

New Cycle Way, Kings of Wessex School Playing Fields,  
Cheddar, Somerset

Assessment Report on the results of the archaeological recording  
within the Roman Scheduled Monument (SM 344) including proposals  
for post-excavation analysis and publication



Ref: 45301.01

14th December 1999

**NEW CYCLE-WAY,  
KINGS OF WESSEX SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS,  
CHEDDAR, SOMERSET**

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analysis and publication**

**Produced for**

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**14th December 1999**

**Report no. 45301.01**

## SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Prowting Homes South West to carry out monitoring of machine topsoil stripping and archaeological recording of the resulting surface at Cheddar, Somerset. The topsoil stripping was undertaken along the northern part of the route of a new raised cycle-way from NGR ST 4585 5286 to ST4584 5304, hereafter referred to as the Site. This part of the route lies within a Scheduled Monument (SM 344), an important Romano-British settlement.

Excavations of this settlement were carried out in 1965 and 1970 in the former garden of the vicarage, immediately to the east of the north end of the Site. These investigations uncovered many features of Early Roman date including ditches, an east-west aligned road, several furnaces and hearths. Late Roman wooden coffin burials and ditches were also found. The presence of a nearby villa-type building was suggested by finds of Late Roman wall plaster in association with rubble. In the dry summer of 1975, parch marks in the lawn to the south of the vicarage revealed the general plan of a large area of villa buildings. Post-Roman features found in the former vicarage garden included probable metalling and the remains of possible walls. Late Saxon features included a pit and two ditches.

English Heritage advised that archaeological monitoring of the topsoil stripping and the recording of any archaeological features visible in the exposed surface would be required prior to the construction of the embankment for the cycle-way, as a condition of any Scheduled Monument Consent. No hand excavation of any features or deposits was to be undertaken since the aim was to minimise the impact on any archaeological remains present. The fieldwork was carried out over five days; within the southern half of the Site on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August and within the northern half between 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> October 1999.

The topsoil stripping revealed a dense concentration of archaeological features at the north end of the cycle-way, just to the west of the vicarage wall. Wall-lines were identified, including one that ran parallel to the vicarage wall. To the west of this line a possible rutted trackway on roughly the same alignment was recorded. Other archaeological remains included deposits containing Roman occupation debris, stone spreads and a possible pit. Dating of these features and deposits was difficult since none were excavated and only surface finds were collected. However, most of the pottery (69 sherds weighing 711g) was Roman and included both Early and Late Roman types. Medieval finds included three sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and ceramic building material, including a fragment of glazed roof tile. Fewer archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the southern half of the Site and significantly less Roman artefacts were collected.

This assessment report sets out the results of the fieldwork and presents proposals for the production of a publication report. It is proposed that the results described in this assessment report are summarised and presented for publication as a note to the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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The fieldwork was undertaken for Wessex Archaeology by Jamie Wright and Jan Grove. This report was compiled by Jan Grove with contributions by Lorraine Mephram (Finds Manager) and Pippa Smith (Animal Bone Specialist). The illustrations were prepared by S. E. James. The project was managed by Charlotte Matthews.

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# **NEW CYCLE-WAY, KINGS OF WESSEX SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS, CHEDDAR, SOMERSET**

## **Assessment Report on the results of the archaeological recording within the Roman Scheduled Monument (SM 344) including proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Project Background**

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Prowting Homes South West to carry out monitoring of machine topsoil stripping and archaeological recording of the resulting surface at Cheddar, Somerset. The topsoil stripping was undertaken along the northern part of the route of a new raised cycle-way from NGR ST 4585 5286 to ST4584 5304, hereafter referred to as the Site (**Figures 1 and 2**). This part of the route lies within a Scheduled Monument (SM 344), an important Romano-British settlement (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2. The cycle-way links new residential development (not illustrated) to the south-west of the Scheduled Monument with the village of Cheddar to the north. At its southern end, it was to run along an existing former railway embankment with no impact on any potential archaeological deposits, however, the northern part was to run along a new embankment. This required topsoil stripping along the route within the Scheduled Monument. English Heritage advised that archaeological monitoring of machine stripping of topsoil and the recording of any archaeological features visible in the exposed surface would be required prior to the construction of the embankment for the cycle-way as a condition of any Scheduled Monument Consent. No hand excavation of any features or deposits was to be undertaken since the aim was to minimise the impact on any archaeological remains present.

1.1.3. The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 1999), which had been approved in advance of fieldwork by English Heritage. The fieldwork was carried out over five days: within the southern half of the Site on 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> August and within the northern half between 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> October 1999.

#### **1.2. Site Location and Geology**

1.2.1. Cheddar is situated in the northern part of Somerset. It lies to the south of and at the foot of the Mendip Hills and on the northern edge of the Somerset Levels and Moors, which here make up the floor of the Axe Valley.

1.2.2. The Scheduled Monument (SM 344) lies to the south of the village of Cheddar covering an area to the south and west of St Andrew's Church

(**Figure 1**). The southern edge of the Scheduled Monument is bounded by the River Yeo, which drains into the River Axe some 7km to the west of Cheddar.

- 1.2.3. The cycle-way is approximately 350m in length. It runs along the embankment of the former Yatton section of the Exeter to Bristol Railway at its southern end (**Figure 1**). Just to the north of the extant railway bridge over the River Yeo, the cycle-way route leaves the former railway embankment and crosses the Scheduled Monument. At this point the base of the embankment is 25m wide. From the south-western corner of the Scheduled Monument it runs northwards through the former Kings of Wessex School playing fields and then along the eastern boundary of the School to join a north-south aligned footpath to the west of Parsons Pen. The width of the cycle-way embankment narrows as it goes northwards, so that it is only 4m wide at its north end.
- 1.2.4. The underlying drift geology of the scheduled area comprises deposits of Head (British Geological Survey 1984, Sheet 280). These comprise gravelly loam or clay. They are of Quaternary date and therefore of both archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential.

### **1.3. Archaeological Background**

- 1.3.1. A Palaeolithic hand axe was recovered from Head deposits in the village of Cheddar (McDonnell 1992).
- 1.3.2. Excavations of the Romano-British settlement (SM 344) were carried out in 1965 and 1970 (Rahtz, 1966; 1973). Two trenches and a few test-pits were excavated in 1965 in the former garden of the vicarage, immediately to the east of the north end of the cycle-way. These revealed Roman ditches and Late Roman wooden coffin burials. In addition, finds of 9th century and later pottery suggested Late Saxon occupation in the area. Two Late Saxon ditches were also found (Rahtz, 1966).
- 1.3.3. In 1969, a watching brief was carried out on the excavation of the foundation trenches for two houses, which were built in the vicarage garden. This work was followed in 1970 by the excavation of five trenches. These uncovered several features of Early Roman date including ditches, an east-west aligned road, several furnaces and hearths, which were associated with 2nd century pottery, and a wall thought to be part of a structure associated with industrial processes. The projected line of the east-west road crosses the route of the cycle-way. The presence of a nearby villa-type building was suggested by finds of Late Roman wall plaster in association with rubble. In the dry summer of 1975, parch marks in the lawn to the south of the vicarage revealed the general plan of a large area of villa buildings (Rahtz, 1979). Within the 1970 excavation, Late Roman pottery was found in the ditches which flanked the east-west road. Post-Roman features included probable metalling and foundations on the east-west road and the remains of possible walls and foundations. A Late Saxon pit was also identified (Rahtz, 1973).

- 1.3.4. A Roman aisled barn with stone walls was recently revealed during construction of an extension to the Kings of Wessex School, approximately 75m to the west of the north end of the cycle-way (Bob Croft pers. comm.).
- 1.3.5. The present straight course of the River Yeo, to the south of the Scheduled Monument, appears to be a canalised one, which may date from the Romano-British period. It seems to form a regular boundary around the area of the Romano-British site but there is no evidence of it being contemporaneous (McDonnell 1992). Landscape remains of Romano-British origin have been identified from aerial photographic evidence within the Axe Valley. These remains form an extensive landscape of tracks, field systems, drainage channels and abandoned natural watercourses on the Cheddar Moor. They predate the existing landscape of the eighteenth century parliamentary enclosures.
- 1.3.6. An important scheduled Saxon Royal Palace (SM 305) lies within the grounds of the Kings of Wessex Upper School garden, just to the north and north-west of the north end of the cycle-way. Excavations in 1960-2 showed that the first Saxon settlement dated to the 9th century or earlier, the main building consisting of a Long Hall orientated north-south. After c. 930 another hall was built (West Hall) and a chapel constructed over the Long Hall. Both the West Hall and the chapel were rebuilt in the late 10th to 11th century.
- 1.3.7. By the time of Domesday Book (1086), the royal estate had been divided into four manors, with forest rights retained by the king. There was evidence that the West Hall was rebuilt and a large hall (East Hall) was constructed in the later 11th to 12th century. It is therefore probable that the settlement was still a royal residence. In the later 13th century, the site had passed into episcopal hands and the chapel, which is still extant, was completely rebuilt.
- 1.3.8. Cartographic evidence indicates that the former railway, which runs to the west of the Scheduled Monument as an embankment, was originally the Yatton section of the Exeter to Bristol Railway, which by 1886 had become the Cheddar Valley Branch of the Great Western Railway. The line was closed in the 1960s. The embankment to the north of the cycle-way has recently been removed in order to increase the playing field area.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1. Aims and Objectives**

- 2.1.1. The aim of the archaeological work was to minimise the impact of the construction of the cycle-way on any archaeological remains present. The objective was to record any archaeological deposits that were uncovered as a result of the topsoil stripping, but not to excavate them thereby achieving preservation *in situ*.

### **2.2. Methods**



- 2.2.1. Topsoil stripping was carried out by the groundworks contractors using 360° excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets under the supervision of an archaeologist. Machine excavation ceased either at the level at which archaeological deposits were exposed or to the maximum depth (between 0.2 and 0.3m) required by the groundworks contractors, if this depth was higher than the archaeological level. In two areas of the route, the depth of excavation was higher than that originally required by the groundworks contractors because of archaeological features.
- 2.2.2. All visible archaeological features and deposits were recorded and planned using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, including a full photographic record. No hand excavation of any features or deposits was undertaken since the aim was to minimise the impact on any archaeological remains present. Four areas containing archaeological features and deposits were hand-cleaned, these were targeted on areas with less root disturbance (**Figure 2**). Finds were collected from the topsoil and the exposed surface during machining and during hand-cleaning. They were bagged according to context, where possible
- 2.2.3. Once the stripped surface had been planned, it was covered with a semi-permeable membrane (Terram) by the groundworks contractors, followed by a layer of sand to protect unexcavated archaeological deposits before the hard core for the embankment and the cycle-way was laid.

### 3. RESULTS

- 3.3.1. The results of the archaeological work have been described from north to south along the stripped route. Archaeological features and deposits are described in detail in **Appendix 1** and shown on **Figures 2 and 3**.
- 3.3.2. Topsoil (**103**), a grey silty loam with a depth of 0.1 to 0.2m, overlay a subsoil (**104** and **125**), a grey brown silty loam. In one location where a large stone was torn out by the machine, the subsoil was 0.2m deep and overlay a yellow brown coarse sandy clay (**105**), identified as Head deposits.
- 3.3.3. At the northern end of the Site, the 4m wide stripped area adjacent to the vicarage garden wall contained abundant archaeological deposits and artefacts, which indicate the remains of Roman occupation. A charcoal rich silty loam (**108**) was found between two wall lines (**111** and **110**). Twenty three sherds of Early Roman (late 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> century AD) pottery, predominantly greywares, were recovered during the cleaning of this deposit. Cattle, horse, sheep/goat and bird bones were also collected.
- 3.3.4. Wall **110** comprised a 7m length of closely set stone blocks on an approximately north-south alignment. Wall **111** lay just to the west of and parallel to the vicarage garden wall. It consisted of a line of substantial angular stone, up to 0.45m in size, some of which had mortar adhering. The line was recorded for approximately 75m, at a width of 0.4m. Post-medieval

finds from its surface included a clay pipe fragment and three sherds of 20<sup>th</sup> century flower pot. The rest of the pottery (26 sherds) was Roman, predominantly greyware dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and later. Other finds included two nails, a piece of wire and cattle, sheep/goat and bird bones.

- 3.3.5. Three Late Roman sherds (mid 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century) and a sheep or goat metatarsal were recovered from a possible east-west wall (**109**).
- 3.3.6. Feature **114** comprised a sub-circular reddish brown spread containing coke and slag. It is possible that this is a single pit or the final fill of a much larger pit that included layers **112**, a mid-red sand, and **113**, a greyish brown sandy clay gravel.
- 3.3.7. To the west of wall **111**, two lines of small 'scuffed' stones, **119** and **120**, were visible for lengths of 55m and 20m respectively. A grey brown clay loam (**118**), approximately 50m in length, was recorded between these stone lines. Surface finds from **118** included a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware, a medieval coarseware sherd and four Roman sherds. Hand cleaning of a small area showed that the two stone lines were very similar and possibly represent part of a rutted track, with **118** being an infilled rut.
- 3.3.8. At one point along and overlying wall line **111**, hand cleaning revealed a metallised surface (**121**), an area of very small stone, 0.01m to 0.04m in size, possibly with an approximate north-south alignment. An adjacent stone spread (**122**) produced ten sherds of Late Roman (3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and some animal bone including a sheep or goat metacarpal.
- 3.3.9. Two further features (**123** and **124**) were noted near the south end of the vicarage wall. These probably represent the remains of wall lines or tumble from walls. Wall **123** was aligned north-west to south-east and comprised large angular stones up to 0.45m in size immediately below the turf. It was traced for 5m across the stripped area and surface finds comprised one ceramic brick/tile fragment and an iron object.
- 3.3.10. Feature **124** was located to the south of **123**, and may possibly be a continuation of one of the linear features described above. It also had a roughly north-west to south-east alignment, but was more diffuse in nature, possibly representing a stone spread from a fallen wall. Hand cleaning of part of this feature revealed a concentration of flat (80%) and angular stone in a sandy clay loam matrix, also including a brick (undated, left *in-situ*) and a cracked ceramic tile. Both early medieval (11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century) and Early Roman (1<sup>st</sup> century AD) pottery were recovered from this feature.
- 3.3.11. A diffuse stone spread (**126**) was observed to the south of **124**. One sherd of medieval (12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup>? century) pottery and several fragments of ceramic brick/tile, including one from a medieval glazed roof tile, were recovered.

3.3.12. To the south of **126**, fewer archaeological features or deposits were visible. The number of Roman artefacts collected also decreased and no medieval finds were recovered.

3.3.13. A field drain (**106**) and a spread of stone (**102**) were recorded. Surface pottery finds from **102** comprised mostly post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery with one possible Roman grog tempered sherd.

## 4. FINDS

### 4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. A small quantity of finds was recovered during the archaeological recording of the stripped area. These have been cleaned (with the exception of metalwork) and quantified by material type within each context (see **Table 1**). The assemblage ranges in date from Roman to modern. Spot dates have been recorded for datable finds (pottery), and broad details of the nature, range and condition of other finds has also been recorded. This information is summarised by material type below.

**Table 1: All finds by context**

Context	Animal Bone		CBM		Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-med pottery		Metal	Other finds
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.		
<b>101</b>	3	110	8	906	1	4			5	80	2 Cu; 3 Fe	1 pipeclay (10g)
<b>102</b>	5	64	3	150	1	4			16	74	2 Fe	
<b>107</b>			1	1470								
<b>108</b>	23	200			23	356						
<b>109</b>	1	2			3	20						
<b>111</b>	13	67			26	268			3	20	3 Fe	1 clay pipe (2g); 1 stone (24g)
<b>118</b>			1	10	4	14	1	1	1	42		1 glass (1g)
<b>122</b>	3	13			10	44						
<b>123</b>			1	28							1 Fe	
<b>124</b>			6	19	1	1	1	3			1 Fe	
<b>126</b>			7	294			1	4				
<b>127</b>	2	22										
<b>unstrat</b>											1 Fe	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2877</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>2 Cu; 11 Fe</b>	

### 4.2. Pottery

4.2.1. The small pottery assemblage includes material of Roman, early medieval and post-medieval date. Roman sherds make up the bulk of the assemblage, and include coarse greywares (from various sources, probably mainly local), oxidised wares (including Severn Valley wares), Black Burnished ware from the Poole Harbour area of Dorset, coarse grog-tempered wares, samian and Oxfordshire colour coated ware. The range of fabrics and vessel forms present (the latter comprising mainly everted rim jars with a few dish/bowl

forms) indicate a date range spanning the Roman period (later 1st to 4th century AD).

- 4.2.2. Medieval pottery comprises three sherds in, respectively, coarse sandy, sandy/calcareous and sandy/flint-tempered fabrics. One small jar rim is the only diagnostic sherd, and these three sherds can only be broadly dated to between the 11th and 13th centuries.
- 4.2.3. The remaining pottery is of post-medieval date, comprising redwares (mostly glazed), Staffordshire-type slipware and mottled ware, modern stoneware and industrial whitewares.

#### **4.3. Ceramic Building Material**

- 4.3.1. Most of this material comprises fragments of post-medieval pantiles and other roof tiles, field drains and bricks. A few residual fragments may be of medieval date, including one glazed roof tile (spread **126**).

#### **4.4. Animal Bone**

- 4.4.1. Forty fragments of animal bone were recovered of which 17 were identifiable to species (**Appendix 2**). Horse, cattle, sheep or goat and bird were present. The bone was generally in good condition but with some signs of weathering and carnivore damage.

#### **4.5. Metalwork**

- 4.5.1. This includes objects in copper alloy (one Roman coin and one piece of wire) and iron (nails, bar fragments, small garden fork). Apart from the coin (a *follis* of Constans, dated AD 348) and the garden fork (modern), neither of which was a stratified find, none of these items are closely datable, although associated pottery suggests a post-medieval date for all.

#### **4.6. Other Finds**

- 4.6.1. These include a fragment of a decorated clay pipe bowl, and a second fragment of pipeclay; a small fragment of worked stone possibly from a roof tile, and a fragment of modern vessel glass.

### **5. DISCUSSION**

- 5.1. Topsoil stripping revealed a dense concentration of archaeological features at the north end of the cycle-way, just to the west of the vicarage wall. Wall-lines were identified, including one that ran parallel to the vicarage wall. To the west of this line a possible rutted trackway on roughly the same alignment was recorded. Other archaeological remains included deposits containing Roman occupation debris, stone spreads and a possible pit. Dating of these features and deposits was difficult since none were excavated and only surface finds were collected. However, most of the pottery (69 sherds

weighing 711g) was Roman and included both Early and Late Roman types. Medieval finds included three sherds of pottery and ceramic building material, including a fragment of glazed roof tile.

- 5.2. Fewer archaeological features or deposits were visible in the southern half of the Site and significantly less Roman artefacts were collected from this area. Rahtz has shown that the villa buildings seen as parchmarks to the south of the vicarage and his excavations in the former vicarage garden, which revealed evidence for Roman occupation and activity, lie above the 7m contour (Rahtz 1979, 33, Fig. 5). This contour also seems to define the extent of activity within the Site (**Figure 2**).

## **6. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

- 6.1. The archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping and recording of the resulting surface within the Scheduled Monument has broadly achieved the aims of the archaeological work as set out in the Project Design. The impact on the archaeological remains has been kept to a minimum. The recording has shown that a dense concentration of archaeological features exists at the north end of the Site. Although dating from surface finds is not reliable many of these features appear to be Roman. The results add to the archaeological investigation in this area of Cheddar, which has produced evidence for a Roman villa with ancillary buildings, industrial activity and burials. However, the evidence recorded is of limited archaeological potential since none of the features were excavated. This means that they are difficult to interpret and date reliably and it is not possible to reconstruct a stratified sequence. Further detailed analysis, therefore, is not proposed, but the information described in this assessment may be used in the preparation of a summary report for publication.

## **7. PROPOSALS FOR POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION**

- 7.1. The investigation has provided evidence for the density and nature of archaeological remains along the stripped route within the Scheduled Monument.
- 7.2. On the basis of the results of this assessment, however, it is not proposed to undertake further analysis of the data (features and finds) from the investigation. It is unlikely that more detailed analysis of any of this material will result in any significant additional information to that presented in this assessment report.
- 7.3. It is proposed that the results described here should be summarised and presented for publication to the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*. The Site will be described in the context of known archaeological evidence in the vicinity. The study area will include the Scheduled Monument, the former vicarage garden, Parsons Pen and the area to the south of the Kings of Wessex School buildings. This background

research will collate accessible information from the Somerset Sites and Monuments Record.

- 7.4. It is proposed that the note will be no more than four pages in length, including up to two pages of figures. One figure would show the Site in relation to other accessible archaeological evidence in the vicinity.

## **8. ARCHIVE**

- 8.1. It is proposed in principle that subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire project archive, comprising artefacts, paper records, graphics and photographs, will be deposited with the Somerset County Museum at Taunton.
- 8.2. Subject to the requirements of the Scheduled Monument consent, the paper records of the Site archive will be security microfilmed prior to deposition. The master jackets and one diazo copy will be deposited with the National Monuments Record at Swindon, and a second diazo copy will be deposited with the project archive at Taunton Museum.

## **9. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## Appendix I – Context Summary

Context	Interpretation	Description	Finds
101	Unstratified finds in southern area of Site.	Number allocated to finds recovered during and after machining of southern area of Site.	Roman and post-medieval (C19 <sup>th</sup> ) pottery, animal bones, CBM, metal finds (inc. Roman coin) and pipe clay object.
102	Stone spread	Grey silty loam, frequent stone	Roman and post-medieval (C18 <sup>th</sup> /C19 <sup>th</sup> ) pottery, animal bones, CBM and metal finds.
103	Topsoil	Grey silty loam, 0.1-0.2m deep	
104	Subsoil	Grey brown silty loam, 0.2m deep. Below <b>103</b> . Equivalent to <b>125</b> .	
105	Head deposits	Strong yellow brown coarse sandy clay. Below <b>104</b> .	
106	Field drain	Linear feature north-south across trench	
107		Dark brown silty loam	CBM
108	Occupation spread	Yellowish brown silty loam to silty clay loam.	Roman (late C1 <sup>st</sup> /C2 <sup>nd</sup> ) pottery, animal bones and charcoal
109	Wall	Possible east-west wall	Roman (mid C3 <sup>rd</sup> /C4 <sup>th</sup> ) pottery and animal bones
110	Wall	Roughly north-south wall-line	
111	Wall	Wall parallel to Vicarage wall, visible for over 75m	Roman (C2 <sup>nd</sup> +) and post-medieval (C19 <sup>th</sup> /C20 <sup>th</sup> ) pottery, animal bones, metal finds, stone and clay pipe.
112	Pit fill?	Mid red sand in curvilinear band	
113	Pit fill?	Greyish brown sandy clay gravel	
114	Coke fill of pit	Reddish to grey brown, high proportion of coke and slag	Coke and slag
115	Clay band	Narrow clay band, limited extent	
116	East of wall 111	Dark grey brown silty loam	
117	West of wall 111	Grey brown clay loam, moderate stone content	
118	In filled rut?	Grey brown clay loam between 119 and 120.	Roman (C2 <sup>nd</sup> +) , medieval and post-medieval pottery, CBM and one modern glass fragment.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>
119	Rutted track?	Grey brown silty clay loam, frequent small stone in linear band	
120	Rutted track?	Dark brown loamy clay, frequent small stone in linear band	
121	Metalled surface	90% small stone, 0.01-0.04m.	
122	Stoney spread	Dark brown clay loam, medium sized stone concentration	Roman (C3rd/C4th?) pottery and animal bones.
123	Wall?	Dense concentration of large angular stone	CBM and metal find
124	Rubble spread	Alignment of flat (80%) and angular stone, mostly limestone, one brick, some tile	Roman (C1st) and medieval (C11th/C12th?) pottery, CBM and metal find.
125	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay, occasional gravel. Equivalent to <b>104</b> .	
126	Spread	Grey brown silty clay, various concentrations of stone.	Medieval pottery (C12th/C13th) and CBM.
127	Root concentration	Dark grey brown humic loam, common roots & stone	Animal bones
128	Topsoil	Dark grey brown humic loam, 0.08-0.2m deep. Equivalent to <b>103</b> .	



## Appendix 2: Animal Bone

Context	Species	Element	Number	Comments
101	Cattle	radius	1	chewed
101	Horse	radius	1	chopped
102	Cattle	loose teeth	2	
102	sheep/goat	metatarsal	1	chewed
102	Unidentified	unidentified	1	
108	sheep/goat size	rib	2	
108	Unidentified	unidentified	7	
108	Cattle	skull frag	1	
108	cattle size	vertebra	1	
108	Bird	longbone	1	
108	Cattle	astragalus	1	
108	Horse	loose teeth	3	
108	Horse	mandibular hinge	1	
109	sheep/goat	metatarsal	1	
111	large bird	longbone	1	goose?
111	sheep/goat	loose teeth	1	
111	Unidentified	unidentified	9	
111	cattle size	rib	1	
122	sheep/goat	metacarpal	1	
122	Unidentified	unidentified	1	
127	sheep/goat	metacarpal	1	
127	Unidentified	unidentified	1	
			<b>40</b>	
<b>Summary</b>				
	Horse		5	
	Cattle		5	
	Sheep/goat		5	
	Bird		2	
	cattle size		2	
	Sheep/goat size		2	
	Unidentified		19	
			<b>40</b>	

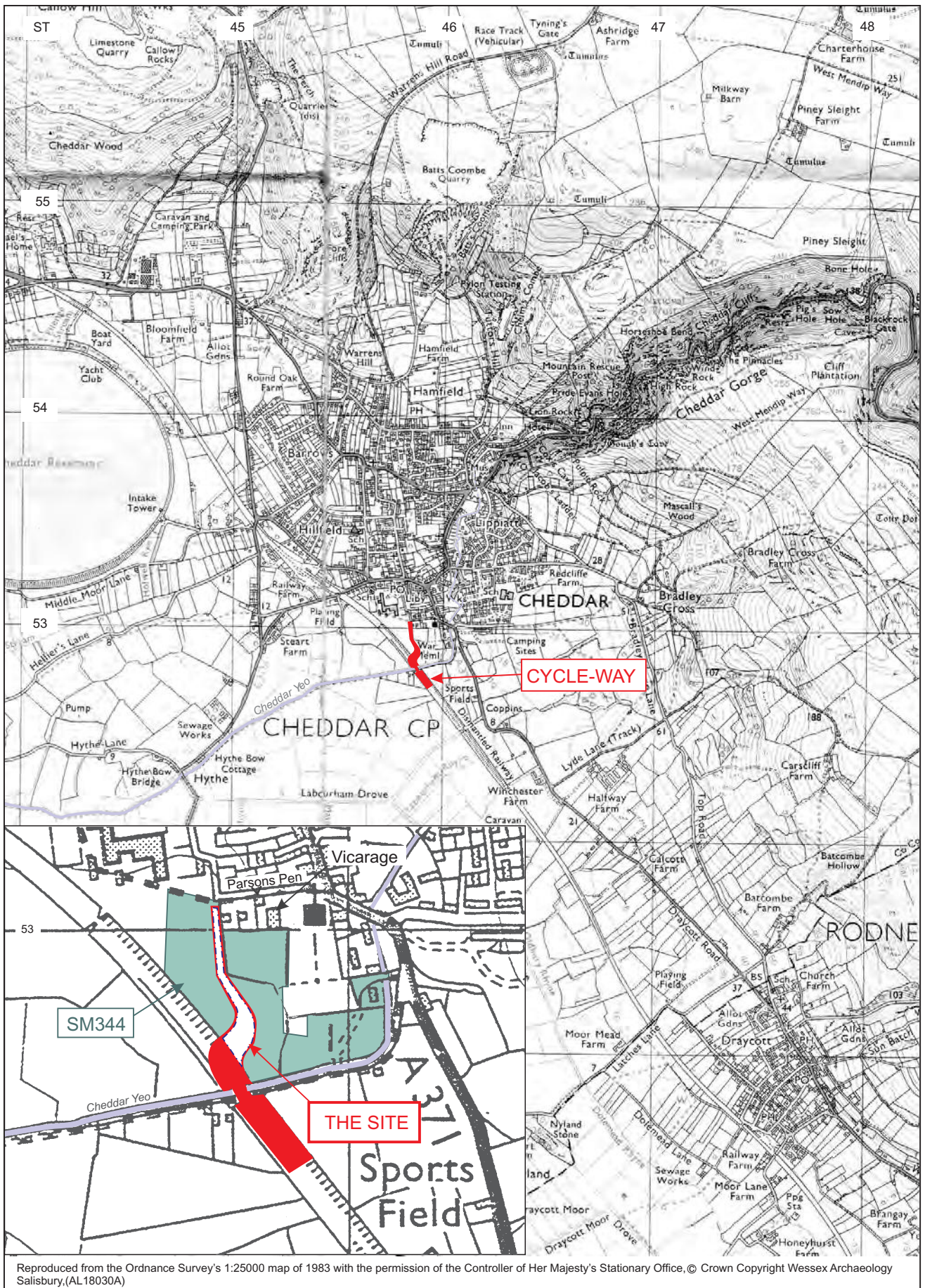


Figure 1: Site location showing relationship to Scheduled Monument 344

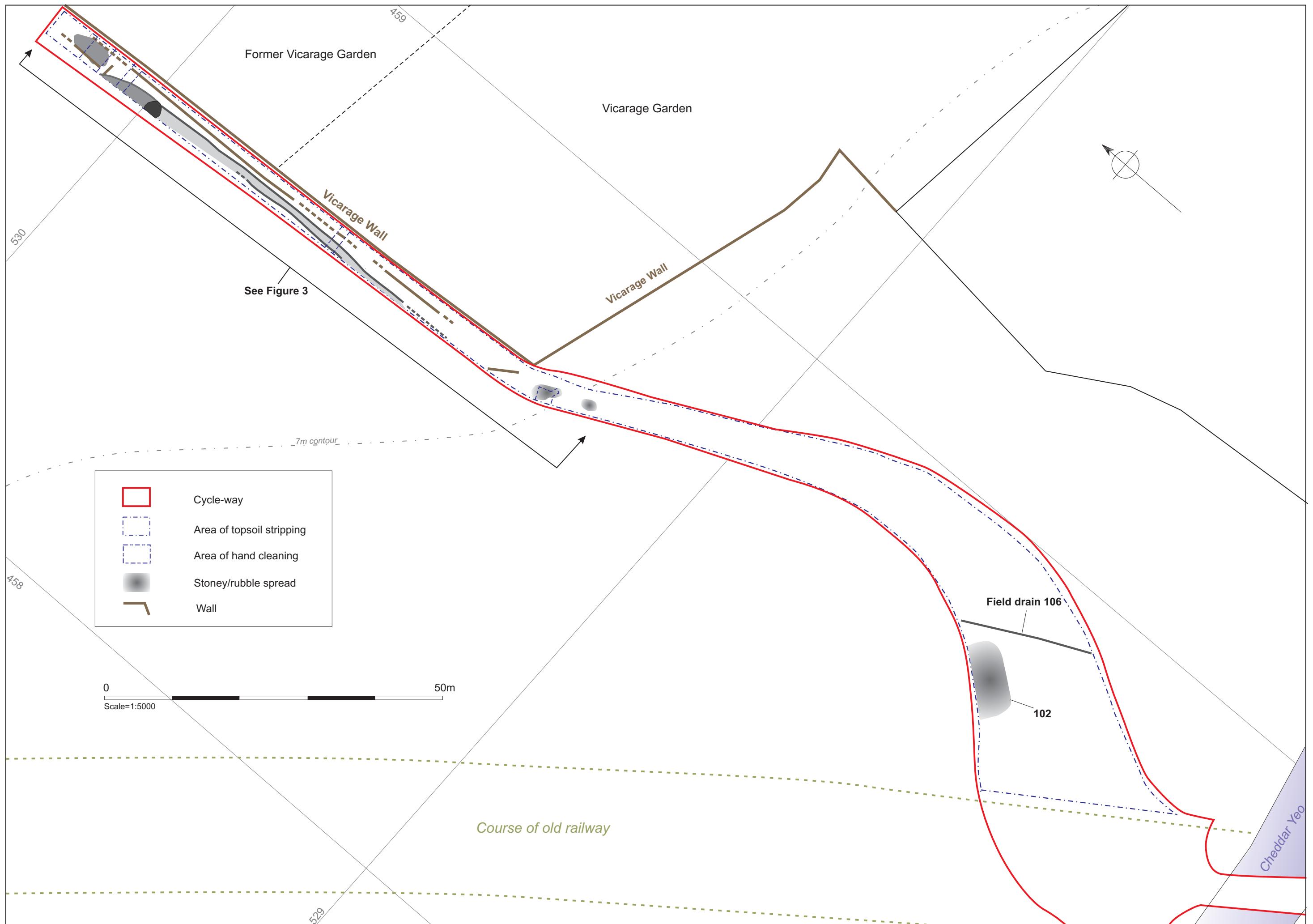


Figure 2: Area of topsoil stripping showing archaeological features

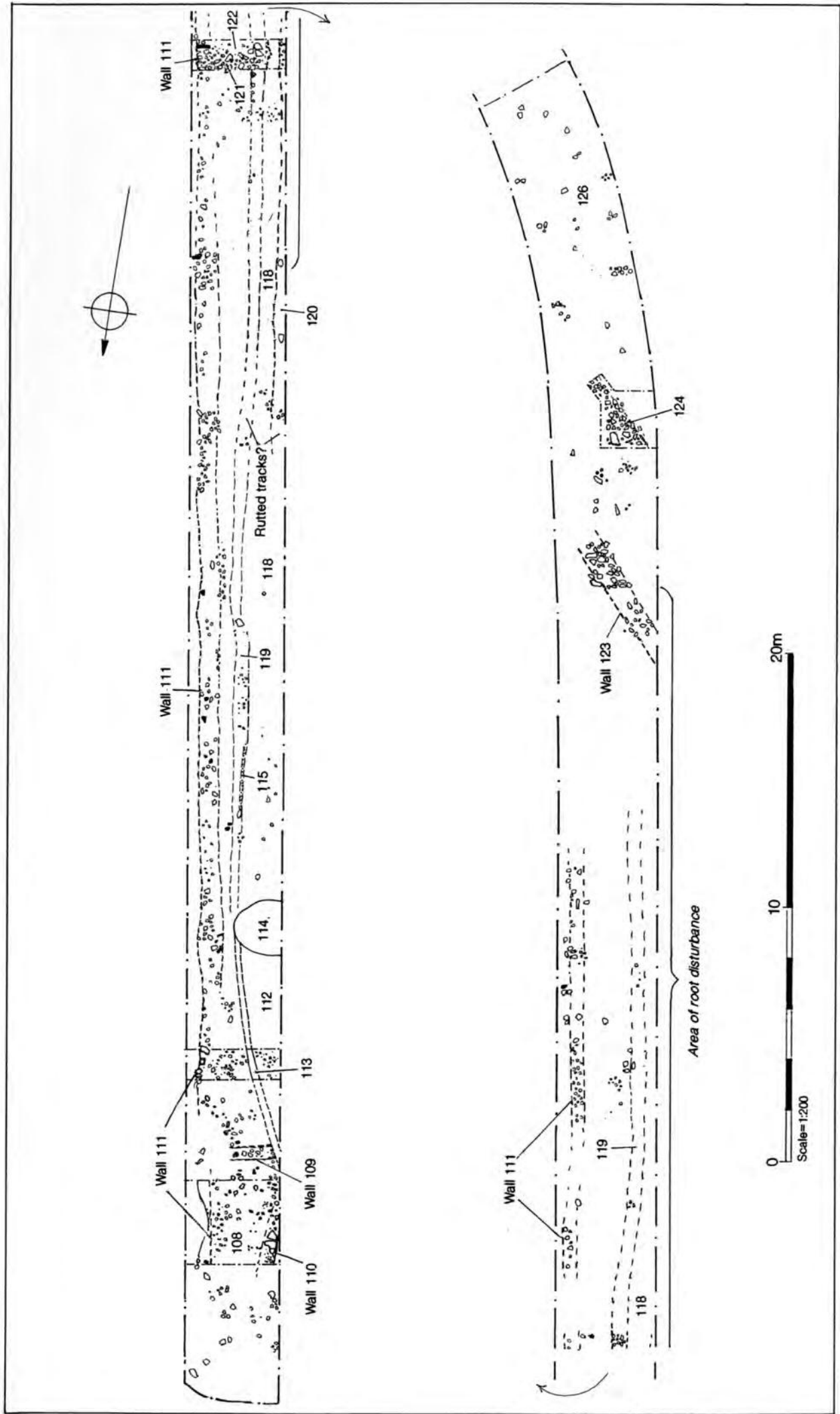


Figure 3: Plan of archaeological features in the north area of topsoil stripping



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