

Appendices

APPENDIX 1

Radiocarbon Age Determinations

By Andrew Mudd

Introduction

A total of 22 radiocarbon dating determinations were made (Samples R24151/1–22). Four were conventional radiometric dates (Samples 2, 3, 4 and 7) provided by The University of Waikato, New Zealand. Twelve (Samples 8, and 11 to 21) were single AMS dates and six were 'enhanced precision' AMS dates using the weighted mean of three replica dates from a sample (Samples 1, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 22). The AMS dating was undertaken by Rafter Radiocarbon Laboratory, New Zealand. Calibrations are obtained from Bard *et al.* 1993, Kramer and Becker 1993, Linick *et al.* 1993, Pearson and Stuiver 1993, and Stuiver and Pearson 1993.

Highgate House (Samples 1–4)

All four dates appear reasonable and are internally consistent. Sample 1 was an articulated horse talus and calcaneum from the primary fill of the ditch terminal. The replicated AMS determination gave a very precise date of 2310 ± 33 BP calibrated to 402–360 BC and 281–256 BC at the 95% confidence level, and to 396–374 BC at the 68% confidence level.

Sample 2 was an articulated cattle radius and ulna, Sample 3 a cattle jaw with teeth, and Sample 4 a horse tibia. These three samples were from the secondary rubble infill of the main ditch and the conventional determinations yielded virtually identical dates calibrated to the late 4th to mid 1st century BC. The dates are imprecise but their consistency is mutually supporting. Together with Sample 1 they suggest an occupation in the 3rd to 4th centuries BC, rather than later.

Preston Enclosure (Samples 5–8)

Sample 6, a cattle radius, gave an erroneous date due to a low collagen yield and can be discounted. The other dates appear to be acceptable. Sample 5, a cattle ulna from the primary fill of the enclosure ditch, gave a replicated AMS determination of 2258 ± 43 BP, calibrated to 396–188 BC at the 95% confidence level. Sample 7, horse teeth and jaw fragments from higher up in the same ditch, gave a less precise conventional date of 2200 ± 50 BP, calibrated to 385–99 BC (95% confidence). Sample 8, which was a charred grain of barley from the fabric of shell-tempered pot (Fabric H5), gave an AMS date of 2309 ± 57 BP (471–466 BC and 416–199 BC at the 95% confidence level). These three dates are mutually consistent.

Ermin Farm (Samples 9–10)

Both samples were submitted for replicated AMS dates. Sample 9 was a cattle horn core from the lower fill of ditch 63 and yielded a date of 2178 ± 34 BP, calibrating to 363–111 BC (95% confidence level). Sample 10, rib fragments from the upper fill of ditch 68, yielded a slightly earlier date of 2306 ± 36 BP, calibrating to 403–357 BC and 287–250 BC (95% confidence level) and 395–371 BC (68% confidence level). Sample 10 must be considered to be from a less secure context than Sample 9. It may have been redeposited from earlier in the occupation, accounting for the earlier date, although there is nothing to suggest that it could have predated the enclosure ditches.

St Augustine's Farm South (Samples 11–14)

There were very few suitable items for dating from this site. Sample 11 came from the segmented ditch 2005, and Samples 13 and 14 from nearby and probably associated pits. All three samples were fragments of animal bone from near the base of the respective features and were submitted for AMS dating. Sample 11 was dated to 2294 ± 59 BP, calibrating to 409–193 BC; Sample 13 was dated to 2237 ± 68 BP, calibrating to 403–96 BC; and Sample 14 was dated to 2234 ± 56 BP, calibrating to 396–125 BC, all at the 95% confidence level. These dates are all very close and there seems little doubt that the associated features are of middle Iron Age date, rather than any earlier.

Sample 12 was a collection of small broken fragments of bone, probably originally one piece, and came from the lowest fill of the northern ring ditch. An AMS determination yielded a date of 3482 ± 60 BP, calibrating to 1940–1644 BC. This date is much as expected and there is no reason to doubt it.

Duntisbourne Grove (Samples 15–16)

Both samples were charred hazelnuts from Neolithic pits and submitted for AMS dating. Sample 15 (pit 94) was associated with animal bone, worked flints and Peterborough Ware and yielded a date of 4761 ± 57 BP, calibrating to 3654–3370 BC (95% confidence level). Sample 16 (Pit 142) was associated with flintwork and burnt clay and yielded a date of 4717 ± 60 BP, calibrating to 3641–3354 BC (95% confidence level). These dates are very close.

Trinity Farm (Samples 17–18)

Both samples were charred hazelnuts from pits associated with Beaker pottery and were submitted for AMS dating. Sample 17 was dated to 3876 ± 57 BP, calibrating to 2476–2142 BC. Sample 18 gave a virtually identical date of 3836 ± 58 BP, calibrating to 2462–2130 BC and 2076–2047 BC.

Latton 'Roman Pond' (Sample 19)

This sample comprised a collection of charred seeds and thorns extracted from the macroscopic environmental sample at the base of the peat sequence (Context 506). It yielded an AMS date of 2943 ± 63 BP, calibrating to 1376–929 BC at the 95% confidence level. This provides an approximate date for a rise in the water table and the onset of peat growth in this valley.

Churn Valley stream deposits (Samples 20–21)

Both samples were of waterlogged organic remains taken from the pollen column within the stream channel and were submitted for AMS dating. Sample 20, was a small collection of twigs from near the base of the waterlogged sequence (68 cm). It yielded a date of 462 ± 57 BP, calibrating to AD 1401–1517 and AD 1587–1623 (95% confidence level). Sample 21 was a slightly larger sample of pollen processing residue from higher up in the sequence (40–60 cm). It yielded a date of 441 ± 57 BP, calibrating to AD 1406–1527 and AD 1555–1633 (95% confidence level). Its dates are virtually

identical. At the 68% confidence level a date in the 15th century is preferred for both these samples (AD 1421–1471 and AD 1431–1482 respectively).

Lynches Trackway burial (Sample 22)

This sample was a long bone from the isolated human inhumation. A replicated AMS determination yielded a date of 2130 ± 47 BP. This calibrates to 355–289 BC and 235–33 BC at the 95% confidence level. While the dating is imprecise, the burial appears to be securely Iron Age. A date in the later 1st or 2nd century BC (195–60 BC) is indicated at the 68% confidence level.

Conclusions

With the exception of Sample 6, the dates appear to be valid. Some of the middle Iron Age dates have a broad calibrated date range and are not particularly useful individually, although in their consistency they do support the general trends. The replicated AMS dates have been shown to be particularly useful since, in the absence of closely datable pottery, their precision appears to enable discrimination between the earlier and later parts of the middle Iron Age. The middle Iron Age sites at Highgate House, Preston Enclosure and Ermin Farm therefore appear to date to the 3rd and 4th centuries BC, rather than later. The unexpected middle Iron Age dates from St Augustine's Farm would seem to indicate broadly contemporary activity here.

Table A1 Radiocarbon age determinations.

Laboratory Number	Context Number	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ($^{\circ}/_{\text{00}}$)	Material	Context Type	Calibrated date range (95% confidence)
<i>Highgate House</i>						
R24151/1 NZA 8670	130	2305±57	-22.2	Horse talus and calcaneum	Primary fill of main ditch	
		2284±57	-22.2			
		2342±59	-22.2			402-360 cal BC*
		2310±33*				281-256 cal BC*
R24151/2	210	2200±70	-25.5+/-0.2	Cattle radius and ulna	Secondary rubble infill over primary ditch fill 208	395-44 cal BC
R24151/3	210	2190±60	-26.4+/-0.2	Cattle teeth and mandible	As above	389-49 cal BC
R24151/4	228	2200±60	-27.9+/-0.2	Horse tibia	Secondary rubble infill of possible recut	391-57 cal BC
<i>Preston Enclosure</i>						
R24151/5 NZA 8573	135	2301±57	-21.9	Cattle ?ulna	Primary fill of enclosure ditch	
		2172±57	-21.7			
		2302±57	-21.7			
		2258±43*				396-188 cal BC*
R24151/6 NZA 8576	45	1709±61	-23.7	Cattle ?radius	Primary fill of enclosure ditch	
		1810±59	-22.7			
		1752±57	-23.6			
		1758±34*				216-394 cal BC*
R24151/7	4	2200±50	-24.7+/-0.2	Horse teeth and mandible	Middle/upper fill of enclosure ditch	400-364 cal BC 274-264 cal BC

Appendices

Table A1 Radiocarbon age determinations, continued.

Laboratory Number	Context Number	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Material	Context Type	Calibrated date range (95% confidence)
R24151/8 NZA 8670	279	2309±57	-22.5	Single charred grain	Only fill of pit 280	471-466 cal BC 416-199 cal BC
<i>Ermin Farm</i>						
R214151/9 NZA 8579	57	2152±58 2188±65 2195±57 2178±34*	-21.3 -21.2 -21.2	Cattle horn core	Lower fill of ditch 63	363-111 cal BC*
R24151/10 NZA 8616	71	2334±54 2263±60 2328±56 2306±36*	-21.7 -21.6 -21.6	Animal rib bone	Upper fill of ditch 68	403-357 cal BC* 287-250 cal BC*
<i>St Augustine's Farm South</i>						
R24151/11 NZA 8766	2024	2294±59	-21.3	Animal bone	Lowest fill of ditch 2005 (cut 2008)	409-193 cal BC
R24151/12 NZA 8614	3094	3482±60	-20.8	Animal bone	Lowest fill of northern ring ditch (cut 3097)	1940-1644 cal BC
R24151/13 NZA 8615	3010	2237±68	-21.8	Animal bone	Primary fill of pit 3011	403-96 cal BC
R24151/14 NZA 8619	3080	2234±56	-22	?Cattle long bone	Fill near base of pit 3083	396-125 cal BC
<i>Duntisbourne Grove</i>						
R24151/15 NZA 8671	113	4761±57	-23.8	Charred hazelnut	Primary fill of pit 94	3654-3370 cal BC
R24151/16 NZA 8672	168	4717±60	-24.3	Charred hazelnut	Secondary fill of pit 142	3641-3354 cal BC
<i>Trinity Farm</i>						
R24151/17 NZA 8673	7	3876±57	-23.8	Charred hazelnut	Single fill of pit 8	2476-2142 cal BC
R24151/18 NZA 8674	9	3836±58	-24.1	Charred hazelnut	Single fill of pit 10	2462-2130 cal BC 2076-2047 cal BC
<i>Latton 'Roman Pond'</i>						
R24151/19 NZA 9119	506	2943±63	-25.9	Charred plant material		1376-929 cal BC
<i>Lynches Trackway</i>						
R24151/20 NZA 9082	68 cm	462±57	-27.4	Waterlogged plant material (twigs)	Base of profile	Cal AD 1401-1517 Cal AD 1587-1623
R24151/21 NZA 9083	40-60 cm	441±57	-29	Waterlogged plant material (twigs)		Cal AD 1406-1527 Cal AD 1555-1633
R24151/22 NZA 8620	103	2217±56 2069±65 2088±57 2130±47*	-19.7 -20 -19.9	Human femur	Crouched inhumation 103	355-289 cal BC* 235-33 cal BC*

* weighted mean calculation

APPENDIX 2

Table A2 Animal bone measurements from Middle Duntisbourne.

Cattle	Scapula	GLP	BG	LG	SLC		
		56.2	41.0	47.3	44.8		
		61.0		49.8	46.1		
		56.4		47.0	39.8		
		60.7			45.4		
	Humerus	Bd	BT	HT			
		71.4	59.4	36.3			
		74.2	64.4	38.4			
		74.9	61.7	36.4			
		78.2		39.3			
	Radius		61.1	36.9			
		BFP					
		61.4					
	Tibia		63.6				
		Bd	Dd				
49.8		39.4					
52.1		38.1					
51.5		39.9					
55.4		41.1					
56.7		41.8					
50.7		39.7					
50.6		37.5					
53.8							
53.2							
Calcaneus	GL						
	115.7						
	124.8						
Metacarpal	Bp	Dp					
	48.5	29.9					
Metatarsal	GL	Bp	Dp	SD	Bd	Dd	
	206.8	41.9	40.0	23.5	53.9	28.7	
					51.2		
Sheep	Scapula	GLP	BG	LG	SLC		
		28.5	18.2	22.4	16.6		
		30.9	20.4	24.4			
		27.3		20.2	16.1		
		29.7		24.0	17.4		
	27.4		22.3	15.5			
	Humerus	Bd	BT	HT			
		23.5	22.5	15.2			
		27.3	25.1	16.2			
		27.8	24.4	15.9			
		28.2	24.1	14.5			
		29.0	25.0	16.6			
			22.5	15.3			
			16.4				

Appendices

APPENDIX 2 continued

Table A2 Animal bone measurements from Middle Duntisbourne.

	Radius	BFp			
		25.1			
		26.8			
		23.6			
		25.5			
		24.6			
	Tibia	Bd	Dd		
		22.4	19.1		
		23.3	18.9		
		22.7	19.1		
		22.6	18.8		
		22.6	18.8		
		22.7	18.6		
		22.4	18.1		
		23.7	18.6		
		21.5	16.6		
	Calcaneus	GL			
		50.5			
		46.4			
Pig	M ₃	Length	Breadth		
		30.6	14.3		
		32.8	14.5		
		32.0	14.2		
		33.7	14.6		
	Scapula	GLP	BG	LG	SLC
		34.2	23.9	28.0	22.5
		30.9	21.4	28.0	19.9
		33.2	22.7	26.1	23.3
		30.5	21.0	26.0	20.2
		31.0	22.9	27.0	19.9
		31.5	23.3	27.4	
		32.7		27.5	21.7
		30.5			
		30.1			21.8
	Humerus	Bd	BT	HT	HTC
		34.2	28.6	22.4	14.9
			29.2	26.2	17.8
			26.6	24.9	
	Tibia	Bd	Dd		
		27.0	25.0		
		25.8	22.5		
		25.0	23.5		
		26.6	23.5		
Domestic fowl	Scapula	Dic		Radius	Bd
		10.6			6.2
	Ulna	Bp		Femur	Bp
		7.8			12.4
	Tarsometatarsus	Bd			Dp
		12.1			10.5

APPENDIX 3

Table A3 Animal bone measurements from Duntisbourne Grove

Cattle	Scapula	GLP	BG	LG	SLC		
		56.2	41.0	47.3	44.8		
		61.0		49.8	46.1		
		56.4		47.0	39.8		
		60.7			45.4		
Humerus	Bd	BT	HT				
		71.4	59.4	36.3			
		74.2	64.4	38.4			
		74.9	61.7	36.4			
		78.2		39.3			
			61.1	36.9			
	Radius	BFp					
		61.4					
		63.6					
	Tibia	Bd	Dd				
		49.8	39.4				
		52.1	38.1				
		51.5	39.9				
		55.4	41.1				
		56.7	41.8				
		50.7	39.7				
		50.6	37.5				
		53.8					
	53.2						
	Calcaneus	GL					
		115.7					
		124.8					
	Metacarpal	Bp	Dp				
		48.5	29.9				
	Metatarsal	GL	Bp	Dp	SD	Bd	Dd
		206.8	41.9	40.0	23.5	53.9	28.7
					51.2		
Sheep	Scapula	GLP	BG	LG	SLC		
		28.5	18.2	22.4	16.6		
		30.9	20.4	24.4			
		27.3		20.2	16.1		
		29.7		24.0	17.4		
	27.4		22.3	15.5			
	Humerus	Bd	BT	HT			
			23.5	22.5	15.2		
			27.3	25.1	16.2		
			27.8	24.4	15.9		
28.2			24.1	14.5			
29.0			25.0	16.6			
		22.5	15.3				
		16.4					
	Radius	BFp					
		25.1					
		26.8					
		23.6					
		25.5					
	24.6						

Appendices

APPENDIX 3 continued

Table A3 Animal bone measurements from Duntisbourne Grove

	Tibia	Bd	Dd		
		22.4	19.1		
		23.3	18.9		
		22.7	19.1		
		22.6	18.8		
		22.6	18.8		
		22.7	18.6		
		22.4	18.1		
		23.7	18.6		
		21.5	16.6		
	Calcaneus	GL			
		50.5			
		46.4			
Pig	M ₃	Length	Breadth		
		30.6	14.3		
		32.8	14.5		
		32.0	14.2		
		33.7	14.6		
	Scapula	GLP	BG	LG	SLC
		34.2	23.9	28.0	22.5
		30.9	21.4	28.0	19.9
		33.2	22.7	26.1	23.3
		30.5	21.0	26.0	20.2
		31.0	22.9	27.0	19.9
		31.5	23.3	27.4	
		32.7		27.5	21.7
		30.5			
		30.1			21.8
	Humerus	Bd	BT	HT	HTC
		34.2	28.6	22.4	14.9
			29.2	26.2	17.8
			26.6	24.9	
	Tibia	Bd	Dd		
		27.0	25.0		
		25.8	22.5		
		25.0	23.5		
		26.6	23.5		
Domestic fowl	Scapula	Dic	Radius	Bd	
		10.6		6.2	
	Ulna	Bp	Femur	Bp	Dp
		7.8		12.4	10.5
	Tarsometatarsus	Bd			
		12.1			

APPENDIX 4

Pollen procedure and methodology

Standard pollen procedures have been used for the extraction of the preserved pollen and spores. These procedures are detailed in Moore and Webb (1978) and Moore *et al.* (1991). This was carried out in the Department of Geography, University of Southampton.

- Samples of 2–3 ml size.
- HCL 10% to decalcify.
- Deflocculation with 10% NaOH.
- Sieving at 150u for removal of the coarse fraction.
- Sieving at 10u (residue kept) for removal of clay.
- Hydrofluoric acid (boiling) digestion of silica.
- -Erdtman's acetolysis.
- Washing/centrifuging.
- Staining with aqueous safranin and mounting in glycerol jelly.

Pollen was examined, identified and counted using an Olympus biological research microscope fitted with Leitz optics at magnifications of x400 and x1000 with normal transmitted and phase contrast lighting. An extensive pollen reference/comparative collection is available for identification of difficult/critical taxa (*Palaeopol*). Plant taxonomy follows that of Stace (1991). A pollen sum of generally 400 grains per level excluding marsh/aquatic types and spores was used where possible. Absolute pollen frequencies were calculated using Stockmarr *Lycopodium* tablets (Stockmarr 1971). Pollen taxonomy generally follows that of Moore and Webb (1978) and Moore *et al.* (1991) modified according to Bennett *et al.* (1994) in accord with Flora Europaea/Stace (1991). The data have been presented in standard pollen diagram form (Figs 8.25–7) with the pollen of dry-land taxa calculated as a percentage of their sum. Marsh types (incl. *Alnus*) and spores are as a percentage of the dry land sum+the sub-group. The pollen diagrams were plotted using *Tilia* and *Tilia* Graph. These procedures were carried in the Department of Geography, University of Southampton.

APPENDIX 5

Table A5 Summary of ceramic building material.

Site code	Context	Description	Type	Fabric	Weight	Date
Cirencester Watching Brief	1		Misc	-	50	-
	1		C	1	75	RB
Weavers Bridge	51	layer	D	3	550	RB
	57	Midden deposit	A	1	150	RB
	57		A	1	150	RB
	57		D	?	500	-
	57		D	?	175	-
	62	Fill of gully	D	1	50	RB
	80	Fill of circular feature	D	1	50	RB
	134	Large ditch	Misc	-	10	-
Court Farm	38	Fill of pit	D	1	100	RB
	223	Fill of recut ditch	D	1	75	RB
	314	Fill of quarry pit	A	1	350	RB
	482	Ditch fill	Misc	-	50	-
Preston Enclosure	93	Segment through gully	D	-	25	Med
	160	Fill of furrow	D	-	50	Med
	u/s	Furrow	D	-	300	Med
Westfield Farm	10	Fill of boundary ditch	Field drain	-	325	Modern
Middle Duntisbourne	12	Finds reference	Misc	-	5	-
	54	Fill of Roman ditch	Misc	-	5	-
Lynches Trackway	5	Cobbled surface	Misc	-	35	-
	6	Layer of silty clay	Misc	-	5	-
	12	Silty deposit	Misc	-	5	-
Burford Road	306	Pebbled surface	Misc	-	25	-
	318	Quarry pit fill	Misc	-	5	-
	320	Silt over surface	Misc	-	50	-
	323	Silty build up on surface	C	3	50	RB
	323		Misc	-	175	-

Appendices

APPENDIX 5 continued

Table A5 Summary of ceramic building material.

Site code	Context	Description	Type	Fabric	Weight	Date
Burford Road	323		Misc	-	50	-
	325	Silty material on top of 323	Misc	-	35	-
	407	Compact surface	D/E	4	300	RB
	409	Silty build up on top of road surface		Misc	-	5 -
	419	Quarry fill	Misc	-	10	-
	523	Road make up	D/E	1	450	RB
	523		D	1	100	RB
	523		Misc	-	10	-
	523		D	-	50	Med
	525	Road make up	A	2	200	RB
	525		Misc	-	5	-
	661	Road make up	D/E	5	275	RB
Exhibition Barn	19	Fill of ditch	A	1	250	RB
Norcote Farm	9	Subsoil T.P 4	Misc	-	5	-
	18	Topsoil T.P 10	Misc	-	10	-
	20	Topsoil T.P 11	Misc	-	10	-
	37	Topsoil T.P 20	Misc	-	5	-
	44	Topsoil T.P 24	Misc	-	5	-
	47	Topsoil T.P 26	Misc	-	10	-
	50	Topsoil T.P 28	Misc	-	5	-
	60	Topsoil T.P 33	Misc	-	5	-
	62	Topsoil T.P 34	Misc	-	5	-
	101	Finds ref.	Misc	-	25	-
	102	Finds ref.	D	-	200	Med
181	Ditch	Misc	-	10	-	
189	Plough soil	D	-	100	Med	
Street Farm	1	Topsoil	D	-	25	Med
	191	Subsoil	Misc	-	50	Med
	196	Layer	Misc	-	100	Med
	197	Deposit overlying pit	D	-	200	Med
	198	Pit fill	D	-	50	Med
	199	Pit fill	Misc	-	50	Med
	225	Deposit above quarry pits	Misc	-	100	Med
	232	Secondary fill of pit	D/E	-	750	Med
	232		Misc	-	400	Med
	262	Surface within building	D	-	450	Med
	275	Primary fill of pit	Misc	-	125	Med
	291	Layer of dumping	D	-	75	Med
	304	Top fill of well	Misc	-	400	Med
	305	Fill of well	D/E	-	700	Med
	313	Spread of domestic rubbish	D	-	25	Med
	420	Fill of 19th century pit	Misc	-	50	Med
	551	Surface over oven	D	-	150	Med
	591	Fill of stone lined pit	Field drain	-	100	Modern
	605	Buried soil	D	-	100	Med
	611	Finds ref.	Field drain	-	1200	Med
	750		Misc	-	200	Med
	702		Misc	-	125	Med
	737		Misc	-	100	Med
	721		Field drain	-	150	Modern
	710		Misc	-	250	Med
	761		E	-	175	Med
	708		Misc	-	25	Med
773		Misc	-	25	Med	
730		Misc	-	50	Med	

APPENDIX 5 continued.

Summary of ceramic building material.

Site code	Context	Description	Type	Fabric	Weight	Date
Street Farm	780		Misc	-	50	Med
	762		Misc	-	25	Med
	706		Misc	-	50	Med
	734		Misc	-	100	Med
	758		D/E	-	450	Med
	952		D	-	275	Med
	873		Misc	-	300	Med
	713		C	1	75	RB
	887		C	1	75	RB
	762		E	-	625	Med
Cherry Tree Lane	2	Colluvial hill wash	Misc	-	25	-
	6		D	1	75	RB
	6		D	2	150	RB
	6		A	1	75	RB
	6		Misc	-	225	RB
	20	Modern topsoil	Misc	-	25	-
	27	Layer sealing burnt mound	Misc	-	10	-
NOSNI	1	Topsoil	D	-	50	Med
	4	Quarry	E	-	100	Med
	5		D	-	75	Med
	8	Occupation layer	D	1	50	RB
Birdlip Quarry	7	Occupation Layer	C	1	25	RB
	8	Modern land drain	Misc	-	25	-
	10	Fill of drain	Misc	-	25	-
	19	Occupation layer	D	1	100	RB
	31		E	2	150	RB
	34	Stone layer	D	1	150	RB
	34		D	1	50	RB
	34		Misc	-	50	-
	34		A	6	100	RB
	64	Fill of gully	Misc	-	25	-
	72	Occupation material	Misc	-	25	-
	79		A	1	150	RB
	83	Secondary fill of ditch	A	1	1000	RB
	83		D	3	325	RB
	86	Rubble layer	D	3	450	RB
	86		Misc	-	200	-
	86		D	1	50	RB
	90	Colluvium	A	6	100	RB
	90		D	1	50	RB
	90		Misc	-	25	-
	128	Cobbling	D	1	300	RB
	128		Misc	-	50	-
	128		D	1	50	RB
	128		C	1	50	RB
	128		C	1	25	RB
	131	Furrow fill	C	1	25	RB
	150	Lynchet fill	Misc	-	75	-
	157	Ditch fill	A	1	1350	RB
	206	Stoney occupation layer	A	1	600	RB
	223	Stoney layer	A	1	150	RB
223		D	2	200	RB	
223		D	1	300	RB	
234	Ditch fill	A	3	200	RB	
250	Possible colluvium	D	1	25	RB	

Appendices

APPENDIX 5 continued.

Summary of ceramic building material.

Site code	Context	Description	Type	Fabric	Weight	Date
Birdlip Quarry	278	Trample layer	Misc	-	50	-
	656	Furrow fill	D	3	100	RB
	705	Occupation layer	C	3	50	RB
	729	Stone floor	D	1	200	RB
	729		D	7	100	RB
	729		D	1	250	RB
	729		A	7	150	RB
	729		A	7	75	RB
	729		D	7	50	RB
	738	Ditch fill	C	3	50	RB
	774	Rubble wall	D	7	75	RB
	807	Dumping layer	B	1	150	RB
	807		D	1	75	RB
	807		Misc	-	30	-
	815	Rubble layer	D	1	50	RB
	815		B	7	75	RB
	815		A	1	175	RB
	819	Ditch fill	B	7	100	RB
	846	Well fill	D	3	50	RB
	851	Ditch fill	Misc	-	10	-
	860	Well fill	Misc	-	100	-
	863	Post-hole fill	Misc	-	50	-
	903	Roman soil	Misc	-	100	-
	938	Occupation layer	A	7	250	RB
	953	Ditch fill	B	1	150	RB
	1005	Pitched stone	A	7	100	RB
	1009	Occupation layer	Misc	-	25	-
	1013	Make-up for floor	C	3	25	RB
	1060	Deposit of burnt material	D	7	50	RB
	1060		A	7	75	RB
	1064	Rubble	A	7	350	RB
	1064		A	7	500	RB
	1064		A	7	200	RB
	1064		D	7	600	RB
	1128	Stoney layer	Misc	-	50	-
	1139	Stone surface	Misc	-	25	-
	1140	Colluvium	D	3	50	RB
	1140		D	3	100	RB
	1140		D	3	50	RB
	1140		Misc	-	25	-
	1210	Post-occupation material	D	1	50	RB
	1210		Misc	-	75	-
	1224	Pitched stone	D	7	75	RB
	1225	Occupation layer	Misc	-	50	-
	1225		A	7	350	RB
	1236	Occupation deposit	D	1	275	RB
	1317	Cobbled surface	D	1	25	RB
1500		A	1	75	RB	
1500		Misc	-	50	-	
1500		D	3	100	RB	
1500		D	3	50	RB	
1500		Misc	3	100	RB	

A=Tegula, B=Imbrex, C=Tubulus, D=Plain Tile, E=Brick.