

Summerway Drove, Bridgwater, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Museum Accession Code TTNM:48/2011

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Planning Application no. 09/11/00009

Ref: 78160.01

June 2011

Summerway Drove, Bridgwater, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork Report

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*Land to the east of M5 Bridge on Westonzoyland Road, Bridgwater
Installation of Photovoltaic Solar Park and associated equipment*

Project Metadata

Planning App Ref:	09/11/00009	NGR:	332536 136247		
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Site Code:	78160	Accession Code:	TTNCM:48/2011	Client Code:	n/a

Quality Assurance

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BNRG Bridgwater Ltd, through their archaeological consultant Archaeology & Planning Solutions, to carry out an archaeological evaluation of 10.8ha of land situated to the east of Summerway Drove in Bridgwater, Somerset (centred on OS NGR 332470 142360).

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) had determined that an archaeological evaluation was required in support of the Client's planning application (Planning App. No. 09/11/00009) for the Site.

The scope of works comprised the evaluation of 11 no. machine-excavated evaluation trenches, each 30m in length. Eight of the trenches (Trench 1-8) were arranged in a regular array across the majority of the Site; whilst three trenches (Trench 9-11) were more closely spaced within the south-east corner of the Site. The latter three trenches were located in response to a perceived area of enhanced archaeological potential, as determined on the basis of the results from a previous desk-based assessment; and specifically Site 10 "A possible Roman settlement identified through fieldwalking and metal detecting" (APS 2011, 11).

Of the eleven trenches excavated, only Trench 11 contained archaeological features and deposits of note. Trench 11 contained three ditches, two of which, ditches 1106 and 1112, may be elements of the same feature. The ditches, although unexcavated, produced considerable quantities of artefacts from their upper fills, indicating the remains were of 3rd to 4th century date. In a broader context, the archaeological remains exposed were located on a low but well-defined promontory of higher ground extending into the Site from the south. Given the alluvial nature of deposits across the remainder of the Site, it is very likely that this promontory would have been even more pronounced in the Romano-British period prior to the alluvial deposition.

It is clear from the results that the evidence indicates the presence of a small enclosed probable 3rd to 4th century AD Romano-British farmstead, occupying raised ground in the area of Trench 11. A putative *tessera* recovered from the vicinity may indicate the presence of a reasonably high status structure within this settlement.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BNRG Bridgwater Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land to the east of Bridgwater, and their assistance throughout is gratefully acknowledged. In particular, Wessex Archaeology would like to specifically highlight Tom Brinicombe (Gunsko Communications Ltd) for his co-ordinating role on behalf of the client, Alan Thomas (Archaeological Consultant; Archaeology & Planning Solutions), Nick Tyrell (Planning Advisor; Alder King) and Landmark Practice (Designer) for the support and assistance they have shown during the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the co-operation shown by the farmers Michael Hubbard (Trenches 1-4) and Robert Ashford (Trenches 5-11).

The written scheme of investigation for this project was prepared by Wessex Archaeology, and approved by Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer for Somerset County Council, who also monitored the fieldwork; his collaborative role, knowledge and advice was greatly appreciated.

The fieldwork was carried out by Oliver Good, assisted by Neil Fitzpatrick and Lorrain Higbee, and the project managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Crockett. This report was compiled by Oliver Good and Andrew Crockett, with finds assessment by Kayt Marter-Brown, animal bone assessment by Lorrain Higbee, and the illustrations prepared by Linda Coleman.

Summerway Drove, Bridgwater, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by BNRG Bridgwater Ltd (the **Client**), through their archaeological consultant Archaeology & Planning Solutions (the **Consultant**), to carry out an archaeological evaluation of 10.8ha of land situated to the east of Summerway Drove in Bridgwater, Somerset (the **Site** - centred on OS NGR 332470 142360; **Figure 1 inset**).
- 1.1.2 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) had determined that an archaeological evaluation was required in support of the Client's planning application (Planning App. No. 09/11/00009) for the Site.

1.2 Scope of Works

- 1.2.1 The scope of works comprised the evaluation of 11 no. machine-excavated evaluation trenches, each 30m in length. Eight of the trenches (Trench 1-8) were arranged in a regular array across the majority of the Site; whilst three trenches (Trench 9-11) were more closely spaced within the south-east corner of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The latter three trenches were located in response to a perceived area of enhanced archaeological potential, as determined on the basis of the results from a previous desk-based assessment (DBA); and specifically Site 10 "A possible Roman settlement identified through fieldwalking and metal detecting" (APS 2011, 11).
- 1.2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology, which set out the proposed archaeological works, in accordance with tender specification issued. This was approved by Stephen Membery (the **Curator**), Senior Historic Environment Officer for Somerset County Council, and archaeological advisor to the LPA.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background to the Site has been considered in detail as part of the DBA (*op cit*) and will not be repeated here. In summary, with the exception of Listed Buildings that will be unaffected by the proposal, there are no designated heritage assets either within the Site footprint, or up to 1km from the Site boundary.
- 2.1.2 The Site does, however, border a region immediately to the east that Sedgemoor District Council has determined is an Area of High Archaeological Potential. Primarily through examination of aerial photographic evidence, this bordering designated area is known to contain (most probably prehistoric) field systems, droveways, ring ditches and settlements. Most notably, the region also contains the remnants of a Neolithic cursus

monument. As noted above, evidence was also recorded for possible Romano-British settlement remains in the south-east corner of the Site.

- 2.1.3 Other known remains in the vicinity primarily comprise post-medieval and early modern elements, including: an 18th century turnpike road from Bridgwater to Langport Bridge; farmsteads such as Dunwear and Follett's Farm, both of which are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area; a former brick works to the south-west and possible hunting decoy to the south; a possible former north to south canal passing immediately to the east of the Site, evidenced by both aerial photographs and extant earthworks (though not indicated on any historic mapping consulted during the DBA); and a WWII pillbox to the west of the site.

3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The general objectives of the archaeological evaluation were defined as follows:

- *To identify the presence of archaeological remains;*
- *To aid in the early identification of significant archaeological constraints, thereby reducing the risk of unforeseen discoveries during construction; and*
- *To identify areas for additional archaeological mitigation as necessary.*

- 3.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standard and Guidance, the IfA Code of Conduct, and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The project WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2011) contains details of the methods employed, and will not be repeated here. All works were monitored by, and completed to the satisfaction of the Curator prior to back-filling.

4.2 Archaeology

Introduction

- 4.2.1 Summary trench profiles and stratigraphic sequences encountered are presented below (**Appendix 1**). Of the eleven trenches excavated, only Trench 11 contained archaeological features and deposits of note. Trench 11 contained three Romano-British ditches (1106, 1108 and 1112; **Figure 2**), two of which, ditches 1106 and 1112, may be elements of the same feature.

Trench 11

- 4.2.2 Ditch 1106 was located at the southwest end of the trench and appeared to represent the inner corner of a ditch approximately co-aligned with the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment, but turning towards the northwest at the very end of the trench. Complete dimensions were not recorded due to the limited trench footprint, but the feature was at least 1m wide. To the northeast, ditch 1106 was co-aligned with and therefore possibly part of the same feature as ditch 1112. It was filled with a compact dark greyish brown silty clay fill, and produced Romano-British pottery.

- 4.2.3 The largest feature within the trench footprint, Ditch 1112, continued the southwest-northeast alignment of ditch 1106 along the length of the trench, though curving perceptibly around towards the north towards the northeast end of the trench. The ditch was filled with dark greyish brown artefact-rich silty clay with some small patches of charcoal, and measured at least 8m long and 2m+ wide, its northern edge cut by a modern land drain.
- 4.2.4 Immediately to the north of this ditch a layer of material (1104) was noted, that whilst very probably alluvial in origin, contained common charcoal flecking and apparent small flecks and fragments of pottery, fired clay etc. (not recovered). A machine-excavated sondage at the northeast end of this trench demonstrated this deposit was 0.2m thick.
- 4.2.5 Originating at the junction between these two ditches was ditch 1108, approximately 1m in width, aligned southeast-northwest and therefore roughly perpendicular to the line of ditches 1106 and 1112, and extending to the northwest beyond the trench boundary. It was not possible in plan to differentiate the fill of this ditch from either that of the other two ditches, and insufficient space was available within the trench footprint to properly confirm the relationship between these three ditches through excavation, but the close similarities in fill suggest they were all contemporaneous.
- 4.2.6 Following on-site discussion with the Curator, Consultant and Client, given the limited proportions of these features exposed within the trench footprint, it was decided to leave these features unexcavated, primarily to avoid compromising the stratigraphic integrity of the remains. However, a significant quantity of artefactual evidence was recovered from the upper fills of these ditches, and ditch 1108 and 1112 were augured on their approximate centrelines (the full width of ditch 1106 was not exposed) to determine their depth; ditch 1108 was augured to 0.60m and ditch 1112 went to a depth of 0.80m.
- 4.2.7 In a slightly broader context, it was clear on-site that the archaeological remains exposed in Trench 11 were located on a low but well-defined promontory of higher ground extending into the Site from the south (**Figure 2 inset**). The promontory covers an area of c. 0.4ha, and extends out towards but not reaching Trenches 9 and 10. The approximate extent of the high ground was mapped on site, and is shown on Figure 2. Given the alluvial nature of deposits within not only Trenches 9 and 10, but across the wider Site area, it is very likely that this promontory would have been even more pronounced in the Romano-British period prior to the alluvial deposition.

Other trenches

- 4.2.8 Other remains were restricted to small shallow probable palaeochannels of indeterminate date, and likely of natural origin, of which examples were recorded in Trench 3 (303) and Trench 10 (1005 and 1009; **Figure 2**); no finds, nor any anthropogenic indicators (e.g. charcoal) were observed in the fill of these channels. A large clearly modern square cut pit (1007) was also recorded in Trench 10 (**Figure 2**); on-site discussions with the farmer, and the presence of large fragments of root material in the loose unconsolidated fill, strongly suggests this is evidence for the recent removal of a tree.
- 4.2.9 It should also be noted that although no archaeological features were recorded in Trench 9 to the north of the promontory, small quantities of artefacts were recovered from the subsoil/ alluvial deposit therein (see below); most notably this included fragments of pottery that may be earlier prehistoric in date (e.g. Early Iron Age), and a rough cube of pottery or fired clay that could be a *tesserae*.

4.3 Finds

Introduction

- 4.3.1 A total of 128 artefacts (6.168kg) was recovered during the evaluation, the vast majority from Trench 11. The overall quantification by material type is provided below (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Artefact quantification by material type

Material Type	No. fragments	Weight (g)
Pottery		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	4	24
<i>Romano-British</i>	86	1,200
Total Pottery	90	1,224
Ceramic building material	10	292
Stone	6	3,901
Animal bone	22	751
Total Finds	128	6,168

Pottery

- 4.3.2 A small pottery assemblage of 90 sherds (1224g) was recovered. Three small and abraded fragments of possible early Iron Age date were recorded from Trench 9 (subsoil/alluvium 902), one displaying a clear finger impression and possible cord impression. The remainder of the material was from Trench 11 and, with the exception of a single early Iron Age rim, is late Roman in date. The Roman material survives in a good condition with an average sherd weight of 14g and reasonable surface preservation. Over half of the assemblage was retrieved from the fill of ditch 1112 (context 1111).
- 4.3.3 South-east Dorset black burnished ware is the predominant coarse ware, followed by south western gritty grey wares (both types A and B, Seager Smith 1999, 310) with three sherds of unidentified but presumably locally produced greywares. A single black burnished ware drop-flange bowl was identified in context 1105 (ditch 1106); all other vessel forms were from context 1111 (ditch 1112) and comprised a single south western gritty greyware everted rim jar, four drop flange bowls, two plain-rimmed bowls and an everted rim cooking jar, all in black burnished ware.
- 4.3.4 Fine wares were restricted to six sherds of unidentified oxidised ware, a flanged bowl in an unsourced fine whiteware with traces of red slip, and a single sherd of New Forest Parchment ware with brown slip covering both surfaces.
- 4.3.5 The south-western grey ware fabrics derive from a number of interrelated industries active during the 2nd-4th centuries AD, supplying coarseware vessels to markets within Somerset and East Devon (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 175; Seager Smith 1999, 310). The dominance of black burnished ware is in keeping with assemblages from other sites in the region, particularly with nearby Crandon Bridge (Timby 2008), the Shapwick sites (Timby 2007) and further afield, for example Pomeroy wood (Seager Smith 1991) and Exeter (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991).
- 4.3.6 The plain rimmed dishes are indicative of the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD whilst drop flanged bowls, particularly those with the chronologically distinctive late 'wiped' surface treatment are of late 3rd to 4th century AD date. New Forest wares were present at Crandon Bridge in the 4th century AD and the single New Forest Parchment ware sherd is

unlikely to have arrived at Summerway Drove any earlier than the early-mid 4th century AD.

Other finds

- 4.3.7 One possible ceramic tessera was recovered from Trench 9 (subsoil/ alluvium 902).
- 4.3.8 Six stone fragments were recovered from Trench 11; a limestone free stone block and two unworked ferruginous sandstone fragments (context 1107), and a further two (joining) unworked sandstones fragments and a tapered rub-stone fragment with smooth surfaces and one worked edge (context 1111).
- 4.3.9 A small collection of post-medieval roof tiles and field drain fragments were also recorded from within topsoil in Trench 11.

Animal bone

- 4.3.10 A total of 22 animal bone fragments were recovered, the majority of which were retrieved from Trench 11. The bone is well-preserved, un-abraded and survives as relatively large fragments. This suggests that the bone is in its primary place of deposition and that soil conditions are favourable for bone survival.
- 4.3.11 Most of the recovered bone is from context 1111, the fill of ditch 1112. Several cattle bones were identified including a right distal tibia, complete right metatarsal, a carpal, second phalanx and fragment of anterior mandible. The metatarsal shows signs of spavin on the proximal articular surface. This pathological condition generally affects traction animals, particularly those that have been used for heavy work over a prolonged period. Other identified bones from 1111 include a distal fragment of sheep/goat humerus shaft and an unidentifiable fragment of mammal bone.
- 4.3.12 Bone was also recovered from context 1107, the fill of ditch 1108. Identified bones include fragments of cattle skull and two sheep/goat bones, a proximal tibia and metatarsal shaft. Two small unidentifiable fragments of mammal were also recovered from this context. A distal fragment of horse femur was recovered from subsoil layer 1102.

4.4 Conclusion

- 4.4.1 It is clear from the results above, given the archaeological remains exposed, the range, quantity and quality of artefacts recovered, and the wider topographical context, that the evidence indicates the presence of a small enclosed Romano-British farmstead of probable 3rd to 4th century AD date, occupying raised ground in the area of Trench 11. Although it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions on the basis of remains only partially exposed within a single trench covering just 45m², it is possible that ditches 1106 and 1112 represent the southern boundary of such an enclosure, and ditch 1108 an internal division.
- 4.4.2 Although this interpretation should be treated with great caution, the putative *tessera* may indicate the presence of a reasonably high status structure (e.g. villa) within this settlement.
- 4.4.3 It is of note that these results accord extremely well with the identification of Site 10 in the preliminary DBA, described as “A possible Roman settlement identified through fieldwalking and metal detecting” (APS 2011, 11).

5 ARCHIVE

- 5.1.1 The project archive has been prepared to the standards set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Appendix 3 (EH 1991) and in accordance with procedures outlined in *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and the requirements of the recipient museum (Taunton: Museum Accession code TTNCM:48/2011). The written archive is on clean, stable materials, and is suitable for photocopying. The materials used are of the standard recommended in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Evaluation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990).

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7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Trench profiles

NGR = national grid reference; MaOD = metres above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn); BGL = below ground level

Trench 1	NGR co-ords: North: 332392.554 136535.719 South: 332404.184 136507.989	MaOD: 4.863m
Dimensions	30m by 1.5m; 0.36m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
101	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam, quite compact with common rooting (fine) and rare sub angular stone inclusions (>0.03m)	0 – 0.34
102	Natural: Variable bands of mostly light grey sandy clay with frequent light orange mottles with small flecks of manganese. Small areas of dark blue grey clay with dark orange mottles throughout, very compact.	0.34+

Trench 2	NGR co-ords: North: 332523.709 136565.696 South: 332532.189 136537.091	MaOD: 5.145m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.45m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
201	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam, quite compact with common rooting (fine) and rare sub angular stone inclusions (>0.03m)	0 – 0.40
202	Natural: Variable bands of mostly light grey sandy clay with frequent light orange mottles with small flecks of manganese. Small area of dark blue grey clay towards the southern end of the trench with dark orange mottles throughout, very compact.	0.40+

Trench 3	NGR co-ords: North: 332505.054 136500.338 South: 332516.680 136472.259	MaOD: 4.990m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.40m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
301	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam, quite compact with common rooting (fine) and rare sub angular stone inclusions (>0.03m)	0 – 0.40
302	Natural: Variable bands of mostly light grey sandy clay with frequent light orange mottles with small flecks of manganese. Small areas of dark blue grey clay with dark orange mottles throughout, very compact.	0.40+
303	Cut of possible water channel or bioturbation, very similar to 1005 and 1009 filled with 304.	
304	Fill of feature 303, a dark bluish grey clay very compact with frequent dark orange mottles.	

Trench 4	NGR co-ords: North: 332463.318 136451.016 South: 332472.988 136421.788	MaOD: 5.169m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.47m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
401	Topsoil: Mid brown silty clay loam, quite compact with common rooting (fine) and rare sub angular stone inclusions (>0.03m)	0 – 0.35
402	Natural: Variable bands of mostly light grey sandy clay with frequent light orange mottles with small flecks of manganese. Small areas of dark blue grey clay with dark orange mottles throughout, very compact.	0.35+

Trench 5	NGR co-ords: North: 332456.162 136329.142 South: 332468.537 136302.038	MaOD: 5.363m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.73m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
501	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown silty clay loam, very friable. Common rooting (fine) with clear horizons.	0 – 0.28
502	Subsoil/Alluvium: Mid greyish brown silty clay (very high clay element). Very compact with rare charcoal flecks, deposited by flood and water activity.	0.28 – 0.55
503	Alluvium: Mid grey silty clay (high clay element) deposited by flood activity	0.55 – 0.70
504	Natural: Mid grey with large brown mottles clay with some small amounts of silts. Deposited by flood and tidal activity.	0.70+

Trench 6	NGR co-ords: North: 332600.507 136412.857 South: 332606.285 136383.735	MaOD: 5.191m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.72m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
601	Topsoil: Mid brown sandy clay, frequent rooting, clear horizons	0 – 0.30
602	Subsoil/Alluvium: Mid greyish brown sandy clay, moderate small dark orange mottles.	0.30 – 0.64
603	Natural: Light bluish grey clay with occasional small rounded stone.	0.64

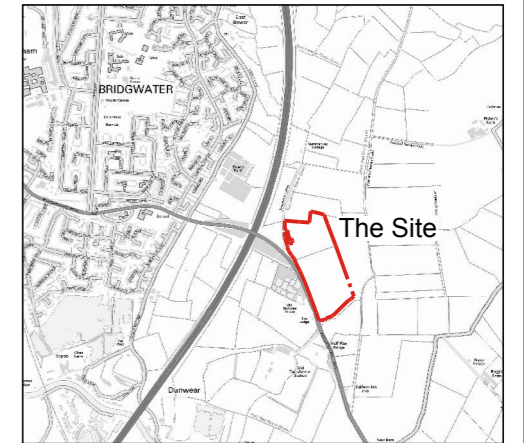
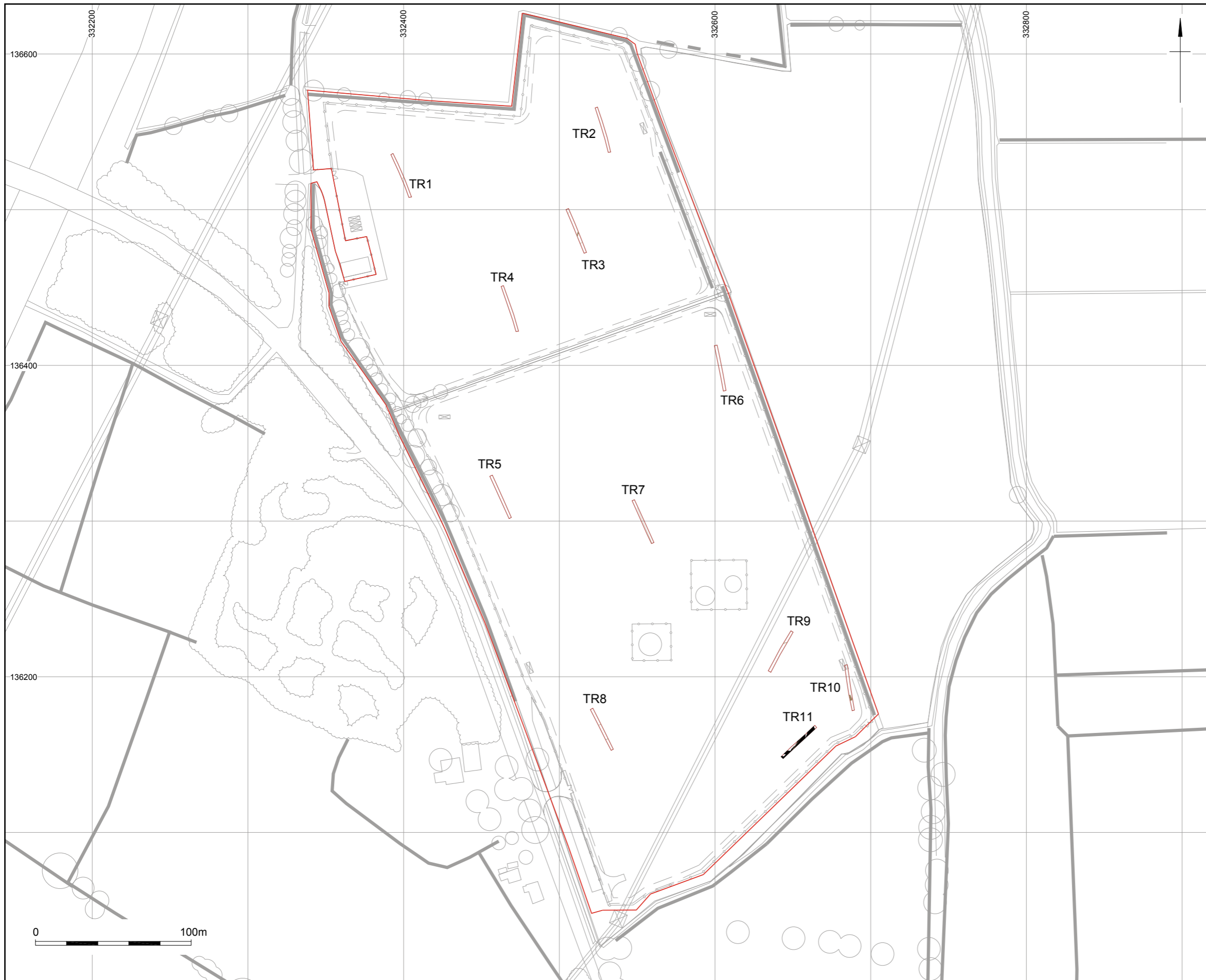
Trench 7	NGR co-ords: North: 332547.497 136313.413 South: 332560.077 136258.969	MaOD: 5.290m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 1.01m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
701	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown silty clay loam, very friable. Common rooting (fine) with clear horizons.	0 – 0.31
702	Subsoil/Alluvium: Mid greyish brown silty clay (very high clay element). Very compact with rare charcoal flecks, deposited by flood and water activity.	0.31 – 0.45
703	Alluvium: Mid grey with large brown mottles clay with some small amounts of silts. Deposited by flood and tidal activity.	0.45 – 0.70
704	Natural: Light grey silty clay with orangey brown mottles. Probably a result of water activity flood/tidal deposits.	0.70+

Trench 8	NGR co-ords: North: 332520.806 136179.329 South: 332533.933 136153.137	MaOD: 5.380m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.60m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
801	Topsoil: Mid brown sandy clay, frequent rooting, clear horizons	0 – 0.25
802	Subsoil/Alluvium: Mid greyish brown sandy clay, moderate small dark orange mottles.	0.25 – 0.45
803	Natural: Light bluish grey clay with occasional small rounded stone.	0.45+

Trench 9	NGR co-ords: North-east: 332649.326 136229.081 South-west: 332635.010 136203.324	MaOD: 5.326m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.73m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
901	Topsoil: Mid brown sandy clay, frequent rooting, clear horizons	0 – 0.40
902	Subsoil/Alluvium: Mid greyish brown sandy clay, moderate small dark orange mottles.	0.40 – 0.70
903	Natural: Light bluish grey clay with occasional small rounded stone.	0.70

Trench 10	NGR co-ords: North: 332685.969 136207.550 South: 332688.759 136178.335	MaOD: 5.307m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.80m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1001	Topsoil: Mid brown sandy clay, frequent rooting, clear horizons	0 – 0.38
1002	Subsoil/Alluvium: Mid greyish brown sandy clay, moderate small dark orange mottles.	0.38 – 0.62
1003	Natural: Light bluish grey clay with occasional small rounded stone.	0.62
1004	Dark bluish grey clay with frequent dark orange mottles. Fill of 1005	n/a
1005	East-west aligned feature, either small water channel or bioturbation, unexcavated.	n/a
1006	Fill of modern pit	n/a
1007	Modern pit	n/a
1008	Dark bluish grey clay with frequent dark orange mottles. Fill of 1009	n/a
1009	East-west aligned feature, either small water channel or bioturbation, excavated.	n/a

Trench 11	NGR co-ords: North-east: 332664.482 136168.290 South-west: 332643.090 136148.153	MaOD: 5.584m
Dimensions:	30m by 1.5m; 0.75m maximum depth	
Context Number	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1101	Topsoil: Mid brown sandy clay, frequent rooting, clear horizons	0 – 0.38
1102	Subsoil/Alluvium: Mid greyish brown sandy clay, moderate small dark orange mottles.	0.38 – 0.62
1103	Natural: Light bluish grey clay with occasional small rounded stone.	0.62
1104	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. Extends 6m into Trench 11 from the east below the Topsoil.	0.35 – 0.55
1105	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact fill of 1106.	n/a
1106	Romano-British Ditch (unexcavated) filled with 1105	n/a
1107	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact fill of 1108.	n/a
1108	Romano-British Ditch (unexcavated) filled with 1107	n/a
1109	Void	n/a
1110	Void	n/a
1111	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact fill of 1112	n/a
1112	Romano-British Ditch (unexcavated) filled with 1111	n/a



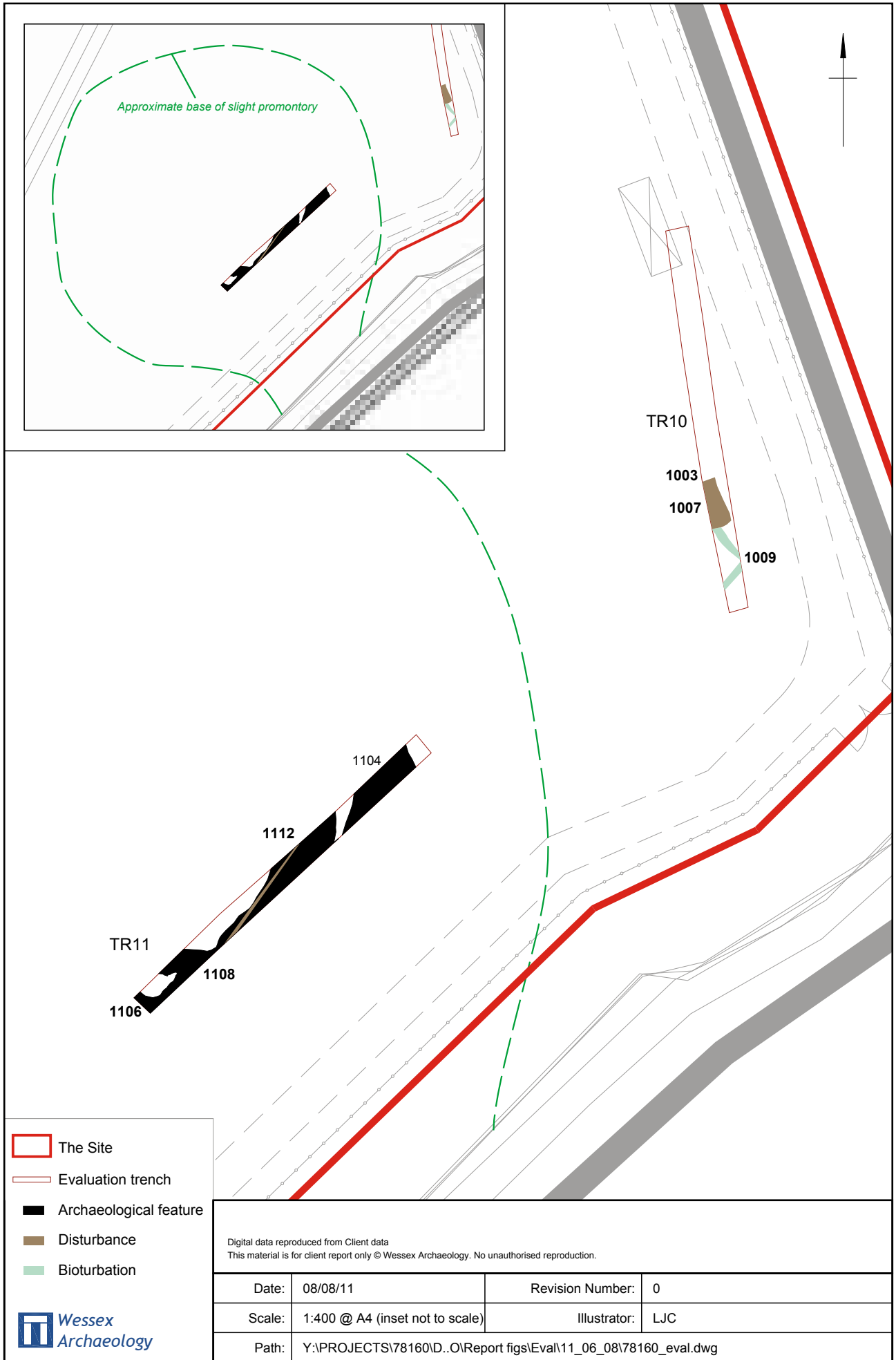
- The Site
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance

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Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Archaeological remains in Trench 11

Figure 2



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