FELDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 5

Burton Dassett Environs Project

The multi-period complex at Granslet Farm: An interim report on the excavations. March – October 2011

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ABSTRACT

This interim report covers a brief history of the excavations at Granslet Farm in rural south Warwickshire and the Feldon Archaeological Society's activities during the year 2011. The report evaluates the findings of excavation on a previously unknown and therefore unrecorded working complex predominantly but not exclusively of the Roman period of occupation. Using the results to form the main body of the report which includes a certain amount of statistical data which will eventually form the basis of the interpretation of, not only the Granslet Farm settlement, but also help in the understanding of the landscape use and settlement patterns over a wider area.

A number of significant features have been found during the 2011 season including: an unknown well constructed Roman road incorporating a number of linear stonework edgings and a well formed gully; a series of flagstones bounded by a small revetted wall and an area rich in painted wall plaster; all of which are truncated by a 19th. century field drain. There is also an illustrated (photographs) section dedicated to the few *'small finds'* unearthed during a successful season of community archaeology.

A number of research questions had been set and are explained in the following chapters; they are ongoing and flexible enough to accommodate deviation. The society, in promoting learning, endeavours to continue to build a core of expertise by encouraging lifelong learning; a section is dedicated to members achievements in this area.

The report endeavours to display the results in a user friendly manner, by way of the presentation incorporating a more visual medium for the benefit of the main audience of the report (History, Heritage, Archaeological groups and societies and the local community as a whole) but not forgetting the societies commitment to recording the data to expected guidelines.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations used in this report

ASMP	Anglo-Saxon Migration Period
BA	Bronze Age
BCE	Before Common Era
BD	Burton Dassett
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CE	Common Era
FAS	Feldon Archaeological Society
FID	Federation of Independent Detectorists
FLO	Finds Liaison Officer
LIA	Late Iron Age
LN	Late Neolithic
PAS	Portable Antiquity Scheme
SF	Small Find
UK	United Kingdo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Feldon Archaeological Society wishes to thank the land owner Mr Ben Pick for permission to excavate on his land and for his patience and understanding of the archaeological processes involved. I would also like to thank all the excavators, whose help enabled the excavation to continue: Mike Leonard, Philip Bushill-Matthews, Richard Lambert, Richard Sanderson, Carol Spackman, Julia Stanbridge, Christopher Olds, Sue Hinde, Viv Mead, Peter Ellis, Dick Burge, Peter Christopher, Ray Bayford, Robert Chappell, Tony Bell, Colin Clay, Adam Douthwaite, Mike Clempson and Sarah Hawkins. I am also grateful for the continued advice and encouragement from Jonathan Parkhouse, County Archaeologist (Warwickshire) and the expertise of Annie Bayard, Finds Liaison Officer (Oxfordshire).

Special thanks to my wife Carol for her understanding of my passion for such an exciting and enthralling hobby and the all too often personal sacrifices it entails.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

❖ During the past ten seasons a series of controlled open area excavations have been undertaken on farmland to the west of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire. This fieldwork is part of a wider program of research under the title of 'The Burton Dassett Environs Project' which encompasses research, training, public archaeology and educational activities.

❖ Previous explorations which included a selective geophysical survey (conducted by B. Eames, P. Spackman, M. Boland and P. Christopher with borrowed equipment during 2002), trial trenching conducted by machine in 2003, 2004, metal detecting surveys (P. Spackman and M. Boland in 2006, P. Spackman [FID] and P. Ellis [FID] 2010). The indications are that there is evidence for continued occupation from the Late Iron Age (LIA) to the Anglo-Saxon Migration Period (ASMP) along with possible Late Neolithic (LN) Bronze Age (BA) activity.

❖ In previous seasons evidence for: an aisled building, a cellar, a substantial rectangular two roomed building, Iron Age gullies, cobbled courtyards, a furnace and a large amount of building material has come to light. Artefacts recovered included pottery, painted wall plaster, nails and a selection of small finds which, to name but a few choice items incorporating: bronze eagle, gold ring, steelyard, armband, a number of brooches, mounts along with a small number of coins.

❖ During the latter part of 2010 season a number of new archaeological features have been revealed in BD4 which include an interesting horseshoe shaped structure enclosing a well defined small stone feature. A terminus of the gully [191] found in 2008 was the find spot for a LIA brooch (see Figure 1, Interim 4).

BD5 contained a well defined water supply/drainage course and an interesting linear feature which is *tentatively*, being described as a trackway [this was expanded upon in Interim Report 4]. Excavations have also revealed large amounts of demolition and artefacts recovered have been mainly roof tile and some worked stone

❖ The first few months of the 2011 season were concentrated on establishing the validity of the hypotheses suggesting a track or road-way and establishing boundaries

and features under the substantial layers of building rubble; all of which will be dealt with in Chapter 4 below.

Fig. 1 *UK, County of Warwickshire*

Fig. 2 *Warwickshire, project area*

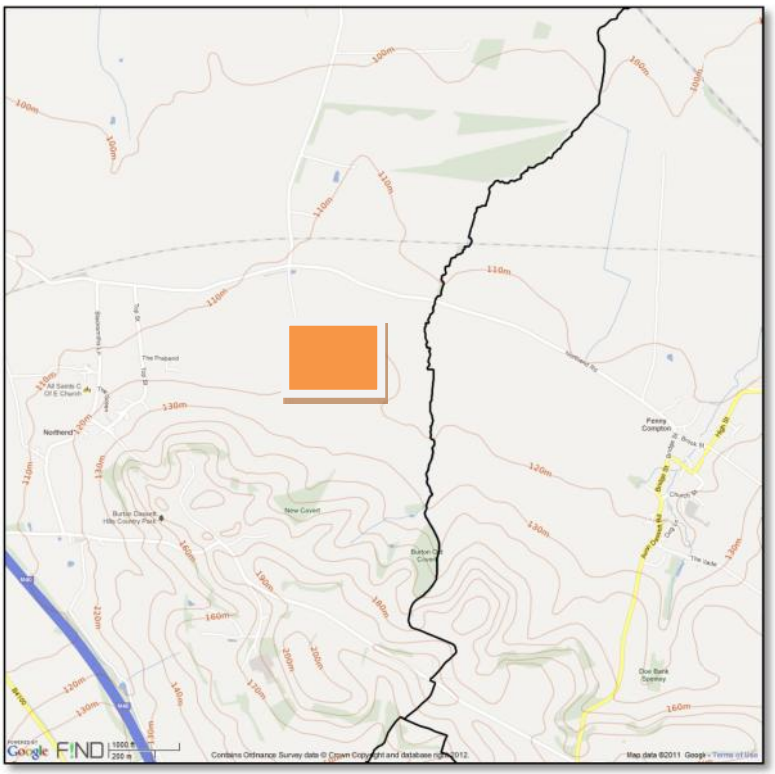


Fig. 3 *Parish of Burton Dassett / Parish of Fenny Compton*

Fig. 4 *Aerial view of excavation areas showing BD1, BD2, BD3, BD4 and the current excavation area of BD5 superimposed on a 'Google Earth' (2009) image. (The scale shown is 100 metres in 20 metre sections).*

The settlement at Granslet Farm lies mainly within the boundaries of England Field with limited outlaying occupation identifiable in the field south of the excavation and 300 metres to the east. Only crop marks in the field to the east can be seen via aerial photographs, with the main site, because of the depth and nature of the archaeology, not showing on any of the photographs from the National Records Office. The majority of the nearby fields are in regular rotational use with various arable crops with the exception of the pasture seen to the left (Figure 4). The ploughed area is bounded to the west by a deep drainage ditch which is 5 metres wide in places densely vegetated. The boundary to the east is slightly banked and on average is 3 metres in width; this boundary is noticeably acting as a limit to the archaeology. The pasture field contains an interesting flat plateau to the south east which would benefit from non-invasive

geophysical survey and is managed by a different land owner but there is scope for future investigation. The geophysical survey conducted by the society only covers the eastern half of the ploughed field from BD4 north to the lone tree in the top centre of Figure 4 with plans for future surveys anticipated.

1.1 The Research Strategy

The project aims and purposes:

- To address a number of research driven objectives regarding the use of the local landscape and the consequence of settlement through the ages; specifically pre-industrial revolution.

- To identify archaeological features and record the preservation of structures and artefactual remains with the aims of establishing continuity of use.

- To provide the opportunity, via a properly managed excavation, for students and interested amateurs, both local and international.

- To provide an opportunity for community archaeology by offering site tours, talks (to both schools and local societies) and encourage educational activities.

1.2 The Excavation Methodology

The opening of BD5 (late 2010) with the initial 1 metre square trial trench, which was the centre of an area of surface finds that included fragmented building stone and roof tile and sparse pottery, produced a linear stone feature which dictated the target area for the 2011 season. A 12 x 15 metre area was laid out around this feature, with the research aims in mind, the excavation of the feature would provide the basis for: identification, dating and functionality.

All topsoil (5001) was removed by trowel and a regime of total collection of artefacts was put in place and in doing so recording of all top-soil finds was and is a normal practice. As in previous seasons total excavation of the allotted areas is the norm and 50% of BD5 was earmarked for 2011 with the remainder to be completed during the 2012 season. Every deposit and feature was given a unique identifying

number with a total of 62 contexts recorded and site planning is the standard 1:20 with 1:10 section drawings. Details of contexts along with plan and section numbers are listed in the appendices which includes the photographic archive in list form with the originals being held as a digital archive.

The current excavation has identified a number of areas of archaeological interest (listed below) which were the focus of attention for the 2011 season.

a) Large areas of compacted building demolition, mainly to the west of the excavated area, which incorporates LR or ASMP evidence in the form of post pads.
b) The conspicuous ledge between the gully and the road.
c) A linear feature of a shallow stone gully running parallel to the western boundary of the track.
d) The linear stone edging of both the gully and the road.
e) An area south west of the wall in which excavation uncovered large well laid flagstones which dip (subside) to the north.
f) The very large stone used as part of the edging to the central gully area which could have originated in the centre of the flagstones (highlighted in Figure 4).
g) All of the features, with the exception of (e) and (j) are cut by a late 19th. century ceramic field drain; which has caused significant damage to both the track and wall, but may well act as a future readymade section through the wall to the western excavation boundary.
h) The metalled trackway running north-south dominating the east of BD5.
i) The suggested post-pads found mainly across the centre of BD5.
j) An area from which 335 pieces of wall plaster have been recovered including 149 that display evidence of painted decoration.
k) A rough coursed revetted stone wall to the height of 60cm with a visible excavated length of 4 metres running NNW.

All of the above features will form the main body of excavation results in Chapter 2 which includes the investigations into both the road construction methods and the extension trench to the east that was laid to determine the width of the road.

1.3 Training and education activities The 2011 season saw a number of members undertake various training and educational activities:-

Adam Douthwaight: successfully obtained an undergraduate BA in 'Ancient History and Archaeology' (Nottingham) and is currently in the first year of an MA using the ceramic evidence from the '*Burton Dassett Project'* as the main theme in the proposed thesis.

Peter Spackman: will complete an undergraduate '*BA in 'Archaeology'* (DLU, Leicester) with the submission (Feb. 2011) of a groundbreaking thesis involving aspects of '*Spacial Analysis and Historical Archaeology'*.
Completed six weeks fieldwork on '*The Vale and Ridgeway Project'* (Jul. 2011), which concluded a 10 year project by Oxford University.
Short courses: Anglo-Saxon Places of Power, Governance and Authority. (Mar. 2011)
British Prehistoric Pottery. (Oxford Continuing Education) (Dec. 2011)
CSCS: Construction Skills Health and Safety Test. (Jun. 2011).

Peter Christopher: 'The Cambridge 'Advanced Diploma in the Historic Environment' and attended a day course at Rewley House, Oxford.

Philip Bushill-Matthews: obtained the '*Certificate in Archaeology with distinction'*. (DLU, Leicester) and is currently studying for the '*Diploma in Archaeology'* at the same University.

Bob Chappell and Sue Hinde: attended a one week training excavation '*The Vale and Ridgeway Project'* Oxford Archaeology. (Jul. 2011)

Michael Leonard: attended a 12 week program of '*Bronze-age'* studies. (Oxford, *conted).*

Bob Chappell, Michael Leonard, Richard Lambert and Sue Hinde: completed 6 weekly courses on '*Pottery Identification'* (Warwick Community Outreach).

This shows a healthy, but by no means mandatory, commitment by society members to expand both their *knowledge* and their *expertise* by further education in what is a pleasurable and fulfilling activity. One of the most beneficial outcomes of all these learning activities is the increase of core knowledge available within the society which can only have a positive outcome.

CHAPTER 2: EXCAVATION RESULTS

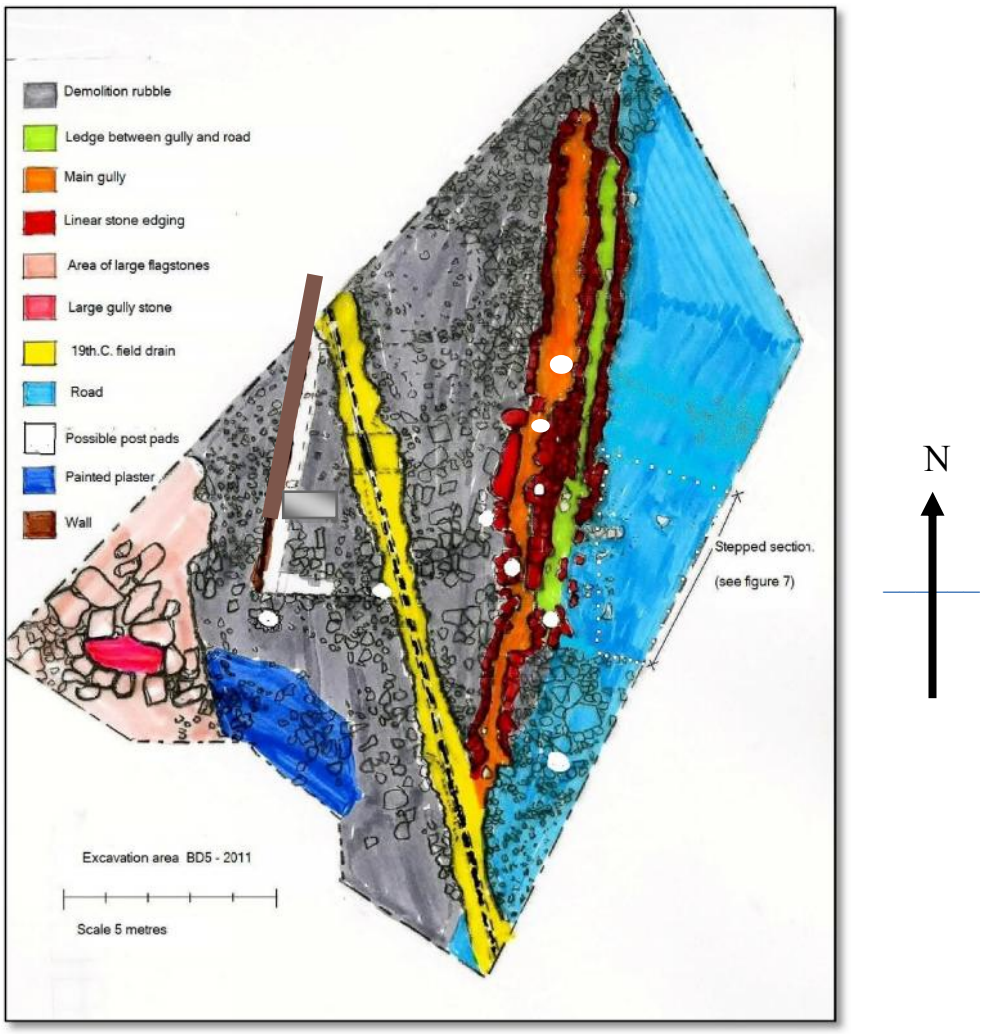


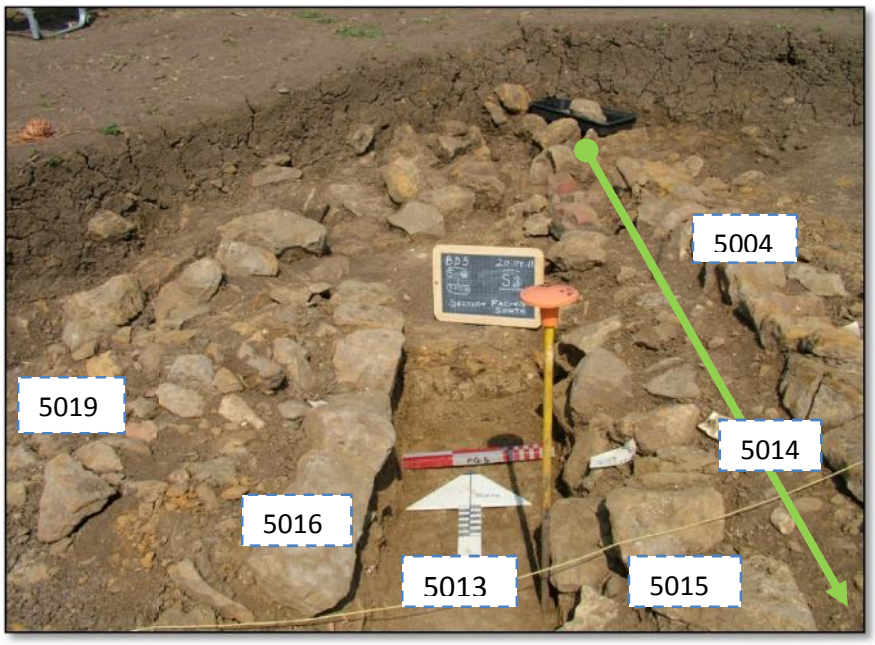
Fig. 5. *Site map showing the main features of the 2011excavation of BD5.*

Continuing the excavation from last season the initial focus was the suggested road/track and a concentrated effort to both establish the width and construction methods ensued. The top-soil [5001] has an average depth of 25cm., but the sub-soil [5002] in this area is shallowest encountered in any of the previous excavation with the archaeology appearing at a depth of 40cms. This chapter will, in turn, report on the main features (a) - (k) listed above in Chapter 1.2 and then concludes with the miner contexts.

2.1 The demolition rubble (5019) seen dominating the central western area of BD5 is in places 40cms. in depth but in part only one layer of loosely compacted medium to large stones. Some of the larger pieces, up to 40cms. square, have been chiselled and shaped showing a degree of expertise and indicative of a nearby building. This area has

been cleaned by trowel and drawn but not yet removed to expose any underlying archaeology. It appears that deposition is confined to the west of the road which indicates that either the building rubble pre-dates the road or that there was some sort of barrier in place at the time of demolition; the former, in my opinion, is the most likely hypothesis because of the almost complete lack of any large stone on the road or in the gully fill.

2.2 **The ledge** (5014), (see Picture 1, highlighted by the green arrow), that separates the edging of the road (5004) and gully edge (5015), is discernible for 10mtrs. running north/south and would appear from preliminary investigation that it is made up of compacted small stone and sandy mix. This mix is similar in makeup to the surface layer of the road (5003) suggesting that the upper edging (5004) was used as a practical barrier to prevent surface material encroaching into the gully. The material of (5014) was laid above the western stone boundary (5015) of the gully establishing a provisional sequence of deposition and construction; discussed in a later chapter.



Picture 1 *Main contexts forming the boundaries of the gully, road and demolition layer looking north.*

2.3 **The gully** is displayed in plan (Figure 6) and in section, (Figure 7) as a bowl shaped and shallow cut with an average depth of 20cms. with a maximum width of 40cms. and extends north/south for 12.5mtrs. The fill (5013) exhibits moderate quantities of very fragmented Roman period roof tiles along with a small selection of

Tegula constituting some of the largest pieces (up to 40cms.) found in any of the previous excavations. There are sparse ceramic sherds dating to the third and fourth centuries CE. with the fill showing concentrations of ash and some charcoal and will possibly benefit from the insertion of a couple more exploratory sections along the gully length. The plan of northern extent and form of the gully can be clearly seen in Figure 5 which also incorporates a number of associated contexts.

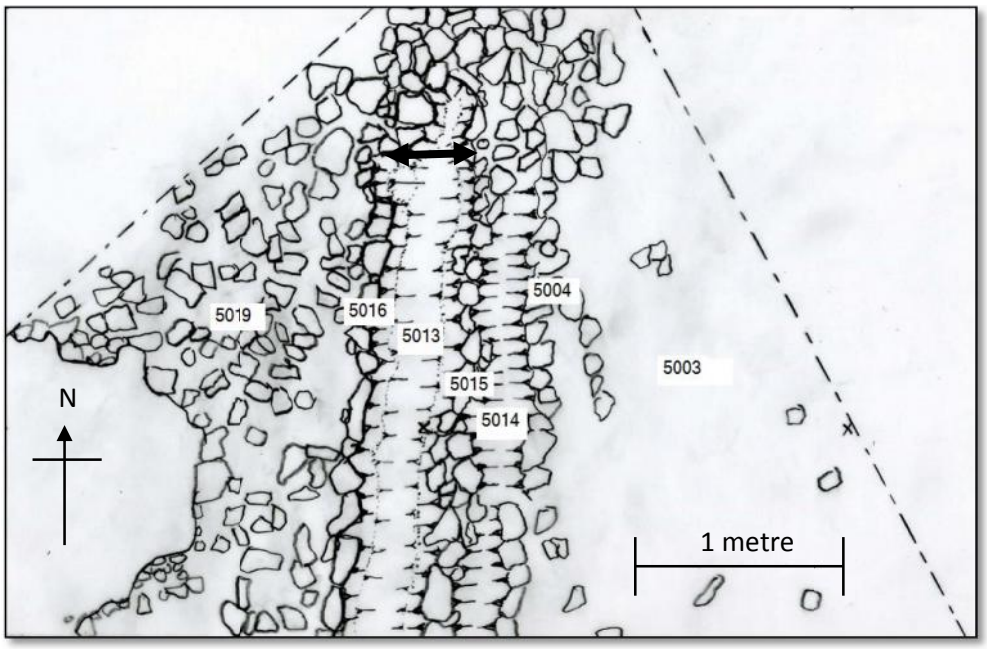


Fig. 6*. Plan showing gully to the north of BD5 with adjacent features.*
Reduced from 1:20 site drawing, section (Figure 7) across gully at double arrow.

From the site plan shown in Figure 5 it is seen that the gully narrows to the south, rather abruptly, to less than half the width as illustrated in Figure 8 which also contains other

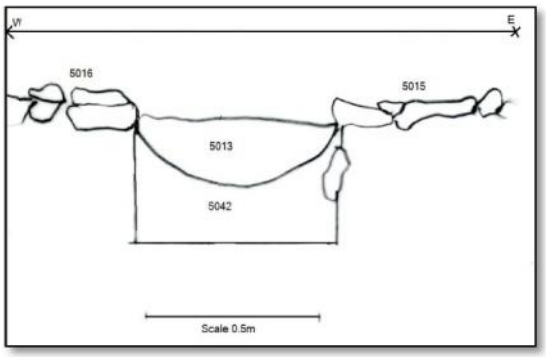


Fig. 7 *South facing section of gully to the north*

contexts that are mentioned in this chapter. The gully edge to the east of the large stone appears to have been the victim of later alignment which could account for the

narrowing especially when consideration is given to the number of post pads in that area. This highlights the nature of the archaeology across the site and the need to be, at the very least, aware of not just what is there but what could be there.

2.4 **The edging** of both the gully (west bank 5016 and east bank 5015) and the road (west 5004) has, in the most part, survived to one course and is more recognisable to the north (see Figure 6) where three neat rows run north/south. In Figure 8 a more fragmented appearance can be found especially to the western boundary of the road; this could be the result of agricultural activity or from the act of re-arrangement of stones to form one or more of the post-pads. To the south there is evidence that the edging consisted of more than a single course (Picture 2, 5005) with the majority of stonework used was uniform in shape; suggestive of re-use of building stone. It should be noted that during excavation a concerted effort was made to preserve the integrity of

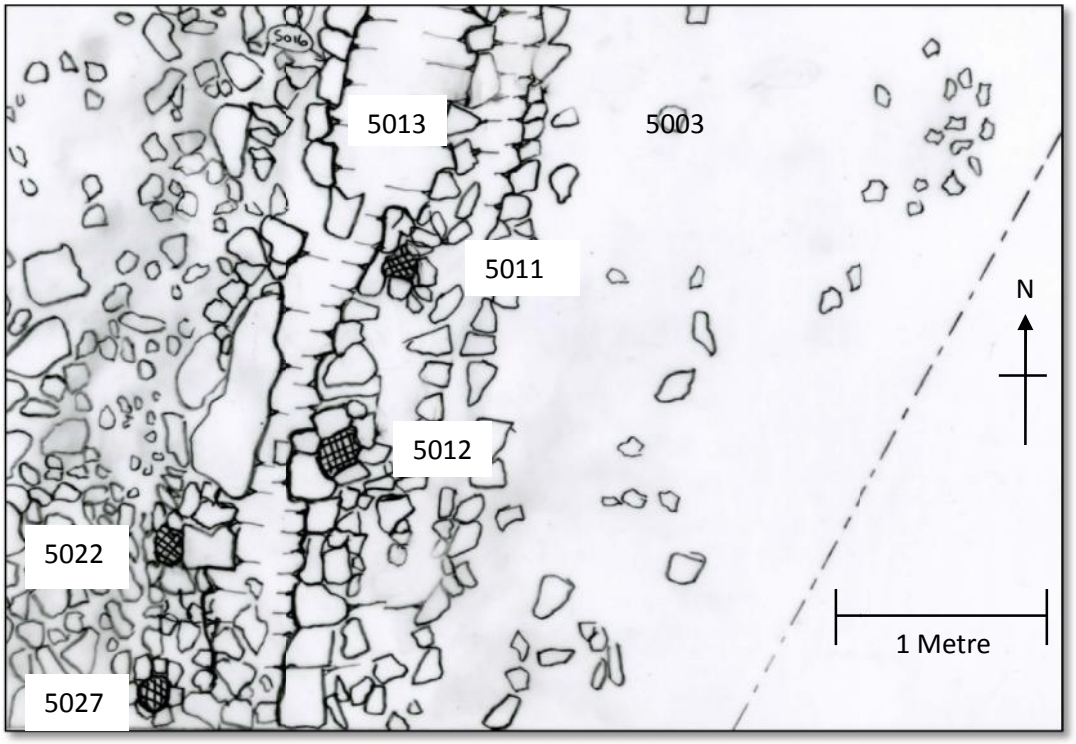
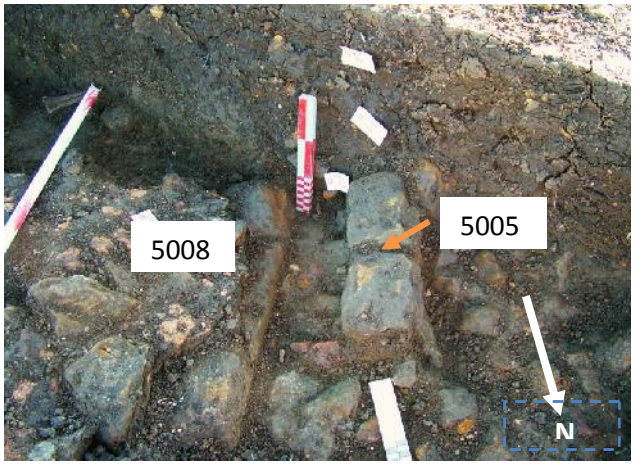


Fig. 8 *Plan showing gully narrowing to the south incorporating four of the central post-pads (5011, 5012, 5022, 5027) and the large worked stone in the western edging.*

the edging and to date none of the edging has been removed and should remain *in-situ* until the site is given back to agriculture.



Picture 2 *The gully to the south displaying two courses of stonework (5005)*

2.5 **The flagstones** (5055) uncovered in the south/west corner of BD5 came as a surprise (which is one of the pleasures of archaeological exploration) and only came to light in during the last few weeks of the season. Made up of 17 large flat stones (up to 70cms. in length) and numerous smaller companions, (see Figure 9) the stones are compact and purposefully laid, suggestive of a floor. To the north the flagstones are bounded by very compacted banked cobble acting as either, a contemporary wall or a later overlaying construction; this is discussed further in **2.11** (this chapter). The central area of the flagstones is devoid of stone and filled with silt, which opens an argument for the suggestion that the large stone used in the west bank of the gully may have originated in that vacant space (see dotted interpretation of the inserted stone (5010) in the lower right in Figure 9). There is every indication that these stones continue: to the south (towards the headland), to the north (under the wall) and to the west (planned excavation areas 2012). There are possible similarities to a number of large flat stones which form the base for the road (5018) to the south; this require further investigation as two features may be contemporary and both pre-date the construction of the road. Immediately to the east of the flagstones an area from which moderate quantities of painted wall plaster has been recovered; discussed in **2.10**.

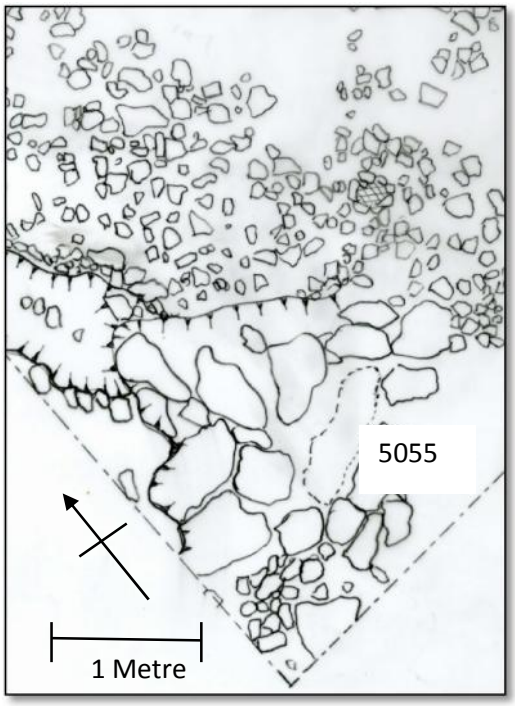


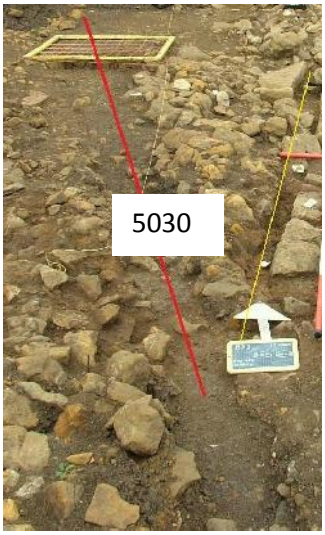
Fig. 9 *Plan of the Flagstones*

2.6 **The large gully stone,** (5010) seen to the centre of Figure 8 and to the fore in Picture 3, forms part of the western gully edging. With a length of 85cms., a maximum width of 32cms. and a depth of 18cms. it is one of the largest stones found for some years and is rather out of place as most of the other stones on average a quarter of the size. The whole of the front edge and top have been worked with the chisel marks still visible; the top alone has over 70 identifiable marks carved with a chisel 2.5cms. in width. It is suggested that this stone could have originated from a nearby demolished building or the centre of the flagstones (see Figure 8) before being re-used. The stone was lifted, and replaced, to establish that the chisel marks did not extend to the underside or rear faces.

Picture 3 *Showing the large gully stone in the foreground and the well defined post-pad can be seen between the large stone and the directional arrow.*

2.7 The field drain, or actually the path of, was identified by the absence of any overlaying rubble along a narrow linier feature (5030) and having come across a similar occurrence during the BD3 excavation a 0.5 x 0.5mtr. test pit was dug. The pipe trench to the south unfortunately cuts both the gully and the road (see Picture 4) and has caused much disturbance to the archaeology. The path of the drain is clearly seen in Picture 5 and its path is highlighted by the superimposed red arrow with the test pit under the planning frame. The drain is a ceramic type used towards the end of the 20th. century and from the section the spade width is identifiable as 20cms. of darker fill (5031). To the north the pipe trench actually cuts through the wall with the advantage of supplying us with a readymade section and will form part of the investigation during the

2012 season. The landowner has no record of the location of these early field drains as it was not general practice nor obligatory to plot the location of drains until the 21st. century.



Picture 4 *Pipe trench*

Picture 5 *Field drain in-situ and section looking north*

2.8 **The road** (named by the society '*Via Spackius'* after the Site Director) was exposed to the southern aspect of the excavation showing signs of continuation towards the field's southern boundary ditch but shows no indication of being present (from aerial photographs) in the next field. If the road terminates at the ditch it could be indicative of a junction with the right-of-way that runs between the villages of *Fenny Compton* and *Northend.* There is an opportunity to identify the course of the road, in section, within the deep boundary ditch which will involve a certain amount of adventurous fortitude. The continuation of the road heading north towards the eastern outskirts of the village of *Knightcote* is also invisible on aerial photographs and outside the previous geophysical activity of 2003, but nonetheless the route should be discernible by future planned test pitting. The road uncovered so far extends to 20mtrs. running north/south is in the most part well preserved and still displaying, although a little thin in places, a sandy gravel top surface. A stepped section was placed through the surface (Figure 10) in order to ascertain the methods of construction and care was taken to limit this invasive activity to a minimum. A lot of effort and expertise had been used in **t**he construction and a certain amount of knowledgeable supervision must have been employed. Unlike excavation which starts from the surface and works down the construction interpretation will begin, as the road builders did, from the base upwards. The road was laid on a well trodden firm base of clay (5044), which I suggest was an even older track because of an overlaying gully (5045) similar to the circular gullies of

BD4 and possibly LIA in date. Above the gully (5045) there is a layer of dark ash (5036) which covers a few square metres disappearing under the baulk to the east and forms the majority of the gully fill (5046); to the west the ash layer continues under the stone edged gully (5013). The next layer forms the road proper and consists of medium sized stones up to 30cms. (5035) which are packed and filled with sand (5034) onto which are laid smaller cobble (5033) up to 15cms. and topped with a sand and gravel mix (5003). Although the predominant geology of the area is formed from *Lower Lias* clays there are beds of sand and gravel particularly 4km. to the north/east at the village of Wormleighton and also the nearest, prime location of deposits, on the upper reaches of the Burton Dassett hills 1 km. to the south (Ordnance Survey 201. 1982).

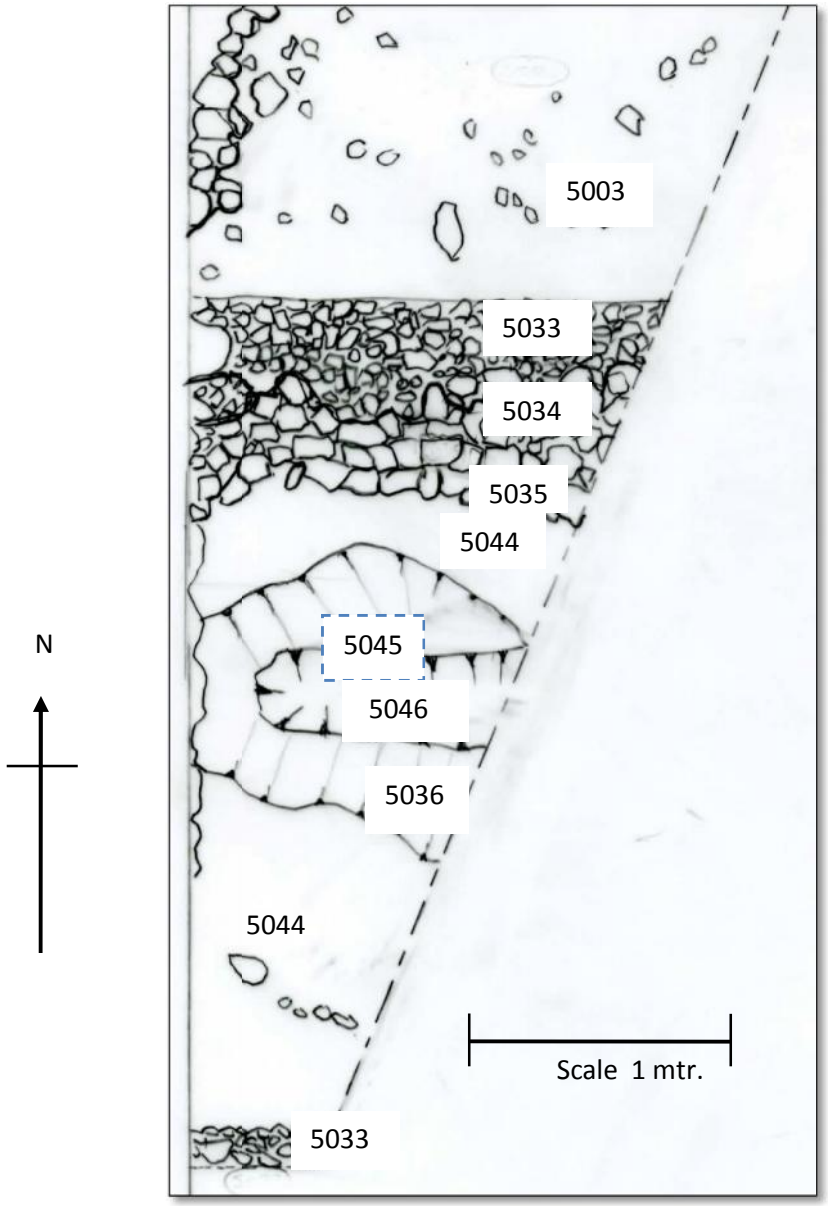


Fig. 10 *Stepped plan of the road showing construction layers*

The construction technique differed to the south where, in places, three of the layers (5033, 5034, 5035) have been omitted by the constructors and an existing floor (5018) of a previous building (see Figure 11) utilised as a base for the top layer (5003).

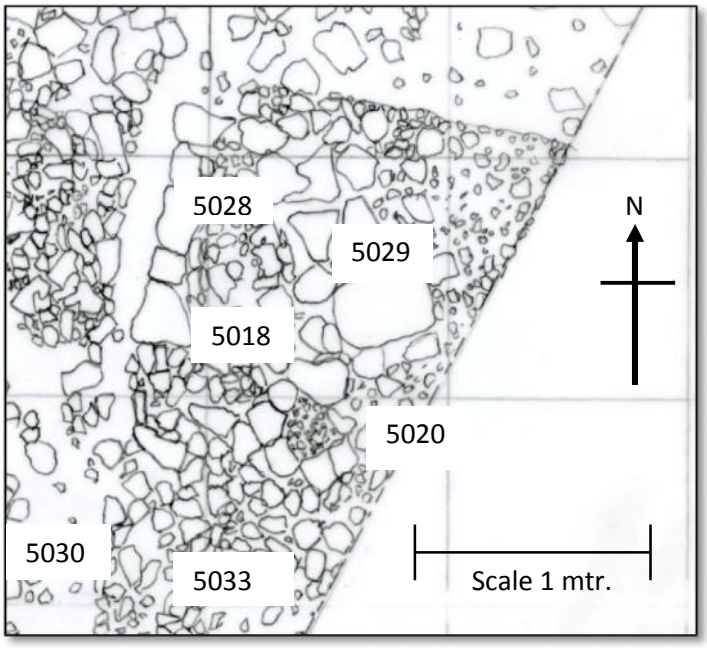


Fig. 11 *Plan showing the suggested former building floor used as the base for the road and to note the well formed gully edge to the west.*

To the south of (5018) the methodology of construction seen in Figure 10 is resumed with identification of the cobble layer (5033) and the sand and gravel top layer is discernible until the land drain (5030) encroaches from the west; (5020) is a possible post-pad or small hearth. To determine the hypothesis that this was once a building the context (5018) will be the subject of further investigation during the 2012 season. In an effort to determine the width of the road, advantage was taken of a gap between harvest and planting gave the proverbial, *three working days,* spread over two weeks to lay a sondage from the eastern trench boundary into the field. An extension to the main excavation of 5mtr. x 1mtr. (see Figure 12) was dug due east from the baulk, with the top and sub soil removed by spade with the remainder excavated by trowel. The cobble layer (5033) continues east for 0.5 mtrs. before coming to an abrupt end which could be due to the loss of the top layer (5003) in that area; the top layer is still to be found covering the next metre of the road. An area of interest is the semi-circular band of stonework (5053) enclosing a sandier deposit (5054) which is a suggested grave cut; this was left unexcavated due to time constraints. A mound or bank of compacted sandy

gravel (5048) was taken as the eastern boundary of the road with a narrow ditch (5049) running alongside as confirmation; thus giving an overall width of the road surface as 4.2mtrs. and the total width, gully (5013) to ditch (5049) as 6mtrs. East of the ditch there is a layer of silty/clay (5050) with contains burnt stone and specks of charcoal. A small test trench was cut through (5050) to record any underlying occupation evidence and showed a 5cm. layer of burnt ash (5051) also visible in the ditch cut (this ash layer is similar to the layer (5036) found in the stepped section of the road (Figure 10). Under the ash layer there is a layer of clean clay (5052) and is the limit of excavated contexts in the extension trench (not to say that there is no further underlying archaeology).

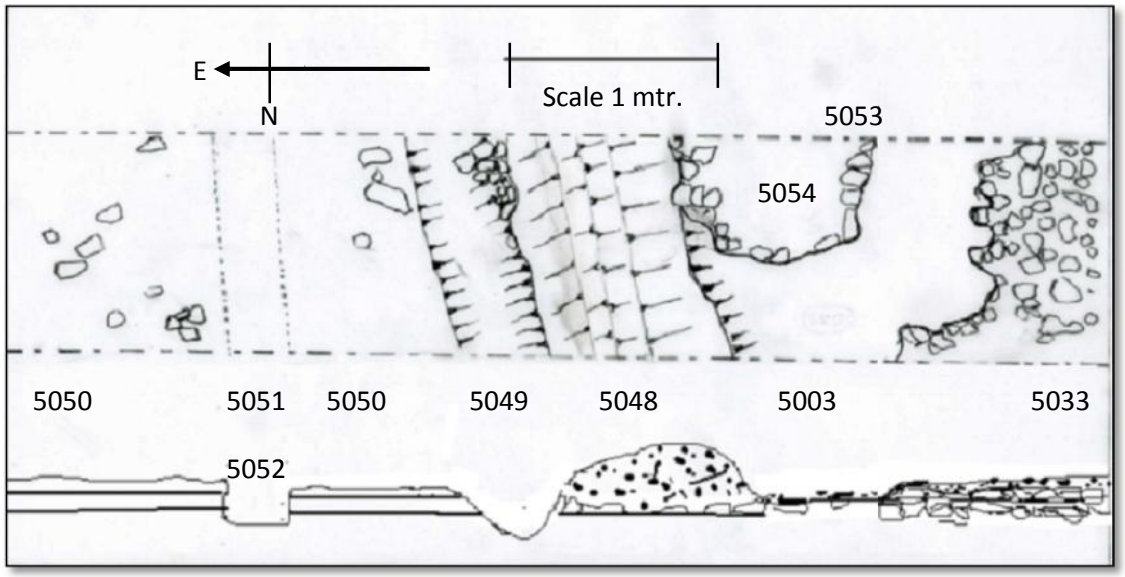


Fig. 12 *Plan and section of the road in the extension trench showing eastern limit.*

2.9 The post pads (Figure 14) found mainly to the centre of BD5 are the only indications of occupation '*post Roman road* ' and a tantalising connection to the 6th. century CE inhumation found 30 mtrs. to the east during the 2006 season is suggested. Four of the best formed post-pads (5011, 5012, 5022, 5027) are placed around the large stone (as seen in Figure 7) of which (5012) is singled out for discussion. The post-pad is constructed from at least fifteen stones reused from the adjacent gully edging (5015) and road edging (5004) displaying a flat stone in the centre. In Figure 13 the plan clearly shows that the post-pad actually encroaches into the main gully (5013) with packing stones used in the structure to account for the depth of the gully. At the close of the

season there have been 8 possible post-pads and in Figure 14 they are represented by a series of white circles; some of which exhibit linear formations. One possible exception

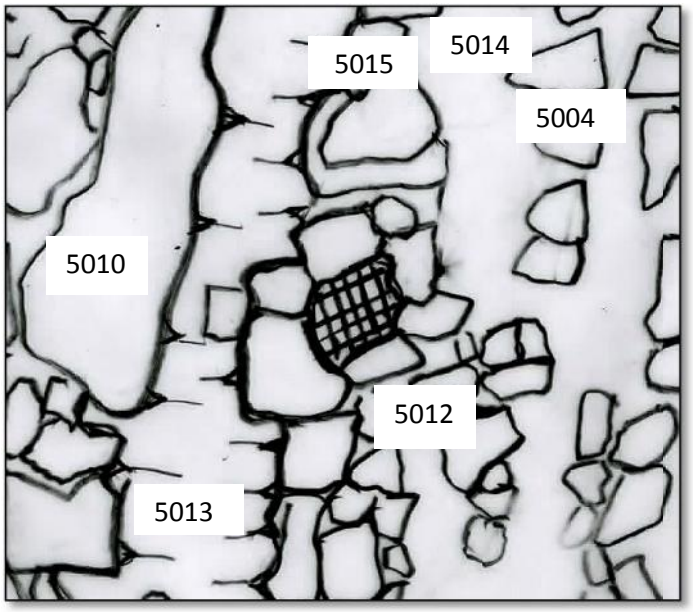


Fig. 13 *Plan of the well formed post-pad (5012)*

could be the larger feature (5020) seen to the south east in Figures 11 and 14, which could be a small hearth By the end of season 2011 there have been no identifiable beam slots between any of the post-pads but the area contains a considerable amount of building debris and along with agricultural activity (field drains and ploughing) the evidence may be elusive but the search continues.

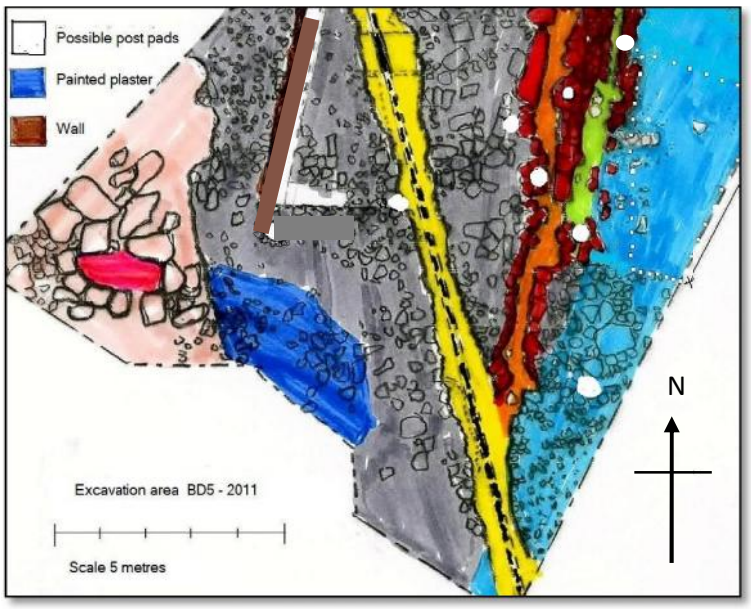


Fig. 14 *Reduced plan showing possible post-pads and their relationship*

2.10 **The painted wall plaster** is concentrated in an area of approximately four square metres (5047) to the east of the flagstones (5055) and south of the wall (see Figure 14 above and Picture 6 below); although odd pieces have been found in the building rubble to the north/west. Somewhere in the region of 75% of the painted plaster is too decomposed and friable to recover and disintegrates on touch but, to date 149 pieces have been recovered and conserved successfully along with 164 pieces of unpainted wall plaster. It is interesting to note that the average weight for painted plaster is 7gr. against 4gr. For unpainted; indicating that the paint could be acting as an aid to

Picture 6 *Looking east, painted plaster.*

Picture 7 *Selection of painted wall plaster*

preservation. Sparse signs of boarder in the way of edging tramlines have been found but in the main the two predominant colours (Picture 7) are the light pink (Munsell Colour Chart 5YR 8/3) and a maroon (10R 3/4 Dusky Red). Other colours consist of the green and black found on the boarder tram lines. Somewhere between the flagstones and the field drain this could be indicative of the presence of an internally painted plastered wall and will be one of the targets for the coming season.

2.11 **The wall** (5058) dıscovered to the north of the flagstones (5055) came to light in the last few working days of the season during a concerted effort to establish the extent of the compacted medium sized stonework (5056) that forms a solid northern boundary to the flagstones. Appearing more of a solid bank of stone (5056) rather than a constructed wall, when approached from the south, this feature appeared to have been purposefully placed and not just another area of building demolition with a maximum width of 1.7mtrs. There could well be the remains of two phases of boundary or wall structure and is another target for interpretation during the 2012 season. The wall, in

section, is still to be drawn but Pictures 8 (viewed in section) and 9 (in plan view) give a good indication of the rough coursed wall which is revetted against a bank of natural clay (5062) (now partly removed exposing the wall) to the west of the field drain (Picture 9). The limit of Wall excavation for the season 2011 gave an opportunity to drop in a section (figure 15) between the wall and the field drain (see red line running

Picture 8 *Rough coursed stone wall, looking west; note the field drain running from the lower left to middle right in line with the north arrow.*

Picture 9 *Plan view showing field drain cutting through the wall top centre.*

roughly east/west in Picture 9). Below the layer of demolition rubble is a layer of sandy-silt (5057) in which to the west can be seen quantities of stone most likely from the adjacent wall (5058). Below (5057) is a 20cm., in depth, layer of dark occupation ash rich deposit (5061) extending the full width of the section indicating that a ditch east of the wall was open for a number of years and again is a target for 2012 and possible dating evidence from that layer is likely. The layer of clay (5062) below is taken as natural being completely devoid of signs of occupation activity and shows the revetting of the wall against that layer. A 20kg. sample of the clay has been removed and stored in readiness for planned experimental pot making and clamp firing during the coming season; the clay has little inclusions and after firing may help in identification of local wares. It will be beneficial, in this instance, to '*wall chase'* but not to the detriment of overlaying archaeology as the identification of later post-pads and demolition time-lines are of equal importance. Without the insertion of the field drain in the 19th. century, although mainly destructive, the wall could well have been overlooked because total excavation through the building rubble may not have been part of the excavation strategy and test pitting, is in the main, a matter of selectivity.

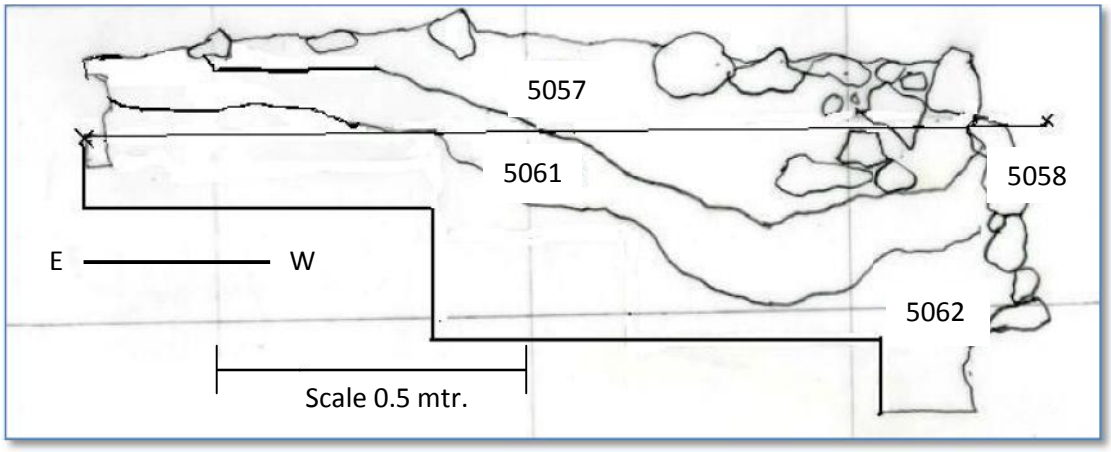


Fig. 15 *Section field drain to wall from 1:10 drawing. Oct. 2011, facing west*

2.12 The newest contexts, uncovered within days of the site seasonal closure are three contexts; the first being (5063) which lay under the spread of demolition layer of (5047) and consists of larger stones forming a substantial layer at least 60cm in depth; (see Picture 9 below, which indicates associations to other contexts in the south west quadrant). Immediately to the south of the flagstones the excavators uncovered a feature

Picture 10 *The last photograph of 2011 depicting an association of contexts prior to re-planning next season. Looking east, the site was covered the same day.*

consisting of a linear placement of medium stonework (5064) under (5002, 5047) suggestive of acting as a boundary to the flagstones; another target for the coming

season. The last context for the 2011 season is a layer of small cobble stones which continue under (5064) and again this needs further investigation and it is provisionally proposed that they (cobbles) could be an entrance onto the flagstone floor (5055).

2.13 **The finds** for the 2011 season have been indeed '*small'* in number, possibly due to the nature of the archaeology as a large percentage of BD5 is occupied by the road, but nonetheless they (small finds) have been interesting and unusual for this site. The small finds have not yet reached the drawing board but are included below as a series of photographs with descriptions and interpretive text in the anticipation that the author includes illustrated representations in the next interim. The 'small finds' are eight in number and listed below in tabulate form (Table 2.1) as well as a short description including essential details, photograph and collaborative reverence.

TABLE 2.1 Small finds recovered during the 2011 season

Small Finds No.	Trench	Context	Find Type	Description
1	BD5	5027	Copper Alloy	Ligula or cosmetic instrument, Roman
2	BD5	5002	Glass	Bead with wire, Roman or Anglo-Saxon
3	BD5	5029	Fe Object	Tie loop, Roman
4	BD5	5007	Copper Alloy	Suspension loop, Roman
5	BD5	5028	Flint	Scraper, late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
6	BD5	5018	Bone	Hair pin, carved top, Roman
7	BD5	5019	Ceramic	Cheese press, Roman
8 MD	BD5	5001	Copper Alloy	Hair pin, Roman

All small finds were initially identified by the author and, as a matter of course, voluntarily recorded with and confirmed by, the Oxfordshire, (most convenient) Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) working for the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).

Small find BD5:1

Copper alloy

Ear-scoop. *Ligula,* round section shank with a flat oval scoop at one end, and tapering to a point at the other. Roman.

Picture 11 *Ear wax remover or cosmetic instrument*

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: Conservation treatment using an initial *Sodium Sesquicarbonate wash,* after rinsing and drying treated with *Renaissance Wax* and stored dry. (Rodgers B. 2004)

Chronology

Broad period: Roman
Date from: Circa CE 40
Date to: Circa CE 400

Dimensions and weight

Length: 87.66 mm
Width: 4.55 mm (scoop)
Thickness: 2.26 mm (shank)
Weight: 2.1 g
Quantity: 1

Materials and construction

Primary material: Copper alloy
Manufacture method: Cast
Completeness: 100%

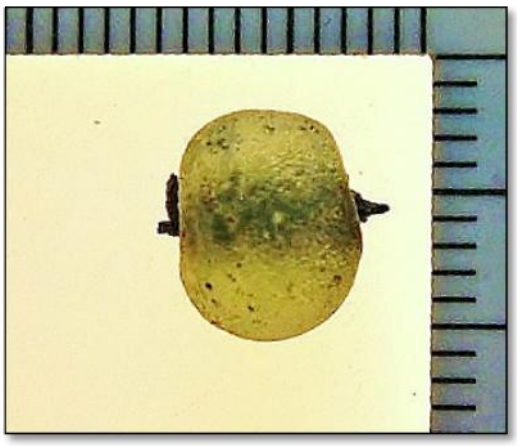
Method of discovery: By trowel

General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: April 2011

Small find BD5:2

Glass

Bead, part of a string of beads with two strands of twisted wire still *in-situ*, flattened in profile so not quite spherical, the greenish glass showing a little surface erosion from exposure to the elements and soil acidity. (Roman or Anglo-Saxon PAS, 2011)



Picture 12 *Glass bead in profile with wire insert.*

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: Conservation treatment involved dry brushing with a soft brush, treating with a 50-50 mix of B72 (glue) and (PVA) acetate, slow dried and then stored with a sachet of desiccant.

Chronology

Broad period: Roman or Saxon
Date from: Circa CE 200
Date to: Circa CE 600

Dimensions and weight

Width: 8.47 mm (max)
Width: 8.09 mm (min)
Thickness: 6.32 mm
Weight: 1.31 g
Quantity: 1

Materials and construction

Primary material: Glass
Manufacture method:
Completeness: 100%

Method of discovery: By troowel

General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: April 2011

Small find BD5:3

Iron

Tie loop, circular overlapping ring of metal with a sharp point at one end and a flattened terminus to the other. Possibly from '*lorica segmentata'* plate armour and functions similar to a modern key-ring for the purpose of attaching plates to leather backing; and therefore a suggested connection to the military. (Appels and Laycock 2007. 61)

Picture 13 *Tie loop from 'Lorica Segmentata*

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: Conservation treatment using '*Fertan'* to stabilise the artefact from rust, to clean at a later date.

Chronology

Broad period: Roman
Date from: Circa CE 100
Date to: Circa CE 200

Dimensions and weight

Length: 66.60 mm (if un-coiled)
Width: 20.48 mm (max)
Width: 17.43 mm (min)
Thickness: 3.05 mm
Weight: 1.55 g
Quantity: 1

Materials and construction

Primary material: Fe Iron
Manufacture method: Forged
Completeness: 100%

Method of discovery: By trowel

General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: May 2011

Small find BD5:4

Copper alloy

Suspension ring, used by the military to attach sword scabbards etcetera to belts note the diamond shaped profile synonymous with this type of fitting (Appels and Laycock 2007. 277).

Picture 14 *Suspension ring, plan.*

Picture 15 *Suspension ring, profile.*

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: Conservation treatment using an initial *Sodium Sesquicarbonate wash,* after rinsing and drying treated with *Renaissance Wax* and stored dry..

Chronology

Broad period: Later Roman
Date from: Circa CE 250
Date to: Circa CE 400

Dimensions and weight

Length: 28.85 mm (outer)
Width: 18.30 mm (inner)
Thickness: 4.60 mm (profile)
Weight: 20.4 g
Quantity: 1

Materials and construction

Primary material: Copper alloy
Manufacture method: Cast
Completeness: 100%

Method of discovery: By trowel

General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: May 2011

Small find BD5:5

Flint,

Scraper, re-touched to edge and displaying a classic bulb of percussion.

Picture 16 *Scraper showing bulb*

Picture 17 *Scraper showing re-working*

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: rinse to remove surface salts, and dry storage.

Chronology

Broad period: Late Neolithic –Early Bronze Age
Date from: Circa BCE 2500
Date to: Circa BCE 2000

Dimensions and weight

Length: 49.75 mm
Width: 38.55 mm (at spur)
Width: 17.73 mm (at platform)
Thickness: 11.58 mm (at bulb)
Weight: 16.71 g
Quantity: 1

Materials and construction

Primary material: Brown Chert
Manufacture method: Knapping
Completeness: 100%

Method of discovery: By trowel

General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: June 2011

Small find BD5:6

Bone

Hair or dress pin with a pyramidal top and displaying two reels below, tapered end broken in antiquity. (MacGregor, A. 1985.114; Shopland, N. 2005.187).

Picture 18 *Bone dress or hair pin*

Picture 19 *Pyramidal head and reels below*

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: soaked in distilled water to remove salts, and treated with a PVA and B72 mix to consolidate before vapour chamber finish and dry storage.

Chronology

Broad period: Roman
Date from: Circa CE 3rd. C
Date to: Circa CE 4th. C
Completeness: 75%

Dimensions and weight

Length: 63.23 mm
Thickness: 11.58 mm (shaft)
Weight: 1.62 g
Quantity: 1

Materials and construction

Primary material: Bone
Manufacture method: Hand carved

Method of discovery: By trowel
General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: June 2011

Small find BD5:7

Ceramic

Cheese press, six sherds of which the three largest of been re-constructed, drain holes are visible using an identical press recovered from the Kanovium Project, Caerhun Roman Fort as reference; also see Alcock (2001, 60, Figure 23.).

Picture 20 *Cheese interior*

Picture 21 *Cheese press exterior*

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: Conservation treatment washed and air dried glued with a solution from acetone 60% and B72 granules 30% and stored dry.

Chronology

Broad period: Roman
Date from: Circa CE 50
Date to: Circa CE 400
Quantity: 1

Dimensions and weight

Length: 137.5 mm
Depth: 59.2 mm (max)
Thickness: 17.17 mm (at base)
Thickness: 13.99 mm (at rim)
Weight: 128.6 g
Diameter: 115.5mm

Materials and construction

Primary material: Ceramic
Manufacture method: Hand made
Completeness: 20% complete

Method of discovery: By trowel

General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: July 2011

Small find BD5:8

Copper alloy

Hair pin, globular head with a small collar below, round shank bent mid-section and close above point, shaft thickens before bend at point, similar examples have been recorded suggesting that the pin was possibly manufactured as such, (Payne, G. ed. 1997. 56).

Picture 22 Hair pin, a detector find 10 mtrs, north of BD5.

Subsequent actions

Subsequent action after recording: Conservation treatment using an initial *Sodium Sesquicarbonate wash,* after rinsing and drying treated with *Renaissance Wax* and stored dry..

Chronology

Broad period: Roman
Date from: Circa CE 50
Date to: Circa CE 400
Quantity: 1

Dimensions and weight

Length: 75.55 mm
Width: 2.38 mm (below collar)
Thickness: 2.47 mm (widest point)
Diameter: 8.52 mm (head)
Weight: 3.4 g

Materials and construction

Primary material: Copper alloy
Manufacture method: Cast
Completeness: 100%

Method of discovery: By metal detector

General land use: Cultivated land
Month of discovery: September 2011

The bulk finds are listed in Appendix B; showing that all assemblages have been processed as far as: sorting into typologies; cleaning, counting, weighing and the recording of averages, by context and type.

All finds are in dry storage until full identification is complete in due course; the small finds are usually identified within one week of recovery and recorded with the PAS the following month. The bulk finds will be written-up after a planned series of identification sessions involving society members with the first of the reports being carried out at the moment as a MA project, (by a Feldon Archaeological Society member) is the '*Pottery Report'* up to and including BD4.

BD5 has produced a significantly lower count of most artefactual types when compared to previous trenches and I suggest that it is mainly due to the presence of the road from which finds are predominantly from the upper levels incorporating the plough soil (5001) and the sub-soil (5002). The road surface (5003) finds were limited to 13 pieces of roof tile and 20 sherds of 3rd. and 4th. century CE pottery; which could have easily come from the lower regions of the sub-soil.

The ceramic evidence is some 23kg lower than BD4 (see Table 2 below) and the individual sherds, on average 50% smaller; sherds of BD4 were better preserved and larger possibly due to the greater depth of the archaeology. In the main the ceramics cover the last two centuries of Roman occupation with perhaps 10% comprising of local wares and 1st.-2nd. century CE samian is in evidence. Provisional identification of earlier LIA matches the assemblage of BD4 and it will be of some interest when comparisons with the current ceramic study of years 2005-2010 is complete.

The bone assemblage from BD5 follows the same pattern with the average weights over 60% lower per bone fragment although the number of bones is only 9% lower; this displays the possible destructive action of agricultural activity to the recovered artefacts. With an average of 6g per piece of bone will no doubt leave a high percentage unidentifiable although a quick reconnaissance revealed that pig, sheep/goat are present along with samples of the larger species cow and horse. As with BD4 a high percentage of the bone assemblage had been subjected to fire and no obvious animal burials were found, suggestive of cooked meat as a dietary component.

The increased occurrences of painted wall plaster recovered from BD5 (5047) is probably due to the fact that the excavation is nearer to an original source than that of BD4. The lack of any real artistic designs could be indicative of an effort to imply a higher status (but not high status) of a particular room or individual; an overseer or perhaps. There are also signs that the paint was applied to wet plaster (or at least before firm curing had taken place) with bristle grooves showing as small straight lines on the finished paintwork of a handful of samples.

Although the number of fragments of roofing tiles have increased in BD5, again the average weight for BD5 (discounting a *Tegula* from 5013, which was the largest single piece weighing 2819kg) was notable insomuch that both *Tegulae* and *Imbrex* are well below BD4.

Table 2.2 Comparison between BD4 2009 and BD5 of main artefact types.

Type	BD4 Total	BD5 Total	Change
Bone No.	468	427	-41
Bone Weight	8666	2734	-5932
Bone Average	19	6	-13
Pottery No.	1916	910	-1006
Pottery Weight	30539	7398	-23141
Pottery Average	16	8	-8
Tegulae No.	54	79	+25
Tegulae Weight	*7360*	6753	-607
Tegulae Average	136	85	-51
Painted Plaster No.	36	151	+115
Painted Plaster Weight	271	1085	+814
Painted Plaster Average	8	7	-1
Imbrex No.	21	48	+27
Imbrex Weight	2509	2829	+320
Imbrex Average	119	59	-60

Source: *Finds Quantification Charts BD4 (Interim 3, 2009) and BD5 (Interim 5, 2011,); all weights and averages are in grams.*

CHAPTER 3: DISCUSSION

The settlement at Granslet Farm is, apart from signs of singular outlying buildings in the vicinity of the main complex (see Figure 16), confined to over 30,000m^2 mostly covering the eastern half of England Field. The excavation to date has identified a number of buildings and features, from the Roman period, which are indicative to the presence of a working community, either as a supply complex to an, as yet, unidentified villa or as a working settlement frequented by military personnel (evidence by way of military fittings and the road construction).

Fig. 16 *Identified settlement pattern, immediate vicinity,*

Artefactual finds are suggestive of an extended occupational sequence from the later Bronze Age (BA) with the presence of a small number of re-worked flint tools and the limited but widespread scattering of flint debitage. There has been no evidence of early or middle IA ceramics, but of course the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence; limited deeper exploration by trial trenches within the boundaries of BD5 is anticipated in the coming season. The LIA is represented by artefacts from the La Tene III period and LIA to Romano-British local wares and appears to have been a quite active period in the history of the site. Continued occupation after the demise of the Roman empire is in the form of migrant progression and re-use of the Romano-British

buildings which appear by the 6th. century CE to have been in ruins with the evidence of postpads and the AS migration period shallow grave inhumation (BD3). There is no evidence yet of later occupation but the nearby Anglo-Saxon settlement of Burton Dassett is documented in the Domesday Book (Hinde, T. 1996.282) along with a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). On Pleasant Hill, one of the hills overlooking the site, was the find spot of thirty five Saxon burials in two trenches and dated to 6th- to 7th. (Burton Dassett Parish Website, 2012, History) and with modern dating techniques there is the obvious possibility to ascertain if they are contemporary with the England Field inhumation. The finds are, and have been in all trenches low status, even with the consideration to the painted wall plaster which, as discussed in *Interim 4* (Spackman, 2010), with reference to Oxfordshire pottery production (Young,) the association to high status building is not always the case. The function and extent of many of the features described in Chapter 2 (this report) will be the societies main aim during 2012 with the directional parameters of the road as the *main* aim, which will, as mentioned, be the subject of test pitting

The specialist reports which will cover: animal bones; ceramics, roof tiles and metalwork are planned for the 2012 season and should be available for the next interim.

Planned excavation for the 2012 season will continue within BD5 on which at least another season will be devoted. A thorough field walking program covering adjacent fields to confirm the extent of outlying buildings would be of great benefit giving a clearer indication of occupation levels during the multi-periods involved. A planned *experimental archaeological* program begins in 2012 involving the use of local clays to construct contemporary LIA pottery forms using a selection of inclusions and clamp firing the finished articles.

APPENDIX 1: Finds Quantification, BD5. (up to the end of 2011) (1) *Imbrex to Glass*

CONTEXTS	5001	5002	5003	5005	5006	5007	5013	5014	5015	5018	5019	5021	5030	5033	5036	5043	5047	5055	5057
IMBREX No.	14	9	1		2			4			7		4			2	4		1
IMBREX Weight	779	537	74		111			319			353		304			116	227		9
IMBREX Average	56	60	74		55			80			50		76			58	57		9
TEGULAE No.	17	16	1		7		1	1			16		7			7	7		
TEGULAE Weight	1302	958	29		641		2819	101			946		399			1952	425		
TEGULAE Average	78	60	29		92		2819	101			59		57			279	61		
STONE TILE No.	10	12			2						12		1			3	3		
STONE TILE Weight	405	884			143						1066		42			174	136		
STONE TILE Average	40	74			71						89		42			58	45		
TILE Unid. No.	240	216	18		39	5	32	114		10	94	3	24	4		5	40	1	34
TILE Unid. Weight	2200	2402	172		227	40	201	632		102	727	197	147	13		44	378	5	303
TILE Unid. Average	9	11	10		6	8	6	6		10	8	66	6	4		9	8	5	9
BONE No.	68	55	6		27	7		4		3	60		24	2	2	8	118	2	41
BONE Weight	218	393	36		153	27		12		10	388		195	7	10	37	1070	44	134
BONE Average	3	7	6		6	4		3		3	6		8	4	5	5	9	22	3
MORTAR No.	21	65			8			4		4	34		16			28	93		
MORTAR Weight	609	1760			250			13		22	2198		253			1091	3633		
MORTAR Average	29	27			31					6	65		16			39	39		
PEBBLE No.	7	7				1		2			5		4						
PEBBLE Weight	90	176				28		65			296		92						
PEBBLE Average	13	33				28		33			60		23						
CLINKER No.																			
CLINKER Weight																			
CLINKER Average																			
SLAG No	2				1												3		
SLAG Weight	7				6												100		
SLAG Average	3				6												33		
GLASS No.																			
GLASS Weight																			
GLASS Average																			

APPENDIX 1: Finds Quantification, BD5. (up to the end of 2011) (2) *Metal to Chalk*

CONTEXTS	5001	5002	5003	5005	5006	5007	5013	5014	5015	5018	5019	5021	5030	5033	5036	5043	5047	5055	5057
METAL No.	6	11			3						6						2	1	
METAL Weight	21	87			14						39						13	10	
METAL Average	3	8			5						6						6	10	
POTTERY No.	112	170	49	10	76	8		37	7	10	245	4	27		10	9	103	5	28
POTTERY Weight	919	1419	381	66	729	71		241	48	394	1203	79	225		225	90	990	39	279
POTTERY Average	8	8	8	7	10	9		7	7	39	5	20	8		23	10	10	8	10
FLINT No.	51	33	4		4	2		4			12		1				9	2	1
FLINT Weight	288	425	77		92	10		25			201		2				23	30	6
FLINT Average	6	13	19		23	5		6			17		2				2	15	6
SHELL No.																			
SHELL Weight																			
SHELL Average																			
PLASTER No.																	186		
PLASTER Weight																	829		
PLASTER Average																	4		
PAINTED Plaster No.											2						149		
PAINTED/P. Weight											18						1067		
PAINTED/P. average											9						7		
STONE tool No.											1								
STONE tool weight											58								
STONE tool Average											58								
CHALK No.											3								
CHALK Weight											42								
CHALK Average											14								

APPENDIX 2: Context List, England Field, Eleventh Season, 2011

BD5: Context List (Contexts 5001 – 5065)

Context .	Below.	Above.	Quadrant .	Category.	Nature of deposit.	Notes
5001		5002		Layer	Layer	Topsoil. Moderate amounts of; roof tile, bone and pottery, some slag, pebbles and flint. Metal nails.
5002	5001			Layer	Layer	Subsoil. Moderate amounts of; roof tile, bone tile mortar, pottery, some pebbles and flint. Metal nails.
5003	5002	5033	E	Road	Fill	Top surface of road composed of sandy gravel mix, truncated by field drain [5030] to the south.. Small amounts of; roof tile and pottery and evidence of flint and bone
5004	5003	5014	NE	Edging	Layer	Western boundary to road (5003) becoming vague to the southern quadrant.
5005	5002	5013	SE	Edging	Layer	Western edging to gully (5013) showing two courses of stonework forming the narrowest width of the gully to the south. Small amount of pottery.
5006	5002		SW	Layer	Fill	Compacted cobble layer. Moderate sherds of pottery, evidence of; tile, bone mortar, slag and metal nails.
5007	5002		NW	Layer	Fill	Yellow clay, compacted and could be re-distributed natural. Evidence of; tile, bone, pottery and flint.
5008	5003		SE	Layer/spread	Fill	Consisting of roofing tile mortar, below the top surface of the road (5003), possibly utilised in the road construction, samples obtained.
5009	5003		SE	Postpad	Structure	Possible postpad set into thinning road surface, could be below or above (5003).
5010	5002		SW	Edging	Layer	Single large worked stone re-used as gully (5013) edging as part of (5016).

5011	5002	5016	SW	Postpad	Structure	Postpad set into and utilising stones from gully edge (5015).
5012	5002	5016	SE	Postpad	Structure	Postpad set into and using stonework from gully edge (5015), causing gully to become narrow at that point.
5013	5002	5042	NW - SE	Gully	Cut	Follows the western boundary of the road (5003) until truncated by field drain [5030]. Large fragment of tile and moderate small fragment, small amount of bone.
5014	5004		NE	Layer	Fill	Sandy gravel mix of ledge between road edges (5004, 5015). Small amounts of; tile, bone, mortar, pebble and pottery.
5015	5002	5013	NE	Edging	Layer	Eastern stone edge of gully (5013) well formed in parts from medium blocks of worked stone. Small amounts of pottery.
5016	5019	5013	NE	Edging	Layer	Western stone edge of gully (5013) mostly under building rubble (5019).
5017	5026	5013	SE	Edging	Layer	Stonework east of double coursed stone edging (5005), possible different gully.
5018	5003		SE	Floor	Layer	Large flat stonework utilised as road base for (5003) instead of cobble (5033) and large stones (5035), same as (5029). Small amounts of; tile, bone, mortar and pottery.
5019	5002	5016	NW	Layer/spread	Fill	Extended area of building rubble in parts 50cm in depth; possibly same as (5043). Moderate to large amounts of; tile, bone, mortar, and pottery. Small amounts of; pebble, flint, painted plaster, chalk and metal nails.
5020	5035	5044	SE	Posthole ??	Structure	Small hearth or larger postpad set into road surface (5033) packed with stone.
5021		5020	SE	Layer	Fill	Sample of fill of [5020] charcoal rich deposit Evidence of tile and pottery.
5022	5002	5013	W	Postpad	Structure	Set into the gully edge (5016) using existing stonework for structural components
5023	5004	5015	SE	Layer	Fill	Loose gravel mix between edging (5015) and (5004) same as (5014)

5024		5023	SE	Postpad	Structure	Set onto the gravel and contemporary with other postpads.
5025	5002	5013	SE	Postpad	Structure	Well formed packing three courses from gully (5013) to top of edging (5015)
5026	5002		SE	Layer	Fill	Compact gravel area partly above (5017) possible packing for road.
5027	5002	5016	SW	Postpad	Structure	Constructed from gully edge (5016), scattered stones into gully (5013)
5028	5003		SE	Edging	Layer	Linear stonework of larger stone blocks possible building used as gully edge.
5029	5003		SE	Floor	Layer	Possible floor of building composed of large stones, same as (5018).
5030	5002	5031	NW-SE	Layer	Fill	Silty/clay upper fill of field drain. Small amounts of; tile bone, mortar and pottery.
5031	5030		NW	Layer	Fill	Lower fill of field drain, dark brown ashy layer; same as (5061)??
5032	5030,5031		NW	Layer	Layer	Yellow clay base to field drain; same as (5062)??
5033	5033	5034	E	Road	Fill	Small cobbles up to 10cm below sandy/gravel top layer (5003). Evidence of tile and bone.
5034	5033	5035	E	Road	Fill	Sandy gritty bedding for (5033) and infill between (5035).
5035	5034	5036	E	Road	Fill	Medium to large stone base to (5034, 5033, 5003) set into silty compact clay (5036).
5036	5035		E	Layer	Layer/spread	Loose ash rich silt above possible earlier un-metalled trackway (5044) and fill of [5045] Sparse bone and pottery.
5037	5019		NW	Layer	Fill	Linear stonework 2.5m^2 in area, very large stones up to 50cm; 2m west of gully (5013).
5038	5002		NW	Layer	Fill	Silty clay east of (5019)

5039	5002		W	Layer	Fill	Silty clay west of (5019) same as (5038)
5040	5002	5042	W	Layer	Fill	Slightly darker silty clay; possible occupation layer south and fill of [5041]
5041	5040		W	Test pit	Cut	Cut into (5040) showing depth of (5040) as 4cm.
5042	5040		W	Layer	Layer	Yellow clay layer possible natural.
5043		5058	SW	Layer	Fill	Area of loose small to medium stone, same as (5019)?? Small amounts of; tile, bone, mortar, and pottery.
5044	5035		E	Layer	Fill	Compact well trodden track of bluish silty clay north and south of [5045], (5036)
5045	5036		E	Shallow Ditch	Cut	Cut into (5044) a shallow bowl shaped ditch depth 12cm filled by (5046).
5046	5036		E	Shallow Ditch	Fill	Dark ash rich silt fill of [5045]; same as (5036)??
5047	5002		SW	Layer/spread	Fill	Area of 4m^2 of building rubble containing large amounts of tile mortar, painted and unpainted plaster. Moderate amounts of; roof tile, bone, and pottery.
5048	5002		NE	Road/Sondage	Fill	Eastern edge of road as a boundary, running N/S of banked sandy gravel (similar to (5003) in mix.) Depth 40cm.
5049	5048		NE	Road/Sondage	Cut	Shallow ditch immediately east of (5048) running N/S in line with road.
5050	5002	5051	NE	Road/Sondage	Fill	Compact silty bluish clay.
5051	5050	5052	NE	Road/Sondage	Fill	Ashy layer 5cm. thick, earlier occupation layer, similar to (5036, 5046)??
5052	5051		NE	Road/Sondage	Layer	Bluish clay possibly natural.
5053	5002	5054	NE	Road/Sondage	Fill	Stones in semi-circular formation; possible later or contemporary grave, unexcavated (road surface (5003) removed in antiquity) stones above (5054).

5054	5053		NE	Road/Sondage	Fill	Yellowish silty fill surrounded by stones (5053) possible grave??
5055	5047		SW	Floor	Fill	Area of large flagstones up to 80cm. length, partly under rubble (5047) and mostly under (5002) dipping under (5055) to the north. Small amounts of tile and pottery, flint and a metal nail.
5056	5043		SW	Layer	Fill	Very compact small to medium stone banked to the north of (5055) 1.5m in width to the west, possible inner backing to Wall (5058).
5057	5043	5061	SW	Layer	Fill	Sandy silt under rubble (5043) N/E of Wall (5058) and above a distinctive 15cm layer of dark brown ashy/silt (5061). Evidence of; tile, bone, pottery and flint.
5058	5043		SW	Wall	Masonry	Revetted wall of several rough courses 1m north of flagstones (5055); truncated to western aspect by field drain trench [5030].
5059	5002	5060	SW	Layer	Fill	Silty deposit of 7.5cm. in gap in centre of flagstones; possible after effect of removal of large stone (5010)??
5060	5059		SW	Layer	Fill	Darker silty deposit of 5cm., below (5059).
5061	5057	5062	SW	Layer	Fill	Dark reddish brown layer, occupation layer sloping down to revetted wall (5058).
5062	5061		SW	Layer	Fill	Yellowish clay below occupation layer (5061), possible natural; samples taken for experimental archaeology (pot making).
5063	5047		SW	Layer	Fill	Deep deposit of building rubble under (5047) 60cm (not fully excavated)
5064	5002	5065	SW	Edging	Fill	Possible edging as a boundary to the flagstones, (5055)
5065	5064		SW	Layer	Fill	Appearing as a layer of cobbles, possible exterior courtyard feature associated to the flagstones??

APPENDIX 3:

PLAN: RECORD SHEET (1)

Site Name: England Field		Site Code: BD5, 2011		
Plan No.	Context	Planner	Scale	Plan Size
1	5003, 5004, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5019	PGS	1:20	A4
2	5003, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5022, 5027	PGS	1:20	A4
3	5018, 5020, 5030, 5033	PGS	1:20	A4
4	5003, 5013, 5019	PGS	1:20	A4
5	5013	PGS	1:20	A4
6	5010, 5013, 5019, 5030	PGS	1:20	A4
7	5003, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5044, 5045, 5046	PGS	1:20	A4
8	5003, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054	REC, PGS	1:20	A4
9	5047, 5055	PGS	1:20	A4
10	5030, 5047	SH	1:20	A4
11	5010, 5013, 5019, 5030	PGS	1:20	A4

APPENDIX 4:

SECTION: RECORD SHEET (1)

Site Name: England Field		Site Code: BD5, 2011		
Section No.	Context	Planner	Scale	Size
1	5015, 5028 facing west	PGS	1:10	A4
2	5016, 5028 facing east	PGS	1:10	A4
3	5013, 5015, 5016, 5042 facing south	PGS	1:10	A4
4	5001, 5002, 5003, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5046, 5044 facing west	PGS	1:10	A4
5	5003, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, facing north	PGS	1:10	A4
6	5057, 5058, 5061, 5062 facing west	PGS	1:10	A4

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Number	Digital Photo No.	Trench	Date	Description
1	501	5	01/05/10	First trench looking east
2	502	5	01/05/10	Crop off, initial opening, top soil looking north
3	503	5	01/05/10	Road showing , looking west
4	504	5	01/05/10	Linear stonework, looking west
5	505	5	01/05/10	Fragmented roof tile, looking north
6	506	5	01/05/10	Roof tile showing, looking east
7	507	5	01/05/10	End of first week, gully, looking south
8	508	5	22/09/10	Road edging to gully north, looking SW
9	509	5	22/09/10	Edging, looking west
10	510	5	22/09/10	Gully north, looking east
11	511	5	22/09/10	Gully north, looking north
12	512	5	22/09/10	Rubble, gully and road, looking east
13	513	5	10/10/10	Two courses and tile in gully, looking north
14	514	5	10/10/10	Two courses of gully, looking south
15	515	5	10/10/10	Two courses and tile, looking west
16	516	5	10/10/10	Site some sub-soil removed, looking north
17	517	5	10/10/10	Edging extending, looking west
18	518	5	10/10/10	First 7m of gully exposed, looking south
19	519	5	17/10/10	Large gully stone and postpad, looking east
20	520	5	17/10/10	Large stone and postpad, looking south
21	521	5	17/10/10	Road and edging, looking north
22	522	5	17/10/10	3 workers end of day, looking east
23	523	5	24/10/10	Road edging and gully. Looking north
24	524	5	24/10/10	Site covered for winter, looking north
25	202	5	2002	Geophysics results, England Field east
26	525	5	01/06/11	Land drain sondage, looking north
27	526	5	01/06/11	Working painted plaster, looking north
28	527	5	01/06/11	Removing weeds, looking south
29	528	5	19/06/11	Field drain truncating gully, looking north
30	529	5	27/06/11	Start of stepped section of road. looking north
31	530	5	27/06/11	Start of stepped section of road, looking west
32	531	5	27/06/11	Site photo and road surface, looking south
33	532	5	27/06/11	View through crop, looking east
34	533	5	27/06/11	View through crop, looking north
35	534	5	01/09/11	Road width extension, looking east
36	535	5	07/09/11	Flagstones appearing, looking south
37	536	5	07/09/11	Flagstones and stone bank, looking east
38	537	5	07/09/11	Flagstones and stone bank, looking north
39	538	5	07/09/11	Covers on stepped section, looking west
40	539	5	07/09/11	Flagstones dipping north, looking SW

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Number	Digital Photo No.	Trench	Date	Description
41	540	5	10/09/11	Section, wall to drain, facing north
42	541	5	23/09/11	Wall first view, drain in foreground, looking west
43	542	5	23/09/11	Wall with flagstones behind digger, looking SW
44	543	5	01/10/11	2m of rough coursed revetted wall, looking west
45	544	5	01/10/11	Wall truncated by field drain, looking north
46	545	5	10/10/11	Site at close 2011, southern aspect, looking east

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