



**LEGG BARN, BLAKENEY, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
WORK CARRIED OUT BETWEEN 12 MAY 2018 AND 27 OCTOBER 2019**

DEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 A small scale exploratory excavation was undertaken by the Dean Archaeological Group (DAG) at Legg Barn, Church Square, Blakeney in May to October 2018 and June to October 2019. A total of eight trenches were excavated: seven in the grounds of Legg Barn and one in an adjacent garden.

1.2 Roman artefacts dating from the mid-1st to mid-2nd century dominated the assemblage which included both fine and coarse ware pottery. In trench 2 part of a stone surface and an iron-slag aggregate layer were dated to the Roman period and it is possible that an unidentified feature in trench 6 may be Roman.

1.3 Excavations carried out by DAG between December 1990 and February 1992 concluded that a high status Roman building, also dated to the mid-1st to mid-2nd century, had once stood on the site. No evidence of other buildings were found in 2018 - 2019 but the distribution of pottery coupled with the results of the resistivity survey suggest they may be there. Similarly, a significant amount of bloomery iron smelting tap slag was recovered, but with no evidence of smelting. It is likely that this activity was carried out at another site in or around Blakeney.

1.4 After the Roman period the site appears to have been given over to agriculture.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Site location

2.1 Straddling the A48 road between Gloucester and Chepstow, the village of Blakeney lies at the eastern edge of the Forest of Dean at the confluence of the Blackpool and Soudley Brooks.

2.2 The excavation site is located at NGR 367273 206942 in the grounds of Legg Barn, Church Square (Fig. 1). Including the house the site covers an area around 1.5 hectares and is approximately 20m AOD. The boundaries are defined in the north by adjacent house properties, in the south and west by Bideford Brook and to the east by a large field given over to pasture (Figs. 2, 3 & 4). Since at least the late 19th century until the 1980s the site has been an orchard (Figs. 5 & 6). It is now a garden consisting of mown grass and dispersed mature trees.

2.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation - Siltstone and Mudstone, Interbedded. Superficial deposits consist of Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS on-line Viewer, 2019).

Site history

2.4 There is no evidence of prehistoric occupation in Blakeney although activity is suggested by two worked flints (concave scraper and knife) recovered near Millend Lane some 200m southwest of the site (Barber & Holbrook, 2000).

2.5 In the Roman period the archaeological record indicates occupation and industry across a wide area which may in part be attributed to good communication links (Hoyle, 2017 page 67). The line of the Roman road from Newnham to Caerwent passes through Blakeney on a north to south alignment between Stretfield Hill and Etloe where it then turns southwest towards Lydney. Legg Barn is 160m to the west of the road (Glos. HER 6212).

2.6 Between December 1990 and February 1992 rescue excavations undertaken by DAG at Legg House (now Legg Barn) uncovered evidence of a high-status Roman building dating from circa AD 75. Originally constructed of timber it was rebuilt in stone during the late 1st century before being demolished around AD 150. The recovery of pilae and roof tiles suggested a hypocaust room or bath-house in the vicinity (Walters, 1991 & 1993).

2.7 An area adjacent to Brook Cottage, less than 100m to the northwest of Legg Barn has produced Roman pottery (including Samian) (Glos. HER 9339). First and 2nd century pottery has been found at the nearby property of Brook House (70m west) and 170m to the south of the site (Glos. HER 9754 & 18423). Pottery of the same date together with a 1st – 2nd century glass bead and iron smelting slag has been recorded in Pillator field approximately 500m to the southwest (Glos. HER 4080).

2.8 In 1997 some 200m southwest of Legg Barn and adjacent to Millend Lane, an excavation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust identified a 3rd - 4th century Romano-British iron smelting site (Barber and Holbrook, 2000). Pottery and a glass bead dated to the 3rd and 4th century, together with iron slag, has also been found to the south of Legg Barn (Glos. HER 18408).

2.9 There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation in Blakeney. Medieval and post-medieval settlement is evidenced in the historical record (Herbert, 1996).

3.0 OBJECTIVES

3.1 To understand and date any activity at this location through the identification of features and the recovery of datable artefacts.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 8 trenches in the locations shown on the plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were targeted at anomalies identified by the resistivity survey carried out in April 2018 (Appendix 5). Trenches varied in length from 1m (trench 8), 2m (trenches 6 & 7), 3m (trenches 1, 2, 4, and 5) and 4m (trench 3). Widths in all trenches were constant at 1m. However, to investigate identified features, the length of trench 6 was further extended by 3m and lateral extensions were made to trenches 2 and 3.

4.2 All trenches were hand dug and all finds recorded. Excavation was undertaken stratigraphically and planned to be taken down to bedrock. Written and drawn records were kept and a photographic record was maintained throughout. No palaeoenvironmental samples were taken; DAG does not have the resource to undertake such work.

4.3 The site archive (including artefacts) will be deposited with the Dean Heritage Centre, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

5.0 RESULTS

Fieldwork

5.1 The excavation covered two seasons. The first between 12 May 2018 and 7 October 2018 and the second between 23 June 2019 and 27 October 2019. The work was not continuous and carried out mainly at weekends dependent on weather conditions and availability of personnel. Summaries of the recorded contexts, finds, trenches and pottery are at Appendices 1 to 4 respectively.

5.2 Trenches 1-5 were excavated in 2018 and trenches 6-8 in 2019 (Fig. 7). No archaeological features were recorded in trenches 1, 3-5, 7 and 8. There was no perceptible difference in the soil stratigraphy at ground level in trenches 1-2 and 6-8 and no topsoil context was identified in those trenches.

Trench 1

5.3 The natural substrate (101), comprising red loamy sand was revealed 0.73m below ground level (bgl). This was overlaid by subsoil (100) consisting of a brown silt loam and limestone fragments. Excavated to a depth of 0.70m this deposit yielded pottery, iron slag, fired clay, Ceramic Building Material (CBM), coal fragments and metalwork (Fig. 8).

Trench 2

5.4 This trench had two lateral extensions (Fig. 9). Excavated on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment trench 2 was bisected at 90 degrees by a 1m wide ditch cut [201] and fill (205) to a depth of 0.88m bgl. At the bottom of this ditch lay a modern ceramic drain approximately 0.16m in diameter in a sand/gravel fill (207). A second modern ceramic drain (also 0.16m diameter) was uncovered at a depth of 0.15m in the northwest corner and in the western extension of the trench on a southwest –northeast alignment (Figs.10 & 11). The trench was excavated to a greater depth at the south end.

5.5 The natural substrate (206) comprising red loamy sand was identified in the southeast corner of the trench at 0.92m bgl. Above (206) and abutting the ditch, a low structure made up of two courses of flat stone approximately 0.10m high and with a variable width between 0.25m -0.35m was revealed (203). This structure was also visible in the section (Figs. 12 & 13). Both (203) and (206) were overlaid by a 0.08m thick brown silt loam subsoil with limestone fragments (204) and containing two sherds of Roman pottery. This in turn was overlaid by a 0.20m thick layer of iron

slag aggregate containing Roman pottery and fired clay (202). This aggregate layer was also exposed (but not excavated) in the northeast corner of the trench at a depth of 0.60m bgl. (202) was sealed by a subsoil consisting of brown silt loam and limestone fragments (200). This final context has a depth of 0.60m across the trench except for the western extension which was only excavated to a depth of 0.15m. (200) contained pottery, iron slag, fired clay, CBM and metalwork.

5.6 It was not possible to fully investigate context (203) due to the sudden death of the property owner after a short illness. Out of respect for the family the trench was closed.

Trench 3

5.7 This trench had two consecutive extensions labelled A and B (Figs. 14, 15 & 16). The natural substrate (302) comprising a brown loamy sand subsoil with limestone fragments was revealed at 0.71m bgl in the northern end of the trench prior to the first extension (Fig. 15). This was overlaid by subsoil (301) comprising brown silty clay with limestone fragments and containing pottery, iron slag, fired clay and coal fragments. In order to better record the spread of artefacts (301) was recorded in three phases: (301), (301A) and (301B). This was sealed by a topsoil of brown silt loam with limestone fragments (300). This final context yielded pottery, iron slag, CBM, coal fragments and metal work.

Trenches 4 and 5

5.8 These trenches were adjacent to each other and excavated to a maximum depth bgl of 1.15m and 0.60m respectively. The natural substrate was not reached in either case. No features were identified and the trenches were closed. Both trenches contained pottery, iron slag, CBM, coal fragments and metal work (Figs. 17 & 18).

Trench 6

5.9 A 2m by 1m trench was opened on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment and the natural substrate (602) comprising a brown sandy clay loam with small limestone fragments was identified in the southern end of the trench at 1.15m bgl. This was overlaid in the northern end by a 0.61m thick subsoil (601) consisting of brown sandy clay loam and closely packed medium to large limestone fragments. This context extended across the full width of the trench and approximately 0.70m along the length. It contained iron slag and one Roman pottery sherd. Both (601) and (602) were overlaid by a brown silt loam subsoil with limestone fragments (600) containing pottery, CBM, glass, metalwork and iron slag (Figs. 19, 20 & 21).

5.10 To determine if the full width of (601) had been exposed, the trench was extended north-northeast (3m by 1m) and excavated to a variable depth of between 0.25m and 0.50m. Context (600) continued in the extension but (601) did not. Due to flooding caused by heavy rain it was not possible to investigate if (601) continued in an east/west direction and the trench was closed.

Trench 7

5.11 Excavated to a maximum depth of 1.24m bgl the natural substrate was not identified. The trench had one subsoil context (700) consisting of a brown silt loam with limestone fragments and containing pottery, iron slag, building ceramic, fired clay and coal fragments (Fig. 22).

Trench 8

5.12 The natural substrate (801) comprising grey sandy clay loam was revealed in the northeast corner of the trench at a depth of 1.14m bgl. This was sealed by subsoil (800) consisting of a brown silt loam with limestone fragments and containing pottery, iron slag, CBM, fired clay and coal fragments (Fig. 23).

The Finds

Pottery

5.13 The assemblage comprised 2160 sherds with a total weight of 11,301g giving an average sherd weight of 5.2g (see Appendix 4). With the exception of post-medieval pottery the condition was generally poor with abraded surfaces and rounded worn edges. Largely utilitarian by composition the assemblage was predominately Roman with the remainder made up of medieval and post-medieval material. Seventy sherds (3% of the total assemblage) with a total weight of 87g (1% of the total assemblage) were too small to positively identify by eye.

Roman

5.14 Recovered from all eight trenches, Roman pottery accounted for 73% of the total assemblage by sherd count (80% by weight) and dated from mid-1st to 2nd century. Romano-British coarse ware dominated: Severn Valley Ware (SVW) representing 50% of the total assemblage by count and Dorset Black-burnished ware (DORBB1) (10% of the total assemblage by count).

5.15 SVW forms included storage jars, beakers, bowls and five sherds from flagons found in layers (600), (601) and (700) (three, one and one respectively). DORBB1 vessels mainly consisted of everted-rim jars decorated with acute-angled lattice and flat-rim bowls. A sherd from a bowl lid was found in layer (100).

5.16 Oxfordshire White slipped mortaria (OXF WH) (13 sherds) and Oxfordshire Red-slipped mortaria (OXF RS) (two sherds) formed part of the assemblage. A single sherd of Rusticated Grayware, popular with the Roman Army (Swan, 1988) was found in layer (600).

5.17 Imported wares from the Continent were limited to 41 sherds of South Gaulish samian (SGS), two sherds of North Italian Eggshell ware (NOI EG) and three of (likely) Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware (CNG BS).

5.18 By examining decorated SGS sherds two vessels were identified. The first, a Form 29 carinated bowl (AD 50-70) from layer (301B) and the second, a Form 37 hemispherical bowl (AD 70-110) from layer (100) (Webster, 1996).

Medieval

5.19 Medieval pottery made up 3% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 2% by weight (72 sherds and 264g respectively). The sherds were small and very abraded green-glaze or coarse cooking pot fragments dated to the 13th -14th century. One sherd of (possibly) saintonage ware was recovered from layer (301B). The sparsity and condition of the medieval pottery suggests its presence is due to a manuring scatter.

Post-medieval

5.20 Making up 21% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 17% by weight, post-medieval pottery was largely in good condition and dated from the late 16th to 20th century.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.21 An assemblage of 106 fragments weighing a total of 2431g was recovered from the excavation. Modern brick accounted for 38 fragments (619g) and modern drainage for five fragments (42g). Based on context the remainder suggested a Roman date. A fragment (488g) of a Roman tegula roof tile was recovered from layer (301B).

Fired Clay

5.22 A total of 116 pieces with a total weight of 1093g were excavated. It was not possible to determine if these were from domestic or industrial structures. However, a fragment recovered from layer (202) had iron slag fused to it suggesting that at least part of the assemblage could be bloomery furnace lining material.

Glass

5.23 Of the 115 fragments (459g) recovered from 11 contexts the majority are from 19th and 20th century vessels or windows. A sherd from a small square Roman bottle dating from the mid-1st – 2nd century was found in layer (301A) and a total of six glass sherds from layers (100), (300), (301), (301B) and (600) were provisionally identified as Roman.

Worked Stone

5.24 Three pieces of stone (120g, 63g and 62g) were excavated from layer (600). All three could be fragments of knife sharpeners and by association with Roman pottery, were dated to that period.

Metalwork

5.25 Three copper or copper-alloy fragments were found. The first from layer (100) consisted of a small broken link (1g) of unknown date, the second was

part of a large button (17g) from layer (200) and the third a broken modern drawer handle (21g) from layer (300).

5.26 A total of 77 pieces of ironwork (1504g) were recovered from ten contexts. All were badly corroded. Possible nails were suggested by the shape of fragments in layers (100), (200), (300), (301), (301B), (500), (600) and (700). Part of a horseshoe was found in layer (401).

Coins

5.27 Two were found, both in poor condition. A possible William III farthing (1699) was recovered from layer (200) and a George III halfpenny (1770) from layer (600).

Coal and Charcoal

5.28 A total of 619 pieces of coal (1238g) were recovered from layers (100), (200), (300), (301), (301A), (400), (502), (600), (700) and (800). Nineteen fragments of charcoal (17g) were recovered from layers (202), (301A), (301B), (600), (700) and (800). It was not possible to securely date either the coal or charcoal deposits.

Iron Slag

5.29 Bloomery Iron smelting tap slag (total weight 768 kg) was recovered from all eight trenches and in all contexts containing a significant quantity of Roman artefacts, and so dated to that period. No furnace bottom slag was identified. Layer (202) consisted of an iron slag aggregate 0.20m thick.

Other Finds

5.30 Bowl and stem fragments from clay pipes dated to the 19th century and a small quantity of unidentified animal bones were excavated from a number of contexts. Small pieces of sheep's teeth were identified in layer (600). Excavated material from (600) also included slate fragments and possible degraded mortar. Small pieces of struck flint were recovered from layers (301B), (400), (600) and (800).

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Eight trenches were excavated and datable artefacts recovered. Apart from a few pieces of struck flint suggesting prehistoric activity, all of these were attributed to either the Roman, medieval or post-medieval periods.

Roman

6.2 Legg Barn is the site of a high-status mid-1st to mid-2nd century Roman building (Walters, 1991 & 1993). It was expected that further evidence of Roman occupation would be found in our excavation and this proved to be the case.

6.3 Two structural features were identified in trench 2 both in a Roman context. The first (203) consisted of two courses of flat stone which had been cut through by a

modern drainage ditch and could be the remains of a surface or pathway. The second (202), a later iron slag aggregate surface layer. A third possible feature in trench 6 made up of angular and sub-angular limestone fragments in a sandy clay loam matrix (601) is an enigma. The composition is too loose to be a wall and may be a surface of a deposit of material associated with building construction or demolition. It is unfortunate that bad weather prevented further investigation of the feature which may be a natural deposit, but on balance is probably man-made.

6.4 Roman pottery dating from the mid-1st to 2nd century dominated the total site assemblage and included both coarse and fine wares. Trenches 1 and 6 were close to the site of the previously identified high-status building and each produced a significant concentration of Roman pottery. However, Trench 3 which was some distance from that site also contained a large quantity of Roman pottery, together with a fragment of a Roman tegula roof tile and a sherd from a square Roman bottle dating from the mid-1st to 2nd century. This may indicate that there is a second Roman building yet to be discovered.

6.5 A substantial quantity of iron smelting tap slag was excavated from across the site together with 116 fragments of fired clay. However, only 17g of charcoal was recovered, no furnace bottoms were found and no scorched soil to indicate in-situ burning identified. This indicates that the material had been transported in for aggregate, as evidenced by the surface layer (202).

Medieval

6.6 The only artefacts recovered were small abraded pottery sherds dating from the 13th -14th century and probably deposited during the application of manure.

Post-medieval

6.7 A variety of post-medieval artefacts were recovered from across the site largely dating from the 19th-20th century. It is known from ordnance survey maps that the site was used as an orchard until fairly recently.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The results of the DAG excavations in 2018-2019 are consistent with the conclusion reached by the DAG excavations in 1990-1992 that a high-status Roman building occupied the site in the mid-1st to mid-2nd century. Evidence of other buildings was not found but the distribution of pottery, and the results of the Resistivity Survey, indicates there may be others to find. The location of the iron smelting site remains elusive, but it is likely to be in the vicinity given Blakeney's good communication links through both road and river transport. The iron slag aggregate layer in trench 2 overlaid earlier Roman contexts, perhaps indicating a later 2nd century date for its construction.

7.2 No evidence of occupation after the Roman period was found and it seems that the site was given over to agriculture.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Trench 1	
100	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-brownish brown silt loam, angular and sub-angular limestone fragments, rare small quartz rounded pebbles. Pottery, iron slag, fired clay, building ceramic, coal fragments, metalwork. 0.70m thick.
101	Natural substrate. Mid-brownish red loamy sand. Excavated to a depth of 0.03m.
Trench 2	
200	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid orangey brown silt loam, angular limestone fragments, rare medium rounded pebbles, rare small charcoal flecks. Pottery, iron slag, fired clay, building ceramic, metalwork. 0.15m – 0.60m thick.
201	Ditch cut. WNW/ESE aligned. 1m wide, 0.88m deep. Vertical sides.
202	Layer. Iron slag aggregate. Pottery, fired clay. 0.20m thick.
203	Structure. Two courses of flat stone approximately 0.10m high. Variable width between 0.25m -0.35m.
204	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-brownish brown silt loam. Angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag. 0.08m thick.
205	Ditch fill. Moderately compact mid-brownish brown silt loam. Angular limestone fragments. 1m wide, 0.88m deep.
206	Natural substrate. Moderately compact mid-brownish red loamy sand. Excavated to a depth of 0.04m.
207	Structure. A 0.16m diameter stoneware ceramic drain centred in a sand/gravel fill. (0.40m width either side of the drain.)
Trench 3	
300	Topsoil. Moderately compact mid-brownish brown silt loam. Angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag, building ceramic, coal fragments, metal work. 0.06m thick.
301	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-pinky brown silty clay. Angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag, fired clay, coal fragments. Excavated to a variable depth of between 0.15m and 0.57m.
301A	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-pinky brown silty clay. Angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag, fired clay, coal fragments. 0.57m thick.
301B	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-pinky brown silty clay. Angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag, fired clay, coal fragments. 0.57m thick.
302	Natural substrate. Loose brownish brown loamy sand with medium rounded and sub-rounded limestone fragments. Excavated to a depth of 0.08m.
Trench 4	
400	Topsoil. Loose mid-brownish brown silt loam. Pottery, iron slag, building ceramic, coal fragments, metalwork. 0.11m thick.
401	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-pinky brown silty clay. Small angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag, fired clay, building ceramic,

	metalwork. Excavated to a variable depth of between 0.50m and 1.04m.
Trench 5	
500	Topsoil. Loose mid-brownish brown silt loam. Pottery, building ceramic, metalwork. 0.07m thick.
501	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-pinky red silty clay. Angular limestone fragments. Pottery. 0.10m thick.
502	Subsoil. Loose mid-brownish brown silty loam. Occasional small angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag, fired clay, building ceramic, coal fragments. Excavated to a depth of 0.43m.
Trench 6	
600	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-brownish brown silt loam. Medium/large angular and sub-angular limestone fragments and rare small rounded pebbles (mostly quartz). Pottery, iron slag, building ceramic, glass, metalwork, coal fragments. 0.90m thick.
601	Subsoil. Medium/large angular and sub-angular limestone fragments in a loose mid-brownish brown sandy clay loam matrix. One pottery sherd, iron slag. 0.61m thick.
602	Natural substrate. Loose mid-brownish brown sandy clay loam. Angular and sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional small rounded quartz pebbles. Excavated to a depth of 0.25m.
Trench 7	
700	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-brownish brown silt loam. Angular limestone fragments and rare small rounded quartz pebbles. Pottery, iron slag, building ceramic, fired clay, coal fragments. Excavated to a variable depth between 0.48m and 1.24m.
Trench 8	
800	Subsoil. Moderately compact mid-brownish brown silt loam. Occasional angular limestone fragments. Pottery, iron slag, building ceramic, fired clay, coal fragments. Excavated to a variable depth between 0.51m and 1.12m.
801	Natural substrate. Loose mid-brownish grey sandy clay loam. Excavated to a depth of 0.02m.

Appendix 2: Finds List

Context	Category	Count	Weight(g)	Date
Surface	Medieval pottery: Green glazed	1	13	Med.
	Post-medieval: Cistercian ware	1	12	C16-C17
100	Roman pottery	503	2525	Roman
	Medieval pottery	1	3	C13-C15
	Post-medieval pottery	85	353	C16-C20
	CBM	15	191	Roman?
	CBM: Brick fragments	10	52	Modern
	Fired clay	23	324	
	Clay pipe: bowl & stem fragments	16	24	C-19
	Glass: (one possible Roman fragment)	17	154	Modern
	Metalwork: Fe, Cua	24	211	
	Animal bone: Not identified	5	21	-
	Coal	27	50	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	91.2kg	Roman?
101	Nil			
200	Roman pottery	89	379	Roman
	Medieval pottery: Green glazed	3	16	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	51	351	C18-C20
	CBM	12	419	Roman?
	Fired clay	32	241	
	Glass	27	77	
	Metalwork: Fe	5	100	
	Coin: Poss. William III farthing (1699)	1	2	C-17
	Animal bone: Not identified	3	53	
	Coal	35	90	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	137.7kg	
201	Nil	-	-	
202	Roman pottery	11	89	Roman
	Fired clay	12	164	
	Charcoal	1	0	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	164.9kg	
203	Nil	-	-	
204	Roman pottery: SVWOX	2	12	Roman
205	Nil	-	-	
206	Nil	-	-	
300	Roman pottery	40	178	Roman
	Medieval pottery	8	65	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	49	212	C16-C20
	CBM	4	31	Roman?
	CBM: Brick fragments	1	13	Modern

	Fired clay	1	6	
	Clay pipe: bowl & stem fragments	4	12	C-19
	Glass: (one possible Roman fragment)	11	39	Modern
	Metalwork: Fe, Cua	6	172	
	Animal bone: Not identified	6	4	
	Coal	116	256	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	1.8kg	
301	Roman pottery	107	483	Roman
	Medieval pottery	26	62	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	30	111	C18-C20
	CBM	2	22	Roman?
	CBM: Brick fragments	1	58	Modern
	Fired clay	12	60	
	Clay pipe: stem fragments	4	6	C-19
	Glass: (two possible Roman fragments)	8	11	Modern
	Metalwork: Fe	4	31	
	Animal bone: Not identified	1	2	
	Coal	205	264	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	106.7kg	
301A	Roman pottery	72	853	Roman
	Medieval pottery	11	40	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	6	9	C19-C20
	Fired clay	9	94	
	Clay pipe: stem fragments	2	2	C-19
	Glass: Square bottle fragment	1	3	Roman
	Animal bone: Not identified	1	5	
	Coal	1	7	
	Charcoal	1	1	
	Metallurgical residues: Inc. in (301)	-	-	
301B	Roman pottery	68	877	Roman
	Medieval pottery	2	4	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	9	19	C16-C20
	CBM: Tile - Tegula	1	488	Roman
	Fired clay	9	43	
	Glass	1	3	Roman
	Metalwork: Fe	1	22	
	Charcoal	10	11	
	Flint: Struck	1	2	
	Metallurgical residues: Inc. in (301)	-	-	
302	Nil	-	-	
400	Roman pottery	8	53	Roman
	Medieval pottery	6	24	Med
	Post-medieval pottery	55	153	C18-C20
	CBM: Brick fragments	9	135	Modern
	Clay pipe: bowl & stem fragments	9	14	C-19
	Glass	7	27	Modern

	Metalwork: Fe, 1 x modern pin badge	9	111	
	Coal	7	43	
	Flint: Struck	2	3	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	6.9kg	
401	Roman pottery	29	143	Roman
	Medieval pottery	10	27	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	2	2	C17-C19
	Unidentified pottery	25	36	-
	CBM	2	21	
	Fired clay	2	13	
	Metalwork: Fe (part of horseshoe)	1	108	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	71.6kg	
500	Roman pottery	2	23	Roman
	Medieval pottery	1	3	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	4	63	
	CBM	3	25	Modern
	Glass	1	5	Modern
	Metalwork: Fe (nail fragments)	3	66	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	0.5kg	
501	Medieval pottery	1	3	Med.
	Post-medieval pottery	1	8	C19-C20
502	Roman pottery	2	36	Roman
	Post-medieval pottery	12	101	C19-C20
	CBM	2	17	Modern
	Fired clay	2	13	
	Clay pipe: stem fragment	1	3	C-19
	Glass	4	14	Modern
	Coal	11	24	
	Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	-	6.5kg	
600	Roman pottery	494	2668	Roman
	Post-medieval pottery	130	385	C18-C20
	Unidentified pottery	45	51	
	CBM	21	400	
	CBM: Brick fragments	15	260	Modern
	Worked Stone: Knife sharpener(s)?	3	245	
	Degraded mortar?	16	146	
	Slate	9	99	
	Fired clay	9	95	
	Clay pipe: bowl & stem fragments	26	42	C-19
	Glass: (one possible Roman fragment)	37	116	Modern
	Metalwork: Fe	26	715	
	Coin: George III halfpenny (1770)	1	6	C-18
	Animal bone: Not identified	28	16	
	Animal teeth: Sheep	13	14	
	Coal	167	366	

	Charcoal Flint: Struck Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	Dust 1 -	3 14 95.1kg	
601	Roman pottery: SVWOX Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	1 -	7 4.1kg	Roman
700	Roman pottery Medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery CBM CBM: Brick fragments Fired clay Clay pipe: stem fragment Glass: Fragment green bottle top Metalwork: Fe Coal Charcoal Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	105 1 1 6 1 11 1 1 1 40 2 -	526 2 3 198 77 119 1 10 7 93 1 66.4kg	Roman Med. C19-C20 Modern C19 Modern
800	Roman pottery Medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery CBM: Brick fragment Fired clay Clay pipe: bowl fragment Coal Charcoal Flint: Struck Metallurgical residues: smelting slags	38 1 11 1 2 1 10 5 1 -	197 2 119 24 16 2 45 1 6 14.6kg	Roman Med. C19-C20 Modern C-19

Appendix 3: Trench list

Trench	Description
01	(NGR 67226 06964) (NW-SE orientation) 3m long by 1m wide. 0.73m max depth.
02	(NGR 67230 06989) (NNE-SSW orientation) 3m long by 1m wide. Expanded west with a 2m by 1m lateral extension and expanded east with a 0.5m by 1m lateral extension. 0.92m max depth.
03	(NGR 67306 06925) (N-S orientation) 4m long by 1m wide. Expanded west at the northern end with a 1m by 1.5m lateral extension followed by a second western 1m by 2.5m lateral extension. 0.71m max depth.
04	(NGR 67348 06939) (NW-SE orientation) 3m long by 1m wide. 1.15m max depth.
05	(NGR 67341 06940) (NW-SE orientation) 3m long by 1m wide. 0.60m max depth.
06	(NGR 67239 06948) (NNE-SSW orientation) 5m long by 1m wide. 1.15m max depth.
07	(NGR 67268 06973) (NW-SE orientation) 2m long by 1m wide. 1.24m max depth.
08	(NGR 67271 06946) 1m long by 1m wide. 1.14m max depth.

Appendix 4: Pottery

Note: Where shown 'TF' fabrics are from the Gloucester and surrounding districts Type Series.

Total assemblage

	No.	%	Weight	%
Roman	1571	73	9049	80
Medieval	72	3	264	2
Post-medieval	447	21	1901	17
Unidentified	70	3	87	1
Total	2160	100	11301	100

Totals by fabric

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	1070	5416
	GW	Greyware	149	881
	MICGW	Micaceous greyware	4	95
	TF11A	Local Micaceous ware	25	201
Unsourced	-	Roman	34	138
	-	Colour Coated	7	18
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	218	1934
	OXF WH	Oxfordshire White slipped mortaria	13	123
	OXF RS	Oxfordshire Red-slipped mortaria	2	8
	-	Rusticated Rough Cast	2	62
	-	Rusticated Greyware	1	12
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	41	157
	NOI EG	North Italian Eggshell ware	2	1
	CNG BS	Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware (likely)	3	3
Medieval	TF92	Bristol Redcliffe ware	1	3
	TF81	Saintonge ware?	1	2
	-	Green glazed	38	101
	-	Unglazed	4	13
	-	Coarse cook pot fabric	28	145
Post Medieval	TF70	North Devon gravel tempered ware	4	32
	TF60	Cistercian ware	1	12
	Stoneware	Salt glazed ink bottle fragment	1	51
	-	16th – 20th Century	441	1806
Unidentified	-	Roman/Med./Post-med.	70	87
Total			2160	11301

Totals by ContextSurface finds

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Medieval	-	Green glazed	1	13
Post-medieval	TF60	Cistercian ware	1	12
Total			2	25

Total for context (100)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	364	1758
	GW	Greyware	46	234
	TF11A	Local Micaceous ware	21	151
Un sourced	-	Roman	2	16
	-	Colour Coated	6	16
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	55	306
	OXF WH	Oxfordshire White-slipped mortaria	6	75
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	13	56
Medieval	TF92	Bristol Redcliffe ware	1	3
Post-medieval	TF70	North Devon gravel tempered ware	1	23
	-	18th-20th Century	84	330
Total			589	2881

Total for context (200)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	77	332
	GW	Greyware	1	3
Un sourced	-	Roman	2	10
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	8	33
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	1	1
Medieval	-	Green glazed	3	16
Post-medieval	-	18th-20th Century	51	351
Total			143	746

Total for context (202)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	7	36
	MICGW	Micaceous greyware	1	44
Un sourced	-	Roman	1	5
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	2	4
Total			11	89

Total for context (204)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	2	12
Total			2	12

Total for context (300)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	29	127
	MICGW	Micaceous greyware	1	5
	TF11A	Local Micaceous ware	1	3
Un sourced	-	Roman	5	13
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	3	11
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	1	19
Medieval	-	Green glazed	1	8
	-	Coarse cook pot fabric	7	57
Post-medieval	TF70	North Devon gravel tempered ware	1	1
	-	18th-20th Century	48	211
Total			97	455

Total for context (301)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	75	314
	GW	Greyware	11	42
Un sourced	-	Roman	3	12
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	18	115
Medieval	-	Green glazed	13	21
	-	Coarse cook pot fabric	13	41
Post-medieval	-	18th-20th Century	30	111
Total			163	656

Total for context (301A)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	31	163
	MICGW	Micaceous greyware	2	46
	TF11A	Local Micaceous ware	3	47
Un sourced	-	Roman	5	32
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	30	552
	OXF WH	Oxfordshire White-slipped mortaria	1	13
Medieval	-	Green glazed	9	19
	-	Coarse cook pot fabric	2	21
Post-medieval	-	19th-20th Century	6	9
Total			89	902

Total for context (301B)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	28	239
	GW	Greyware	2	6
Un sourced	-	Roman	9	31
	-	Colour Coated	1	2
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	26	574
	OXF WH	Oxfordshire White-slipped mortaria	1	12
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	1	13
Medieval	TF81	Saintonge ware?	1	2
	-	Green glazed	1	2
Post-medieval	TF70	North Devon gravel tempered ware	1	2
	-	16th-18th Century	8	17
Total			79	900

Total for context (400)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	7	51
Un sourced	-	Roman	1	2
Medieval	-	Green glazed	2	4
	-	Coarse cook pot fabric	4	20
Post-medieval	-	18th-20th Century	55	153
Total			69	230

Total for context (401)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	27	136
Un sourced	-	Roman	2	7
Medieval	-	Green glazed	6	14
	-	Unglazed	4	13
Post-medieval	-	17th-19th Century	2	2
Unidentified	-	Roman/Med./Post-med.	25	36
Total			66	208

Total for context (500)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	2	23
Medieval	-	Coarse cook pot fabric	1	3
Post-medieval	-	19th-20th Century	3	12
	Stoneware	Salt glazed ink bottle fragment	1	51
Total			7	89

Total for context (501)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Medieval	-	Coarse cook pot fabric	1	3
Post-medieval	-	19th-20th Century	1	8
Total			2	11

Total for context (502)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	1	24
	GW	Greyware	1	12
Post-medieval	-	19th-20th Century	12	101
Total			14	137

Total for context (600)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Early? Severn Valley ware	10	160
	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	324	1634
	GW	Greyware	61	384
	TF11A	Local Micaceous ware	10	87
Un sourced	-	Roman	3	6
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	57	237
	OXF WS	Oxfordshire White-slipped mortaria	5	23
	OXF RS	Oxfordshire Red-slipped mortaria	2	8
	-	Rusticated Rough Cast	2	62
	-	Rusticated Greyware	1	12
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	17	54
	NOI EG	North Italian Eggshell ware	2	1
Post-Medieval		Early Post-Medieval	2	12
	TF70	North Devon gravel tempered ware	1	6
		18th-20th Century	127	367
Unidentified	-	Roman/Med./Post-med.	45	51
Total			669	3104

Total for context (601)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	1	7
Total			1	7

Total for context (700)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	64	294
	GW	Greyware	20	160
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	14	61
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	4	8
	CNG BS	Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware (likely)	3	3
Medieval	-	Green glazed	1	2
Post-Medieval	-	19th-20th Century	1	3
Total			107	531

Total for context (800)

	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt.(g)
Local	SVWOX	Severn Valley ware	23	129
	GW	Greyware	7	40
Un sourced	-	Roman (white fabric)	1	4
Regional	DORBB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	5	22
Imports	SGS	South Gaulish samian	2	2
Medieval	-	Green glazed	1	2
Post-Medieval	-	19th-20th Century	11	119
Total			50	318

Appendix 5: Resistivity Survey

-----Original message-----

From : archeoscan@hotmail.co.uk
Date : 25/04/2018 - 19:39 (GMTST)
To : pauletteriches@btinternet.com
Subject : Re: Survey

Hi Phil

I have attached a copy of an interpretation of the geophysics.

I can only give an opinion and I may be wrong but I offer my best explanation. The plot is very busy - sometimes that is a sign that we are picking up a lot of background geology. I have numbered the features on the image and will describe each of them below. I have coloured the features yellow for low resistance, Red for high resistance and purple for drains.

Low resistance features

1. This has the form of a boundary ditch and may be the boundary to the building settlement that was originally found under the barn. About 2-3m in width.
2. This is also a ditch. It may be the ones that shows clearly on the LIDAR image that Ian forwarded to me. On the LIDAR the feature does tend to curve around the barn and enclose where the roman building has been seen.
3. A ditch line. Possibly a continuation of feature 2 to the North.
4. The earth bank that is visible on the ground.
5. A ditch line. Unsure whether this is a drain as it is not entirely straight and may be archaeological.
6. I have marked all of the low Resistance round features in a similar way. They have the characteristics of pits. Whether they are archaeological or natural may only be established if dug. For example - They could be gravel quarrying on to the natural (although we did not establish what the natural was).
7. A faint possible ditch line that parallels feature 2.

High Resistance features

The first thing to say about the high resistance features is that there are a lot of regular and irregular shapes. This could be because we are detecting natural hard geology not far below the surface.

8. An area of high resistance that stands out due to the straight edge on the Southern side. The straight lines are not common naturally and may be worth investigation.
9. Similar to feature 8 there is a very definite straight edge to this feature. It is possible to interpret a rectangular shape in the areas of higher Resistance. Not confident this is a building but one of the stronger candidates.
10. A similar area of high resistance. It was the strongest during the survey but is quite random. Could be a rubble spread but equally could be hard geology close to

the surface. Investigation of one of the above will inform whether it is geology.

11. An area of high resistance with a straight southern edge and possible rubble spread. Cut through by feature 5.

12. Possible pair of parallel high resistance features. They could have some connecting lines that make a 'ladder-like' feature. Can see similar in other areas, particularly the other side of the earth bank (feature 4) so not sure if geological.

13. I include this because I thought I saw a symmetry to the pattern that the higher resistance linears made. Intriguing shape when I traced over it!!!

14. A semi-circular high Resistance feature that coincided with a rise in the ground below the Ha Ha. The owner says that this ground was not disturbed. If not a dump of rubble then interesting!

Sorry if I am vague in parts but I may be seeing patterns in the geology that does not exist. I suppose if you target one of each feature type you will be able to determine if the others are likely to be archaeology.

I hope that helps. Please ask if there are any more questions at this stage.

Cheers

Tony

Tony Roberts BSc (Hons), MA, ACIfA

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Location of Trenches on the Resistivity Survey

Eight trenches were excavated on the features identified (see following page).

- Trench 1: The centre of feature number 14.
- Trench 2: The junction of feature numbers 5 and 11.
- Trench 3: The southwest corner of feature number 9.
- Trench 4: The northwest edge of feature number 13.
- Trench 5: Feature number 4 adjacent to trench 4.
- Trench 6: The south arm of feature number 14.
- Trench 7: The west terminus of feature number 11.
- Trench 8: At edge of the trees west of feature number 2.

