



INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title Bathelaston Bypass A4 / A36 / A46	Details Site specific Archaeological Evaluation
Road Number A4 / A36 / A46	Date February - March 1990
Contractor Avon CC	
County Avon	
OS Reference	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 <input type="checkbox"/> Colour <input type="checkbox"/>	

A black and white photograph of a stone archway leading to a building, with dense foliage in the foreground. The archway is made of rough-hewn stone and is partially obscured by shadows. The building behind it has a window with a decorative frame. The foreground is filled with thick, dark bushes and trees, creating a sense of a hidden or overgrown path.

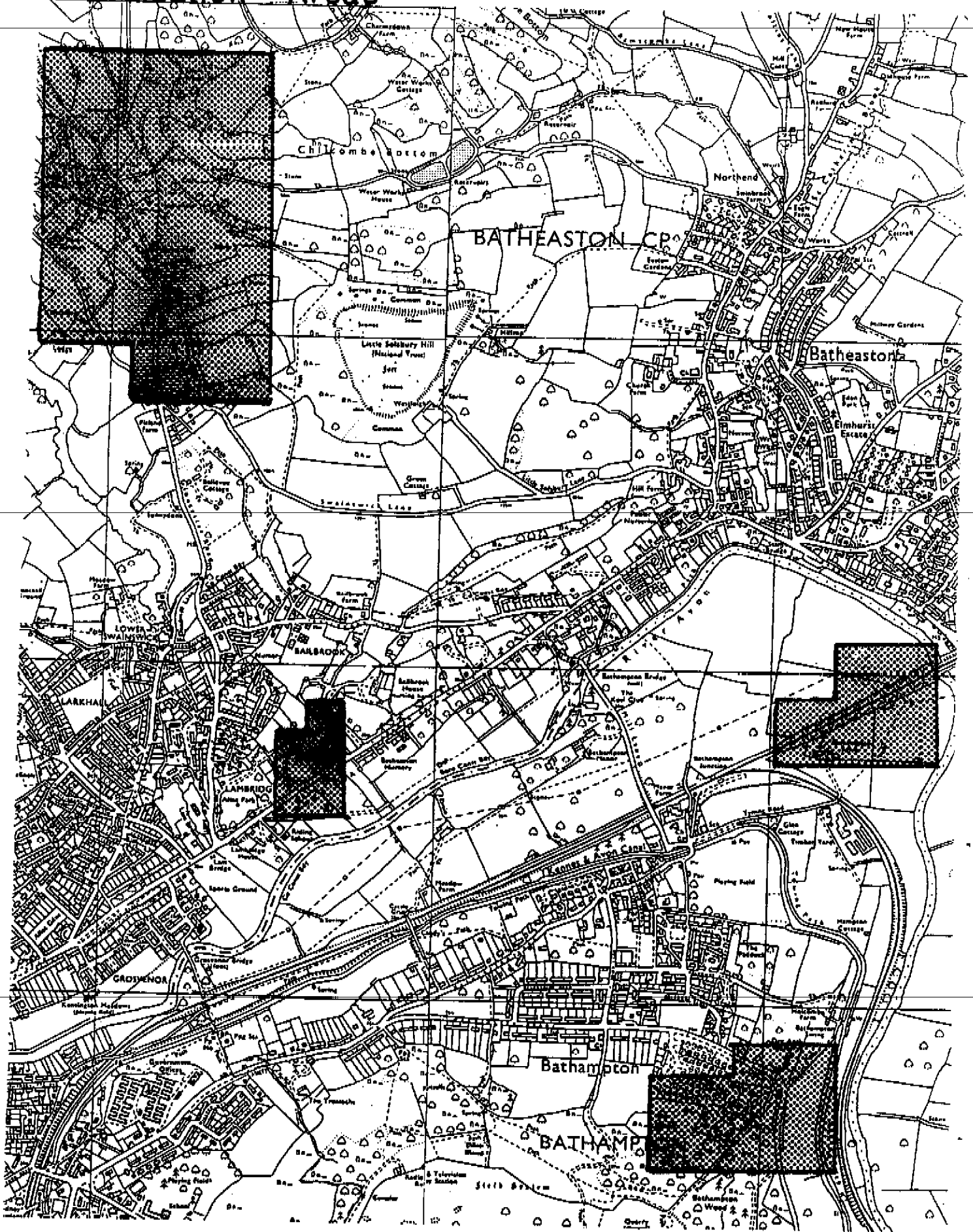
BATHEASTON BY-PASS

by Jonathan G.P. Erskine

BATHEASTON BYPASS A4/A36/A46
Site Specific Archaeological Evaluation
February - March 1990

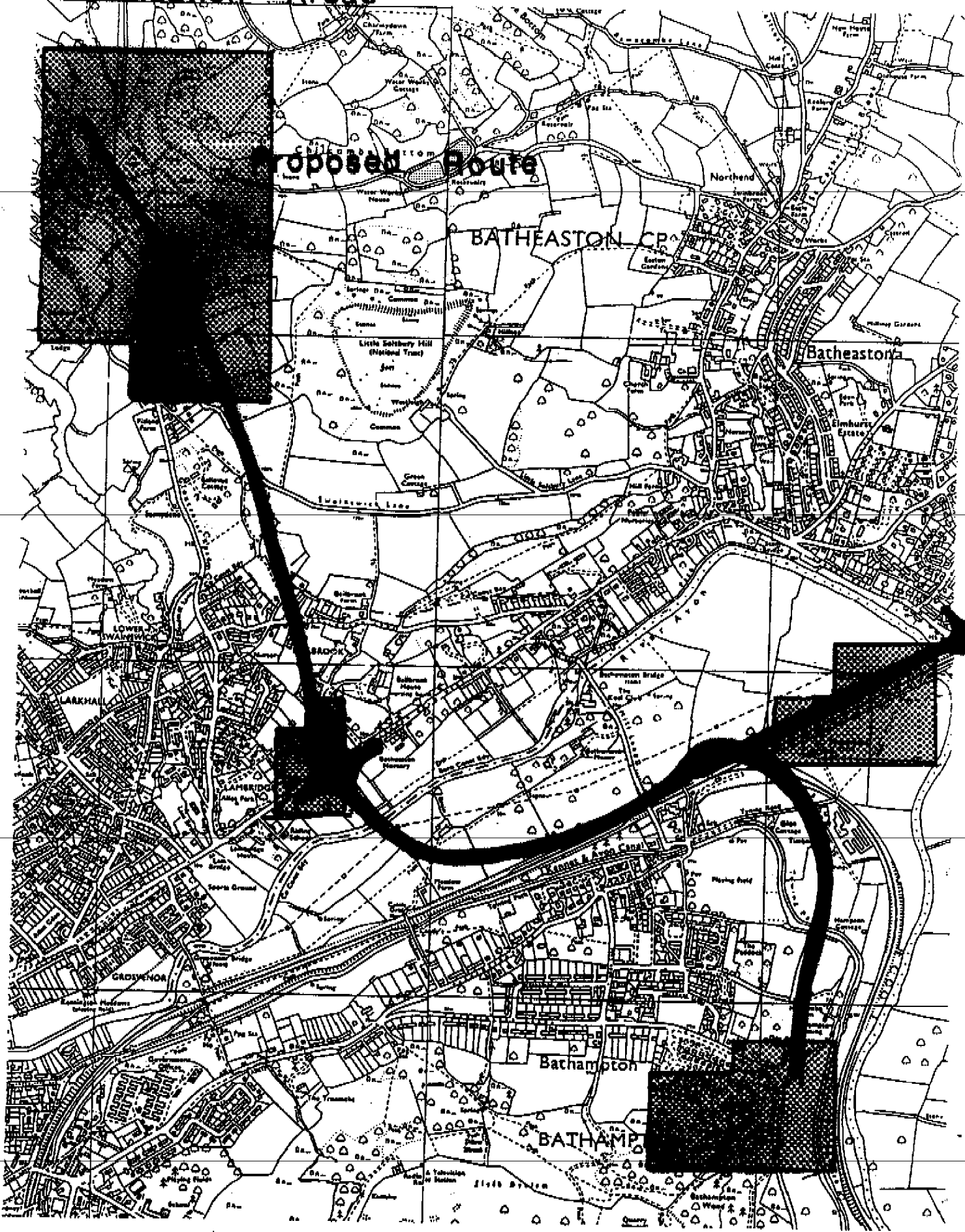
Jonathan G P Erskine
Avon County Council Planning Department

BATHEASTON BY-PASS Evaluation Areas



BATHEASTON BY-PASS

Evaluation Areas



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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 After a preliminary archaeological assessment of the entire line of the proposed Batheaston/Swainswick Bypass by Peter Ellis in 1987, several sites were selected for site specific archaeological evaluation in February and March 1990. The work was funded by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, planning consultants to the Department of Transport, South West Region and carried out by the present writer for the Avon County Council Planning Department.
- 1.2 Two areas were selected for detailed survey with no excavation. These were Swainswick near the Oriel Hall and the site of the Inclined Plane at Dry Arch, Bathampton. Four areas were trenched by machine and by hand to test the depth and preservation of possible archaeological deposits or structures at London Road, Batheaston and north of the railway at Bathampton Farm.
- 1.3 Three areas could not be evaluated as neither the Department of Transport nor Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners were able to arrange access to the sites with the land owner. These were at Tynning Road, Bathampton and fields east of Meadow Farm, Bathampton.

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METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The stage i survey report was consulted (Ellis 1987), as were all the aerial photographs held by Avon County Council.
- 2.2 The trenches were opened by J C B hired from Bath Plant Hire, but in two cases by hand as a requirement by the land owner to protect the pasture. They were then further cleaned and excavated by hand. Plans, where appropriate, and vertical sections were drawn. These were related to the O S maps and levelled to the Ordnance Datum. All finds were washed and bagged up labelled with the Avon SMR number, trench reference and context number.
- 2.3 The fields at Swainswick were walked intensively and two surveyed by tape and compass. Only one field produced any significant results. The Inclined Plane at Bathampton was walked and photographed. The houses at Swainswick and Bathampton due for demolition were also photographed.
- 2.4 The trenches were identified by letters from A to H and are described in detail below in alphabetical order. The contexts are numbered from 101 to 808, corresponding to A to H.
- 2.6 Published plans and sections appear as figures 1 to 10 below with one page of photographs.
-
- 2.7 The original Research Design is appended as Appendix 1.
- 2.8 Richard Broomhead was the Assistant Project Supervisor and Michael Chapman was Project Assistant, to whom many thanks are due. Acknowledgments are also due to the following for their help:
Mr G Player and Mr C Middleton of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners of Reading
Mr H Jones of The Department of Transport, South West Regional Office, Bristol
and the following land owners and occupiers who gave permission for the work to take place:
Miss E M Spaight and her agent Mr A Edwards of Chamberlaine-Brothers and Edwards, Mr W H Taylor, Mr C H Candy, Mr L A Bath, Mr S King, Mrs M Minty, Mr D Annall, Mr D Way, Capt. C Gollis and Mr M Daw.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE TRENCHES

See figure 1 for the locations of trenches A,B,C,D,E and H,and figure 4 for trenches F and G.

3.1 Trench A Avon SMR 6346

This trench was in the front garden of a demolished early nineteenth century villa. No finds of archaeological significance were recovered, the trench going directly to natural clay through a wide disturbance caused by a drain and the gas and electricity services. The section is reproduced in figure 3.

3.2 Trench B Avon SMR 6346

This trench in the rear garden of a demolished villa produced nothing except a very thin layer of turf directly above clean clay. No plan or section was drawn.

3.3 Trench C Avon SMR 6346

Again in the front garden of a demolished villa, this trench produced evidence of the terracing of the front garden, consisting mainly of redeposited clay and subsoil, context 307, probably thrown up from the foundation or cellar excavations. See the section in figure 3.

3.4 Trench D Avon SMR 6348

This trench was opened by hand to limit damage to the permanent pasture. Context 404 proved to be clay, stones and general rubbish dumped in an oval depression in the field corner, probably thrown up from the widening and cleaning of the A4 verge within the last twenty years. See the plan and section on figure 2. One small sherd of samian ware was recovered among the modern finds.

3.5 Trench E Avon SMR 6348

This trench,also cut by hand,produced nothing except a layer of topsoil and turf directly above a natural clay-with-stones subsoil. No plan or section is published.

3.6 Trench F Avon SMR 6349

This trench and Trench G were opened parallel to the railway to intersect a possible Romano-British road line suggested by Ellis (1987, field 53 and general plan, after Cunliffe,1987, 163). Apart from the ditches

and banks which are probably modern as the lines were preserved by some trees, the only finds were a few small sherds of mediaeval coarse ware in association with a clay surface (context 603). These sherds have been examined by Vince Russett and identified as 22 small sherds of a local coarse ware, (Russett, pers,comm.) Bath type A (Vince in Cunliffe 1979, 27 - 31), and one sherd of Minety type ware (Good and Russett 1987, 38) with a date range of thirteenth to early fourteenth century. No structures were recognised in the clay.

3.7 Trench G Avon SMR 6350

The only feature revealed in this trench was a modern ditch and bank.

3.8 Trench H Avon SMR 6347

This L shaped trench was opened in the paddock of "The Elms" just west of Trench A. As A and C, this produced merely a modern drain and plenty of nineteenth century pottery, bottles and general rubbish before hitting natural clay. The plan was not drawn, but the sections are reproduced in figure 3.

SURVEY AT SWAINSWICK

See Figures 8 and 9

- 4.1 O S parcel 0057 (field 4, Ellis, 1987) was found to contain an area of earthworks consisting of a small area of ridge and furrow truncated by the modern road and bounded by a bank to the east and a possible hollow-way to the north (see figure 9).
-
- 4.2 Field O.S.3000 (not numbered by Ellis) contained a very confused area of disturbance which was surveyed and drawn but is not published as the majority of the earthworks seem to be slumping although there could be two man-made features.
-
-
-

SURVEY AT THE INCLINED PLANE, BATHAMPTON

See Figure 10

- 5.1 The plane was constructed between 1809-10 by the Bathampton Stone Company to connect the quarries at Bathampton Down with the Kennet and Avon canal. This predated the Black Dog Turnpike by some twenty years. The Dry Arch which crossed the turnpike, later the A36, was demolished for road widening in 1966, but the smaller arch crossing the pre-turnpike lane to Warminster still exists in a ruinous state (see photographs) although attempts have been recently made to conserve the structure. This arch is balanced precariously on the south west lip of the present road cutting, and any modification to this area would destroy it. There are large areas of drilled stone sleepers and possibly buildings still exstant to the south west, higher up the plane and evidence of revetting of the line to the north east. The loading dock at the canal is still used for mooring, but there is no evidence of loading machinery or buildings (Pollard 1982,15). No drawings were made but photographs were taken, including the possibly late eighteenth century house at Dry Arch Nurseries due for demolition (see phtographs).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE RECORDING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

6.1 The following is an extract from the draft of the Third Amendment to the Avon County Structure Plan which is now in preparation and formed the basis of the approach to evaluating and recording the archaeology of the Batheaston Bypass.

6.2 For all major development schemes, including roads, it is now common practice to seek a staged archaeological programme along the following lines:

(i) evaluation of known archaeological sites and discovery of previously unrecorded ones within the area of the proposed development, by means of a programme which would include the examination of map and other topographical information, aerial photographic evidence, information contained in existing record systems (including the County Sites and Monuments Record, County Record Offices, Museums, local archaeological and historical groups, etc) and fieldwork and the observation by archaeologists of any geotechnical ground investigations (test pits) undertaken in preparation for the development.

(ii) evaluation of the survival of archaeological stratigraphy on specific sites threatened by the development proposals, utilising methods such as geophysical survey and trial excavation.

(iii) full archaeological recording of those sites which are both threatened by the development proposals and, upon evaluation (stage ii), are shown to contain surviving archaeological stratigraphy. (It is assumed that the choice of precise locations for components of the development and its detailed design will, as far as is feasible, be informed by the desirability of preserving sites of archaeological interest and their settings.)

(iv) on site observation during soil movement associated with construction of the development.

(v) post survey and post excavation analysis of the data collected by the above processes and the appropriate reporting of the results.

6.3 Clearly the project design of each stage of such a programme will be informed by the results of the preceding stage except that analysis and reporting (stage v) would follow from stage i onwards, even if no further stages of the programme were deemed to be necessary.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 Apart from the four uninvestigated fields mentioned below, the Fosse Way itself and the Dry Arch, the road scheme does not seem to present any risk to the archaeology of the area, and therefore the following recommendations are made.
- 7.2.1 Resources and time within the construction programme should be allocated to ensure that all finds and structures revealed by the construction of the roundabout built astride the Fosse Way south east of "The Elms", London Road, Batheaston are recorded.
- 7.2.2 Similarly, time and finance must be allowed for a site specific evaluation and, if appropriate, a full excavation and recording of Fields O S 0062, 0948, 2448 and 4762 as soon as possible after the purchase of the land and before any construction work takes place which would damage the archaeology.
- 7.2.3 At the site of the Dry Arch, Bathampton, no further excavation or grading should take place below the surviving arch over the eighteenth century lane to the southwest. Work on the northeast side of the present cutting presents no further risk to the Inclined Plane.
- 7.3 O S parcels 2448 and 4762, (fields 47 and 48, Ellis 1987) show earthworks alongside the railway as yet unidentified and undated. These could not be evaluated (above, 1.3), and will require evaluation.
- 7.4 The same recommendation is made for O S parcels 0062 and 0948 (fields 55 and 56, Ellis 1987) for two reasons. They both lie on the possible line of a Romano-British road from the contemporary settlement known in the Bathampton area (Ellis 1987) and the field name "The Chessells" may be derived from the Old English word ceaster or caester, "a heap of stones" (Ekwall 1960, 93) and may itself, therefore, be indicative of Romano-British occupation of the site (Gelling 1978, 152-3).
- 7.5 Evaluation and any further necessary work at these unevaluated sites (6.3 and 6.4) will need to be the subject of a separately funded project, to be undertaken as soon as access can be arranged and prior to commencement of work on the construction of the bypass. The programme of the bypass construction will need to take account of these needs.

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BATHEASTON BY-PASS

Evaluation Trench Locations

AVON SMR 6056, 6346, 6347, 6348
Feb. 1990 J.G.P.E.

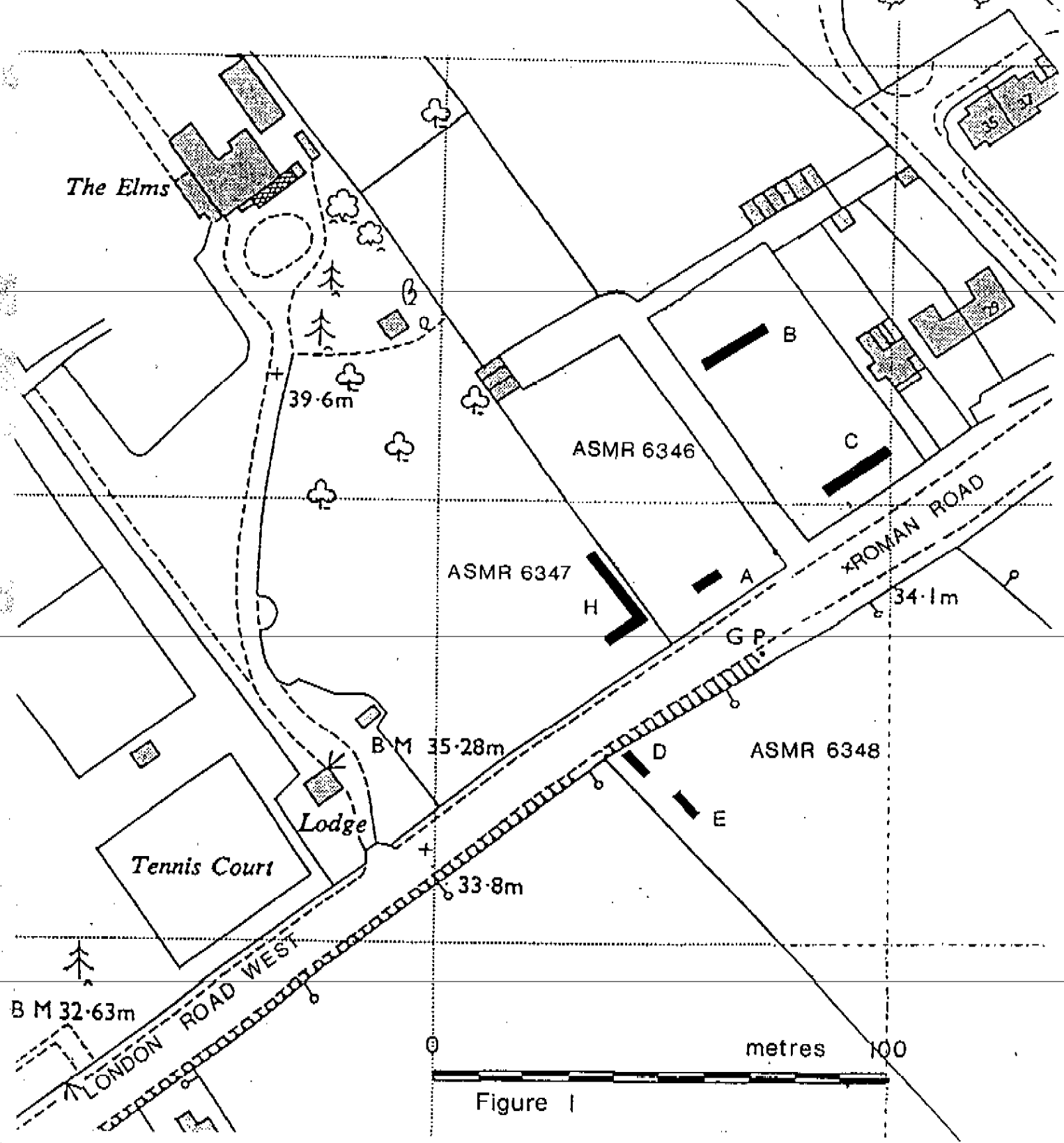


Figure 1

AVON SMR 6056, 6346, 6347, 6348
Feb. 1990 J.G.P.E.

No plans drawn for trenches A B C E H

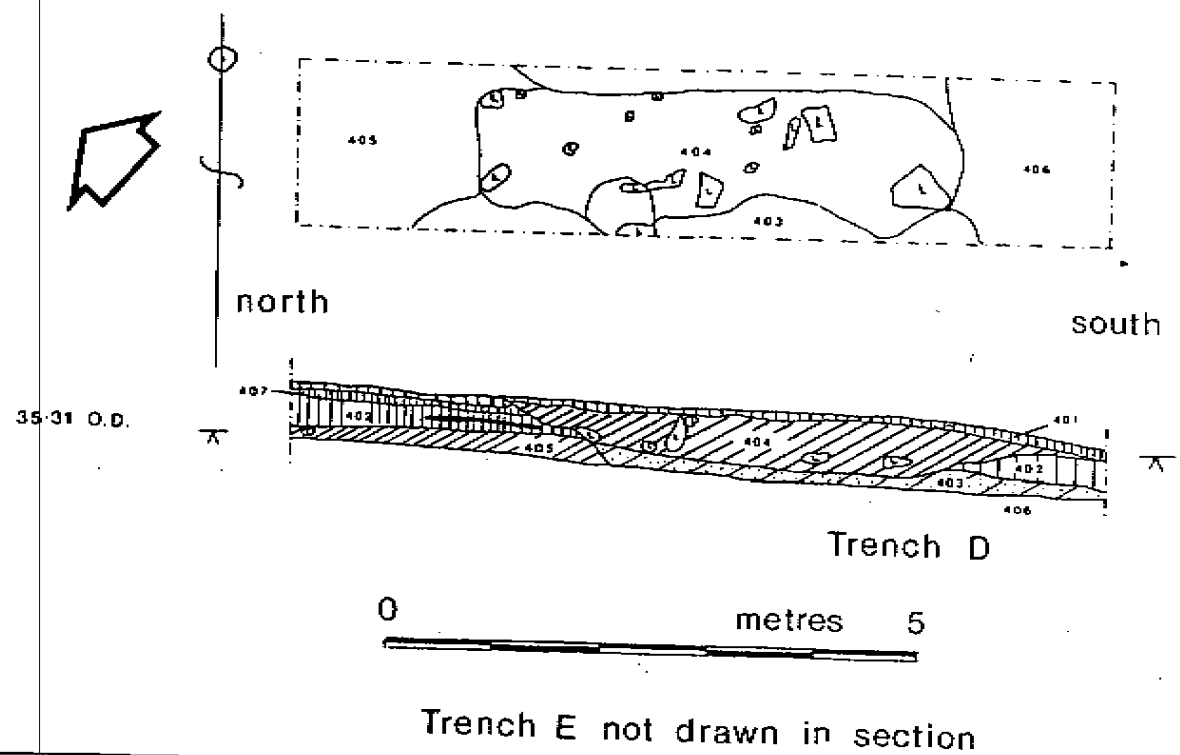


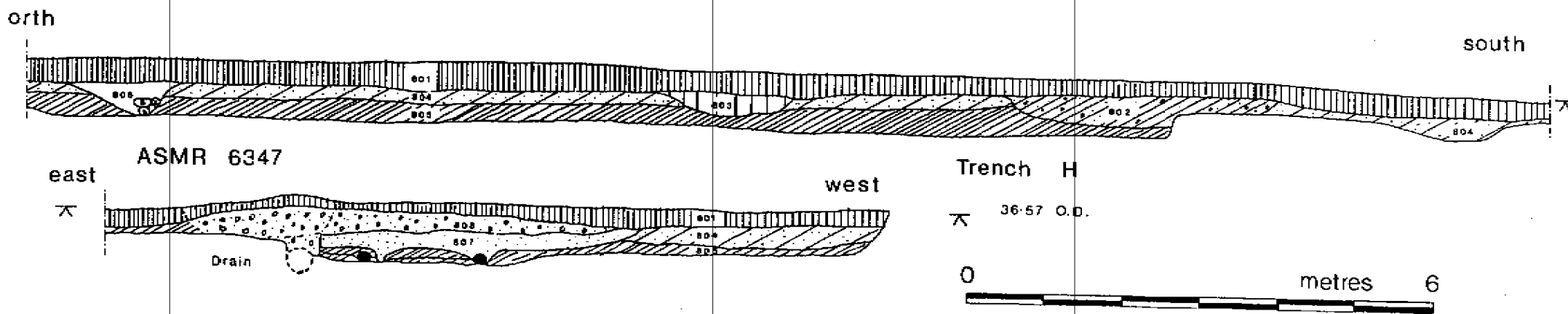
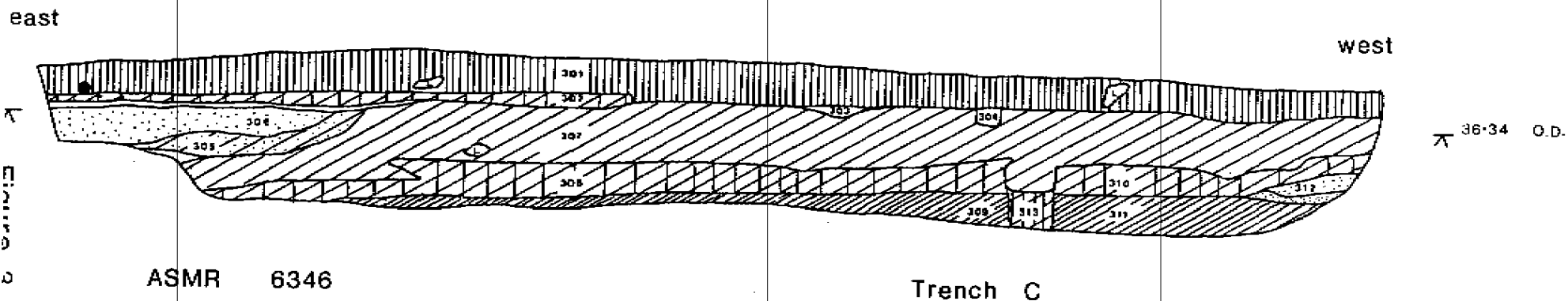
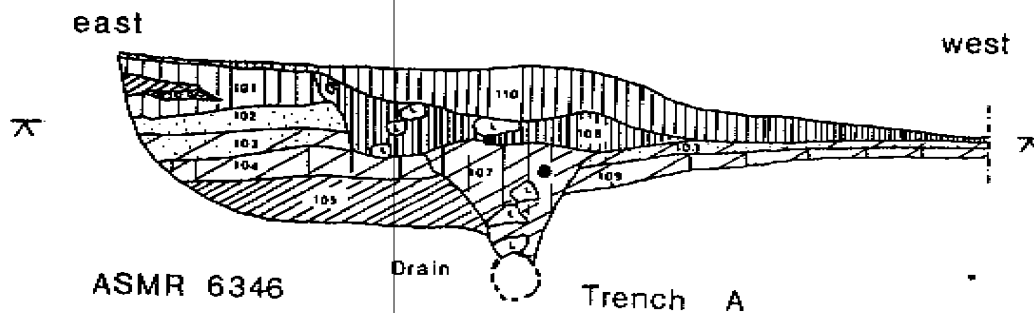
Figure 2

Sections ASMR 6346, 6347

Trench B not drawn

Feb 1990 J.G.P.E. R.B.

36-07 O.D.

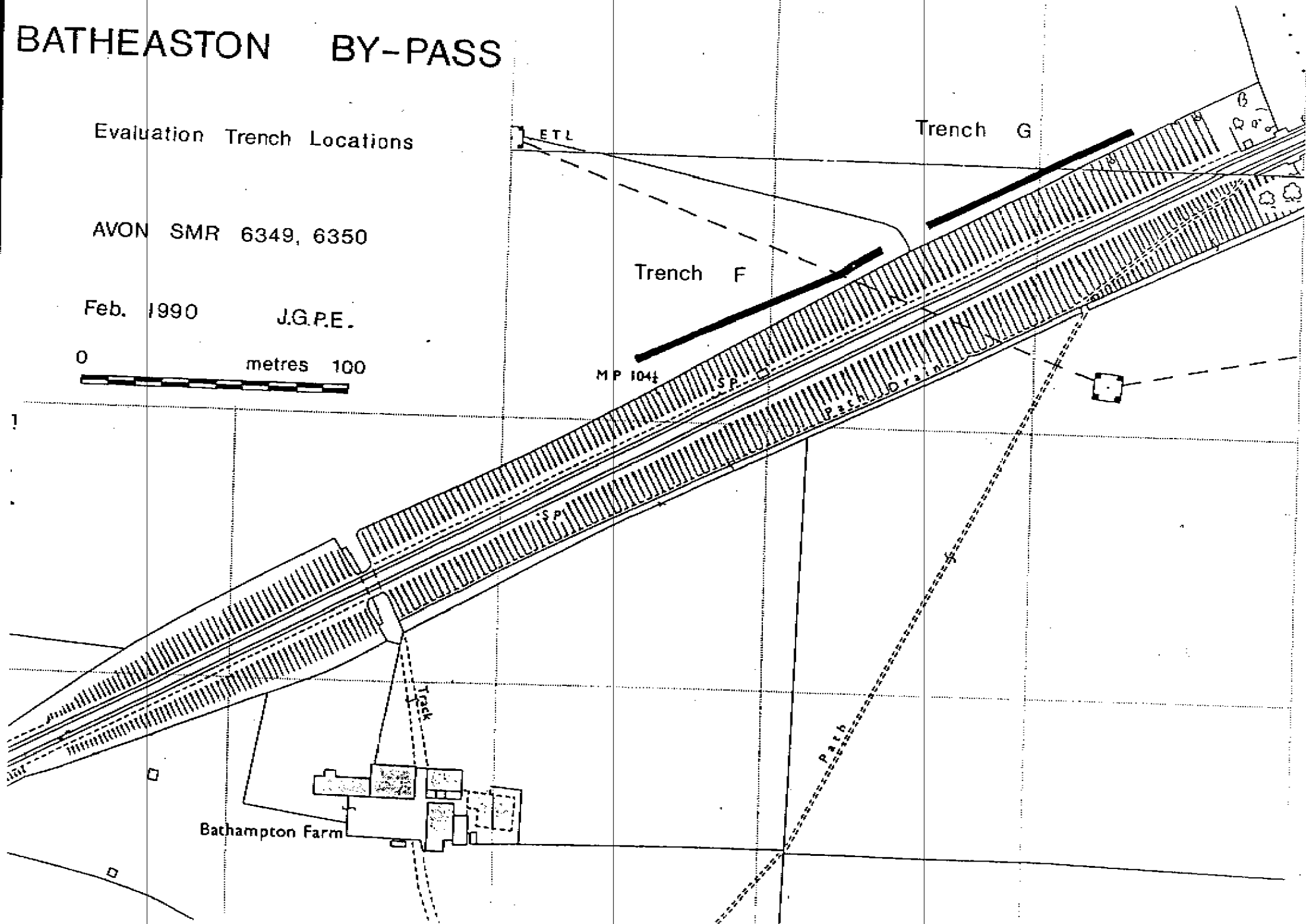


BATHEASTON BY-PASS

Evaluation Trench Locations

AVON SMR 6349, 6350

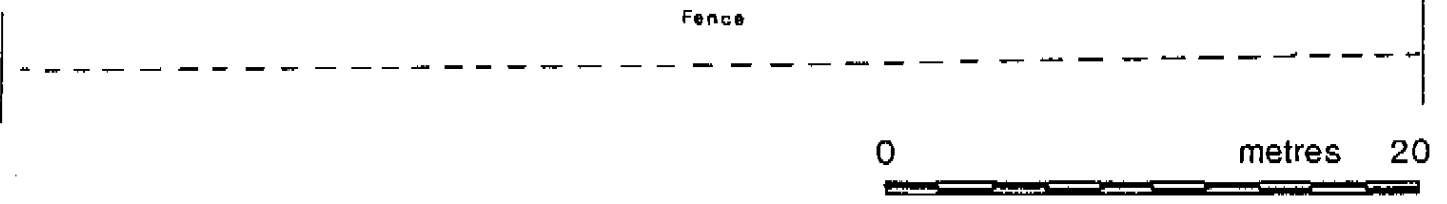
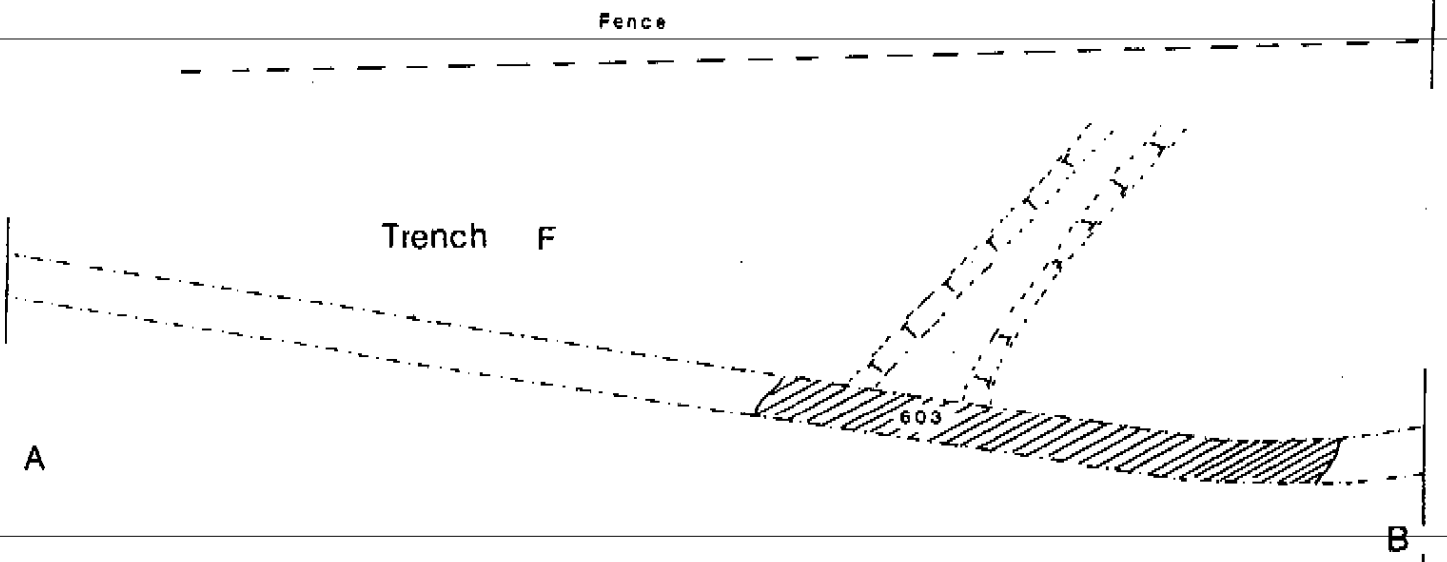
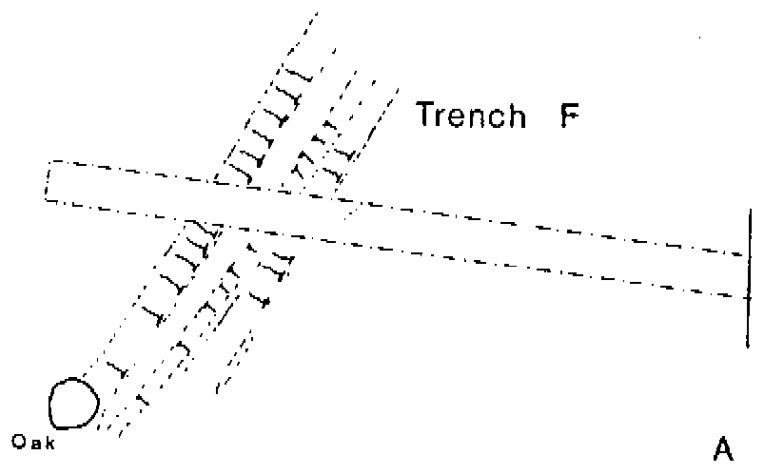
Feb. 1990 J.G.P.E.



PLANS

ASMR 6349, 6350

Feb 1990 J.G.P.E.



J.G.P.E.

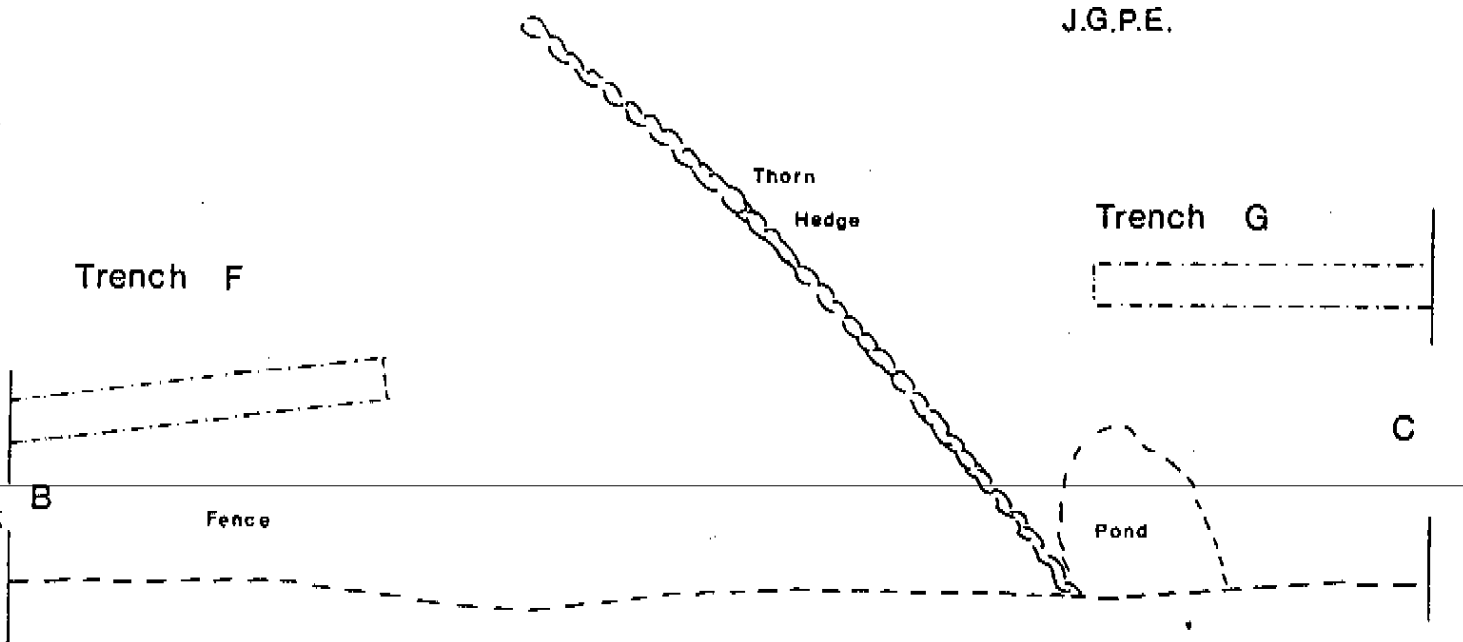


Figure 5

PLANS

ASMR 6349, 6350

Feb 1990 J.G.P.E.

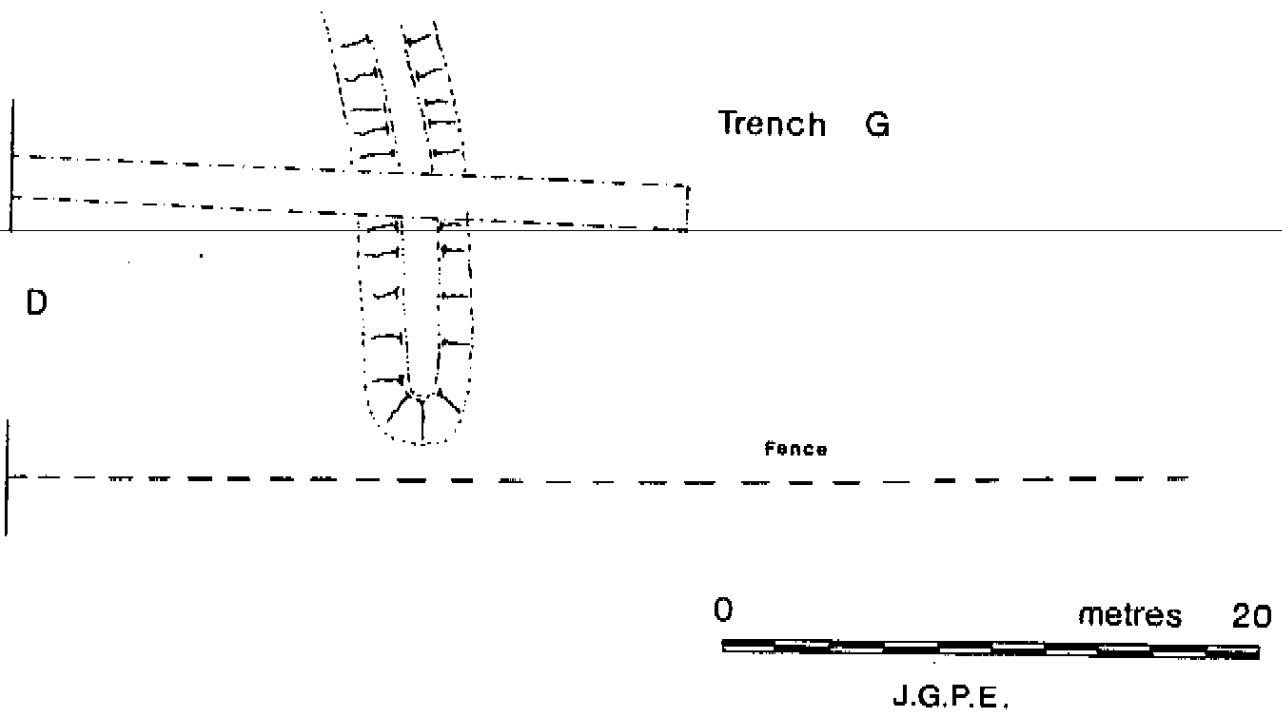
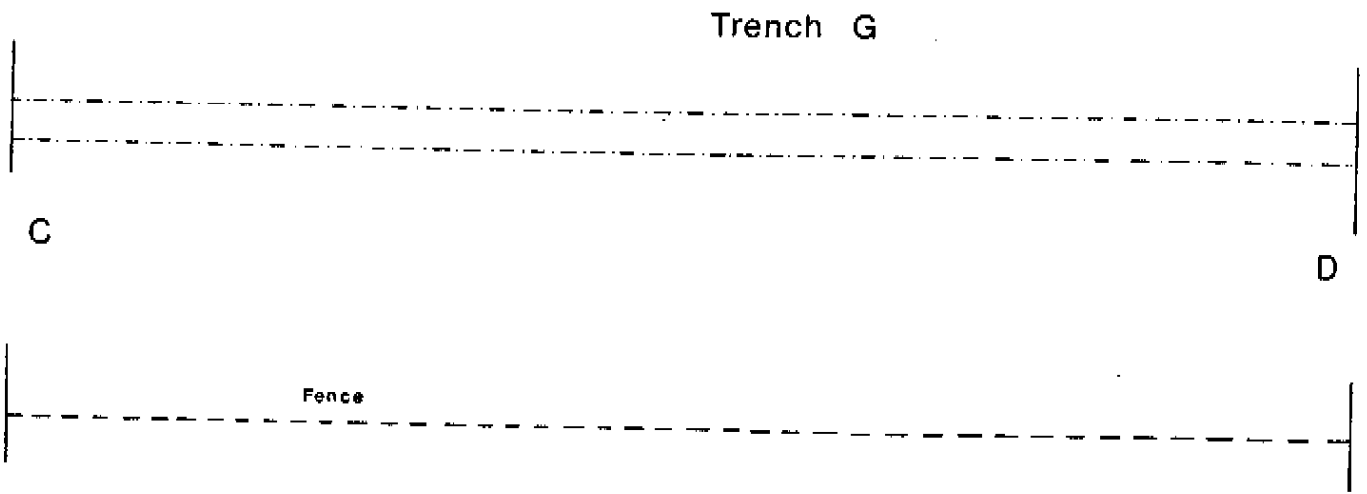


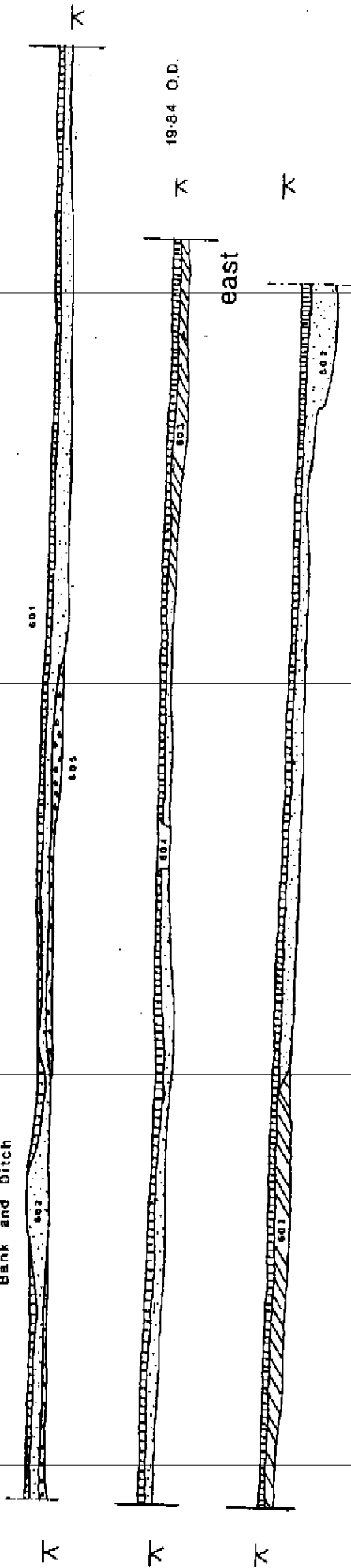
Figure 6

SECTIONS

west

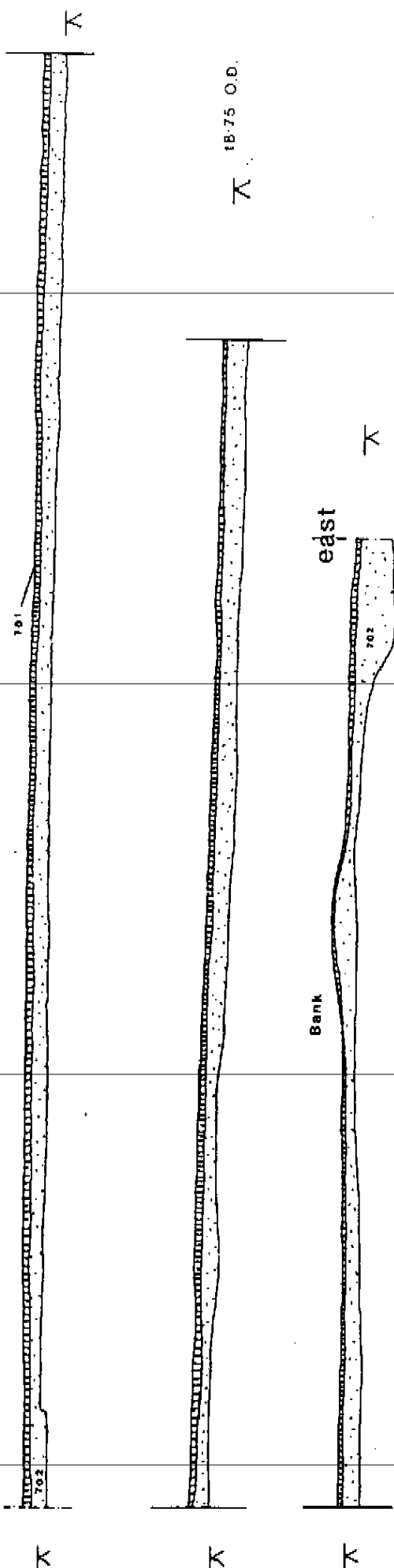
Trench F

Bank and Ditch



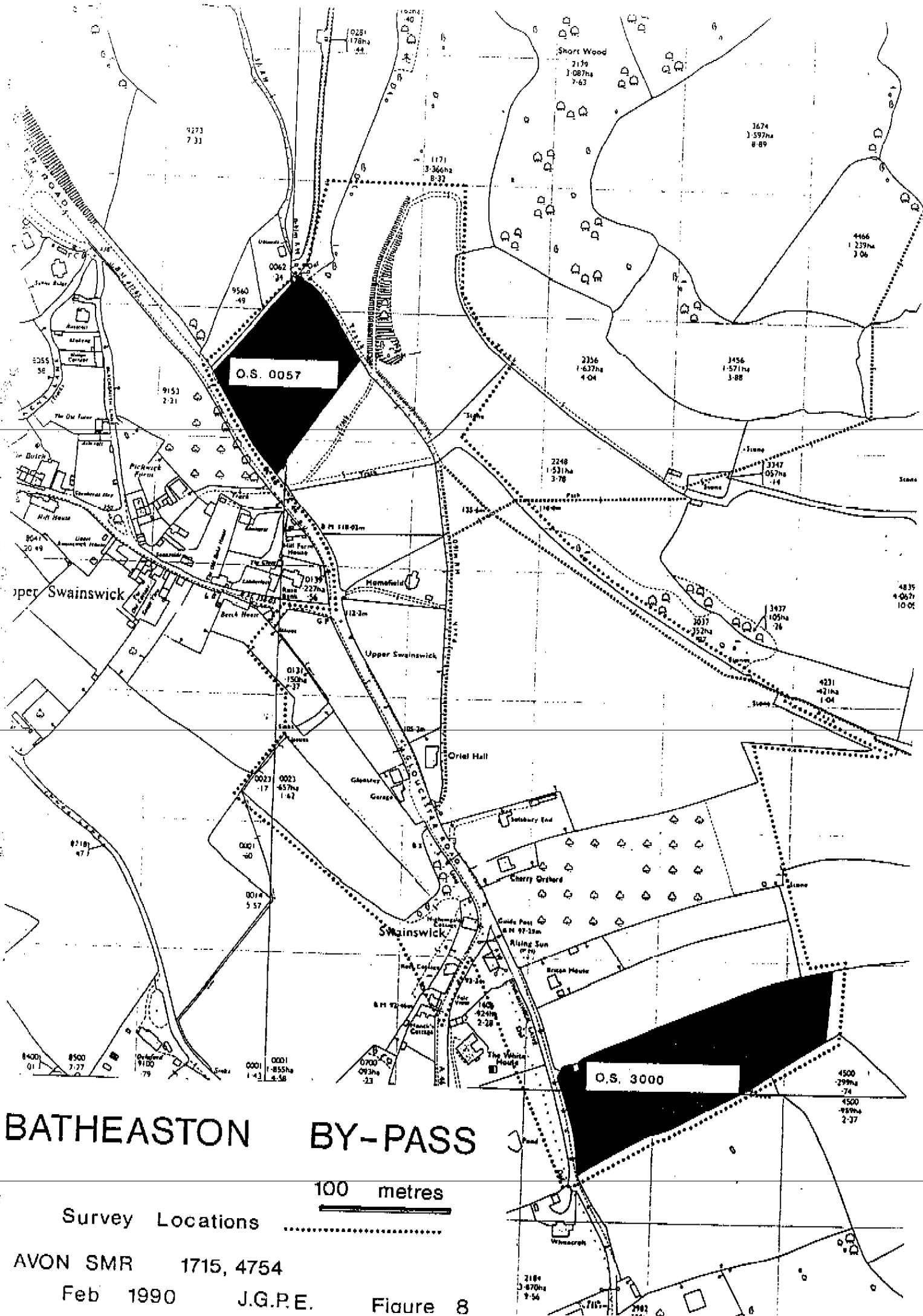
Trench G

west



JGPE.

Figure 7



BATHEASTON BY-PASS

100 metres

Survey Locations

AVON SMR 1715, 4754

Feb 1990

J.G.P.E.

Figure 8

BATHEASTON BY-PASS

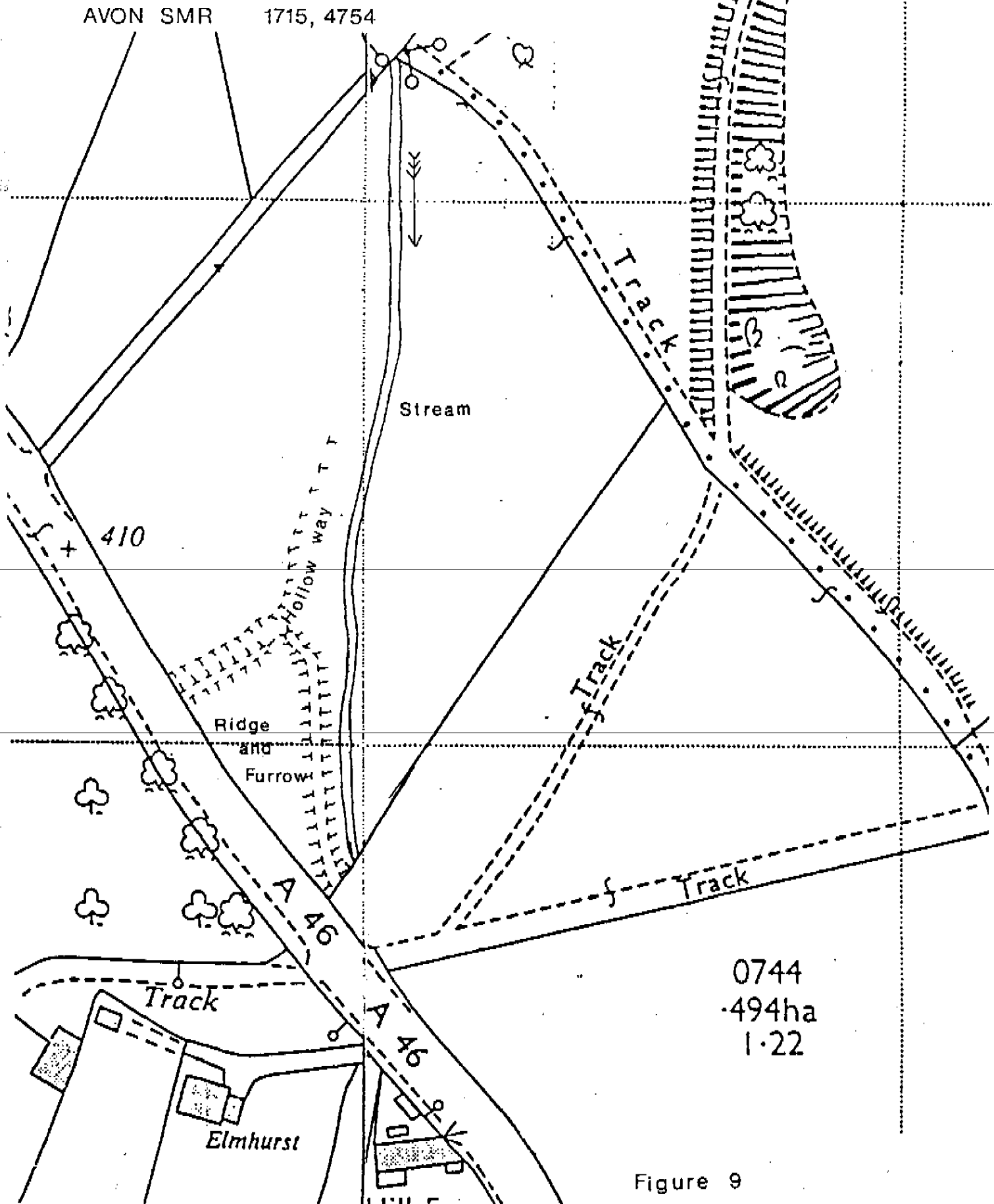
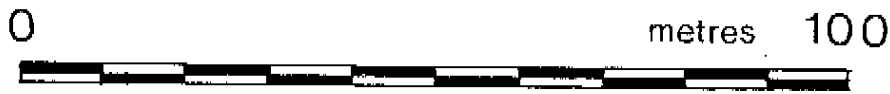


Figure 9

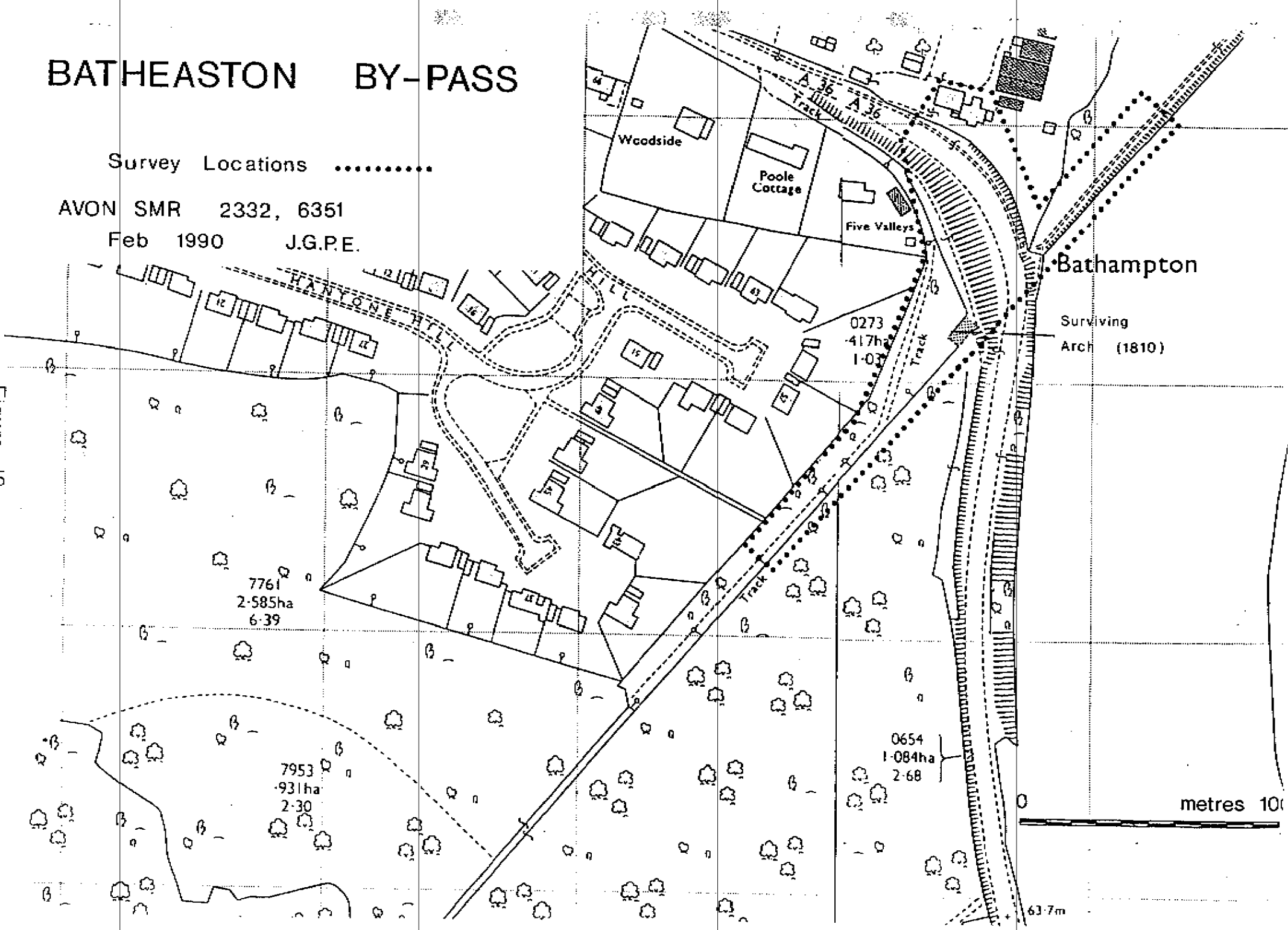
BATHEASTON BY-PASS

Survey Locations

AVON SMR 2332, 6351

Feb 1990 J.G.P.E.

Figure 10



BATHEASTON BY-PASS



ASMR 6351



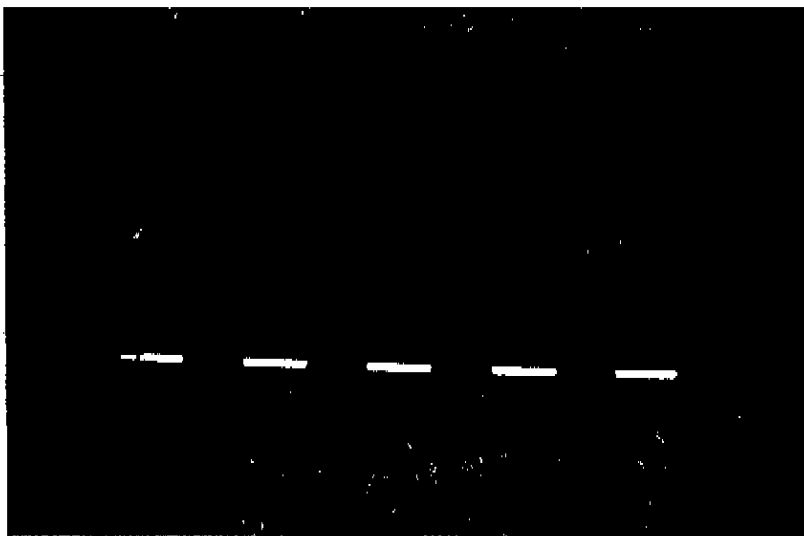
ASMR 2332



ASMR 6346



ASMR 6349



(left) ASMR 6348

photos JGPE.

CONTEXTS LIST

No.	Munsell No.	Brief Description
101	5Y, 4/2	subsoil
102	5Y, 6/2	construction debris
103	5Y, 4/2	buried ground surface
104	5Y, 4/2	buried subsoil
105	5Y, 5/4	natural
106	2.5Y, 4/2	trench backfill
107	5Y, 5/4	trench backfill
108		former garden path
109	5Y, 4/2	= 104
110	2.5YR, N/3	top soil and demolition debris
111	---	pipe trench cut often re-cut
<hr/>		
201	5Y, 3/2	topsoil
202	5Y, 5/4	natural clay
301	2.5YR, N/3	topsoil and demolition debris
302	2.5Y, 4/4	buried ground surface
303	2.5Y, 4/4	redeposited topsoil
304	2.5Y, 4/4	redeposited topsoil in small cut
305	5Y, 6/2	demolition layer
306	10YR, 6/8	redeposited subsoil
307	2.5Y, 6/4	terracing made from ? cellar excavation
308	5Y, 4/3	buried ground surface
309	5Y, 5/4	natural
310	5Y, 4/3	=308
311	5Y, 5/4	=309
312	5Y, 7/3	oolitic sand lens
313	5Y, 6/4	?19 cent. trench fill
314	-----	cut of ?19 cent trench possible construction error
315	-----	cut of trench ?modern
401	2.5Y, 4/4	topsoil
402	10YR, 3/3	dark subsoil
403	10YR, 6/4	natural subsoil
404	2.5Y, 3/0	redeposited clay and stones from modern road realignment
405	2.5Y, 5/4	natural clay
406	10YR, 5/6	natural clay-with-stones
407	10YR, 6/6	light subsoil
501	10YR, 3/3	topsoil
502	10YR, 5/6	sterile subsoil, natural

No.	Munsell No.	Brief Description
601	10YR, 4/3	topsoil
602	10YR, 4/6	sandy clay subsoil, natural
603	2.5Y, 5/4	clay area, containing a few
604	multi	mediaeval sherds
605	2.5Y, 5/4	modern rubbish =603
701	10YR, 4/3	topsoil
702	10YR, 4/6	natural subsoil
801	2.5YR, 4/2	topsoil
802	multi	building rubble
803	multi	brown root-stained subsoil
804	2.5YR, 4/4	subsoil
805	2.5YR, 6/6	natural clay
806	multi	rubble stones and brick
807	10YR, 6/2	construction sand dump
808	2.5YR, 4/4	subsoil

BATHEASTON BYPASS PHOTOGRAPHS

Film number 1

NEGATIVE NO.	AVON SMR NO.	DETAILS
1	----	----
2	6346	Excavator Trench A
3	6346	Excavator Trench A
4	6346	R. Broomhead & M. Chapman
5	6346	Trench B
6	6346	Trench B
7	6346	N. section B
8	6346	S. section C
9	6346	S. section C
10	6346	Trench C excavator
11	6346	S. section C
12	6346	S. section C
13	6346	S. section C
14	6346	S. section A
15	6346	S. section A
16	6346	S. section A
17	6348	Trench E
18	6348	Trench E
19	6348	Trenches D and E
20	6348	Trench D
21	6348	Trench D
22	6348	Trench D & M. Chapman
23	6348	Trench D 603
24	6348	Trench D 603
25	6348	Trench D 603

Film Number 2

NEGATIVE NO.	AVON SMR NO.	DETAILS
1A	----	----
2A	6349	Trench F
3A	6349	Trench F
4A	6349	Trench F
5A	6349	Trench F
6A	6347	Trench H
7A	6347	Trench H
8A	6347	Trench H
9A	6347	Trench H
10A	6347	Trench H
11A	6347	Trench H
12A	6347	Trench H

Film number 2 (cont)

NEGATIVE NO.	AVON SMR NO.	DETAILS
13A	6347	Trench H
14A	6347	Trench H
15A	6347	Trench H
16A	6347	Trench H
17A	6347	Trench H
18A	6356	Nightingale Cottage
19A	6386	Rising Sun
20A	6386	Rising Sun
21A	6387	Rose Cottage
22A	6354	Cherry Orchard
23A	6353	Solsbury End
24A	6352	Oriel Hall
25A	6355	Britan House
26A	----	O S 3000

Film number 3

NEGATIVE NO.	AVON SMR NO.	DETAILS
1	----	----
2	6348	Trench D
3	6348	Trench D
4	6348	Trench D
5	6348	Trench D
6	Filed with SMR crop mark at ST 798656	
7	2332	lane arch
8	2332	lane arch
9	2332	lane arch
10	2332	lane arch
11	2332	lane arch
12	2332	lane arch from road
13	2332	lane arch from road
14	Filed with SMR crop mark at ST 798656	
15	6351	House at Dry Arch
16	6351	House at Dry Arch
17	6349	Trench F
18	6349	Trench F
19	6350	Trench G
20	6350	Trench G
21	6350	Ditch and bank
22	6349	Trench F
23	6349	Ditch and bank
24	6349	Trench F

APPENDIX 1

A46 IMPROVEMENT: BATHEASTON BYPASS: PROJECT DESIGN FOR SITE-SPECIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Summary project design for the archaeological evaluation of specific sites identified on the line of the proposed A46 Batheaston bypass (stage ii archaeological project).

1 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of the assessment is to determine the extent to which archaeological stratigraphy survives on the sites; to define the extent to which it will be affected by the road improvement; and to recommend a programme of full archaeological recording or other treatment as appropriate to the nature of the surviving evidence.
- 1.2 The assessment will be undertaken by means of the trial archaeological excavation or field survey of the sites shown on the attached map.
- 1.3 The areas for trial excavation within each site will be selected to provide samples of the different types of land use on the site and of variations in existing topography.

2 PROJECT DESIGN- EXCAVATION AND RECORDING ON SITE

- 2.1 Machine excavation of each area to remove recent overburden including garden or ploughsoil, the debris of demolished buildings, car park surfaces, etc.
- 2.2 Excavation of the minimum of the underlying archaeological deposits thus exposed commensurate with achieving an understanding of the nature of the past human activity represented on the site, its extent, and its date. This will be undertaken in each area excavated.
- 2.3 In one area only within each site machine excavation will be continued to the bottom of the archaeological stratigraphy to determine the full depth of this and the level at which the natural subsoil occurs.
- 2.4 Recording, by written, drawn, photographic and all other appropriate means, of the archaeological evidence revealed in excavation.

2.5 Collection of artefacts recovered during excavation and appropriate cleaning, marking and packaging of these in preparation for long term storage.

3 PROJECT DESIGN- POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF DATA

3.1 ~~Compilation of a stratigraphic matrix for each site.~~

3.2 Preparation of an archive for each site, to include descriptions of all deposits and features; fully labelled drawings (plan, elevation and section as appropriate) and photographs; descriptive lists of all artefacts by material and type; indices to the archive.

3.3 Summary of the archaeological conclusions which can be drawn from the excavated and analysed data.

3.4 Recommendations for future treatment of the archaeology of each site, involving one of the following options:

-preservation of the site in situ.

-preservation of the site "by record" (ie by the full recording of archaeological data prior to its destruction, on a scale commensurate with its significance).

-no further work (if the quality of the surviving archaeological deposits does not warrant it).

-an appropriate combination of the above (eg: by siting the line of the road or designing its foundations to avoid archaeological deposits as far as is possible; and by recording what cannot be avoided).

4 SITE SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

4.1 In the following gazateer sites are identified by their Avon County Sites and Monuments Record reference number and by their national grid reference. They are listed in order from north to south.

4.2 AVON 1715 (ST75906860) Mediaeval field system and other undated (possibly earlier) earthworks to east: evaluation by field survey to determine appropriate treatment in relation to the road construction.

- 4.3 AVON 6056 (ST76656665) Roman road (Fosse Way) and possible roadside settlement: evaluation by trial excavation to north and south of the existing A4, to determine whether archaeological deposits survive, their extent and their condition.
- 4.4 AVON 7295 (ST77406650) Earthworks of uncertain date: evaluation by trial excavation to determine the degree to which archaeological deposits survive, their extent, their condition, their character and their date.
- 4.5 AVON 7294 (ST78306700 and ST78096659) Roman road and possible roadside settlement: evaluation by trial excavation of sites to northeast of Bathampton Farm and northeast of Glen Cottage on Tynning Road, to determine whether archaeological deposits survive, their extent and their condition.
- 4.6 AVON 2332 (ST78226590) Inclined plain of early nineteenth century date: evaluation by field survey of survival of archaeological deposits and/or standing structures to determine appropriate treatment in relation to the road construction.

5 STAFFING AND FUNDING OF THE PROJECT

- 5.1 The archaeological assessment described above would require the employment of the following staff:
 - 1 Project Supervisor for a period of six weeks
 - 1 Assistant Project Supervisor for a period of three weeks (fieldwork only)
 - 2 Project Assistants for a period of three weeks each (fieldwork only)
- 5.2 Avon County Council would be able to recruit, employ, manage and supervise temporary members of staff to undertake the evaluation and produce a report as outlined above.
- 5.3 Funding would be necessary from the Department of Transport to enable the County Council to undertake the evaluation (and any further work that was required).

APPENDIX 2

EXCAVATION ARCHIVE

- 13.1 Site notebook pages 16 A4 photocopies
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- 13.2 Report on O S 0057 and 3000 one A4 photocopy
- 13.3 Plans and sections
- | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Sections 1 | Trenches A C and H | scale 1:50 |
| Sections 2 | Trenches F and G | scale 1:100 |
| Plans 1 | Trenches D and E | scale 1:50 |
| AND | Trench D section | scale 1:20 |
| Plans 2 | Trenches F and G | scale 1:200 |
| Plans 3 | Field O S 3000
earthworks | scale 1:500 |
| Plans 4 | Field O S 0057
earthworks | scale 1:500 |
-
- 13.4 Fourteen bags of residual pottery and flints, bone shell etc., labelled with the Avon SMR no., "BEBP" and context no. from the following contexts:
- 101
 - 201 x 3
 - 301
 - 401
 - 404
 - 501
 - 603 x 2
 - 801 x 2
 - 807
- field walking from field O S 0023
-
- All finds are post mediaeval with the exception of the mediaeval and samian sherds mentioned above.
-
- 13.5 Fifty-two context sheets in a ring binder, one photograph album of colour prints and three sheets of negatives
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- 13.6 One copy of the final report