2009/36

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

THE COURT HOUSE LAND, PASTURES AVENUE, ST. GEORGES, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, NORTH SOMERSET

(NGR 33719 16280)

On behalf of

Mead Realisations Ltd.

SEPTEMBER 2009

REPORT FOR	Mead Realisations Ltd. Ebdon Court Farm Wick-St. Lawrence Weston-super-Mare BS22 7YU
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FIELDWORK	13th - 17th August 2009
REPORT ISSUED	15th September 2009
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Site Code	SGPA 09
JMHS Project No:	2057
Archive Location	North Somerset Museum, Weston-super-Mare
Accession Number	2009.57
HER Number	47495 Event Evaluation at Pastures Avenue, St Georges

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Summary

An evaluation of this site was conducted by John Moore Heritage Services on 13-14th August 2009. Six trenches, totalling 159 metres in length, were excavated to the highest archaeological horizon either Roman or medieval.

A series of alluvial deposits were encountered; the earliest was thought to cover a Roman land surface that displayed evidence for the local salt making industry. Numerous shallow gullies were seen as well as areas of burning and deep pits also containing burnt material. Deposits of briquetage were noted within this layer. Possible medieval ditches were encountered at a higher level within the alluvial sequence and may represent agricultural activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is located on an area of rough pasture known as The Court House Land, at St Georges, Weston-super-Mare (centred NGR 33719 16280). The site is approximately 1.3 ha and is reasonably flat at *c.* 10m AOD. The underlying geology is Wentlooge Alluvium.

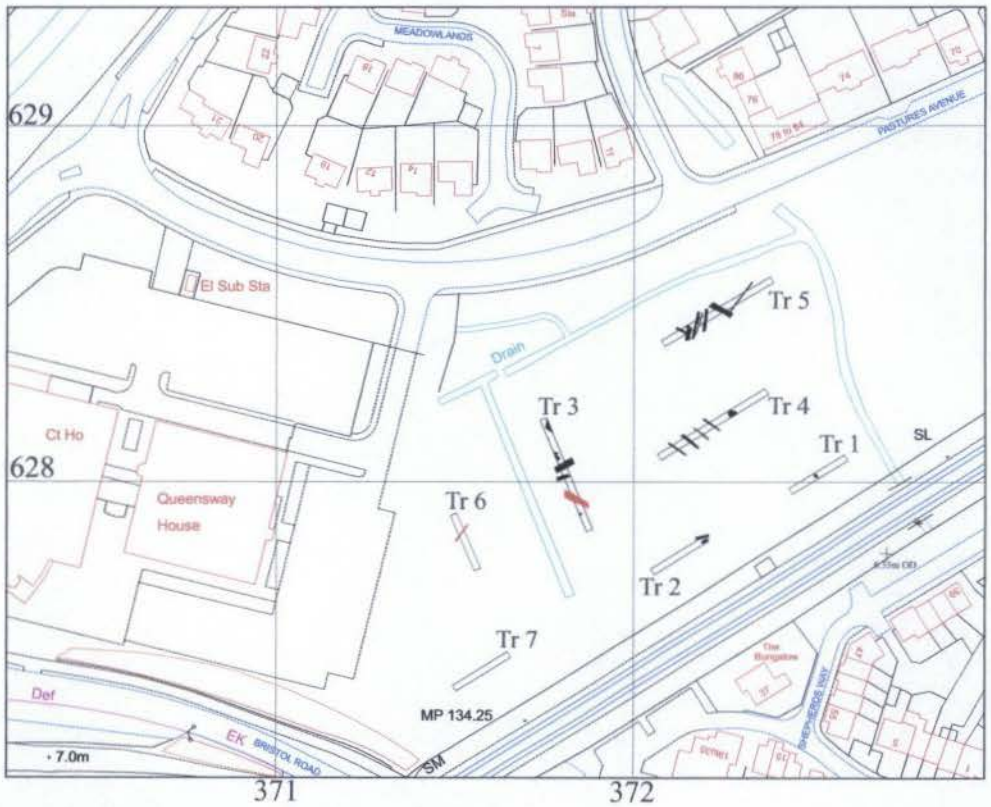
1.2 Planning Background

The site is proposed for residential development and a Nursing Home. A project brief produced by the North Somerset Council Development and Environment Directorate has stated that an archaeological field evaluation is required prior to the determination of any planning application on the site.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The site is positioned within a known late Prehistoric, Roman and later landscape, detailed references can be found in two preceding desk based assessments carried out immediately east of the site (CgMs 2007 and CAT 1999).

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2008) carried out immediately east of the site identified only modern features between 0.72m and 1.23m below present ground level. However, most of the surrounding areas examined so far have yielded evidence of Roman occupation. Evaluations, excavations and watching briefs on new developments and infrastructure works to the north of the site have identified evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity. Roman salt production has been identified at the Persimmon Homes and Bloor Homes developments and during infrastructure works to create a new rhyne and flood plain (SMR42611 and SMR42612). Roman occupation and settlement activity is also present in the surrounding area (SMR 40092, SMR44926, SMR 42876, SMR 40247). An evaluation in 2004 (CA 2004) revealed evidence of possible Bronze Age or early Iron Age activity in the form of a large ditch with organic fills south of the site, as well as a later burnt area and ditches consistent with Iron Age and Roman activity seen elsewhere at St Georges.



Key to Features

■	Roman
■	Medieval

0 — 100 m

Figure 1. Trench location

The site lies on the outskirts of the shrunken medieval settlement of St Georges (SMR9716). St Georges possessed a sub-circular infield common to many of the medieval settlements of the Northmarsh. These are thought to date to the 9th – 10th century, representing the initial phase of re-colonisation of the Northmarsh after the large-scale abandonment at the end of the Roman period. Archaeological investigations to the north east of the study site have revealed deposits dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods (Cotswold Archaeology 2003) (SMR40246, SMR40841, SMR40839 AND SMR40247).

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any archaeological deposits situated within the site, with particular reference to late Prehistoric activity, Roman settlement and industrial activity.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition, significance, quality and depth of any surviving remains within the site.
- To clarify whether any remains are of sufficient importance to warrant consideration for preservation in situ, or alternatively form the basis of mitigation measures that will seek to limit damage to significant remains.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to a *Brief* issued by North Somerset Council Development and Environment Directorate a scheme of investigation was designed by CgMs Consulting and agreed with the North Somerset Council Development and Environment Directorate and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the excavation of a total of 177m of trenches across the site (Fig. 1).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) and the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006).

3.2 Methodology

The trenching sample was seven trenches; three 35m in length and four 18m in length (Fig. 1). All trenches were 1.8 m wide and were excavated by a 13 tonne excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand prior to limited hand excavation of any identified archaeological deposits. The trenches were stepped were appropriate to accommodate archaeological remains on differing horizons.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale

plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced.

While the work was being conducted it was discovered that Trench 7 had been placed over a main water pipe. With the agreement of the North Somerset Council Development and Environment Directorate the relocation and excavation of this trench was deemed unnecessary.

4 RESULTS (Figures 2 & 3)

4.1 Excavation Results

All features were assigned individual context numbers. This number covered both the feature cut and the fill for pits, unless the feature was sample excavated by hand. Context numbers in ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material.

The excavated soil sequence was very similar in all Trenches. The lowest deposit reached was a mottled pale orange-grey silty-clay (1/06), (2/11), (3/06), (4/06), (5/07) and (6/06). In places this deposit appeared to have rare flecks or very small, localised patches of a dark brown peaty-loam on its upper surface. This possibly represents the remains of an old land surface, and was most notable in Trenches 3 and 4. The deposit was also seen to contain very rare charcoal flecks and very small brick or burnt clay fragments. These deposits marked the lower archaeological horizon.

Overlying this was a thick deposit of alluvial silty-clay that initially looked rather homogeneous, but on further investigation displayed distinct banding. The lowest of these bands was a mid-dark grey that in places displayed a blue tint (1/05c), (3/05c), (4/05c), (5/06) and (6/05c). This varied across the site from 0.4m to 0.9m thick. This deposit also appeared to have rare flecks or very small, localised patches of a dark brown peaty-loam on its upper surface, most notably in Trench 5. In Trench 2 it is thought possible that this band could display two separate layers, the lower was grey subtly mottled yellow (2/06b) and 0.32m thick, while the upper was grey subtly mottled dark copper-orange (2/06a) and 0.25m thick. These deposits marked the upper archaeological horizon.

The band above this was grey-brown silty-clay (1/05b), (2/05b), (3/05b), (4/05b), (5/05b) and (6/05b) that varied in thickness across the site from 0.11m to 0.5m. Over this was a band of pale yellow-grey silty-clay (1/05a), (2/05a), (3/05a), (4/05a), (5/05a) and (6/05a) that was on average 0.1m thick.

Above this alluvial was a layer of yellow-brown silty-clay (1/04), (2/04), (3/04), (4/04), (5/04) and (6/04) that was on average 0.1m thick. Over this was a layer of dark brown-grey silty loam (1/03), (2/03), (3/03), (4/03), (5/03) and (6/03) containing wood and brick fragments that varied between 0.05m and 0.1m thick. This appeared to be a relatively modern buried topsoil.

On top of this old land surface was a deposit of rubble, brick, concrete and tarmac fragments in a dark grey-black clay matrix (1/02), (2/02), (3/02), (4/02), (5/02) and (6/02). This modern "made-ground" contained plastic, wood, metal and glass.

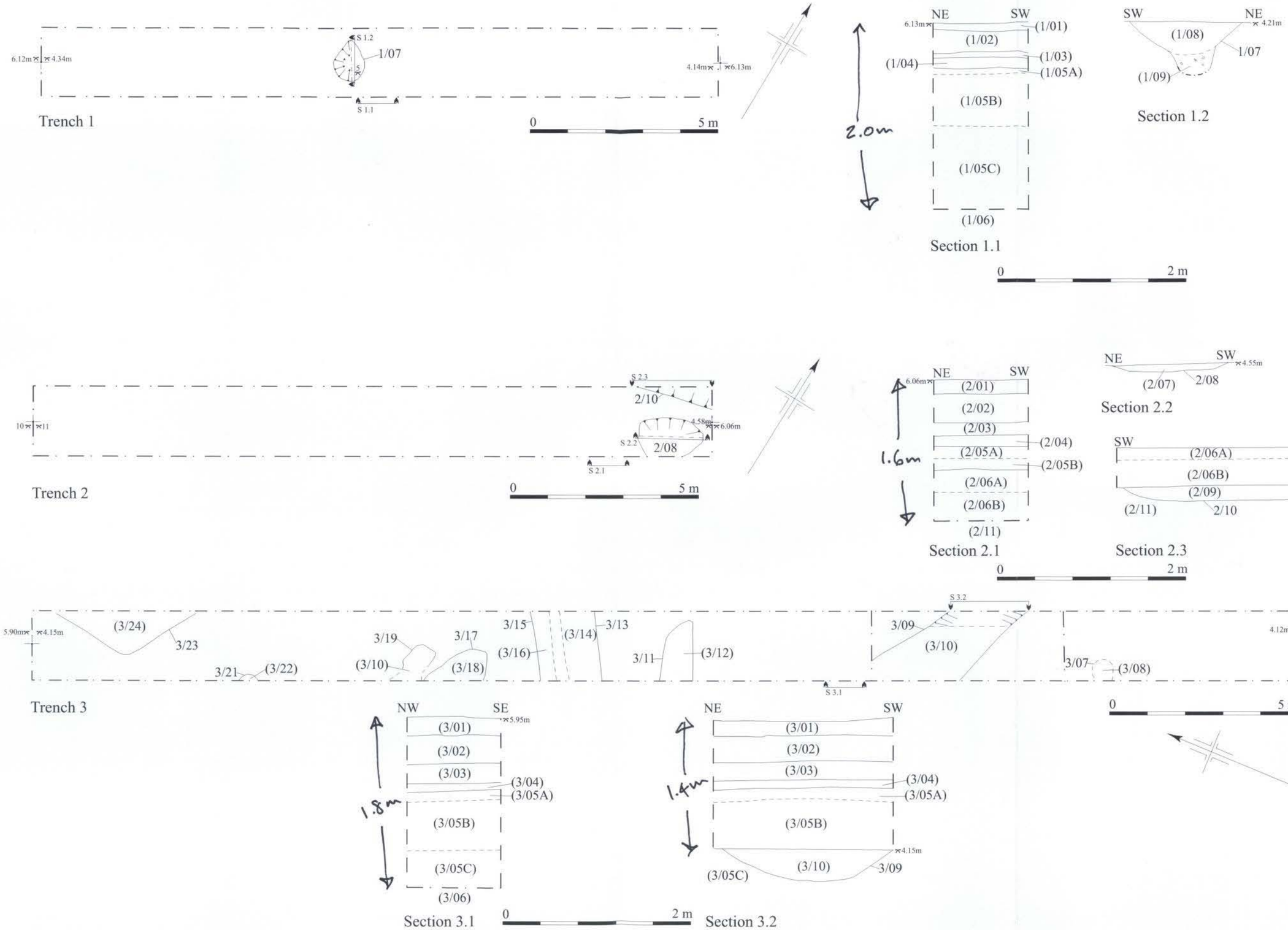


Figure 2. Trenches 1-3 Plans and sections

The uppermost layer was a dark brown-grey-black silty loam topsoil (1/01), (2/01), (3/01), (4/01), (5/01) and (6/01) that was between 0.05m and 0.1m thick.

The lower archaeological horizon

The lowest deposit reached was a mottled pale orange-grey silty-clay (1/06), (2/11), (3/06), (4/06), (5/07) and (6/06). It contained rare charcoal flecks and infrequent brick or burnt clay fragments. This appeared to represent a Roman land surface and almost all trenches displayed features cut into this deposit that were sealed by the alluvium above.

Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Located near to the centre of this trench was an oval pit 1/07 that measured 1.18m by 0.8m in plan. Excavation revealed that its profile sloped gently inwards and at a depth of 0.3m its side became near vertical, at which point its diameter was 0.5m. It was not fully excavated and its full extent is not known, but was at least 0.6m deep. The lower fill was at least 0.3m thick and consisted of a dark blue-grey clay (1/09) with frequent charcoal and fragments of burnt/fired clay. Above this was a pale blue-grey clay (1/08). Due to flooding of the trench it was difficult to tell if this pit had *in situ* burning, but the presence of the charcoal and fired clay would point to this.

Trench 2 (Figure 2)

This trench also located an area of burning. This was contained within a shallow oval pit 2/08 that measured 1.12m by 0.89m in plan and was 0.04m deep with a flat base. The fill was a bright pale orange silty clay (2/07) with frequent large charcoal concentrations.

The area surrounding the pit appeared to be darker than the rest of layer (2/11) and may indicate that the burning took place *in situ*, although flooding of the feature means it is impossible to be certain.

This pit was situated close to another larger pit or a ditch 2/10. This feature was only partially uncovered by the trench and the single edge seen appeared linear aligned northwest to southeast. It was at least 1.15m long, 0.69m wide and 0.17m deep with gently curving side at roughly 35°. The fill was a mid grey silty clay (2/09).

Trench 3 (Figure 2)

A possible pit or large rectangular area 3/23 of burning and burnt material was seen in the northern end of the trench, this measured at least 4.0m by 1.2m in plan. The material within the area consisted of a dark grey silty-clay (3/24) with very frequent charcoal and fired clay fragments.

To the south of this was a pit 3/19 or deposit of grey silty-clay (3/20) that also contained burnt material and charcoal. This feature was irregular in plan and measured approximately 1.0m by 0.6m. If 3/23 was a fire-pit this may represent a deposit of "raked-out" material dumped close by.

Two pits 3/11 and 3/17 in the vicinity may also be associated with dumping of such material, although these displayed significantly less charcoal in the upper fills. The first and more northerly one 3/17 was oval in plan measuring at least 1.6m by 0.8m. It was filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (3/18) flecked with charcoal. The second pit 3/11 was also oval, although the longer sides appeared rather straight and it could be a ditch terminal. The extent seen measured 1.2m by 0.9m in plan and was filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (3/12) flecked with charcoal. Both pits remained unexcavated.

The two pits were separated by two gullies 3/13 and 3/15 aligned northeast to southwest. Both ran across the entire width of the trench. The first 3/13 measured 0.9m and was filled with a mottled mid blue-grey silty-clay (3/14). The second 3/15 measured 0.5m wide and was also filled with a mottled mid blue-grey silty-clay (3/16). The 0.2m strip between the two gullies although very similar to 3/06 may have been slightly darker brown in colour and may represent an upper fill of a much wider feature that combined the two gullies in a large ditch 1.7m wide.

The trench also located two apparent postholes 3/07 and 3/21. Both were unexcavated. This first 3/07 was at the southern end of the trench and was 0.5m in diameter and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (3/08). The second 3/21 was close to the fire-pit 3/23 and was also 0.5m in diameter. It was filled with a pale blue-grey silty-clay (3/22) with rare charcoal flecks.

Trench 4 (Figure 3)

Towards the north eastern end of the trench was a large irregular pit 4/07 that measured at least 2m by 1.4m in plan. This was not excavated but was seen to be filled on the surface with a pale-mid blue-grey silty-clay (4/08) that contained very rare charcoal flecks.

To the west of this pit was a series of four parallel gullies aligned northwest to southeast. Gullies 4/09, 4/11 and 4/13 were all between 0.25m to 0.3m wide and filled with a similar mid-pale blue-grey silty-clay (4/10), (4/12) and (4/14) respectively. The fourth gully was obviously shallower than the others and seen as intermittent deposits of mid-pale blue-grey silty-clay (4/15) forming a roughly linear feature.

Trench 5 (Figure 3)

This trench located a series of linear ditches or gullies. These appeared to belong to two groups, those aligned northeast to southwest or those aligned northwest to southeast.

Two ditches 5/10 and 5/24 were aligned northwest to southeast. These appeared parallel with an 11m interval between them. The first 5/10 was 0.5m wide and filled with a pale blue-grey silty-clay (5/11) with rare charcoal flecks. The second 5/24 was 1.2m to 1.3m wide and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (5/25) with rare burnt/fired clay fragments.

From the ditches aligned northeast to southwest three 5/20, 5/22 and 5/26 were seen to run the full width of the trench, the others 5/12, 5/16 and 5/18 appeared to terminate within it.

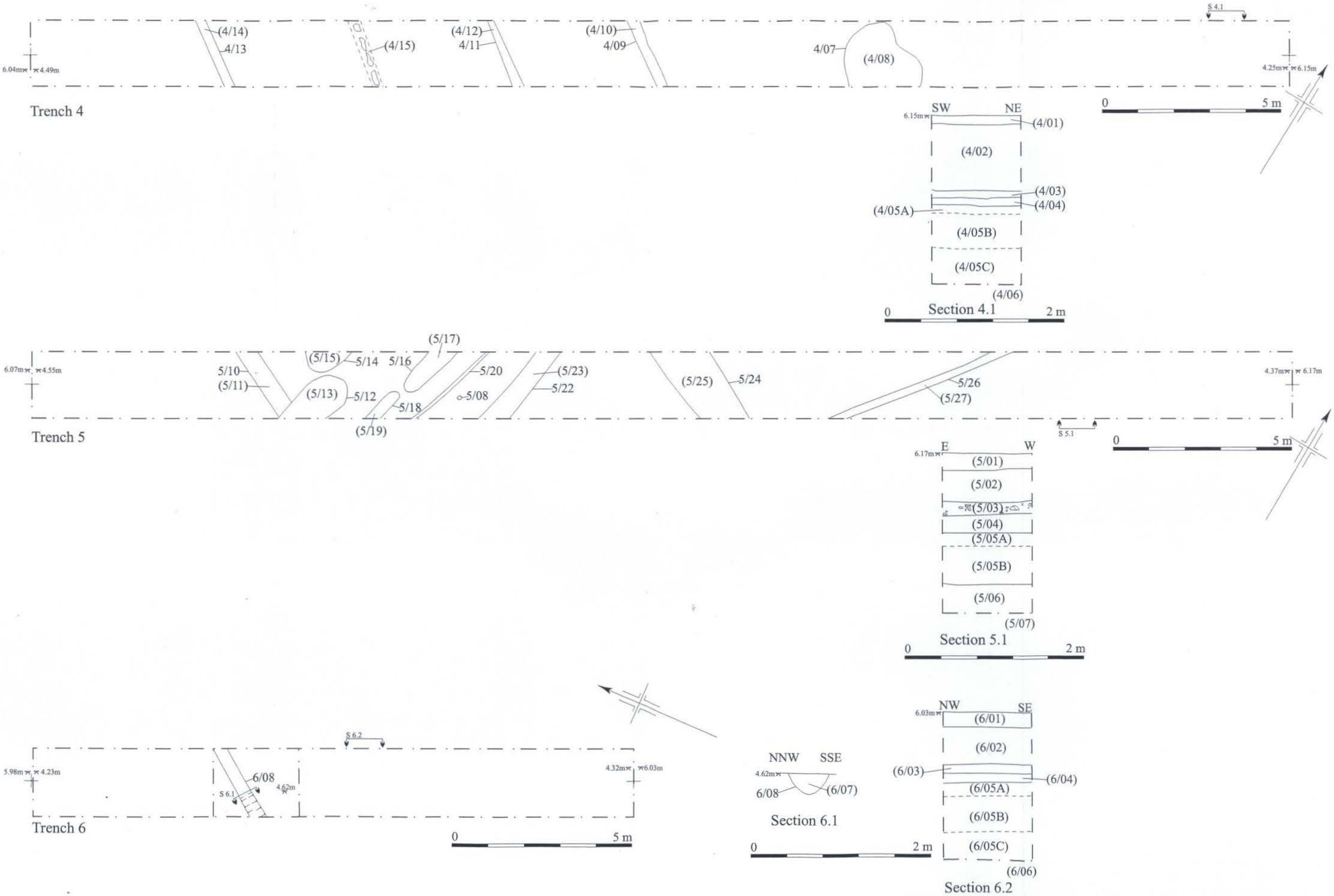


Figure 3. Trenches 4-6 Plans and sections

The first 5/20 was 0.1m wide and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (5/21). The second 5/22 was 0.5m wide and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (5/23) with rare charcoal flecks. The third 5/26 was 0.25m wide and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (5/27) with rare charcoal flecks.

Three ditches were seen to terminate within the trench all had rounded ends. The first 5/12 was 1m wide and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (5/13). The second 5/16 was 0.5m wide and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (5/17) with rare burnt clay fragments. The third 5/18 was 0.4m wide and filled with a mid blue-grey silty-clay (5/19) with burnt clay fragments and rare charcoal flecks.

Ditches 5/16 and 5/18 terminated within 0.2m of each other and may be part of the same ditch that had an uneven base and had been truncated. Ditch 5/12 appeared to cut ditch 5/10, although this could not be excavated to find a relationship. It is possible one lead into another.

Close to ditch 5/12 was a large pit or perhaps another ditch terminal 5/14. This was approximately 1.2m wide and filled with a mottled blue-grey-brown silty-clay (5/15).

A single posthole was noted to lie between ditches 5/20 and 5/22. This 5/08 was 0.2m in diameter and 0.07m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey-black silty clay with charcoal and decaying organic material, possibly representing the remains of the post left *in situ*.

Trench 6

No features associated with this archaeological horizon were seen in this trench.

The upper archaeological horizon

The lowest band within the alluvium was a mid-dark grey that in places displayed a blue tint (1/05c), (2/06a), (3/05c), (4/05c), (5/06) and (6/05c). Like the lower layers it also contained rare charcoal flecks and very infrequent brick or burnt clay fragments. This again appeared to represent an old land surface. Two trenches displayed features cut into this deposits that were sealed by further bands of alluvial above.

Trench 3 (Figure 2)

This trench located a ditch 3/09 that was aligned northwest to southeast. It was 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile and a relatively flat base. It was filled with a blue-grey silty-clay (3/10) with infrequent charcoal flecks.

Trench 6 (Figure 3)

A single ditch 6/08 was noted on a northeast to southwest alignment. It was over 2.15m long, 0.42m wide and 0.23m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey-brown silty-clay (6/07).

4.2 Reliability of Results and Techniques

The depth of the trenches combined with flooding caused by ground water meant that many features could not be investigated either properly or at all and information was recorded as they appeared in plan.

Although the lowest deposits in Trench 6 appeared the same as those seen in the other trenches it is thought possible that it may in fact have been excavated to the upper surface of a deposit that would equate to the lower band seen in Trench 2 (2/06b) that sealed archaeological features. This may explain the lack of archaeological features at this lower horizon.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery

The upper layers across the entire site contained sherds of White mass-produced earthenwares dating to the 19th and 20th century. This material was not retained.

5.2 Fired/Burnt Clay

Small fragments of fired or burnt clay were present in deposits (1/05c), (1/06), (2/06a), (2/06b), (2/11), (3/05c), (3/06), (4/05c), (4/06), (5/06), (5/07), (6/05c) and (6/06). These were not collected as almost all measured less that 5mm.

Larger fragments were seen with in several features (1/09), (3/14), (3/19), (3/24), (5/17), (5/19) and (5/25). Samples of this material were collected.

It is thought that this material represents scatters of *briquetage.*

5.3 Environmental Remains

A single sample was taken from the lower fill (1/09) of pit 1/07 in Trench 1.

Sample No.	Context	Volume	Notes
1	1/09	c. 5L	large amounts of charcoal

6 DISCUSSION

It would seem likely that the peaty-loam flecking seen on the surface of deposits (1/06), (2/11), (3/06), (4/06), (5/07) and (6/06) would indicate a relatively dry period with soil formation and subsequent human activity and occupation. This would also be true for deposits (1/05c), (2/06a), (3/05c), (4/05c), (5/06) and (6/05c). The surface of these deposits formed two distinct archaeological horizons.

Roman activity in the area has been characterised by the Salt Production industry. This is marked by areas of burning with burnt or fired clay, cut features such as pits and ditches and deposits of *briquetage* (CgMs 2007).

The lower archaeological horizon appears to be consistent with this general description. Other sites in the area have also produced some quantities of Roman pottery (CA 2004). Unfortunately no such material was recovered during the course of this evaluation, however areas of burning (1/09), (2/07) and (3/24) as well as fragments of *briquetage* from several features (1/09), (3/14), (3/19), (3/24) and (5/25) would indicate a contemporary date and similar land usage.

Salt-making was an "imperial monopoly" during the Roman period (Hanley 2000) and it could be argued that the extensive salt industry seen in the area could be part of an Imperial Estate administered for the Emperor by a *Procurator Saltus*.

Post-Roman phases of activity have also been noted in the area. This has been associated with a period of soil formation and ditch digging, and these are often given a wide chronology and tentatively assigned to the medieval or post-medieval period (CA 2004).

Often post-Roman features in the area are described as been separated from the Roman deposits by a considerable thickness of alluvium. At least three and possible four distinct bands of alluvial deposits were noted on the site. Presumably each is associated with a period of inundation followed by soil stabilisation and formation.

The two ditches 3/07 and 6/08 associated with the upper archaeological horizon appear to be aligned so that their projected paths would form a right angle. It is therefore likely that these represent either a field boundary or field drainage ditches for agricultural purposes. The discrepancy in widths may indicate a drainage function with one feeding into the other.

These features appear broadly on similar alignment to the earlier Roman ditches and are likely to respect the earlier layout. Other work in the area has noted that some later alluvial deposits dip into Roman ditches creating undulations (CA 2004). These features are obviously visible in the landscape and influenced later land use.

No finds were recovered from these features but it is likely due to their stratigraphic location at the surface of the first band of alluvial above the Roman layer that they represent the 9th-10th century phase of re-colonisation of the Northmarsh (CgMs 2007).

Rippon (1996) suggests the later alluvial deposits relate to the abandonment of the Roman drainage systems and subsequent flooding, resulting in the deposition of thick alluvial deposits until the re-colonisation of the area in the medieval period. Evaluations in the area would appear to support this (CA 2004).

The upper archaeological horizon is also covered by alluvial deposits, which either was not present in areas of previous excavation due to later truncation (CA 2004) or not associated with archaeological remains (CA 2008).

It would appear that the medieval drainage system was either abandoned or was poorly maintained and that subsequent flooding resulted for a second time. Unfortunately no artefacts were associated with these upper alluvial bands to date these events.

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APPENDIX – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Dark brown-grey black silty loam.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Topsoil	
1/02	Deposit	Concrete, brick & rubble in a silty clay material. Some plastic etc.	0.40m	Tr.	Tr.		Made ground.	Modern
1/03	Deposit	Dark brown to grey-black silty loam. Occasional wood fragments and CBM.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried topsoil.	
1/04	Deposit	Pale yellow-grey to brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried subsoil.	
1/05a	Deposit	Yellow-grey silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.07m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
1/05b	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.53m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
1/05c	Deposit	Dark-mid grey silty clay with a blue tint. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.90m	Tr.	Tr.	Fired Clay	Alluvial deposit	Roman
1/06	Deposit	Pale orange-grey mottled silty clay.	-	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
1/07	Cut	Irregular oval with rounded corners. Gradual BoS at top with sides gently sloping at top and steeply sloping at bottom.	-	0.80m	1.18m		Pit	
1/08	Fill	Compact, blue-grey clay mottled with orange clay. Very occasional organic material.	0.35 m	0.80m	1.18m		Upper fill of pit 1/07	
1/09	Fill	Compact, dark bluish-grey clay. Frequent black organic material	0.22m +	0.48	Unk	Fired clay, Shell.	Lower fill of pit 1/07.	Roman
Trench 2								
2/01	Deposit	Dark brown-grey black silty loam.	0.15m	Tr.	Tr.		Topsoil	
ID	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length**	**Finds**	**Interpretation**	**Date**

2/02	Deposit	Concrete, brick & rubble in a silty clay material. Some plastic etc.	0.29m	Tr.	Tr.		Made ground.	Modern.
2/03	Deposit	Dark brown to grey-black silty loam. Occasional wood fragments and CBM.	0.14m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried topsoil.	
2/04	Deposit	Pale yellow-grey to brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.12m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried subsoil.	
2/05a	Deposit	Yellow-grey silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.13m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
2/05b	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.11m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
2/06a	Deposit	Mid-dark grey silty clay with dark coppery mottling.	0.25m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
2/06b	Deposit	Mid grey silty clay with frequent yellow mottling.	0.32m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
2/07	Fill	Firm, mixed pale orange and dark grey silty clay with charcoal.	0.04m	0.89m	1.12m		Burnt fill of pit 2/08.	
2/08	Cut	Sub-circular in plan. BoS at top 35° from horizontal, distinct sides and 20° BoS at base. Base is mostly flat but with convex area in the centre.	0.04m	0.89m	1.12m		Shallow pit.	
2/09	Fill	Firm, mid grey silty clay with infrequent yellow silty clay mottling.	0.17m	0.69m	1.15m		Fill of ditch 2/10.	
2/10	Cut	E/W linear. BoS at top 35° from horizontal with distinct sides and 25° BoS at base. Flat base.	0.17m	0.69m	1.15m		Ditch.	
2/11	Deposit	Pale orange-grey mottled silty clay.	-	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
Trench 3								
3/01	Deposit	Dark brown-grey black silty loam.	0.20m	Tr.	Tr.		Topsoil	
3/02	Deposit	Concrete, brick & rubble in a silty clay material. Some plastic etc.	0.30m	Tr.	Tr.		Made ground.	Modern
ID	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length**	**Finds**	**Interpretation**	**Date**

3/03	Deposit	Dark brown to grey-black silty loam. Occasional wood fragments and CBM.	0.20m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried topsoil.	
3/04	Deposit	Pale yellow-grey to brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.08m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried subsoil.	
3/05a	Deposit	Yellow-grey silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.08m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
3/05b	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.52m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
3/05c	Deposit	Dark-mid grey silty clay with a blue tint. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.38m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
3/06	Deposit	Compact bluish brown silty clay.	-	Tr.	Tr.	CBM	Alluvial deposit.	Roman
3/07	Cut	Oval with rounded corners.	-	0.50m	0.50m		Pit / posthole.	
3/08	Fill	Compact blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.50m	0.50m		Fill of pit / posthole 3/07	
3/09	Cut	E/W aligned linear. Gradual BoS at top with gently sloping irregular sides and gradual BoS at base. Flat base.	0.24m	1.50m	2.50m		Ditch.	Medieval?
3/10	Fill	Compact blue-grey silty clay mottled with patches of brown-grey silty clay. Very occasional charcoal.	0.24m	1.50m	2.50m		Fill of ditch 3/09.	Medieval?
3/11	Cut	E/W aligned linear with rounded corners.	-	0.90m	1.60m		Possible ditch terminus.	
3/12	Fill	Compact blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.90m	1.60m		Fill of possible ditch terminus 3/11.	
3/13	Cut	SW/NE aligned linear.	-	0.90m	1.85m		Ditch.	
3/14	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay with occasional patches of grey-brown silty clay.	-	0.90m	1.85m	Burnt clay.	Fill of ditch 3/13.	Roman
3/15	Cut	SW/NE aligned linear.	-	0.50m	1.85m		Gully.	
3/16	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay with occasional patches of grey-brown silty clay.	-	0.50m	1.85m		Fill of gully 3/15.	
ID	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length**	**Finds**	**Interpretation**	**Date**

3/17	Cut	Irregular oval with rounded corners.	-	0.80m	1.60m		Pit.	
3/18	Fill	Compact, mid blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.80m	1.60m		Fill of pit 3/17.	
3/19	Cut	E/W aligned irregular oval with rounded corners.	-	0.60m	1.00m	Burnt clay.	Possible pit / posthole / charcoal rich spread.	Roman
3/20	Fill	Compact grey silty clay with very frequent charcoal.	-	0.60m	1.00m		Fill of possible pit / posthole / charcoal rich spread 3/19.	
3/21	Cut	Oval with rounded corners.	-	0.50m	0.50m		Possible posthole.	
3/22	Fill	Compact, light blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.50m	0.50m		Fill of possible posthole 3/21.	
3/23	Cut	Rectangle with rounded corners.	-	4.00m	1.20m		Pit.	
3/24	Fill	Compact dark grey silty clay with very frequent charcoal.	-	4.00m	1.20m	CBM, Burnt clay.	Fill of pit 3/23.	Roman
Trench 4								
4/01	Deposit	Dark brown-grey black silty loam.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Topsoil	
4/02	Deposit	Concrete, brick & rubble in a silty clay material. Some plastic etc.	0.40m	Tr.	Tr.		Made ground.	Modern
4/03	Deposit	Dark brown to grey-black silty loam. Occasional wood fragments and CBM.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried topsoil.	
4/04	Deposit	Pale yellow-grey to brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried subsoil.	
4/05a	Deposit	Yellow-grey silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.07m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
4/05b	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.53m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
4/05c	Deposit	Dark-mid grey silty clay with a blue tint. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.90m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
4/06	Deposit	Mottled pale orange-grey brown silty clay.	-	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
4/07	Cut	Irregular in shape.	-	1.40m	2.00m		Pit.	
ID	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length**	**Finds**	**Interpretation**	**Date**

4/08	Fill	Mid-pale blue-grey silty clay. Very rare charcoal.	-	1.40m	2.00m		Fill of pit 4/08.	
4/09	Cut	Linear.	-	0.30m	2.00m		Gully.	
4/10	Fill	Mid-pale blue-grey clay-silt.	-	0.30m	2.00m		Fill of gully 4/09.	
4/11	Cut	Linear.	-	0.30m	2.00m		Gully.	
4/12	Fill	Mid-pale blue-grey silty clay with very rare charcoal flecks.	-	0.30m	2.00m		Fill of gully 4/11.	
4/13	Cut	Linear.	-	0.30m	2.00m		Gully.	
4/14	Fill	Mid-pale blue-grey clay-silt.	-	0.30m	2.00m		Fill of gully 4/13.	
4/15	Deposit	Linear deposit of loose pale-mid blue-grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks.	-	0.30m	2.00m		Possible gully.	
Trench 5								
5/01	Deposit	Dark brown-grey black silty loam.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Topsoil	
5/02	Deposit	Concrete, brick & rubble in a silty clay material. Some plastic etc.	0.70m	Tr.	Tr.		Made ground.	Modern
5/03	Deposit	Dark brown to grey-black silty loam. Occasional wood fragments and CBM.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried topsoil.	
5/04	Deposit	Pale yellow-grey to brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried subsoil.	
5/05a	Deposit	Yellow-grey silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.10m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
5/05b	Deposit	Mid brown-grey silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks.	0.50m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
5/06	Deposit	Dark blue-grey silty clay with flecks of peaty/ loam patches on surface.	0.20m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
5/07	Deposit	Mottled orange-grey silty clay with flecks of peaty/ loam in patches on surface.	-	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
5/08	Cut	Circular with rounded corners. Sharp BoS at top with sloping sides and a gradual BoS at base. Concave base.	0.07m	0.20m	0.20m		Posthole.	
ID	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length**	**Finds**	**Interpretation**	**Date**
5/09	Fill	Firm black silty clay with very frequent	0.07m	0.20m	0.20m		Fill of posthole 5/08.	

		charcoal or organic material.						
5/10	Cut	NW/SE aligned linear.	-	0.40m	2.00m		Ditch.	
5/11	Fill	Compact pale blue-grey silty clay	-	0.40m	2.00m		Fill of ditch 5/10.	
5/12	Cut	N/S aligned oval with rounded corners.	-	1.00m	1.60m		Pit	
5/13	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay	-	1.00m	1.60m		Fill of pit 5/12.	
5/14	Cut	Oval with rounded corners.	-	0.60m	1.20m		Pit	
5/15	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay with mottled patches of brown silty clay.	-	0.60m	1.20m		Fill of pit 5/14.	
5/16	Cut	N/S aligned linear.	-	0.50m	1.20m		Ditch.	
5/17	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.50m	1.20m	CBM	Fill of ditch 5/16.	Roman
5/18	Cut	N/S aligned linear with rounded corners.	-	0.40m	1.00m		Ditch.	
5/19	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.40m	1.00m	CBM	Fill of ditch 5/18.	Roman
5/20	Cut	N/S aligned linear.	-	0.10m	2.20m		Gully.	
5/21	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.10m	2.20m		Fill of gully 5/20.	
5/22	Cut	N/S aligned linear.	-	0.50m	2.40m		Ditch.	
5/23	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey silty clay.	-	0.50m	2.40m		Fill of ditch 5/22.	
5/24	Cut	NW/SE aligned linear.	-	1.30m	2.00m		Ditch.	
5/25	Fill	Compact, mid blue-grey clay.	-	1.30m	2.00m	Burnt clay, CBM.	Fill of ditch 5/24.	Roman
5/26	Cut	NE/SW aligned linear.	-	0.25m	5.00m		Gully.	
5/27	Fill	Compact mid blue-grey clay.	-	0.25m	5.00m		Fill of gully 5/26.	
Trench 6								
6/01	Deposit	Dark brown-grey black silty loam.	0.16m	Tr.	Tr.		Topsoil	
6/02	Deposit	Concrete, brick & rubble in a silty clay material. Some plastic etc.	0.42m	Tr.	Tr.		Made ground.	
6/03	Deposit	Dark brown to grey-black silty loam. Occasional wood fragments and CBM.	0.09m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried topsoil.	
6/04	Deposit	Pale yellow-grey to brown silty clay.	0.12m	Tr.	Tr.		Buried subsoil.	
ID	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Width**	**Length**	**Finds**	**Interpretation**	**Date**

6/05a	Deposit	Yellow-grey silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.14m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
6/05b	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.42m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
6/05c	Deposit	Dark-mid grey silty clay with a blue tint. Rare charcoal flecks and snail shells. Very rare organics.	0.30m	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit	
6/06	Deposit	Pale orange-grey mottled silty clay.	-	Tr.	Tr.		Alluvial deposit.	
6/07	Fill	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with some small snail shells	0.23m	0.42m	2.15m		Fill of ditch 6/08.	
6/08	Cut	NE/SW aligned linear. BoS at top 50° from horizontal and 35° at base. Distinct sides and a concave base.	0.23m	0.42m	2.15m		Ditch.	