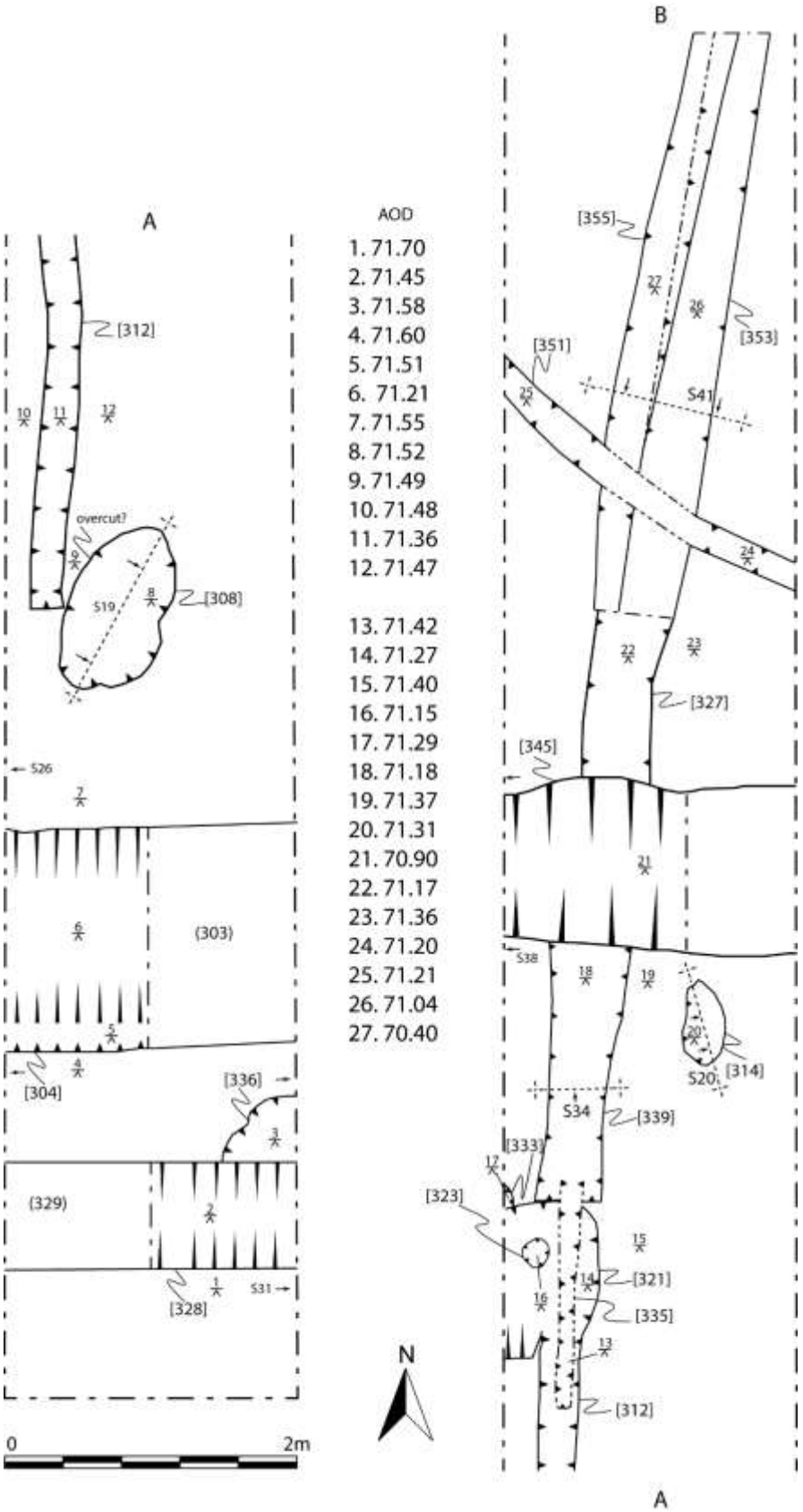

Fig 6 Trench C – Southern End

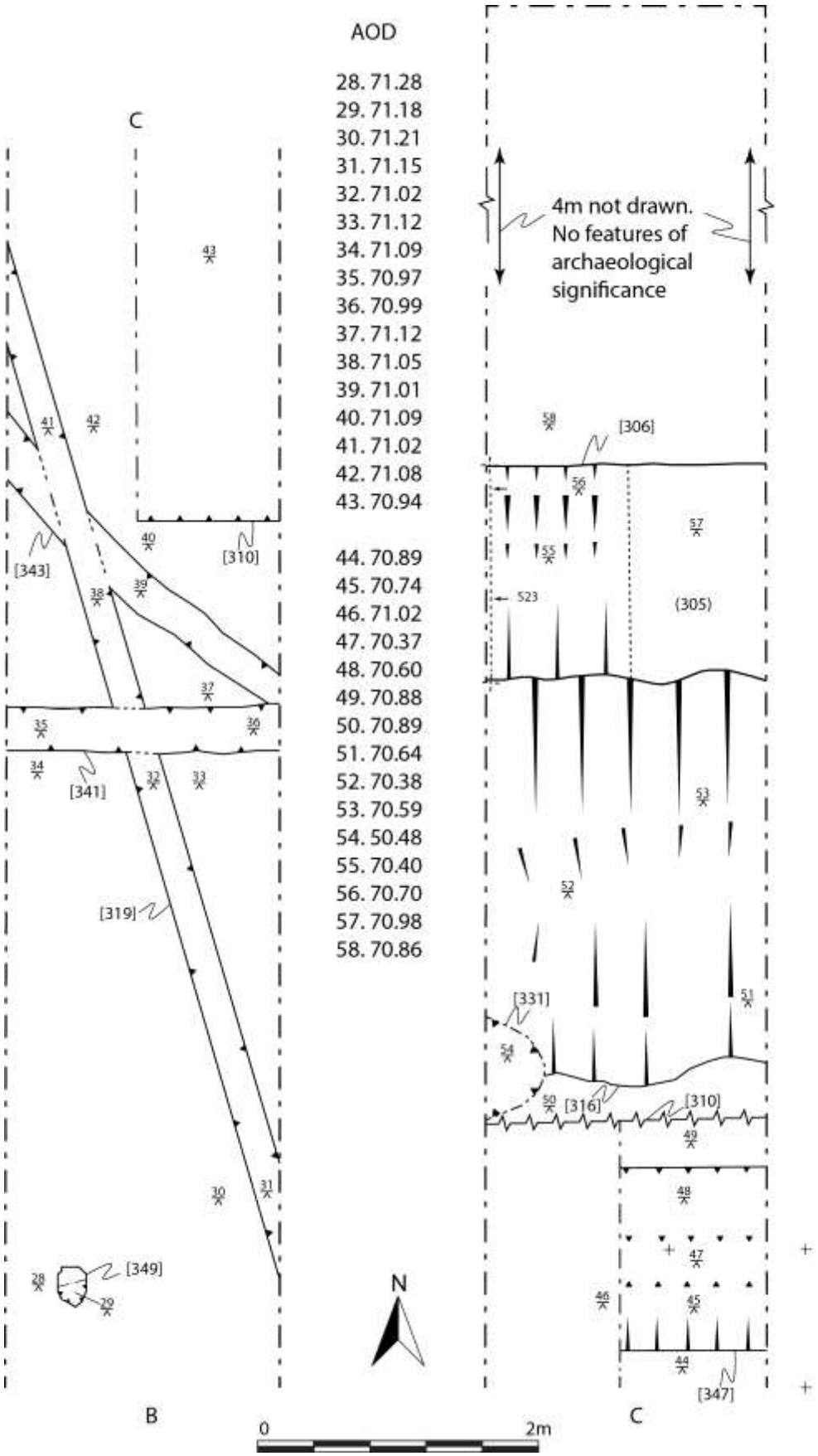

Fig 7 Trench C – Northern End.

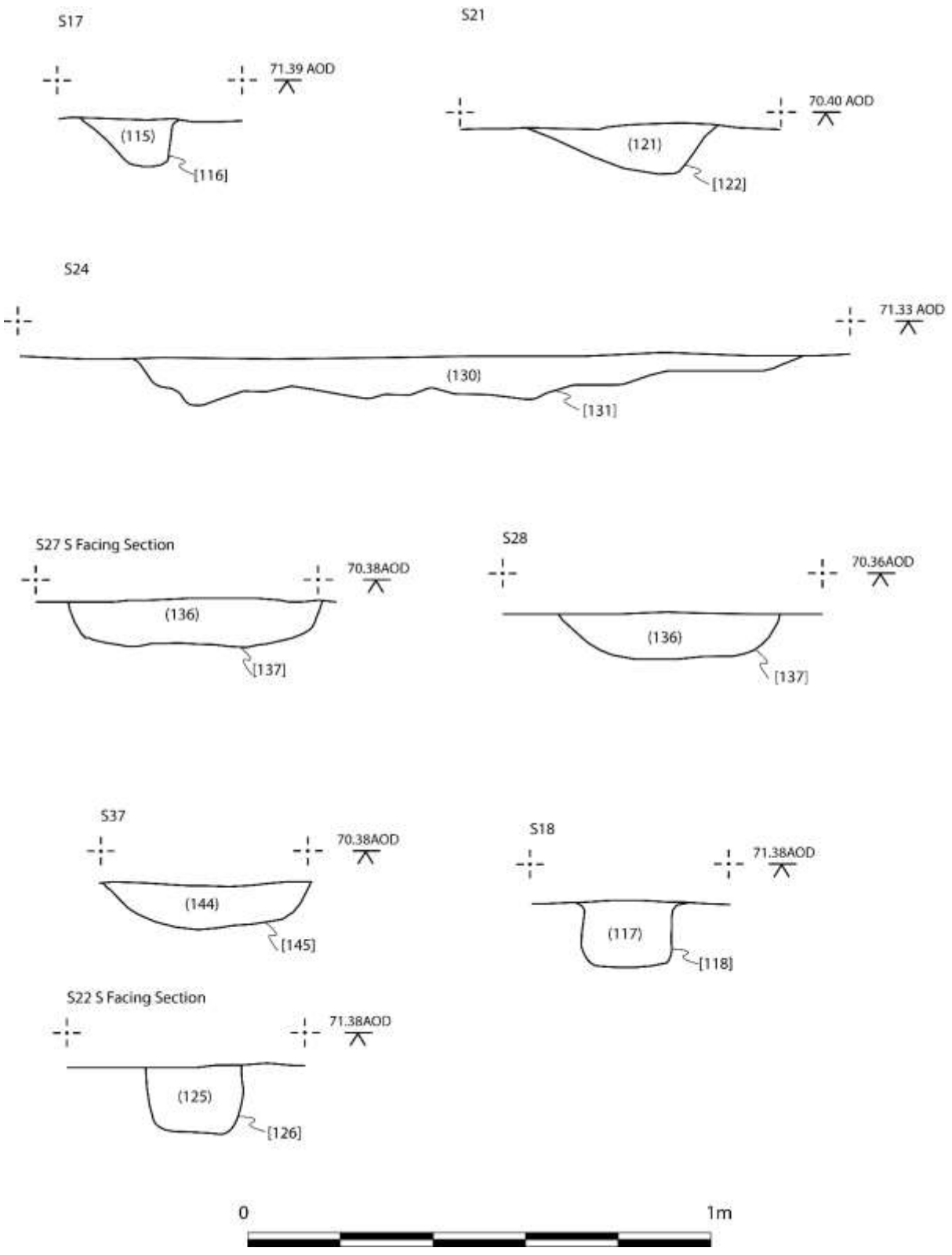

Fig 8 Sections Trench B.

Section 25. West Facing section of eastern LoE

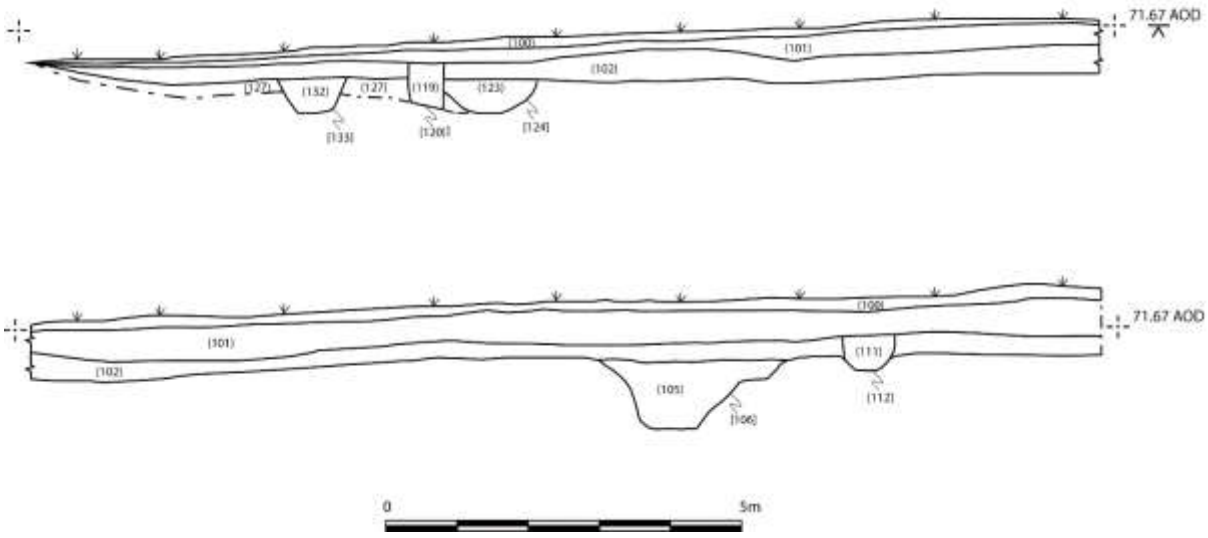

Fig 9 Trench B, West facing section of eastern limit of excavation.

S32 East Facing LoE (part of)

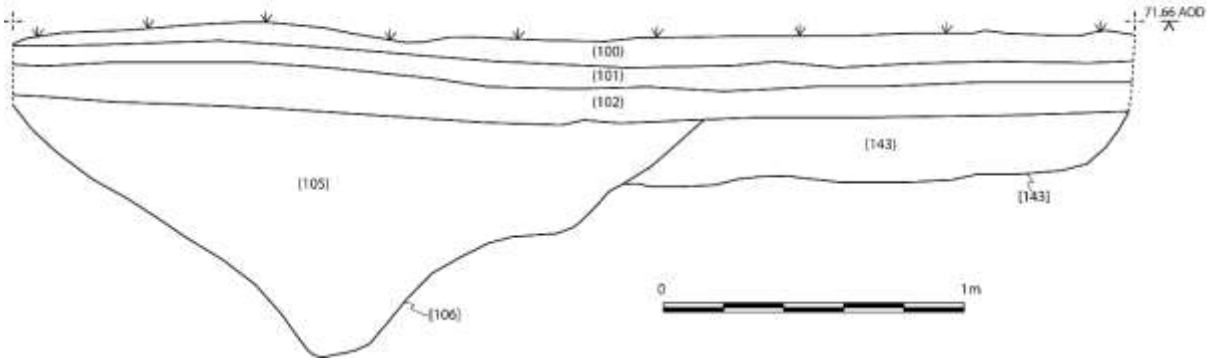

Fig 10 East facing section of western limit of excavation Trench B. Showing [106] and [143].

S35 East Facing LoE of the north end of Trench B

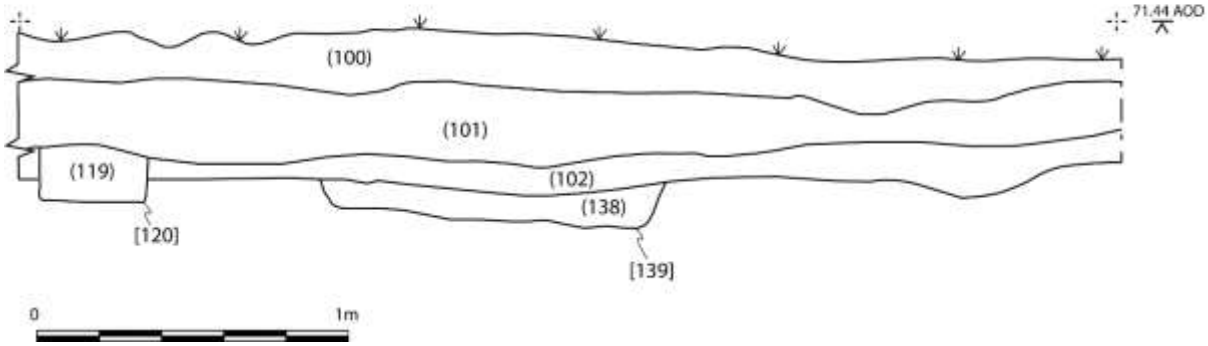

Fig 11 East facing section of western limit of excavation Trench B. Showing [120] and [139].

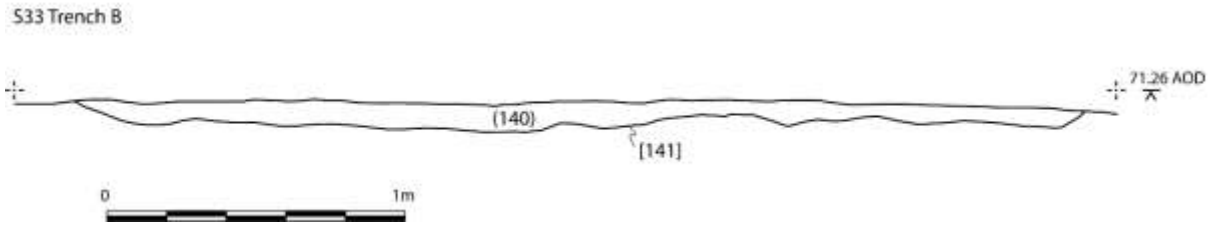

Fig 12 East facing section of [140]/[141].

General Discussion

The excavations have continued to demonstrate the good survival of archaeological features in Mr Unwin's Field. In addition new evidence about past human activity in this field was gleaned by the 2013 season of archaeological fieldwork.

In contrast to the 2012 work (Gerrard and Agate 2013) no coherent structural evidence pre-dating the Iron Age was identified. A number of small post-hole like features defy interpretation and amorphous cut [135] probably represents a tree throw. The small assemblage of flint is largely undiagnostic but it is noticeable that 19 of the 21 fragments were recovered from Trench B. Trench A (Gerrard and Agate 2013, 14-16) produced 22 pieces of flint. Together this evidence may suggest that any focus of early prehistoric activity lay in the vicinity of Trenches A and B. As a Bronze Age ringditch was excavated in Trench A, such a conclusion should occasion little surprise (Gerrard and Agate 2013).

During the Late Iron Age evidence for activity increased exponentially. Ditches were dug to divide the landscape. This may have been for ownership, control of resources and drainage. In Trench B evidence for a small enclosure was identified ([104]/[124]/[137]/[122]/[145]) that might have been associated with control of stock or even, more speculatively, ploughed out structures. The recovery of Late Iron Age finds from Trench B was, however, limited. Only 67 sherds of pottery were recovered in comparison with 452 sherds from Trench C.

Trench C was clearly closer to any settlement focus. The material recovered from ditches [306] and [316] was included large fresh sherds clearly deposited not far from their place of use. The fragments of fired-clay oven would also indicate use nearby settlement activity. The possibility of dwellings and other structures being located in the vicinity of Trench C and to the west makes some sense when the wider geophysical survey is considered. It is clear that the start of the trackway that winds its way through Hungerford to the north lies in Danscombe, the field immediately west of Trench C. The entrance to this enclosure system might be a logical place to locate settlement structures.

In contrast to the limited Late Iron Age evidence recovered in Trench A, the finds from Trenches B and C allow the chronology of the activity to be determined with greater precision. The Late Iron Age pottery is extremely close to early Roman Black Burnished ware (BB1). It is therefore difficult to determine which side of the Roman Conquest the assemblage might fall – and this is a common

problem in assessing pottery assemblages of first century AD date. The virtual absence of any clearly early Roman material (eg samian imports, flagons etc) probably indicates that the assemblage could be dated to the first fifty to sixty years of the first century AD. This suggests that the enclosures were silting up around the time of the Roman Conquest. The chronological evidence does not allow any precise correlation with the historical narrative of the Roman invasion. However, the possibility that the inhabitants of this landscape were witnesses to the Roman Conquest is strong. Quite what the impact of Rome was remains debateable but the hand of the Roman army was probably felt heavily in the region in the decades after AD43. Early Roman military activity is attested nearby at Ilchester, Ham Hill and Cadbury Castle and this went hand-in-hand with the construction the Fosseway and its branch road from Ilchester to Dorchester.

In the Roman period the main evidence would appear to be the modification of the enclosure system in Trench B and further evidence for modifications to the ditched landscape in Trench C. There also seems to be some evidence for structures in Trench C, although the difficult conditions, plough truncation and narrow trench make understanding this evidence far from easy. The relative paucity of Roman period finds is also noteworthy and suggests that any focus of Roman activity was far away. Both the brooch and coin could be casual losses and the flagon found in ditch [139] might have been discarded by someone working in the fields.

The fieldwork has also confirmed the poor survival of bone and skeletal materials in this landscape. With the exception of the small piece of burnt bone no bone survived and this must be a consequence of acidic soil conditions.

Evidence of post-Roman activity was limited to a small number of pieces of medieval and post-medieval pottery found in the ploughsoil and subsoil.

Additionally, the excavations have continued to demonstrate that the geophysics represents a fair (although not complete) record of archaeological features. These excavations allow a window into the wider landscape and suggest that there should be a good survival of archaeological features in the surrounding fields.

The project has also engaged in excavations on a much larger scale than in 2012. This ambition has been met by further and welcome support by our partners in the local community both in SSARG and Brympton. Approximately 60 people attended the evening lecture given by the project and almost 200 attended the open day. The excavations were also visited by members of Brympton Parish Council and the local MP (Rt Hon David Laws MP). This has helped to raise the profile of archaeology locally.

A significant number of Newcastle University and undergraduates and local volunteers have been trained in excavation and recording. At the time of writing several ‘Lufton veterans’ have gone on to work as field archaeologists.

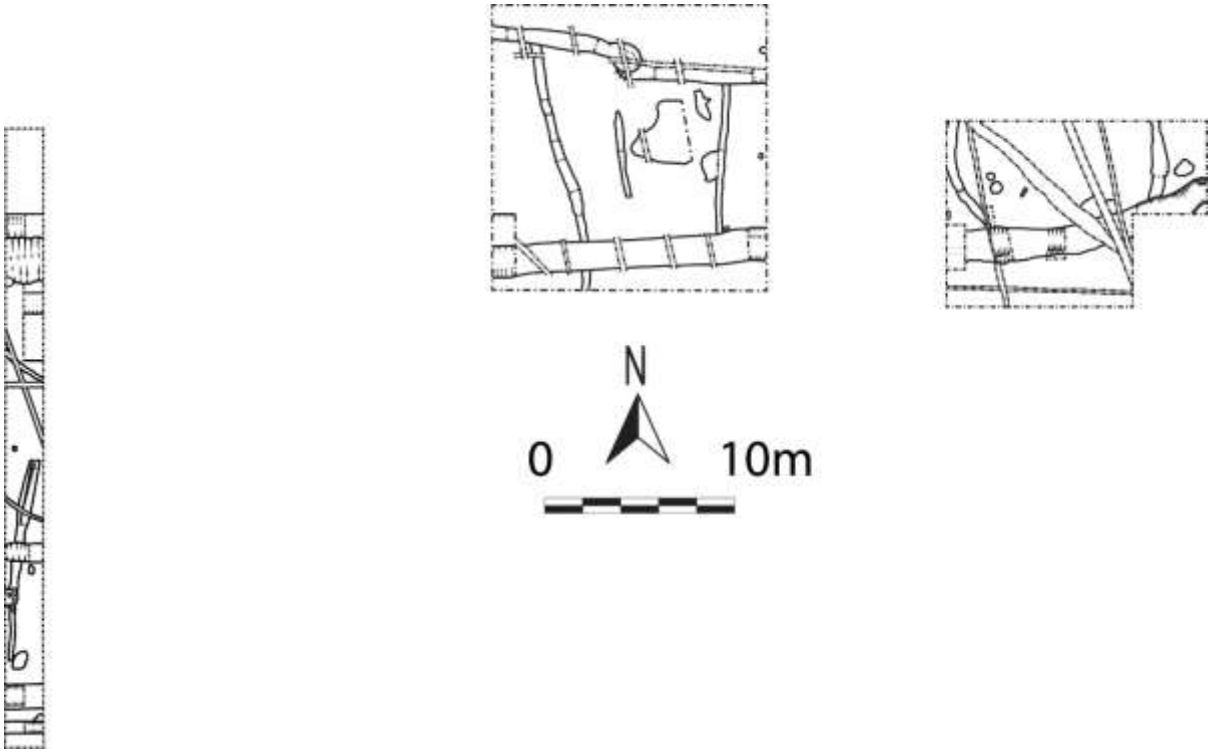

Fig 13 Trenches A, B and C: all archaeological features.

Fig 14 Trench C Pit [307]/[308] partially excavated.

Fig 15 Trench B Late Roman greyware flagon under excavation [138]/[139].

Fig 16 Trench B Trench B East facing Limit of excavation and section across [105]/106] cutting [142]/[143] to right.

Fig 17 Trench B End of excavation looking south.

Fig 18 Trench B End of excavation looking south.

Fig 19 Southern end of Trench C, looking south: end of excavation.

Fig 20 Middle of Trench C looking north.

Fig 21 Northern end of trench C, looking south. End of excavation.

Assessment of the Prehistoric Lithics Assemblage

Dr Rob Young

21 pieces of flint were submitted for analysis. These can be broken down by context as follows:

Context	Number
TRB (+)	7
TRB (105)	7
TRB (113)	1
TRB (138)	3
TRB (140)	1
TRC (315)	2
TOTAL	21

These can be further broken down by raw material as follows:

Raw Material Type	Number
Grey Translucent Flint	1
Red Brown Flint	1

Various shades of grey opaque flint	15
Fawn Grey flint	3
Grey Brown flint	1
TOTAL	21

8 pieces retain cortex to a greater or lesser degree and this can be broken down as follows

Cortex type	**Number**
Hard white, pitted and rolled 'pebble' cortex.	7
Hard fawn, smooth cortex	1
TOTAL	8

Artefact typology can be tabulated as follows:

Typology	**Number**
Blade segments	1
Bladelets	2
Blades	2
Blade-like Flakes	2
Waste flakes	12
Chips	1
Chunks	1
TOTAL	21

The majority of the assemblage is in a fresh, sharp, condition. Of the waste flakes, one primary flake, 5 secondary flakes and 6 inner flakes were recorded. The lack of cores from the site might suggest that all of the flint material had arrived in its finished form or that it represents the end process of knapping at the site, with the cores having been removed elsewhere. The presence of 15 broken pieces and 2 pieces that exhibit signs of burning, suggests that these were discarded in the course of use.

In terms of knapping technology, 11 pieces exhibit plain butts and two retain cortical butts, 8 exhibit pronounced bulbs of percussion and 5 retain diffuse bulbs. This would suggest that both hard and soft hammer technology had been applied in the manufacture of the assemblage.

General Discussion

In general it appears fresh and the presence of hard rolled pebbled cortex on 8 pieces, suggests some rolling/water movement and that these pieces may have come from either a river gravel or beach source.

One piece (Cat No. 12, TRB (105) exhibits some possible evidence of utilisation on the left edge, dorsal face, while Cat No 15 (TRB 113) shows edge notching on the right edge, bulbar face which is characteristic of modern/recent plough damage .

No clearly diagnostic artefacts are present within the assemblage

UNW 13 Lithic Catalogue

(NB Catalogue numbers are marked on bags)

Context: TRB (+)

1) Bulbar end of grey secondary flint flake. Cortical butt, diffuse bulb. Broken transversely at the distal end. V. Fresh.

2) Mottled grey flint, inner bladelet. Plain butt, pronounced bulb, distal tip detached transversely. Edges very sharp and fresh.

3) Mottled grey flint, inner bladelet. Thin plain butt, pronounced bulb. Hinge termination at distal end. 29 x 11 x 5 mm

4) Grey brown flint. Secondary blade segment. Retains hard white chalky/pebble cortex on right edge, dorsal face. Broken transversely at bulbar end and obliquely at the distal end.

5) Bulbar end of dark grey flint inner blade. Plain butt, pronounced bulb. Snapped transversely. 3 parallel blades scars visible on dorsal face.

6) Mottled grey flint. Irregular secondary flake. Plain butt, pronounced bulb and eident bulbar scar. Pronounced conchoidal rings at bulbar end, bulbar face. Retains hard, fawn, smooth pebble cortex on left edge and at bulbar end, dorsal face. Flake has a smoothed, almost water rolled appearance. 29 x 34 x 11 mm.

7) Very irregular light fawn grey flint inner flake. Massive plain butt, diffuse bulb. Broken transversely at the distal end.

Context: TRB (105)

8) Mottled grey flint, secondary blade-like flake. Broken irregularly at bulbar end (bulb detached), retains small patches of hard white chalk cortex on left edge and on dorsal face at bulbar end. 5 previous blade removals on dorsal face. 49 x 20 x 8 mm.

(9-11) 3 pieces in one bag.

9) Translucent grey flint inner flake, crushed but plain butt, pronounced bulb. Hinge fracture at distal end.

10) Angular, mottled grey flint chunk. Max dimensions: 22 x 13 x 8 mm.

11) Mottled grey flint. Small secondary flake, broken obliquely at bulbar end. Retains hard hard white rolled pebble cortex on left edge. 21 x 12 x 6 mm

12) Bulbar end of heavy grey cherty flint inner flake. Thick, plain butt, diffuse bulb. Broken transversely at the distal end. Some possible evidence for utilisation on left edge dorsal face.

13) Primary flake in red/brown flint. Cortical butt, pronounced bulb. Dorsal face is all hard, smooth white pebble cortex. Broken transversely at distal end.

14) Grey mottled flint, secondary blade-like flake. Plain butt, small, pronounced bulb and visible bulbar scar. V. Fresh. Retains hard white chalk cortex on dorsal face, bulbar end and right edge, dorsal face. 26 x 12 x 6 mm

Context: TRB (113)

15) Fawn grey, cherty flint. Inner flake. Plain butt, diffuse bulb. Notched on right edge at bulbar end (possible plough strike). Very irregular notching on left edge towards distal end. Again, may be plough damage. 43 x 22 x 8 mm

Context TRB (138)

(Bag contains 3 pieces)

16) Mottled grey flint, inner blade. Bulbar end truncated transversely. Edges sharp and fresh. Slight hinge fracture at distal end. Pronounced conchoidal fracture lines on bulbar face. 33 x 13 x 5 mm

17) Irregular grey flint chip. No cortex visible.

18) Mottled grey flint, inner flake. Plain butt, pronounced bulb. Broken obliquely at bulbar end. Some possible evidence for thermal spalling on both faces. Some crackling and crazing visible on both faces. BURNT. 38 x 28 x 8 mm

Context: TRB (140)

19) fawn flint inner flake. Irregularly fractured. Broken transversely at bulbar end and irregularly at distal. Edges fresh. At least 4 possible scars from previous flake removals visble on dorsal face.

Context: TRC (315)

20) Grey Flint. Bulbar end of inner flake. Burnt. Plain butt, diffuse bulb Broken obliquely at distal end. Burnt.

21) Dark grey flint. Heavy secondary flake. Retains hard white chalk cortex on right edge and across distal end on dorsal face. Bulbar end detached obliquely. Pronounced hinge fracture at distal end. Edges very fresh. At least 2 previous flake removals visible on dorsal face.

Assessment of the Pottery

Eniko Hudak

Introduction

A total of 517 sherds of pottery weighing 3.648 kg (2.56 EVEs) were recovered from Trenches B and C from 29 individually numbered contexts. The sherds are mainly Late Iron Age/Early Roman in date, with only five sherds of post-Roman glazed pottery. About 15% (75 sherds) of the assemblage was unstratified.

The condition of the assemblage is mixed: the sherds survived in a variety of states from abraded to fresh, and the average sherd size is just over 7g. Individual context assemblages were generally small (1-30 sherds); there were only six medium assemblages (31-100 sherds) with the largest being 89 sherds.

Methodology

The pottery was fully quantified using the standard measures of sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs). The assemblage was recorded using the form and decoration codes of, and a unique set of fabric codes based on the system used for the ceramic fabric series in the Cadbury Castle report (Williams and Woodward 2000a).

Fabrics

Fabric codes are based on a sequential alphanumeric system. The prefix 'C.' refers to coarse, and 'F.' to fine fabrics, which is followed by a series of letters that indicate the dominant inclusion type (i.e. Q for quartz, MS for micaceous sand etc.). A number after this code represents a further subdivision.

There are a variety of coarse and fine fabrics represented in the assemblage, dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Most are hand-built quartz sand tempered fabrics, some with burnished surfaces and decoration, possibly from local sources.

C.Q1

A hard dark-grey fabric, with rough surfaces and irregular fracture. Inclusions are moderate, ill-sorted, very fine-fine, sub-angular white quartz and rare mica. Wheel-thrown.

C.Q2

Soft, black, fabric with brown-grey/black (burnished) harsh surfaces and irregular fracture. Inclusions are abundant, ill-sorted, large, sub-angular particles of white quartz. Hand-built.

C.Q3

Very similar to C.Q2, but with smaller inclusions and is brown-grey throughout.

C.Q4

Very similar to C.Q2 and C.Q3, but with finer inclusions and is black throughout.

C.Q5

A soft fabric with rough/harsh surface and irregular fracture. The core is black with orange-cream coloured margins and surface. Inclusions are moderate, ill-sorted, rounded and sub-angular pieces of quartz and red sandstone with sparse mica. Probably hand-built.

C.Q6

Very similar to C.Q5, but without mica and with larger particles of red sandstone.

C.QF1

Similar to C.Q2, but with additional sparse inclusions of flint and red sandstone and is pale orange and grey in colour. Hand-built.

C.MS1

A soft fabric with rough surfaces and irregular fracture. The core is dark grey with orange-brown margins and black surfaces. Inclusions are moderate, fine, ill-sorted and sub-angular particles of micaceous-sand. Probably hand-built.

C.MCQ1

A very soft, orange-cream coloured fabric with rough surface and irregular fracture. Inclusions are moderate, ill-sorted, fine to medium sized, sub-angular particles of multi-coloured quartz and red sandstone. Probably wheel-thrown.

F.S1

Pale orange, fine, hard fabric with powdery feel and laminated fracture. Inclusions are sparse, well-sorted, rounded and fine white and red particles. It seems to be Samian ware, although no slip survives.

F.M1 and F.M2

These two fabrics are only distinguished by colour: grey-brown (F.M1) and orange (F.M2). Very soft fabric with powdery feel and smooth fracture. Inclusions are abundant, well-sorted, rounded, very fine particles of mica. Both the surfaces and the fabric itself are very micaceous. Probably wheel-thrown.

Forms and decoration

There were only 50 diagnostic sherds in the assemblage belonging to a maximum of 38 vessels (2.56 EVEs). In most cases the rim sherds were tiny fragments, thus it was difficult to determine the form or the form type of the vessel. The identified forms were mainly jars of JD3 and JE4.2 type (Williams and Woodward 2000a: Figs. 154 and 155), along with a few dishes (DA1, *ibid.* Fig. 156) and bowls (BC3, *ibid.* Fig. 161).

Decorated sherds were scarce (19 sherds in total), and geometric decoration was dominant in forms of burnished acute lattice on the body (IG6) and zigzags on the neck of vessels (IG2, on type JE4.2). There were three sherds with circles on them (d=35mm) created by a burnished, slightly impressed outline creating a look similar to shield bosses. There were also two simple flat base sherds with a large post-firing whole (d=20mm) in the middle of each.

Discussion

Quartz sand tempered wares are most common in the assemblage. The most dominant fabrics are C.Q2-4 (61.3% by sherd count), which are almost the same, only differentiated by the size of the inclusions. This type of fabric (black quartz tempered) is typical of the Late Iron Age and very early Roman ceramics in the region and is a forerunner of Roman Black-Burnished Ware 1. Fabrics C.Q1, C.MCQ1, C.MS1, F.S1 and F.M1 and 2 are only represented by a few sherds each, and are probably early Roman fabrics.

The forms and fabrics in the assemblage can be well paralleled with Ceramic Assemblage 9 of the Late Cadbury sequence (Alcock 1980, Williams and Woodward 2000b). Ceramic Assemblage 9 is also characterized by the dominance bead-rim bowls and jars (BC3/JC3) and necked jars (JE, Woodward 2000: 38) and of fabrics tempered with fine to coarse quartz sand, which were derived from the known production centres in the Poole Harbour/Wareham area of Dorset (Williams and Woodward 2000b: 260).

The greyware flagon from [138] in C.Q1 is from a wide-mouthed vessel. The form and fabric are paralleled by an unstratified example from Ilchester (Leach 1982, Fig 71.212) and fourth-century examples from Bradley Hill (leech 1981, Fig 22.77) and Shepton Mallett (Leach and Evans 2001, Fig 34.F511).

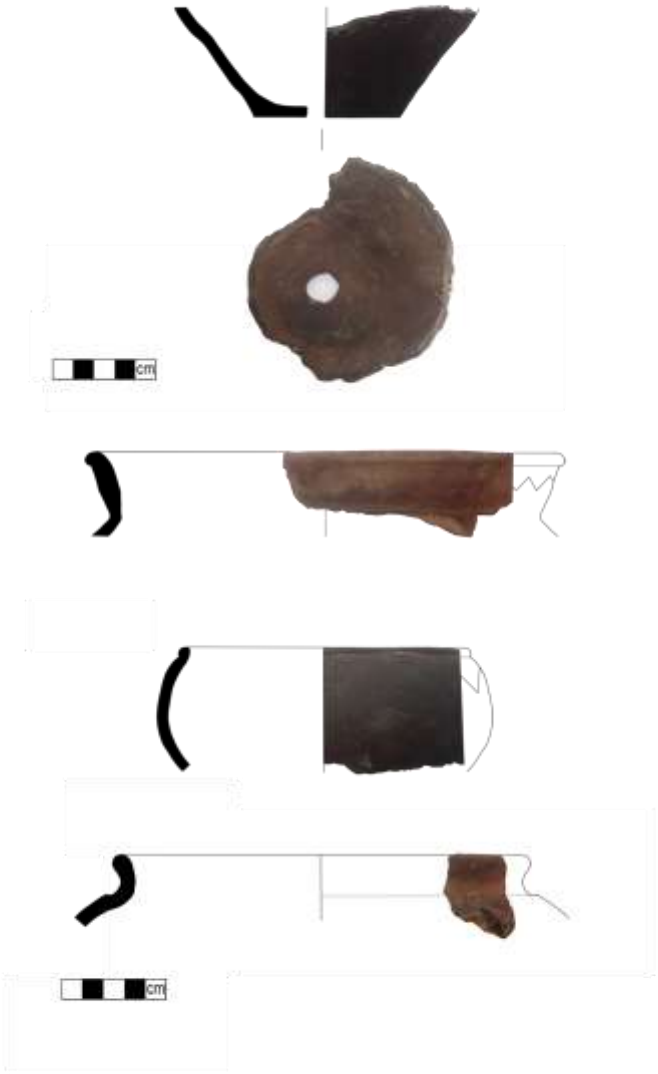

Fig 22 From top to bottom: Base sherd with post-firing hole, fabric: C.Q4 [315]; JE4.2 type jug with zigzag decoration, fabric: C.Q2 [315]; BC3.3 type bowl with zigzag decoration, fabric: C.Q4 [315]; JE4.2 type jar, fabric: C.Q5 [344] (Eniko Hudak)

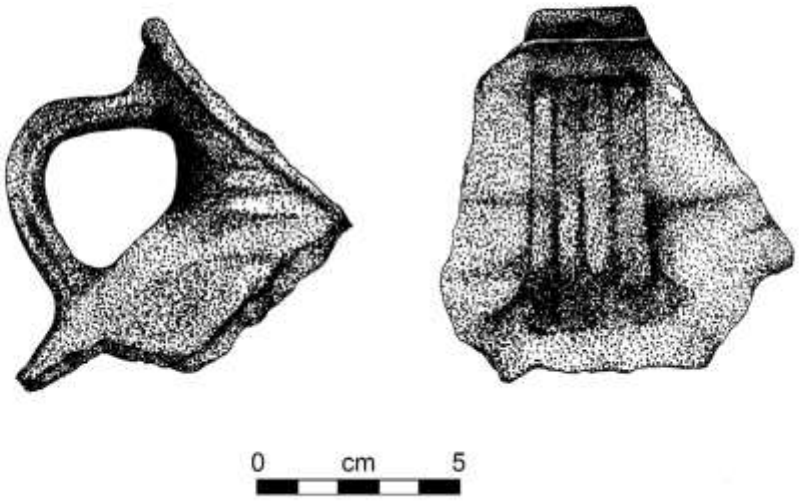

Fig 23 Late Roman greyware flagon (David Erichsen)

Trench	SC	WEIGHT (g)	EVE
TRB	65	629	53
TRC	452	3019	203
TOTAL	517	3648	256

Table 3 Quantification per trench

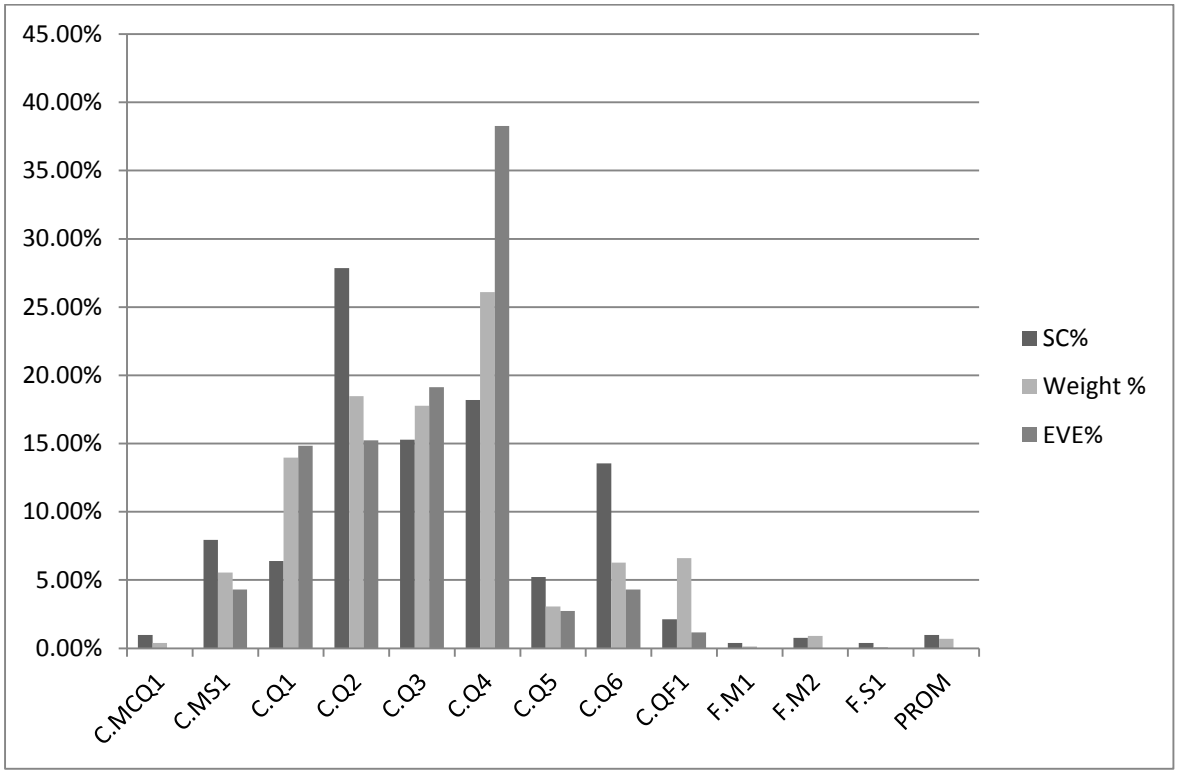

Fig 24 Quantification of the pottery

FABRIC	SC	SC%	Weight (g)	Weight %	EVE	EVE%
C.MCQ1	5	0.97%	14	0.38%	0	0.00%
C.MS1	41	7.93%	202	5.54%	0.11	4.30%
C.Q1	33	6.38%	510	13.98%	0.38	14.84%
C.Q2	144	27.85%	674	18.48%	0.39	15.23%
C.Q3	79	15.28%	648	17.76%	0.49	19.14%
C.Q4	94	18.18%	952	26.10%	0.98	38.28%
C.Q5	27	5.22%	112	3.07%	0.07	2.73%
C.Q6	70	13.54%	229	6.28%	0.11	4.30%
C.QF1	11	2.13%	241	6.61%	0.03	1.17%
F.M1	2	0.39%	5	0.14%	0	0.00%
F.M2	4	0.77%	33	0.90%	0	0.00%
F.S1	2	0.39%	3	0.08%	0	0.00%
PROM	5	0.97%	25	0.69%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	**517**	**100.00%**	**3648**	**100.00%**	**2.56**	**100.00%**

Table 4 Quantification of the assemblage by fabric

CONTEXT	SC	WEIGHT (g)	EVE
[0]	75	280	0.32
[103]	3	11	0.03
[105]	22	138	0.10
[121]	1	2	
[138]	34	454	0.35
[144]	2	18	0.05
[303]	19	83	0.17
[305]	52	187	0.20
[307]	4	9	
[309]	41	359	0.07
[310]	2	2	
[311]	12	52	
[313]	3	25	0.05
[315]	89	1235	0.83
[318]	3	7	
[320]	13	55	
[322]	5	12	
[325]	10	121	0.05
[326]	40	239	0.07
[329]	1	4	
[330]	4	22	
[334]	2	4	
[338]	29	134	0.11
[342]	2	5	
[344]	22	90	0.04
[346]	19	67	0.12
[348]	3	9	
[350]	1	2	
[354]	4	22	
TOTAL	**517**	**3648**	**2.56**

Table 5 Quantification of the total assemblage by context

Assessment of the Small Finds

Only seven small finds were recovered and these were numbered sequentially following on from the finds made in the 2012 season (Gerrard and Agate 2013).

A stone hone SF7 and a fragment from a sandstone rotary quern SF12 were both found unstratified and could be of any date. Similarly a large iron nail SF8 was also unstratified and is likely, given its state of preservation to e relatively modern.

Stratified finds include a copper-alloy brooch SF10 [338]. This poorly preserved object is a Colchester derivative of probable first-century AD date (Mackreth 2011, 50-55).A small, square sectioned iron nail SF9 was recovered from [320] and a pebble of an appropriate size to be a slingshot was found in [105] SF14.

Only one coin SF11 was recovered: a very worn copper-alloy *nummus* of Helena with a *Pax Publica* reverse AD337-341. This was found unstratified in the spoil from Trench B with the aid of a metal detector.

Fired clay was recovered from three contexts. [305] and [324] both produced almost 4kgs of fired clay and [315] yielded 557g. Some of this material demonstrated form and was clearly derived from an object akin to the Type 2 clay oven plates identified at Maiden Castle (Sharples 1991, Fig 168).

Fig 25 Fragment of Iron Age clay oven plate under excavation.

SF Number	Context	Object Name	Material	Date	Initials
7	+	Hone	Stone	16/7/13	AA
8	+	Nail	Iron	16/7/13	LR
9	[320]	Nail	Iron	22/7/13	LR
10	[338]	Brooch	Copper-alloy	19/7/13	LR
11	+	Coin	Copper-alloy	19/7/13	LR
12	+	Quern	Stone	29/7/13	JFG
13	+	Sheet	Lead	29/7/13	JFG
14	[105]	Slingshot	Stone	29/7/13	JFG

Table 6 List of Small Finds

Environmental Samples

Liz Caldwell and James Gerrard

Two environmental samples were taken {5} from [141] and {6} from [307]. These were processed by GeoFlo and await analysis as part of the wider programme of post-excavation work.

Standard flotation methodology:

Pre-soaked samples of known and recorded weight are processed by standard flotation methods. Samples are gently agitated by hand thus enabling a controlled and constantly monitored process, minimizing breakage of fragile material. No chemicals or mechanical agitation of the water is used. Flots are retained on a 0.25mm mesh and residues on a 1mm mesh. Flots and residues are dried in preparation for fractionation and sorting.

Recommendations

The work has contributed to understanding the development of the landscape surrounding the Roman villa at Lufton. Publication is recommended in a suitable periodical and any such work should encompass the 2012 season as well as a wider discussion of the landscape.

The environmental samples need to be assessed by a suitable specialist.

No further work is recommended for the artfacts. Publication reports can be produced from the assessments written for this report.

Acknowledgments

All archaeological fieldwork depends on the kindness and support of many different individuals and institutions. The 2013 season was primarily funded by Newcastle University and Brympton Parish Council and we gratefully acknowledge this financial assistance. Mr and Mrs Unwin invited us on to their land and extended every kindness to us. James Hooper (Hooper Hire) opened the trenches for us and Colin Baker kindly provided a machine to assist with backfilling, for which we and the rest of the team were very grateful! Thanks also go to Liz Glaisher at Brympton Parish Council and the local residents of Lufton, who were incredibly helpful and supportive. Accommodation was provided by James and Liz Tabor and the South Somerset Archaeological Research Group at Home Farm, Sutton Montis.

Specific thanks go to Andrew Agate (NCL) who took on the sometimes onerous duties of site supervisors. The excavation team from Newcastle comprised: David Erichsen, Georgia Cundick, Lucy Robinson, Eleanor Mayhew-Hills, Danni Parker, Kevin McHugh and Johanna Van Balen. SSARG contributed David Bunce, Mary Claridge, Peter Missingham, Graham Pritchard and Peter Wright to the team. Thanks also to Mike Charles who undertook the metal detecting, helped us dig and provided cider. The hardwork and good humour of all of these individuals ensured that this project would be a success.

Andrew Agate produced the illustrations for this report.

Dr Victoria Park kindly commented on the fragment of burnt bone.

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Appendix A: Context Register Trench B

Context	Type	Trench	Date	Name	Comments
100	Deposit	B	17/7/13	JFG	Turf Line
101	Deposit	B	17/7/13	JFG	Topsoil
102	Deposit	B	17/7/13	JFG	Subsoil
103	Deposit	B	17/7/13	JFG	Fill of N-S Linear [104]
104	Cut	B	17/7/13	JFG	Cut of N-S Linear
105	Deposit	B	17/7/13	JFG	Fill of E-W Ditch [106]
106	Cut	B	17/7/13	JFG	Cut of E-W Ditch
107	Deposit	B	17/7/13	JFG	Fill of N-S Linear [108]
108	Cut	B	17/7/13	JFG	Cut of N-S Linear
109	Deposit	B	18/7/13	JFG	Fill of NW-SE Linear [110]
110	Cut	B	18/7/13	JFG	Cut of NW-SE Linear
111	Deposit	B	18/7/13	JFG	Fill of E-W linear [112]
112	Cut	B	18/7/13	JFG	Cut of E-W linear
113	Deposit	B	19/7/13	JFG	Fill of N-S linear [114]
114	Cut	B	19/7/13	JFG	Cut of N-S linear
115	Deposit	B	19/7/13	AA	Fill of post-hole [116]
116	Cut	B	19/7/13	AA	Cut of post-hole
117	Deposit	B	19/7/13	AA	Fill of post-hole [118]
118	Cut	B	19/7/13	AA	Cut of post-hole
119	Deposit	B	22/7/13	JFG	Fill of E-W linear [120]
120	Cut	B	22/7/13	JFG	Cut of E-W linear
121	Deposit	B	22/7/13	JFG	Fill of N-S linear
122	Cut	B	22/7/13	JFG	Cut of N-S linear
123	Deposit	B	22/7/13	JFG	Fill of E-W Ditch [124]
124	Cut	B	22/7/13	JFG	Cut of E-W Ditch
125	Deposit	B	22/7/13	JFG	Fill of post-hole [126]
126	Cut	B	22/7/13	JFG	Cut of post-hole
127	Deposit	B	23/7/13	JFG	Natural
128	Deposit	B	23/7/13	JFG	Fill of linear [129]
129	Cut	B	23/7/13	JFG	Cut of linear
130	Deposit	B	23/7/13	JFG	Fill of pit [130]
131	Cut	B	23/7/13	JFG	Cut of pit
132	Deposit	B	24/7/13	EMH	Fill of pit [133]
133	Cut	B	24/7/13	EMH	Cut of pit
134	Deposit	B	24/7/13	JVB	Fill of pit [135]
135	Cut	B	24/7/13	JVB	Cut of pit
136	Deposit	B	25/7/13	AA	Fill of gully [137]
137	Cut	B	25/7/13	AA	Cut of gully
138	Deposit	B	25/7/13	JFG	Fill of ditch [139]
139	Cut	B	25/7/13	JFG	Cut of ditch
140	Deposit	B	25/7/13	AA	Fill of tree throw [140]
141	Cut	B	25/7/13	AA	Cut of tree throw
142	Deposit	B	26/7/13	JFG	Fill of pit [143]
143	Cut	B	26/7/13	JFG	Cut of pit
144	Deposit	B	31/8/13	JVB	Fill of linear [145]
145	Cut	B	31/8/13	JVB	Cut of linear

Appendix B: Context Register Trench C

Context	Type	Trench	Date	Name	Comments
300	Deposit	C	18/7/13	JFG	Turf Line
301	Deposit	C	18/7/13	JFG	Topsoil
302	Deposit	C	18/7/13	JFG	Subsoil
303	Deposit	C	18/7/13	JFG	Fill of Ditch [304]
304	Cut	C	18/7/13	JFG	Cut of Ditch
305	Deposit	C	18/7/13	JFG	Fill of Ditch [306]
306	Cut	C	18/7/13	JFG	Cut of Ditch
307	Deposit	C	19/7/13	JFG	Fill of Pit [308]
308	Cut	C	19/7/13	JFG	Cut of Pit
309	Deposit	C	19/7/13	JFG	Fill of Ditch [310]
310	Cut	C	19/7/13	JFG	Cut of Ditch
311	Deposit	C	19/7/13	JFG	Fill of linear [312]
312	Cut	C	19/7/13	JFG	Cut of linear
313	Deposit	C	19/7/13	JFG	Fill of pit [314]
314	Cut	C	19/7/13	JFG	Cut of pit
315	Deposit	C	19/7/13	JFG	Fill of Ditch [316]
316	Cut	C	19/7/13	JFG	Cut of Ditch
317	Deposit	C	19/7/13	JFG	Natural
318	Deposit	C	22/7/13	AA	Fill of linear [319]
319	Cut	C	22/7/13	AA	Cut of linear
320	Deposit	C	22/7/13	DP	Fill of pit [321]
321	Cut	C	22/7/13	DP	Cut of pit
322	Deposit	C	23/7/13	DP	Fill of post-hole [323]
323	Cut	C	23/7/13	DP	Cut of posthole
324	Deposit	C	24/7/13	LR	Lower fill of ditch [306]
325	Deposit	C	24/7/13	LR	Lower fill of Ditch [316]
326	Deposit	C	25/7/13	AA	Fill of linear [327]
327	Cut	C	25/7/13	AA	Cut of linear
328	Cut	C	25/7/13	AA	Cut of post-hole
329	Deposit	C	25/7/13	AA	Fill of post-hole [329]
330	Deposit	C	25/7/13	JFG	Fill of pit [331]
331	Cut	C	25/7/13	JFG	Cut of pit
332	Deposit	C	25/7/13	DP	Fill of posthole [333]
333	Cut	C	25/7/13	DP	Cut of posthole
334	Deposit	C	26/7/13	DP	Fill of posthole [335]
335	Cut	C	26/7/13	DP	Cut of posthole
336	Cut	C	26/7/13	GC	Cut of ditch
337	Deposit	C	26/7/13	GC	Fill of ditch [336]
338	Deposit	C	26/7/13	DP	Fill of linear [339]
339	Cut	C	26/7/13	DP	Cut of linear
340	Deposit	C	27/7/13	EMH	Fill of linear [341]
341	Cut	C	27/7/13	EMH	Cut of linear
342	Deposit	C	27/7/13	EMH	Fill of linear [343]
343	Cut	C	27/7/13	EMH	Cut of linear
344	Deposit	C	27/7/13	GC	Fill of Ditch [345]
345	Cut	C	29/7/13	GC	Cut of ditch
346	Deposit	C	29/7/13	DE	Fill of Ditch [347]
347	Cut	C	29/7/13	DE	Cut of ditch
348	Deposit	C	29/7/13	JFG	Fill of posthole [349]
349	Cut	C	29/7/13	JFG	Cut of posthole
350	Deposit	C	29/7/13	PW	Fill of gully [351]
351	Cut	C	29/7/13	PW	Cut of gully
352	Deposit	C	31/7/13	JFG	Fill of linear [353]
353	Cut	C	31/7/13	JFG	Cut of linear

354	Deposit	C	31/7/13	JFG	Fill of linear [355]
355	Cut	C	31/7/13	JFG	Cut of linear

Appendix C: Section Register

Section Number	Scale	Comments
S17	1:10	[115]/[116]
S18	1:10	[117/[118]
S19	1:10	[307]/[308]
S20	1:10	[313]/[314]
S21	1:10	[121]/[122]
S22	1:10	[125]/[126]
S23	1:10	West facing section [306]/[316]
S24	1:10	[130]/[131]
S25	1:10	W Facing section of E LOE Tr B
S26	1:10	West Facing LOE Trench C
S27	1:10	[136]/[137]
S28	1:10	[136]/[137]
S29	1:10	E facing section [305]/[306]/[316]/[330]
S30	1:10	VOID
S31	1:10	West Facing LOE S end Trench C
S32	1:10	[105]/[106]
S33	1:10	[140]/[141]
S34	1:10	[338]/[339]
S35	1:10	East facing section of western LOE
S36	1:10	[346]/347]
S37	1:10	[144]/[145]
S38	1:10	VOID
S39	1:10	VOID
S40	1:10	VOID
S41	1:10	[353]/[355]

Appendix D: Photographic Register

Photo Number	Context	Trench	Comments
561-566	[305]	TRC	
567-573	[304]	TRC	
585-586	[116]	TRC	
587-588	[118]	TRB	S18
672-676	[124]	TRB	NOT DRAWN
681-694		TRB	AFTER CLEANING
695-697	[126]	TRB	S22
698-700	[122]	TRB	S21
701-705	[106]	TRB	W Facing section
706-708	[122]	TRB	SOUTH DITCH
712-713	[312] [321] [323]	TRC	W FACING
714-715	[321] [323]	TRC	EAST FACING
716	[312]	TRC	NORTH FACING
717-718	[312] [321] [323]	TRC	SOUTH FACING
708-711	[316]	TRC	POT
719-725	[122] [106]	TRB	JUNCTION OF CUTS
726-737	(315)	TRC	POT IN FILL
807-810	[139]	TRB	
811-814	[139]	TRB	
815–819	[141]	TRB	'BLOB'
820-825	[106]	TRB	East facing
885-888	[145]	TRB	S37 SE FACING

Appendix E: Stratigraphic Matrices

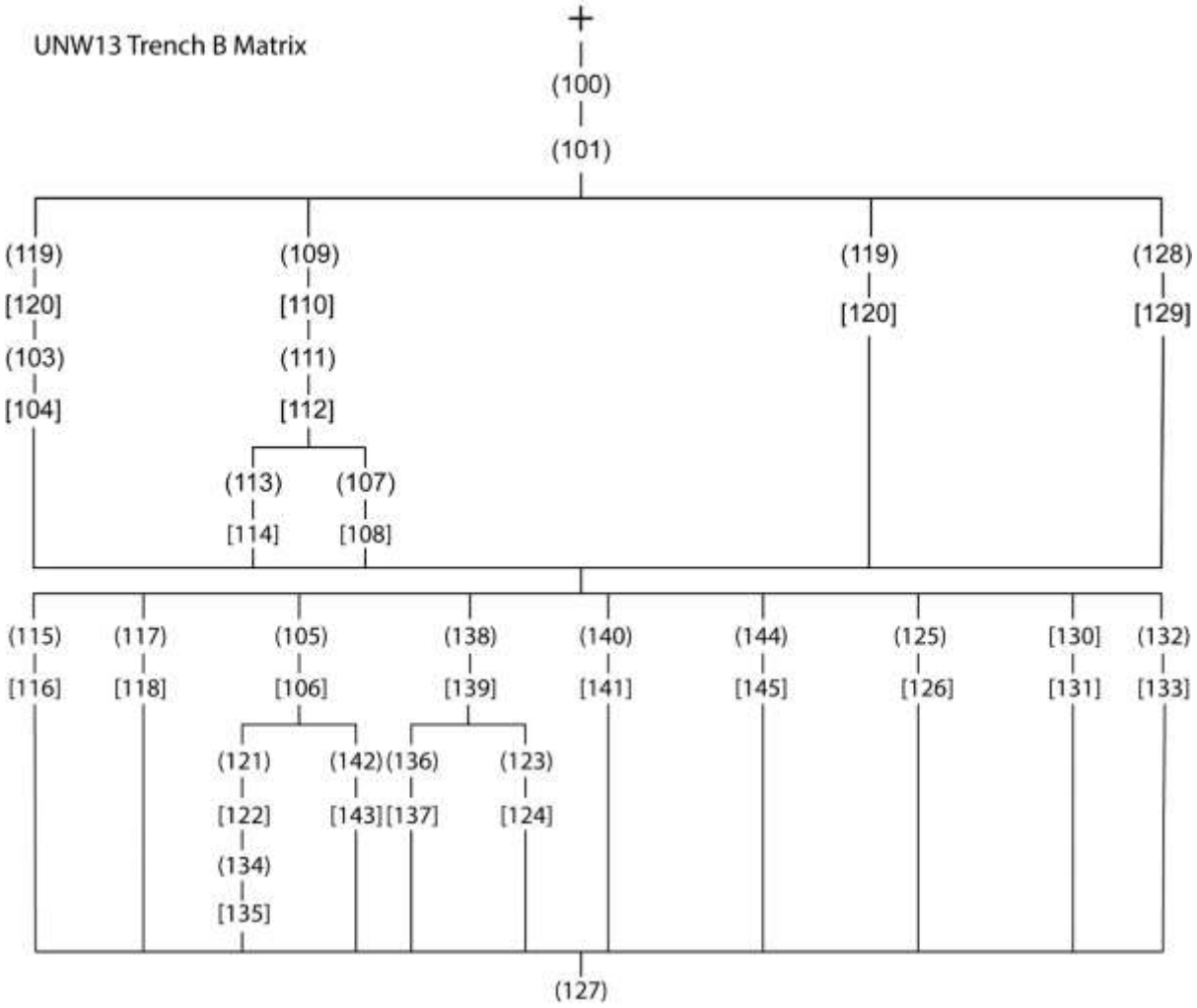

Fig 26 Stratigraphic matrix for Trench B.

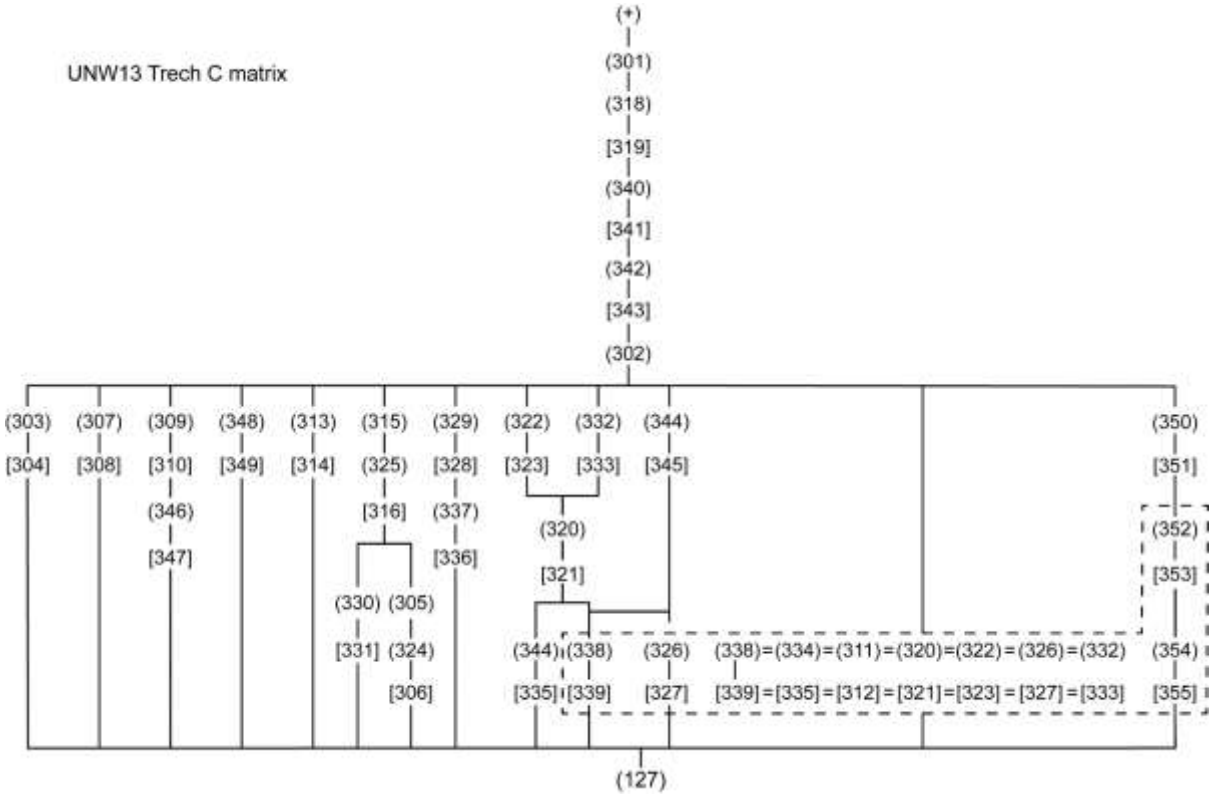

Fig 27 Stratigraphic matrix for Trench C.