



making sense of heritage

Little Sharpshaw Farm Frome, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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August 2013



**Little Sharpshaw Farm
Frome, Somerset**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AEE Renewables UK 30 Limited to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Little Sharpshaw Farm, Frome, Somerset (NGR 375650, 145475) prior to the submission of a planning application to develop the land into a solar farm.

This archaeological evaluation comprises the third phase of works on the Site following a desk-based assessment (WA 2013a) and geophysical survey (WA 2013b). The evaluation consisted of 40 trenches measuring 30m x 2m, which were largely targeted on geophysical anomalies and covered approximately a 2% sample of the 14ha area. The evaluation was undertaken between 24th June and 10th July 2013.

Archaeological activity on the Site appears to be confined to two distinct areas, Area 1, in the central part of the Site and Area 2 in the north-eastern part of the Site. The character of the archaeology in these areas suggests that they are Early to Middle Iron Age in date and are indicative of settlement and occupation activity with indications of industrial activity relating to metalworking also being undertaken.

The activity appears to be largely characterised by circular or sub-oval pits, possibly for storage, which invariably appear to have been deliberately backfilled upon decommissioning. The prevalence of pottery and animal bone within these deposits is suggestive of domestic debris. In addition evidence for industrial activity was suggested as a number of fragments of iron slag and traces of hammerscale were identified in a number of the pits.

After an apparent hiatus there are indications for Romano-British 1st to 2nd century AD activity in both Areas 1 and 2. The character and nature of this activity appears to be markedly different consisting of a number of ditches and one possible pit. It suggests a period of less intense, potentially agricultural activity and land division.

There are few indications of later and more modern activity on Site with the exception of a quarry pit located in Trench 23 however the irregular topography of the Site, in particular within the eastern fields, suggests there may well be other small quarries within the Site.

Following both an on-Site meeting and a meeting at the offices of the Client with Steven Membery of Somerset County Council, the archaeological planning advisor to the LPA it has been established that although the results of the evaluation are of local and regional significance this would not be a hindrance to the proposed planning application for the development and that any further archaeological mitigation should be secured by planning condition.



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Acknowledgements

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The evaluation was undertaken by Naomi Brennan with the assistance of Mike Dinwiddy, Richard Payne and Eleanor Stevens. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds), Sarah Wyles (environmental) and illustrations by Ken Lymer. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.



Little Sharpshaw Farm Frome, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by AEE Renewables UK 30 Limited (The Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Little Sharpshaw Farm, Frome, Somerset centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 375650, 145475 (hereafter referred to as the Site; see **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Client is proposing to submit a planning application for the construction of a 7Mw solar farm to be submitted to Mendip District Council, the local planning authority (LPA).

1.1.3 This archaeological trial trench evaluation along with a previously undertaken desk-based assessment (WA 2013a) and geophysical survey (WA 2013b) forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, which will be submitted in support of the planning application.

1.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between 24th June and 10th July 2013.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located in east Somerset, approximately 2km to the south-west of the Frome town centre and some 1.3km to the south-east of the village of Nunney (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site comprises an elongated parcel of land of approximately 14ha, composed of four arable fields. A north to south trackway, providing access to Little Sharpshaw Farm located to the north of the Site, traverses the Site approximately in the centre and two electricity power lines cross the westernmost of the fields within the Site. Hedgerows and trees demarcate some of the Site's external and internal boundaries, predominantly in the south-western and the north-eastern parts of the Site.

1.2.3 The Site lies immediately to the north of Marston Road (the A361) and is surrounded by farmland to the east, north and west. Beyond the southern boundary of the Site, demarcated by the A361, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, Marston Park (List entry 1001149), is situated. Within the designated parkland are situated a number of other designated heritage assets, including several Listed Buildings and a Scheduled Monument).

1.2.4 The Site occupies a north-east to south-west aligned ridge between two similarly oriented stream tributaries to the River Frome: an unnamed stream which flows into the Egford Brook to the north and the Marston Brook to the south. The Site lies at an elevation of approximately 135m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the highest point, located at the western end of the Site, lies at c.139m aOD. The topography to the north and the south of the Site slopes steeply downwards into the valley of the tributary streams.



- 1.2.5 The underlying geology is mapped as Jurassic mudstone/ limestone of the Forest Marble Formation (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A desk-based assessment has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2013a), which sets out the known archaeological and historical background within a 1km study area of the Site. A brief summary of the DBA is presented below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the Study Area, but it is considered that this may be due to the lack of archaeological investigations and it does not preclude future discoveries of finds and sites of prehistoric or Romano-British date within the Site.
- 2.2.2 Two areas of earthworks were identified on aerial photographs as potential prehistoric field systems (c. 500m to the north of the Site) however, no settlement features associated with these agricultural features have been identified in the vicinity.
- 2.2.3 Evidence for Romano-British activity is recorded in Frome and comprises a possible scatter of small settlements in Selwood and an inhumation burial at North Hill, approximately 3km to the north-east of the Site. Within the Study Area, a single findspot of a Roman silver denarius (coin) is recorded approximately 525m to the north-east.

Saxon and Medieval

- 2.2.4 No finds or features of Saxon date are located within the Site or the Study Area, although the earliest reference to Frome relates to the 7th century foundation of the Monastery of St John, which was initially situated within the royal estate of Selwood, on the north-western outskirts of Frome.
- 2.2.5 The Domesday Survey of 1086 mentions several settlements in the vicinity of the Site, all situated within the Frome Hundred.
- 2.2.6 The Tithe maps of 1839 and 1840 indicated that the majority of the Site was located within Marston Bigot parish, while the north-eastern part is recorded within the Frome Selwood parish. The original parish church of Marston Bigot, St Leonard's Church approximately 230m to the south of the Site, is thought to have been constructed in the 12th century. The structure was demolished in the 18th century and moved to its current position in order to allow better views from the newly constructed Marston House. The church is likely to have been associated with the deserted medieval village at Marston (c. 960m to the south-east of the Site), which is first mentioned in 1155. The village is thought to have shared the fate of the church and was demolished in the 18th century in order to give way to the designed parkland.
- 2.2.7 The archaeological evidence for medieval activity within the Study Area comprises predominantly features associated with agricultural activities, such as ridge and furrow remains and a stock enclosure, located to the north-west, west and south of the Site, at a distance of at least 600m. Undated cropmarks, thought to represent field boundaries or farmsteads, are recorded on aerial photographs approximately 580m to the south-east of



the Site and these remains may have been associated with medieval activity. It is considered that the Site was also under cultivation during the medieval period, although no remains of medieval activity have been identified within the Site to date.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.2.8 The major post-medieval activity within the Study Area is associated with the construction of Marston House, the laying out of the parkland and the construction of associated buildings and features.
- 2.2.9 Little Sharpshaw Farmhouse was erected in c. 1650. The two-storey house was constructed of local limestone. At present there is no information regarding earlier than 17th century origins for the farmstead, but the extensive presence of medieval agricultural remains within the wider landscape and the likely location of the Site within cultivated land in Marston Bigot parish in the medieval period indicate an earlier, possibly medieval, origin of the farm.
- 2.2.10 The landscape in the vicinity of the Site was subject to changes, as a number of new roads were turnpiked in the mid-18th century, including the A361 to the south of the Site.
- 2.2.11 The earliest cartographic evidence consulted included the 1839 Marston Bigot Tithe Map and the 1840 Frome Selwood Tithe Map. The Site is depicted within agricultural land to the north of Marston Road, comprising eight fields. The boundaries extant within the Site today are depicted on the Tithe Map, however, a number of internal boundaries had been lost. Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping (1887, 1904 and 1931) show little change within the Site and its environs.
- 2.2.12 Throughout the latter half of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, the Site retained its agricultural character and, apart from the removal of some of the internal boundaries, there is no indication of modern activity that may have impacted upon the buried archaeological remains within the Site

2.3 Geophysical survey

- 2.3.1 The geophysical survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2013b) identified anomalies of definite, probable and possible archaeological interest that appear to indicate a high archaeological potential for the Site.
- 2.3.2 The main concentration of archaeological features lies at the centre of the Site with possible enclosures and former field boundaries detected in addition to pits and more ephemeral features such as possible timber post built structures. It seems likely that other more fragmentary features have been impacted upon by more recent ploughing.
- 2.3.3 Further clusters of possible enclosures can be seen towards the south-western extent of the survey area, the majority of which extend approximately NE-SW. In places ditch-like anomalies are distributed more densely, perhaps suggesting settlement activity.
- 2.3.4 Towards the north-eastern extent of the survey area, numerous potential ditch segments and other linear anomalies appear on approximate NE-SW orientations and are considered to form parts of enclosures or droveways.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.*
- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*
- *Consider the results of the evaluation in light of the archaeological potential of the Site to contribute to current local, regional and wider archaeological research objectives*

3.1.2 Specific aims of the field evaluation are:

- *To target the results of the geophysical survey to determine the nature, date and importance of the potential archaeological features/responses that have been identified.*
- *To identify whether features/responses are of archaeological or natural geological origin*
- *By targeting the results of the geophysical survey and undertaking a sample of the blank areas the aim will be to tie down specific areas of the Site, in order to determine recommendations for further archaeological mitigation and/or for preservation in situ of archaeological remains.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013c) and is summarised below:

3.2.2 The evaluation was across the proposed development area and comprises an approximate 2% sample of the 14ha area; consisting of 40 trenches, each approximately 30m by 2.0m and largely targeted on geophysical anomalies (**Figure 1**).

3.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first.

3.2.4 Topsoil was separated from subsoil and all spoil was stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts.

3.2.5 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.

3.2.6 The trenches and archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual

contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.

- 3.2.7 A full photographic record was maintained using both black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital photography. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.8 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.9 A Wessex Archaeology Project number **89041** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds. An accession code: **TTNCM 56/2013** and HER Reference: **32256** was acquired from the Somerset Historic Environment Record prior to the commencement of any fieldwork.

3.3 Health and Safety

- 3.3.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.3.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.4 Best practice

- 3.4.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of 40 trenches were opened measuring approximately 30m by 2.2m (**Figure 1**). These were largely targeted on anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey. Due to the presence of overhead cables **Trenches 1, 3 and 4** were slightly relocated to the south-east.
- 4.1.2 In general the stratigraphic sequence was found to be very shallow due to the hard underlying Jurassic limestone bedrock. Commonly encountered was between 0.20-0.30m of overlying topsoil. Generally the topsoil directly overlay the natural geology but in some trenches a poorly developed subsoil layer, mostly derived from colluvial material was present, this was between 0.1-0.3m in depth was often localised within the trench. Within **Trench 40** which slopes steeply down to both the north-east and north-west a second colluvial layer (**4003**) was encountered. The underlying geology was predominantly the weathered bedrock but within it were localised areas of sand and clays.

- 4.1.3 Within the north-eastern part of the Site in particular the ground was very uneven with frequent small but often pronounced dips and depressions. The north-western boundary of the Site slopes steeply down to the valley below. Such rough and uneven topography would have been unsuitable for intensive occupation or activity.
- 4.1.4 Of the trenches opened 23 proved to be entirely blank (**Trenches 1-8, 10-12, 26, 28-35, 37, 38 and 40**). The ridges and variation in the underlying geology was shown to account for many of the geophysical responses.
- 4.1.5 Natural features thought to be tree-throws were located within a number of trenches (**Trenches 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 24**) indicative of irregular hollows formed by the loss of trees and shrubs. Larger hollows or depressions were also located in **Trenches 15 (1504)** and **25**, and investigation showed these to be relatively shallow and irregular with a stony fill.
- 4.1.6 A number of possible linear features were also investigated and proved to be natural features in **Trenches 17, 18, 22, 23 and 24**. The feature within **Trench 24 (2404)** was shown to be a substantial crevice which had incorporated topsoil material and residual finds within the upper part of its deposit (**2405**) (**Figure 2, Plate 1**). These natural features account for a good proportion of the geophysical responses.
- 4.1.7 Modern features were encountered in **Trenches 9, 13, 14 and 23**. Small gullies consistent with modern drainage were seen in **Trenches 13 and 14**, while two shallow pits were encountered just beneath the topsoil in **Trench 9**. Within **Trench 23**, a feature originally only partially seen in plan was shown on extension of the trench to be a large quarry pit (**2306**) (**Figure 3, Plate 2**). A number of ceramic, glass and metal objects within the mixed fill **2307** of this feature date it to the modern period.
- 4.1.8 Archaeology was encountered in the remaining 12 trenches concentrated within two distinct areas. The main area of archaeology encountered encompassed **Trenches 15 and 17-24** within the central part of the Site (**Figure 2**). This area of the Site is on a higher but level outcrop which would have afforded substantial views in all directions. A second area of archaeology was seen within **Trenches 36 and 39**, another level outcrop at the east end of the Site (**Figure 6**).
- 4.2 Area 1: Trenches 15 and 17-24**
- 4.2.1 Within this area the evaluation identified a large concentration of pits (**Figure 2**). These were largely similar in plan, either circular or oval with a dark fill containing frequent large fragments of stone which often showed signs that it had been burnt or heat affected. Three of these pits were investigated further (**2105, 2123 and 2204**) and shown to be steep sided with a wide flat base.
- 4.2.2 Pit **2204** was of moderate depth containing a relatively simple stratigraphic sequence a lower fill, **2206**, mostly derived from the collapse of the feature sides and upper deliberate backfill **2205** containing heat affected stone, charcoal and animal bone (**Figure 3, Plate 3**).
- 4.2.3 In contrast pits **2105** and **2123** which lay further south in **Trench 21** were both over 1m deep with vertical sides. **Trench 21** showed a concentration of activity containing up to a dozen features the majority of which appear to be pits (**front cover**). An exception to this was ditch **2103**, only a short section of this north – south aligned feature was visible and it could be clearly seen to be cut through by pit **2105** at what must be its southern terminal (**Figure 4, Plate 4**). The single secondary fill within this feature **2104** contained only a

small amount of occupation debris and in general suggests less intensive activity. A few sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the upper part of this feature, but given its clear relationship with pit **2105**, clearly dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age, these sherds must be intrusive, most likely as a result of ploughing. They do however indicate later activity on the Site.

- 4.2.4 Pit **2105**, which was 1.2m in depth, had steep near vertical sides and a flat base (**Figure 4, Section 1 and Plate 5**). The upper part of the pit had been carefully cut through the rock while the lower edges of the feature cut through a band of compact sand, the base however was once more onto the bedrock, a fact which may be deliberate. The lowest deposit encountered **2106** was a thin clay rich layer directly overlying the base, while this may represent initial silting it is also possible that it is a deliberate lining. Above this were two distinct deposits **2107** and **2108**, thought to derive from the collapse of the features sides where it was cut through the adjacent ditch feature **2103** and the softer sand geology respectively. Above this was a deep, stone rich deposit **2109** containing frequent heat affected stone as well as occasional charcoal and domestic debris. An environmental sample (ES 4) taken from this deposit showed charred cereal grain and weed seeds were present suggesting agriculture and occupation debris. The presence of hammerstone and iron slag may also suggest that associated industrial activity was being undertaken. The indications are that this was a deliberate episode of backfilling. The final deposit within the pit **2110** was also a deliberate backfill event though marked by slightly less frequent and smaller stone fragments. An environmental sample taken from this deposit (ES 3) showed a similar assemblage to that from deposit **2109** though no slag was recovered. Pottery recovered from both of the deliberate backfill deposits (**2109, 2110**) as well as lower secondary deposits **2107** and **2108** has been dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Within the lower deliberate backfill deposit **2109** were groups of articulate and semi-articulated animal bone.
- 4.2.5 Pit **2123**, which lay some 12m to the northwest of pit **2105** showed a similar profile and characteristics to pit **2105**, though due to its slightly narrower diameter it could not be fully excavated (**Figure 4, Section 2**). The lowest deposit revealed was a clay rich layer **2124**, similar to the lower fill of pit **2105** (**2106**). Above this was a deliberate backfill **2125** containing abundant heat affected stone as well as charcoal and animal bone, similar to deposit **2109** within pit **2105**. As with pit **2105** there was an upper deliberate backfill deposit containing slightly less stone, **2126**. Pottery recovered from this deposit suggests an Early to Middle Iron Age date.
- 4.2.6 A number of pieces of struck flint were recovered from **Trench 21** and **Trench 23** including two scrapers from pit **2105**. This flint would have to have been brought in from outside the immediate area as it is a non-local resource. Flint is normally associated with prehistoric activity and although its use is thought to have declined in the Iron Age these items may well be contemporary with the Early to Middle Iron Age activity.
- 4.2.7 Though the rest of the pits within this area were unexcavated visible artefacts were collected from the upper deposits. These were consistent with what was recovered from the excavated pits and consisted of animal bone, Middle Iron Age pottery and occasional fragments of slag. This would seem to suggest an intense period of occupation and industry in this area in the Early to Middle Iron Age period.
- 4.2.8 The nature of the deposits suggested that the pits had been deliberately backfilled and may have been storage pits prior to being decommissioned. The presence of heat affected stone within many of the pits could suggest the use of thermal fracturing to aid excavation of the underlying bedrock; it could also however suggest that the shelly

limestone deposits are being used to temper the local pottery, sherds of shelly tempered pottery were found in many of the pits.

- 4.2.9 The geophysical survey (WA 2013b) indicated a potential large encircling enclosure ditch around this area of archaeology. Trenches were therefore targeted across these geophysical anomalies and a number of these trenches were extended during the course of the evaluation in order to further clarify the results of the geophysical survey and identify the presence or absence of an enclosure ditch.
- 4.2.10 Within **Trench 17** a north-west – south-east aligned ditch was identified on the western edge of the area (**1704**). This was shown on investigation to be a moderate but not overly substantial feature containing a series of three secondary fills (**1705, 1706, 1707**) (**Figure 5, Plate 6 and Section 3**). An environmental sample (ES 5) from the central deposit **1706** indicated some charred grain and weeds seeds but less abundantly than the samples taken from the pits. The pottery recovered from this ditch is late 1st century or early 2nd century indicating that this belongs to a later Romano-British phase of activity than the Iron Age pits. Though on a slightly different alignment ditch **1506** identified in **Trench 15** to the north may be a continuation of this feature, the geophysical survey could imply that it curves round to the north-west.
- 4.2.11 Adjacent to ditch **1704** was feature **1708** (**Figure 5, Plate 6 and Section 3**). This was less clearly defined in plan and shown to have a more irregular profile. The relationship with ditch **1704** could not be confidently established. Finds from this feature were markedly more abraded and suggested more residual material though still Romano-British in date. While ditch **1704** is clearly identifiable on the geophysical survey there is no comparable pronounced response for **1708**, this and its more irregular profile could suggest it is a natural feature similar to that encountered further to the north-east within the trench (**1712**) and also within **Trench 18** to the south (**1804**).
- 4.2.12 Although **Trench 18** had been targeted to identify the south-western corner of the potential enclosure, no ditch could be identified. Instead the large feature identified (**1804**) was thought to be either a natural hollow or depression or even localised quarrying though a small amount of finds were recovered from this feature including sherds of Roman pottery. Pits identified in the south-western part of the trench (**1806, 1810**) indicate some activity extending beyond the core area focused on Trench 21.
- 4.2.13 No ditch could be identified to the south though there is a linear south-west – north-east aligned anomaly lying between **Trenches 18 and 21** this could equally be a geological feature. Due to the presence of the modern road the original topography of this boundary of Site is unclear.
- 4.2.14 A possible south-west – north-east aligned ditch (**1904**) was located within **Trench 19**. This was a moderate rather than a substantial feature with a slightly irregular profile. The single secondary fill **1905** contained relatively unaltered weathered natural material and few finds suggesting a period of less intensive activity. The few shreds of pottery recovered indicate an Early to Middle Iron Age date, though given the paucity of other occupation debris within this feature and the indications that the Early to Middle Iron Age was a period of quite intense activity, they may be residual. This feature did not appear to continue much further east as the linear anomaly at the north-west end of **Trench 22** was shown to be a natural or geological feature. There is some suggestion from the geophysical survey that the ditch may curve to the south-east midway between these evaluation trenches.

- 4.2.15 A north-north-west – south-south-east aligned ditch located in the eastern part of the area within **Trench 24 (2406)** also seems to have been a boundary or sub-division rather than part of a major enclosure ditch (**Figure 5, Plate 7**). This contained pottery dating to the Early to Middle Iron Age as well as animal bone and slag, clearly indicating that it belongs to the same period of activity as the pits. Three possible discrete features were also located within this trench including a possible posthole **2408**. This feature had a fairly concave profile and may be a natural feature.
- 4.2.16 To the north-east of **Area 1** some further activity was seen in **Trench 27 (Figure 1)**, this consisted of a possible curvilinear ditch **2707 (Figure 5, Plate 8)** and an elongated pit or ditch section **2704 (Figure 5, Plate 9)**. The sides of both the features were quite irregular, following the angular and blocky nature of the underlying bedrock, in contrast to the more carefully hewn pits. The curvilinear ditch **2707** was located at the south-west end of the trench proceeding north-eastwards before turning to the south-east. Although slightly diffuse in plan, upon investigation the ditch was shown to have a defined upper secondary fill **2708** overlying a lower secondary fill **2709**, which in turn overlay the primary fill **2710 (Figure 5, Plate 8)**. Pottery from the upper secondary fill **2708** dates this feature to the Romano-British period of later first or early second century AD. The oval elongated pit or short ditch section of **2704 (Figure 5, Plate 9)** contained two humic secondary deposits (**2706 and 2705**) with significant amounts of domestic debris of later 1st century to early second century AD date. An environmental sample (ES 2) taken from the lower, more stony deposit (**2706**) contained frequent charcoal and charred grain along with evidence of hammerscale.
- 4.2.17 A couple of shreds of unstratified Roman pottery were recovered in **Trench 28** but nothing further westwards, indicating that this is the periphery of the archaeological activity seen in **Area 1**.
- 4.3 Area 2: Trenches 36 and 39**
- 4.3.1 The second area of archaeological activity was identified at the east end of the Site (**Figure 6**). However, despite another pronounced level outcrop in this area incorporating **Trenches 36-39**, archaeology was only located in two of these trenches (**Trench 36 and 39**).
- 4.3.2 Within **Trench 36** four pits were identified (**3604, 3610, 3612 and 3614**), two of which were excavated (**3604, 3610**). This demonstrated that they were largely similar to those within **Area 1**. Pit **3604**, which was oval in plan and around 0.5m deep, had steep straight sides and a flat base (**Figure 7, Plate 10 and Section 4**). The upper edges of the feature cut through a localised area of sandy clay but the lower features edges and base were carefully cut through the bedrock. Above the primary fill **3607** was a deliberate deposit **3606** containing frequent heat affected stone, charcoal, slag and Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. An environmental sample taken from this deposit (ES 1), in contrast to the pit samples from **Area 1**, did not contain any charred grain though fragments of sloe and seeds from the weed bedstraw were found. Hammerscale was however present. A large stone fragment was seen at the base of the deposit. This stone was larger and more rounded than the general fragments of bedrock and may have been a functional item, due to its size and weight it was left *in situ*. An upper deposit, **3605** was concentrated in the southern part of the feature.
- 4.3.3 The second pit investigated **3610** had also been carefully cut through the bedrock and a red stain at the base suggests damage caused by heating, potentially to aid excavation (**Figure 7, Plate 11**). The pit contained a single deliberate deposit **3611** with frequent fragments of stone as well as animal bone, slag, fired clay and Early to Middle Iron Age

pottery. However some fragments of possible wall plaster were also recovered from this deposit.

- 4.3.4 The single pit within **Trench 39 (3903)**, though undated was shown to be largely similar to those within **Trench 36** with a steep sided profile and a single backfill deposit **3904** containing abundant heat affected stone (**Figure 7, Plate 12**).
- 4.3.5 At the south-eastern end of **Trench 36** two linear features were observed. The south-east – north-west aligned ditch **3608** formed a right angled ‘T’ shape with the south-west – north-east aligned ditch **3616** (**Figure 7, Plate 13**). No relationship was visible between these features in plan and indeed the precise junction between the features suggests that they could well be contemporary. A slot investigated through **3608** showed it to be a narrow but steep sided feature with a flat base. The single secondary fill **3609** contained a number of stone fragments, particularly concentrated within the upper part of the fill. Roman pottery dating to the late first century to early second century AD was recovered from both features.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced an assemblage of relatively small size, in a restricted range of material types; only pottery and animal bone occurred in any significant quantity. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric (focusing on the Iron Age) to Romano-British, but pottery dating suggests that there was a definite hiatus in activity on the site between the Middle Iron Age and Romano-British periods.
- 5.1.2 Finds were recovered from 12 of the 40 trenches excavated, deriving from the fills of cut features, and also from topsoil and subsoil contexts, with a concentration in Trench 21. Quantities by material type and by context are given in **Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The small pottery assemblage includes material of late prehistoric and Romano-British date. Sherds are relatively small and moderately abraded (mean sherd weight overall is 10.9g).

Late prehistoric

- 5.2.2 The late prehistoric assemblage (197 sherds) is dominated by coarse shelly fabrics (shelly limestone), with only two sherds in sandy fabrics. The shelly wares vary in terms of the frequency, size and sorting of the inclusions; a small proportion of sherds contain relatively fine, well sorted inclusions, and a few sherds are burnished. Diagnostic sherds are restricted to nine rims and one lug handle; the rims are mainly small and unattributable to specific vessel form, but one belongs to a gently convex vessel with slightly inturned rim, while two others represent weakly shouldered vessels (all three from pit **2105**). There is no decoration of any form.
- 5.2.3 The lack of closely datable vessel forms renders this assemblage difficult to tie down within the established Iron Age ceramic framework for the region. However, an Early/Middle Iron Age date seems most likely, on the basis of comparison with assemblages such as Ham Hill (Morris 1987; 1999), Dibble’s Farm, Christon (Morris 1988); there are also parallels within the Middle Iron Age assemblage from Cannards Grave, Shepton Mallet (Mephram 2000), in terms of both fabrics and vessel forms. Decorated wares characteristic of the South-West Decorated style of the Late Iron Age

are completely absent. The site lies on Jurassic deposits which could have provided the source for the shelly limestone used for pottery temper.

- 5.2.4 Approximately half of the Iron Age assemblage (by sherd count) came from Trench 21, including a group of 66 sherds from various fills of pit **2105** (one Romano-British sherd in the uppermost fill, **2110**, may be intrusive). Smaller groups came from Trenches 19, 20, 22, 24, 27, 28 and 36, in quantities ranging from two to 47 sherds.

Romano-British

- 5.2.5 The Romano-British assemblage (51 sherds) consists entirely of coarsewares, either grog-tempered or sandy; the latter include greywares and oxidised wares, and a few sherds of south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware were also recognised. Identifiable vessel forms included bead rim jars, everted rim jars and one lid or platter, suggesting a date range of later 1st or early 2nd century AD.
- 5.2.6 The largest group of Romano-British pottery came from Trench 17 (29 sherds, including 21 from ditch **1704**), with smaller groups from Trenches 18, 21, 23, 27 and 36.

5.3 Fired clay

- 5.3.1 The fired clay consists of small, abraded fragments. These are undiagnostic and undatable, although some could represent heavily abraded ceramic building material of Romano-British date.

5.4 Slag and hammerscale

- 5.4.1 A small quantity of metalworking slag was recovered (just over 3kg). This appears to represent iron-smithing; possible hearth lining is visible adhering to fragments from natural feature **1804** and ditch **2406**. Slag was recovered both from Iron Age and Romano-British features. Quantities are small, but evidence that at least some of this slag represents *in situ* metalworking comes in the form of hammerscale (both flat and round) noted in the residues of soil samples taken from feature **2704** and ditch **3608** (both dated as Iron Age), from the uppermost fill of pit **2105** (containing both Iron Age and Romano-British pottery), and from ditch **1704** (dated as Romano-British).

5.5 Animal bone

- 5.5.1 A full assessment of the animal bone has not been made at this stage, but a brief scan has revealed that the main domesticates are represented (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse); two bones from domestic fowl were also identified from pit **2105**. The overwhelming majority of the bone (547 fragments) came from contexts dated as Iron Age, and fragments from Romano-British contexts tend to be small and mostly unidentifiable to species. The largest group of bones came from pit **2105** (390 fragments), and of note within this group is an articulated dog skeleton (ABG [Animal Bone Group] 4) recovered from a backfill layer (**2109**) in pit **2105**, and further fragments of dog skull and jaw were found in secondary deposits (**2107**, **2108**) in the same pit. The group of 116 fragments from Trench 36 (mostly from pits **3604** and **3610**) consists largely of cattle bones.

5.6 Other finds

- 5.6.1 Other finds comprise five pieces of worked flint (two cores and three flakes), a possible whetstone, a possible quernstone fragment, and two fragments of mortar with red surface pigment.



Table 1: Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Iron Age Pottery	RB Pottery	Slag	Other Finds
1705					2/23		
1706	10/39				15/109	1/259	
1707					4/130		
1710	7/37				8/45	1/17	
1805	3/7	3/48			2/15	5/308	
1905				4/17			
1909	2/1						
1915	4/75						
2005	6/37			4/27		1/9	
2009				6/72			
2101	8/297		1/5	3/25			
2104	1/1	3/7		3/11			
2107	25/125		1/3	1/6			
2108	25/307		1/63	2/41			
2109	201/930	3/9		27/334			
2110	89/471	7/39	1/49	36/399	1/16	4/57	
2116	3/9					3/1260	
2118	26/179	1/8		5/66			
2126	17/48	3/44		13/216		1/14	
2128				3/6			
2130	1/1			2/17			
2132	1/2			2/10			
2205	11/92			2/5			
2301			1/7				
2305					1/2		
2405				1/7			1 stone
2407	14/274			10/47		2/940	
2705	17/249			1/13	15/112		
2706	1/26			23/495			
2708				2/50			
2801				2/20			
2802						1/34	
3606	53/1462			36/253		2/352	
3609	4/14			3/12	1/1		
3611	51/548	1/5		5/65		1/98	1 stone; 2 wall plaster
3613	8/34			1/12			
3617	1/1				2/14	2/13	
3904		3/10					
TOTAL	589/5266	24/170	5/127	197/2226	51/467	24/3361	

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of five bulk samples of 20 litres were taken from four features of Iron Age and Romano-British date (samples 2 and 5) within four evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.
- 6.1.2 Hammerscale was observed in the residues of all features and slag fragments in a few of them.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots were varied in size with low to moderate numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 Cereal remains were recovered from three of the four sampled features, in greatest quantities from ditch/pit **2704** in **Trench 27**. These remains included grain and glume fragments of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and an awn fragment of oats (*Avena* sp.).
- 6.2.4 Other charred remains included shell fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and stone fragments of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*). The highest number of weed seeds recovered was from pit **2105**, **Trench 21**. The weed seed assemblages included seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.), possible celtic bean (*Vicia faba*), medick/clover (*Medicago/Trifolium* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and brassica (*Brassica* sp.).
- 6.2.5 These assemblages appear to be generally typical of assemblages recovered from arable environments and indicative of general settlement waste. There are broad similarities between these assemblages and some of the assemblages from other Iron Age features in the wider area such as the less rich deposits of those recovered from both Battlesbury Camp (Clapham with Stevens 2008) and Ham Hill (Ede 1999; Stevens 2006).

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Wood charcoal fragments of greater than 4 mm were only recovered in small quantities.

6.4 Land snails

- 6.4.1 The flots of the bulk samples were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat



preferences according to Kerney (1999). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.

- 6.4.2 The molluscs recorded were predominantly open country species, including shells of *Helicella itala*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vertigo pygmaea*. A few shells of the intermediate species *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Trochulus hispidus* were also observed.
- 6.4.3 These assemblages appear to be indicative of a well-established open landscape.



Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. (l)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Iron Age												
Trench 21 - Pit												
2105	2110	3	20	125	50	C	C	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags, oat awn frag	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	4/5 ml	Moll-t (C)
	2109	4	20	30	10	B	C	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume base frags	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> , <i>Galium</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Brassica</i>	2/3 ml	Moll-t (C)
Trench 36 - Pit												
3604	3606	1	20	15	40	-	-	-	C	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> stone frags, <i>Galium</i>	0/<1 ml	-
Romano-British												
Trench 17 - Ditch												
1704	1706	5	20	30	40	C	C	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags	C	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	0/2 ml	Moll-t (B)
Trench 27 - Ditch/Pit												
2704	2706	2	20	50	25	A	C	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume base frags	A	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , ? <i>Vicia faba</i>	7/7 ml	Sab (C), Moll-t (A)

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab = small animal bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs



7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation have been successful in identifying areas with a high potential for the presence of archaeological features. It has also been able to establish that large areas of the Site would appear to have a low potential for the presence and/or survival of archaeological remains.
- 7.1.2 Archaeological activity on the Site appears to have been confined to two distinct areas, **Area 1**, just to the west of the farmtrack in the central part of the Site and **Area 2** in the north-eastern part of the Site. The character of the archaeology in these areas suggests that they are of Early to Middle Iron Age date and represent evidence of occupation and settlement activity as well as indicating that some form of metalworking was also being carried out..
- 7.1.3 The activity at this time seems to be largely characterised by circular or sub-oval pits, potentially originally storage features these appear to be invariably deliberately backfilled upon decommissioning and the prevalence of pottery and animal bone within these deposits is suggestive of domestic debris. Though no buildings or structures were identified within the evaluation trenches it is probable that there were some structures within this area of activity, though they may not be archaeological visible.
- 7.1.4 In addition to this ostensibly domestic activity however was found evidence for more industrial activity as a number of, often large, fragments of slag and traces of hammerscale were located in a number of the pits. These are by-products from iron working which is of particular interest considering the Early to Middle Iron Age date indicated by the pottery recovered from the same features.
- 7.1.5 After an apparent hiatus there are indications for Romano-British activity dating to the late first to early second centuries AD in both **Areas 1 and 2**. The character and nature of this activity appears to be markedly different consisting of a ditches and one possible pit. It suggests a period of less intense, potentially agricultural activity. The ditches are possibly indications of land divisions and boundaries being established during this period.
- 7.1.6 There are few indications of later and more modern activity on Site with the exception of the quarry pit located in **Area 1 (Trench 23)** however the highly irregular topography of the Site, in particular within the eastern fields, suggests there may well be other small quarries within the Site.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS AND FURTHER POTENTIAL

8.1 Fieldwork

- 8.1.1 Following both an on-site meeting and a meeting at the offices of the Client with Steven Membrey of Somerset County Council, the archaeological planning advisor to the LPA it has been established that although the results of the evaluation are of local and regional significance this would not be a hindrance to the proposed planning application for the development and that any further archaeological mitigation should be secured by planning condition.
- 8.1.2 The area centred on **Trenches 15, and 17-24** appears likely to be an unenclosed Early to Middle Iron Age settlement site, which would be fairly typical in its nature for this part of Somerset, with the main focus of settlement being on a south facing slope as particularly demonstrated by the location of **Trench 21** and its significant concentration of pits.. Of

particular interest is the evidence for possible metal working seen through the presence of slag and hammerscale within many of the pits. The evidence can be viewed as of local or regional significance and it is likely that further archaeological mitigation measures will be required in order to better define and clarify the nature, date and where possible the extents and/or main focus of the settlement.

- 8.1.3 Based on the results of the evaluation it is thought that the main focus of the Site lies in the vicinity of **Trench 21** and further excavation focused in this area would best help to characterise and understand the nature of the activity.
- 8.1.4 The final scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological mitigation works will be agreed through consultation with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from this fieldwork and any other mitigation works that may be undertaken at the Site should be deposited with the Somerset Museums Service, under the accession code **TTNCM 56/2013**.
- 9.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Somerset Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).
- 9.1.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms (**Appendix 2**). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the SHER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

9.2 Copyright

- 9.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 9.2.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

9.3 Security Copy

- 9.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of a pdf/a file, which will form part of the project archive.



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11 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 29.10x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.54m	Ground level: 137.63-138.52m aOD
Easting: 375030		Northing: 145240	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 102. Overlies 102.	0.00-0.25 bgl
102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 103. Overlies 103.	0.25-0.40 bgl
103	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale green clay with some orange clay patches. Compact. Weathered limestone/ mudstone north end of trench only.	0.35+ bgl

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions: 30.30x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.44m	Ground level: 138.90-139.37m aOD
Easting: 375077		Northing: 145238	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown sit loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 202. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.35 bgl
202	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.22+ bgl

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions: 30.00x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 139.28-139.71m aOD
Easting: 375074		Northing: 145271	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 302. Overlies 302.	0.00-0.20 bgl
302	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.20+ bgl

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: 27.00x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 138.04-139.18m aOD
Easting: 375150		Northing: 145309	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 402. Overlies 402.	0.00-0.25 bgl
402	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.22+ bgl

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 28.80x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.55m	Ground level: 139.61-139.72m aOD
Easting: 375144		Northing: 145274	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 502. Overlies 502.	0.00-0.25 bgl
502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium at north-west end of trench. Mid yellow-	0.25-0.50



		brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 503. Overlies 503.	bgl
503	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid red-orange and pale green clay with occasional bands of limestone/ mudstone regolith. Compact.	0.25+ bgl

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions: 29.80x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 138.66-139.51m aOD
Easting: 375154		Northing: 145236	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Very slightly diffuse interface with 602. Overlies 602.	0.00-0.24 bgl
602	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.22+ bgl

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions: 29.60x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 135.69-136.86m aOD
Easting: 375230		Northing: 145334	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 702. Overlies 702.	0.00-0.20 bgl
702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 703. Overlies 703.	0.20-0.40 bgl
703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange and pale green-grey clay. Compact.	0.40+ bgl

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions: 28.80x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 133.97-134.88m aOD
Easting: 375263		Northing: 145363	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 802. Overlies 802.	0.00-0.20 bgl
802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Pale brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 803. Overlies 803.	0.20-0.30 bgl
803	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of pale green-grey clay and mid orange sand. Compact.	0.30+ bgl

TRENCH 9			
Dimensions: 28.80x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 133.02-134.91m aOD
Easting: 375288		Northing: 145366	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 902. Overlies 902.	0.00-0.20 bgl
902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Pale orange-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 903. Overlies 903.	0.20-0.40 bgl
903	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with pale to mid yellow-orange sands and clays. Compact.	0.40+ bgl



TRENCH 10			
Dimensions: 29.40x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 132.73-134.58m aOD
Easting: 375309		Northing: 145371	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1002. Overlies 1002.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1002	Subsoil	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 1003. Overlies 1003.	0.20-0.45 bgl
1003	Natural	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with pale yellow sand and clay. Compact.	0.45+ bgl

TRENCH 11			
Dimensions: 30.10x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.20m	Ground level: 135.93-136.96m aOD
Easting: 375282		Northing: 145321	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark orange-brown sandy clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 1102. Overlies 1102.	0.00-0.10 bgl
1102	Subsoil	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with 1103. Overlies 1103.	0.10-0.20 bgl
1103	Natural	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.20+ bgl

TRENCH 12			
Dimensions: 29.20x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 137.53-138.33m aOD
Easting: 375292		Northing: 145275	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 1202. Overlies 1202.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1202	Subsoil	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 1203. Overlies 1203.	0.20-0.40 bgl
1203	Natural	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.40+ bgl

TRENCH 13			
Dimensions: 30.20x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 136.76-137.55m aOD
Easting: 375357		Northing: 145308	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1301	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 1302. Overlies 1302.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1302	Subsoil	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 1303. Overlies 1303.	0.20-0.40 bgl
1303	Natural	Natural geology. Mid red-orange and yellow-orange clay, rare patches of weathered limestone. Compact.	0.40+ bgl



TRENCH 14			
Dimensions: 30.00x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 134.67-136.80m aOD
Easting: 375386		Northing: 145374	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 1402. Overlies 1402.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Pale yellow-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 1403. Overlies 1403.	0.20-0.40 bgl
1403	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Pale to mid red-orange and yellow-orange clay and sand. Compact.	0.40+ bgl

TRENCH 15			
Dimensions: 29.40x6.10m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 135.49-136.99m aOD
Easting: 375448		Northing: 145411	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 1502. Overlies 1502.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid yellow-brown sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Diffuse interface with 1503. Overlies 1503.	0.20-0.40 bgl
1503	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid yellow-orange sand. Compact.	0.40+ bgl
1504	Natural Feature	Irregular depression or possible shallow quarrying. Filled with 1505. Not fully seen in plan. Irregular sides, irregular base. 7.0m+ wide, 2.6m+ long. Cuts 1503.	0.42 deep
1505	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 1504. Mixed mid yellow-brown to mid orange-brown sandy loam. 25% stone, sub-angular - angular, 2-10cm. Moderately compact. Overlies 1504.	0.42 deep
1506	Ditch	North-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 1507. Relationship with 1504 unknown. Unexcavated. 1.10m wide. Cuts 1503.	-
1507	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 1506. Mid to dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, angular, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 16			
Dimensions: 29.20x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 137.14-137.61m aOD
Easting: 375444		Northing: 145371	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 1602. Overlies 1602.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Pale brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 1603. Overlies 1603.	0.20-0.45 bgl
1603	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with mid orange sandy clay. Compact.	0.45+ bgl



TRENCH 17			
Dimensions: 29.80x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 137.78-138.00m aOD
Easting: 375470		Northing: 145391	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1701	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark orange-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Diffuse interface with 1702. Overlies 1702.	0.00-0.23 bgl
1702	Subsoil	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 1703. Overlies 1703.	0.23-40 bgl
1703	Natural	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid orange-brown clay. Compact.	0.40+ bgl
1704	Ditch	North-north-west - south-south-east aligned ditch filled with 1705-7. Concave, moderate sides and concave base. 1.8m wide. Relationship unclear but thought to cut 1709.	0.80 deep
1705	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 1705. Mid to dark orange-brown sandy loam. 1% stone, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Moderately compact, fairly homogeneous. Slightly diffuse interface with 1706. Overlies 1706.	0.15 deep
1706	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 1705. Mid to dark brown sandy clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Moderately compact, fairly homogeneous. Diffuse interface with 1707. Overlies 1707. Environmental sample 5.	0.20 deep
1707	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 1705. Mid brown silty loam. 1% stone, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Moderately compact, fairly homogeneous. Clear interface with 1704. Overlies 1704.	0.30 deep
1708	Cut	Possible natural feature or north-north-west - south-south-east linear filled with 1709-1711. Shallow to steep straight sides. Slightly irregular base. 0.65m wide. Cuts 1703.	0.43 deep
1709	Deposit	Secondary fill of feature 1708. Pale to mid orange-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Moderately homogeneous, fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1710. Overlies 1710.	0.20 deep
1710	Deposit	Secondary fill of feature 1708. Mid brown silty clay loam. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-10cm. Moderately homogeneous, fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1711. Overlies 1711.	0.30 deep
1711	Deposit	Secondary fill of feature 1708. Pale to mid brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Moderately homogeneous, fairly compact. Clear interface with 1708. Overlies 1708.	0.43 deep
1712	Natural Feature	Roughly north-west - south-east linear feature filled with 1713. Irregular sides. Not fully excavated. 2.7m wide. Cuts 1703.	-
1713	Deposit	Secondary fill of feature 1712. Pale orange-brown silty clay loam. 15% stone, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 1712. Overlies 1712.	-

TRENCH 18			
Dimensions: 27.60x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 137.48-137.94m aOD
Easting: 375469		Northing: 145355	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1801	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 1802. Overlies 1802.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1802	Subsoil	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid brown silty clay. 8% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 1803. Overlies 1803.	0.20-0.40 bgl
1803	Natural	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith. Compact.	0.40+ bgl
1804	Natural Feature	North-west - south-east aligned feature filled with 1805. Irregular sides, irregular base. Only partially excavated. 4.3m wide. Cuts 1803.	0.60+ deep



1805	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 1804. Mid brown silty clay becoming more orange-brown as you moved down the profile. 20% stone, sub-angular, 2-8cm. Moderately compact. Diffuse interface with 1804. Overlies 1804.	0.60+ deep
1806	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 1807. Only partially seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.4m wide, 0.90m+ long. Cuts 1803.	-
1807	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 1806. Dark brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
1808	<i>Natural Feature</i>	Likely natural feature, irregular in plan, filled with 1809. Unexcavated. 19m long, 1.3m wide. Cuts 1803.	-
1809	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 1808. Dark brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
1810	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 1811. Unexcavated. 1.2m diameter. Cuts 1803.	-
1811	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 1810. Dark brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 19			
Dimensions: 30.04x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 135.73-137.76m aOD
Easting: 375488		Northing: 145422	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
1901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark orange-brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 1902. Overlies 1902.	0.00-0.20 bgl
1902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 1903. Overlies 1903.	0.20-0.40 bgl
1903	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.40+ bgl
1904	<i>Ditch</i>	North-north-east - south-south-west aligned ditch filled with 1905. Concave, moderate sides and concave base. 2.0m wide. Cuts 1903.	0.50 deep
1905	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 1904. Dark orange-brown sandy silt loam. 8% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 1904. Overlies 1904.	0.50 deep
1906	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 1907. Unexcavated. 0.75m long, 0.65m wide. Cuts 1903.	-
1907	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 1906. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
1908	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 1909. Unexcavated. Only partly seen in plan. 1.3m long, 0.75m+ wide. Cuts 1903.	-
1909	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 1908. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
1910	<i>Cut</i>	Possible ditch terminus or sub-oval pit not fully seen in plan. Filled with 1911. 1.5m long, 1.0m+ wide. Unexcavated. Cuts 1903.	-
1911	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of feature 1910. Mid orange-brown silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
1912	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 1913. Unexcavated. 1.2m long, 1.0m wide. Cuts 1903.	-
1913	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 1912. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Slightly mixed.	-



		Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	
1914	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 1915. Unexcavated. Only partly seen in plan. 0.8m long, 0.5m+ wide. Cuts 1903.	-
1915	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 1914. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 20			
Dimensions: 27.90x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 137.40-138.14m aOD
Easting: 375525		Northing: 145409	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 2002. Overlies 2002.	0.00-0.20 bgl
2002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 2003. Overlies 2003.	0.20-0.38 bgl
2003	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.38+ bgl
2004	<i>Natural Feature</i>	Probable tree-throw, not fully seen in plan. Filled with 2005. Irregular sides. 3.4m wide, 2.2m+ long. Not fully excavated. Cuts 2003.	-
2005	<i>Deposit</i>	Mixed secondary fill of feature 2004. Pale to Mid orange-brown silty/sandy clay. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2004. Overlies 2004.	-
2006	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 2007. Unexcavated. Only partly seen in plan. 0.9m long, 0.7m+ wide. Cuts 2003.	-
2007	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 2006. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2008	<i>Pit</i>	Possible sub-circular pit filled with 2009. Unexcavated. Only partly seen in plan. 2.3m long, 0.95m+ wide. Cuts 2003.	-
2009	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 2008. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 10% stone, sub-angular, 2-8cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 21			
Dimensions: 30.00x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 138.16-138.77m aOD
Easting: 375527		Northing: 145380	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Fairly clear interface with 2102. Overlies 2102.	0.00-0.23 bgl
2102	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.23+ bgl
2103	<i>Ditch</i>	North - south aligned ditch filled with 2104. Only short portion seen, may be natural feature. Must terminate to south. Straight, shallow sides, flat base. 1.40m wide. Cuts 2102.	0.29 deep
2104	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 2103. Mid red-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-5cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly darker at top of deposit. Compact. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with 2103. Overlies 2103.	0.29 deep
2105	<i>Pit</i>	Circular pit filled with 2106-2110. Slightly convex, steep to vertical sides. Flat base. 1.3m in diameter. Seen in plan to cut ditch fill 2104.	1.20 deep
2106	<i>Deposit</i>	Possible silting event though could be deliberate lining of pit 2105. Mid grey silty clay. 2% stone, angular, 6-12cm. Occasional charcoal flecks.	0.08 deep



		Includes lumps of pale grey clay. Compact. Sharp interface with 2105.	
2107	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of pit 2105, likely collapse of material from adjacent ditch 2103. Mid red-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, 2-12cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Clear interface with 2106. Overlies 2106.	0.63 deep
2108	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of pit 2105, derived from feature sides. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone, sub-angular - angular, 2-12cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 2107 and 2106. Overlies 2107.	0.15 deep
2109	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2105. Dark grey brown silty clay. 60% stone (frequently heat affected). Sub-angular - angular, 2-30cm. Occasional charcoal flecks and fragments. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2108 and 2107. Overlies 2108. Environmental sample 4.	0.75 deep
2110	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2105. Dark grey silty clay. 20% stone (frequently heat affected), angular, 2-12cm. Occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2109. Overlies 2109. Environmental sample 3.	0.51 deep
2111	<i>Pit</i>	Apparently one of two intercutting pits with 2113, filled with 2112. Relationship unclear. Not fully seen in plan. 1.4m wide, 0.80m+ long. Unexcavated.	-
2112	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2111. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 25% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-15cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2113	<i>Pit</i>	Apparently one of two intercutting pits with 2111, filled with 2114. Relationship unclear. Not fully seen in plan. 1.3m wide, 0.80m+ long. Unexcavated.	-
2114	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2113. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 25% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-15cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2115	<i>Pit</i>	Circular pit filled with 2116. Unexcavated. 1.2m diameter. Cuts 2103.	-
2116	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2115. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% stone (some heat affected), angular, 4-10cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2117	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 2118. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.2m wide, 1.10m+ long. Cuts 2103.	-
2118	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2117. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-10cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2119	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 2119. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 0.95m wide, 0.70m+ long. Cuts 2103.	-
2120	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2119. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2121	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 2121. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.10m wide, 0.70m+ long. Cuts 2103.	-
2122	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2121. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 8% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-10cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2123	<i>Pit</i>	Circular pit filled with 2124-5. Straight, vertical sides. Not fully excavated. 1.10m wide, 1.17m long. Cuts 2102.	1.05+ deep
2124	<i>Deposit</i>	Possible secondary fill or deliberate lining of pit 2123. Mid grey clay. Non visible inclusions. Only partially excavated. Compact. Lowest deposit seen.	0.05+ deep
2125	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2123. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 60% stone (some heat affected), angular, 6-30cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous with frequent voids. Fairly compact. Clear interface with	0.15+ deep



		2124. Overlies 2124.	
2126	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2123. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 40% stone (frequently heat affected), angular, 2-30cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2125. Overlies 2125.	0.89 deep
2127	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 2128. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.0m+ wide, 1.6m long. Cuts 2103.	-
2128	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2127. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 15% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-15cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2129	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 2130. Unexcavated. 1.0m wide, 1.3m long. Cuts 2103.	-
2130	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2129. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 10% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2131	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 2132. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.0m wide, 0.9m+ long. Cuts 2103.	-
2132	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2131. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 30% stone (some heat affected), angular, 2-10cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 22			
Dimensions: 35.40x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 135.74-136.96m aOD
Easting: 375532		Northing: 145435	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 2202. Overlies 2202.	0.00-0.26 bgl
2202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 2203. Overlies 2203.	0.23-0.26 bgl
2203	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid yellow-orange clay and sand. Compact.	0.26+ bgl
2204	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 2205 and 2206. Straight, steep sides, flat base. 1.3m in diameter. Cuts 2203.	0.45 deep
2205	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2204. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 20% stone (some heat affected), angular, 8-50cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 2206. Overlies 2206.	0.35 deep
2206	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of pit 2204, likely erosion of feature sides. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 15% stone, angular, <1-50cm. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Clear interface with 2204. Overlies 2204.	0.20 deep
2207	<i>Pit</i>	Circular pit filled with 2208. Unexcavated. 0.80m in diameter. Cuts 2203.	-
2208	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2207. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 10% stone (some heat affected), angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2209	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 2210. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.5m wide, 0.60m+ long. Cuts 2203.	-
2210	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2209. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 10% stone (some heat affected), angular, <1-15cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2211	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 2210. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 0.7m wide, 0.60m+ long. Cuts 2203.	-
2212	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2211. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone (some heat affected), angular, <1-3cm. Occasional charcoal	-



		flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	
2213	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 2214. Unexcavated. 1.6m wide, 1.3m long. Cuts 2203.	-
2214	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2213. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone (some heat affected), angular, <1-40cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 23			
Dimensions: 30.00x10.00m		Max. depth: 2.20m	Ground level: 134.58-135.35m aOD
Easting: 375550		Northing: 145458	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 2302. Overlies 2302.	0.00-0.21 bgl
2302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 2303. Overlies 2303.	0.21-0.27 bgl
2303	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.27+ bgl
2304	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-oval possible pit or natural feature filled with 2305. 1.0m long, 0.70m wide. Unexcavated. Cuts 2303.	-
2305	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 2304. Mid brown silty clay loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2306	<i>Quarry</i>	Large irregular quarry pit filled with 2307. Not fully seen in plan. 9.5m+ long, 7.4m wide. Cuts 2303. Unexcavated.	-
2307	<i>Deposit</i>	Mixed deposit of quarry pit 2306. Mid brown to pale green silt clay loam. 2-10% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 24			
Dimensions: 29.40x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 135.48-136.72m aOD
Easting: 375571		Northing: 145410	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
2401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 2402. Overlies 2402.	0.00-0.20 bgl
2402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 2403. Overlies 2403.	0.20-0.38 bgl
2403	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid yellow-orange sand and clay. Compact.	0.38+ bgl
2404	<i>Natural Feature</i>	Natural fissure filled with 2405. North-west - south-east aligned. Steep irregular sides, sloping base. 0.50m wide. Cuts 2403.	0.90 deep
2405	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 2404. Mid brown to mid red-brown silty clay. Redder and more sandy near base of deposit. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Compact. Overlies 2404.	0.90 deep
2406	<i>Ditch</i>	North-north-west - south-south-east aligned ditch filled with 2407. Concave, moderate sides and concave base. 0.5m wide. Cuts 2403.	0.40 deep
2407	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 2406. Dark brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Moderately compact, fairly homogeneous. Clear interface with 2406. Overlies 2406.	0.40 deep
2408	<i>Cut</i>	Possible posthole though may be natural feature. Filled with 2409. Steep, straight sides, concave base. 0.25m diameter. Cuts 2403.	0.23 deep
2409	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 2408. Mid brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Clear interface	0.23 deep



		with 2408. Overlies 2408.	
2410	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval possible pit filled with 2411. Unexcavated. 0.4m wide, 0.6m long. Cuts 2403.	-
2411	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of possible pit 2410. Mid brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
2412	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-circular pit filled with 2413. Unexcavated. 1.1m wide, 1.3m long. Cuts 2403.	-
2413	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 2412. Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. 5% stone (some heat affected), angular, <1-15cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 25			
Dimensions: 30.20x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 133.16-134.73m aOD
Easting: 375597		Northing: 145449	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 2502. Overlies 2502.	
2502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-15cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 2503. Overlies 2503.	
2503	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	

TRENCH 26			
Dimensions: 29.10x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 131.77-134.28m aOD
Easting: 375620		Northing: 145486	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Slightly diffuse interface with 2602. Overlies 2602.	
2602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 2603. Overlies 2603.	
2603	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	

TRENCH 27			
Dimensions: 29.70x5.60m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 134.65-135.26m aOD
Easting: 375652		Northing: 145474	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2701	<i>topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Fairly clear interface with 2702. Overlies 2702.	
2702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Some variation along length of trench. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 2703. Overlies 2703.	
2703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid brown-orange and mid yellow sand. Compact.	
2704	<i>Ditch</i>	Elongated pit or short ditch section. North-north-east - south-south-west aligned filled with 2705-6. Irregular, steep sides, irregular base. 2.3m long, 0.74m wide. Cuts 2703.	
2705	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 2704. Dark brown silty clay loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-22cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly	



		homogeneous. Moderately compact. Diffuse interface with 2706. Overlies 2706.	
2706	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 2704. Mid orange brown sandy clay. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-30cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 2704. Overlies 2704. Environmental sample 2.	0.25 deep
2707	<i>Ditch</i>	Curvilinear feature filled with 2708-2710. South-west - north-east aligned then curving to the south-east. Irregular, steep sides, flat base. 1.1m wide. Cuts 2703.	0.58 deep
2708	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 2707. Dark brown silty clay loam. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Diffuse interface with 2709. Overlies 2709.	0.35 deep
2709	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of feature 2707. Dark brown sandy clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 2710.	0.55 deep
2710	<i>Primary fill</i>	Primary fill of feature 2707. Pale yellow-brown silty sand. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Some mottling. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 2707. Overlies 2707.	0.10 deep

TRENCH 28			
Dimensions: 29.40x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.65m	Ground level: 132.38-134.94m aOD
Easting: 375658		Northing: 145504	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2801	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Slightly diffuse interface with 2802. Overlies 2802.	0.00-0.30 bgl	
2802	<i>Subsoil</i> Modern subsoil/ colluvium, north-west end of trench only. Mid brown silty clay loam. 10% stone, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 2803. Overlies 2803.	0.30-0.64 bgl	
2803	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional bands of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.20+ bgl	

TRENCH 29			
Dimensions: 30.50x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 135.00-135.38m aOD
Easting: 375718		Northing: 145489	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
2901	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Clear interface with 2902. Overlies 2902.	0.00-0.24 bgl	
2902	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.24+ bgl	

TRENCH 30			
Dimensions: 30.00x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 131.33-134.01m aOD
Easting: 375741		Northing: 145542	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3001	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Fairly clear interface with 3002. Overlies 3002.	0.00-0.30 bgl	
3002	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with mid orange-brown clay. Compact.	0.30+ bgl	



TRENCH 31			
Dimensions: 30.20x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 132.08-134.10m aOD
Easting: 375784		Northing: 145555	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3101	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Fairly clear interface with 3102. Overlies 3102.	0.00-0.30 bgl	
3102	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with mid orange-brown clay. Compact.	0.30+ bgl	

TRENCH 32			
Dimensions: 30.30x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 130.87-132.17m aOD
Easting: 375865		Northing: 145592	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3201	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Fairly clear interface with 3202. Overlies 3202.	0.00-0.20 bgl	
3202	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Mid orange-brown clay with stone fragments, occasional patches of mid orange and pale yellow clay. Compact.	0.20+ bgl	

TRENCH 33			
Dimensions: 28.90x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.54m	Ground level: 129.28-131.76m aOD
Easting: 375903		Northing: 145624	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3301	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Slightly diffuse interface with 3302. Overlies 3302.	0.00-0.25 bgl	
3302	<i>Subsoil</i> Modern subsoil/ colluvium, north end of trench only. Mid brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with 3303. Overlies 3303.	0.25-0.45 bgl	
3303	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with mid orange-brown clay. Compact.	0.24+ bgl	

TRENCH 34			
Dimensions: 29.80x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 132.41-133.70m aOD
Easting: 375945		Northing: 145606	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3401	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Slightly diffuse interface with 3402. Overlies 3402.	0.00-0.30 bgl	
3402	<i>Subsoil</i> Modern subsoil/ colluvium, central part of trench only. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Frequent coke fragments. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with 3403. Overlies 3403.	0.30-0.50 bgl	
3403	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with mid orange clay. Compact.	0.24+ bgl	

TRENCH 35			
Dimensions: 29.30x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 131.27-133.86m aOD
Easting: 375962		Northing: 145644	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
3501	<i>Topsoil</i> Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Very slightly diffuse interface with 3502. Overlies 3502.	0.00-0.25 bgl	
3502	<i>Natural</i> Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith. Compact.	0.25+ bgl	



TRENCH 36			
Dimensions: 29.50x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.23m	Ground level: 133.50-134.87m aOD
Easting: 376064		Northing: 145621	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3601	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Diffuse interface with 3602. Overlies 3602.	0.00-0.12 bgl
3602	Subsoil	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with 3603. Overlies 3603.	0.12-0.23 bgl
3603	Natural	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with mid yellow-orange sand and clay. Compact.	0.23+ bgl
3604	Pit	Sub-oval pit filled with 3605-7. Slightly irregular, steep sides, flat base. 2.34m long, 1.2m wide. Cuts 3603.	0.46 deep
3605	Deposit	Secondary fill of pit 3604. Mid orange-brown silt clay. 30% stone, sub-angular - angular, 2-15cm. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Diffuse interface with 3606. Overlies 3606.	0.07 deep
3606	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of pit 3604. Mid brown silt clay loam. 40% stone, sub-angular - angular, 2-40cm. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Clear interface with 3607. Overlies 3607. Environmental sample 1.	0.43 deep
3607	Primary fill	Primary fill of pit 3604. Pale orange-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Clear interface with 3604. Overlies 3604.	0.13 deep
3608	Ditch	North-west - south-east aligned ditch filled with 3609. Forms T with ditch 3616 to north-west, relationship unknown. Straight, steep sides, flat base. 0.60m wide.	0.29 deep
3609	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 3608. Dark brown silty clay. 20% stone, sub-angular - angular, 2-40cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Clear interface with 3608. Overlies 3608.	0.29 deep
3610	Pit	Sub-circular pit filled with 3611. Straight, vertical sides, flat base. 1.1m diameter. Cuts 3603.	0.64 deep
3611	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of pit 3610. Dark brown silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-30cm. Slightly mixed with some sandier patches. Moderately compact. Clear interface with 3610. Overlies 3610.	0.64 deep
3612	Pit	Sub-circular pit filled with 3613. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.4m wide, 0.6m+ long. Cuts 3603.	-
3613	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of pit 3612. Dark brown silty clay. 10% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-15cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
3614	Pit	Sub-circular pit filled with 3615. Only partly seen in plan. Unexcavated. 1.6m wide, 0.9m+ long. Cuts 3603.	-
3615	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of pit 3614. Dark brown silty clay. 10% stone, sub-angular - angular, <1-15cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
3616	Ditch	North-east - south-west aligned ditch filled with 3617. Forms T with ditch 3608 to south-west, relationship unknown. Unexcavated. 0.60m wide.	-
3617	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 3616. Dark brown silty clay. 10% stone, sub-angular - angular, 2-10cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 37			
Dimensions: 29.30x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 132.72-132.92m aOD
Easting: 376132		Northing: 145682	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3701	Topsoil	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular,	0.00-0.22



		<1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Slightly diffuse interface with 3702. Overlies 3702.	bgl
3702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid orange-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with 3703. Overlies 3703.	0.18-0.40 bgl
3703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.40+ bgl

TRENCH 38			
Dimensions: 28.50x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 132.10-132.34m aOD
Easting: 376170		Northing: 145705	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Slightly diffuse interface with 3602. Overlies 3602.	0.00-0.30 bgl
3802	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.30+ bgl

TRENCH 39			
Dimensions: 29.10x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 131.42-131.77m aOD
Easting: 376193		Northing: 145746	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
3901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Slightly diffuse interface with 3402. Overlies 3402.	0.00-0.30 bgl
3902	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with occasional patches of mid red-orange clay. Compact.	0.20+ bgl
3903	<i>Pit</i>	Sub-oval pit filled with 3904. Concave, steep sides, concave base. 1.00m long, 0.88m wide. Cuts 3902.	0.35 deep
3904	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of pit 3903. Mid brown silty clay. 60% stone (some heat affected), angular, 4-28cm. Rare charcoal and fired clay flecks. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Clear interface with 3903. Overlies 3903.	0.35 deep

TRENCH 40			
Dimensions: 29.50x2.20m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 123.30-127.19m aOD
Easting: 376187		Northing: 145809	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
4001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under crop. Very slightly diffuse interface with 4002. Overlies 4002.	0.00-0.25 bgl
4002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ colluvium. Mid brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with 4003. Overlies 4003.	0.25-0.50 bgl
4003	<i>Layer</i>	Colluvium. Mid red-brown silty clay. No inclusions. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with 4004. Overlies 4004.	0.50-0.70 bgl
4004	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Limestone/mudstone regolith with mid red-orange clay at north-east end of trench. Some pale yellow-orange clay patches. Compact.	0.20+ bgl



12 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-157158

Project details

Project name	Little Sharpshaw Farm Frome, Somerset
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by AEE Renewables UK 30 Limited to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Little Sharpshaw Farm, Frome, Somerset prior to the submission of a planning application to develop the land into a solar farm. The evaluation consisted of 40 trenches measuring 30m x 2m, which were largely targeted on geophysical anomalies and covered approximately a 2% sample of the 14ha area. The evaluation was undertaken between 24th June and 10th July 2013. Archaeological activity on the Site appears to be confined to two distinct areas, Area 1, in the central part of the Site and Area 2 in the north-eastern part of the Site. The character of the archaeology in these areas suggests that they are Early to Middle Iron Age in date and are indicative of settlement and occupation activity with indications of industrial activity relating to metalworking also being undertaken. The activity appears to be largely characterised by circular or sub-oval pits, possibly for storage, which invariably appear to have been deliberately backfilled upon decommissioning. The prevalence of pottery and animal bone within these deposits is suggestive of domestic debris. In addition evidence for industrial activity was suggested as a number of fragments of iron slag and traces of hammerscale were identified in a number of the pits. After an apparent hiatus there are indications for Romano-British 1st to 2nd century AD activity in both Areas 1 and 2. The character and nature of this activity appears to be markedly different consisting of a number of ditches and one possible pit. It suggests a period of less intense, potentially agricultural activity and land division. There are few indications of later and more modern activity on Site with the exception of a quarry pit located in Trench 23 however the irregular topography of the Site, in particular within the eastern fields, suggests there may well be other small quarries within the Site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 24-06-2013 End: 10-07-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	89041 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	TTNCM 56/2013 - Museum accession ID

Any associated project reference codes	32256 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PITS Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	METAL SLAG Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Solar Farm Development
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOMERSET MENDIP NUNNEY Little Sharpshaw Farm, Frome, Somerset
Postcode	BA11 5DD
Study area	14.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	375650 145475 375650 00 00 N 145475 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Naomi Brennan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	AEE Renewables UK 30 Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Somerset County Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Somerset County museum
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Somerset County Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

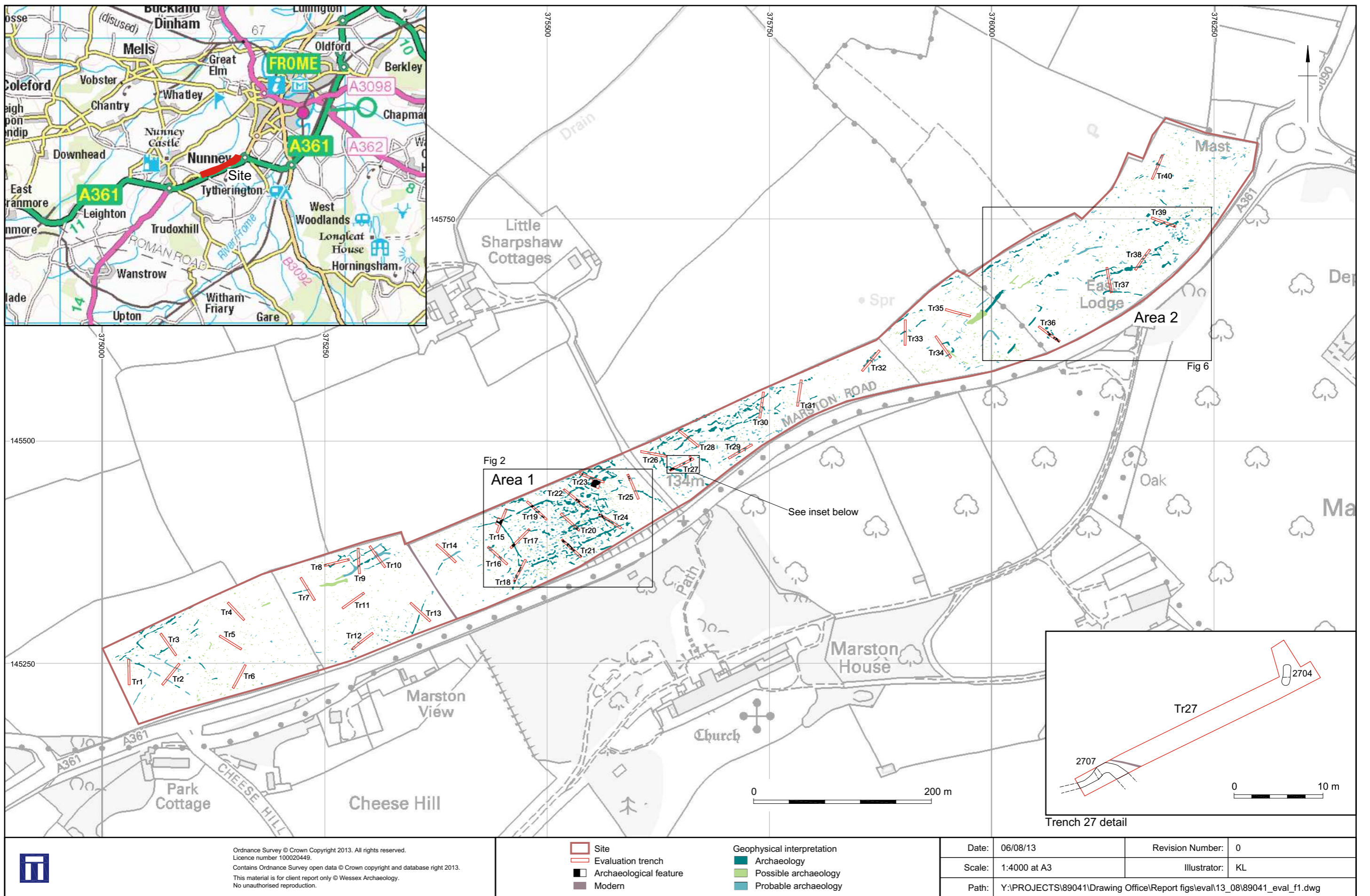
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Little Sharpshaw Farm Frome, Somerset Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brennan, N
Author(s)/Editor(s)	De Rosa, D
Other bibliographic details	89041.04
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Unpublished - Salisbury
Description	Standard WA format with 6 figures containing 13 plates and 4 sections
Entered by	Damian De Rosa (d.derosa@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	15 August 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

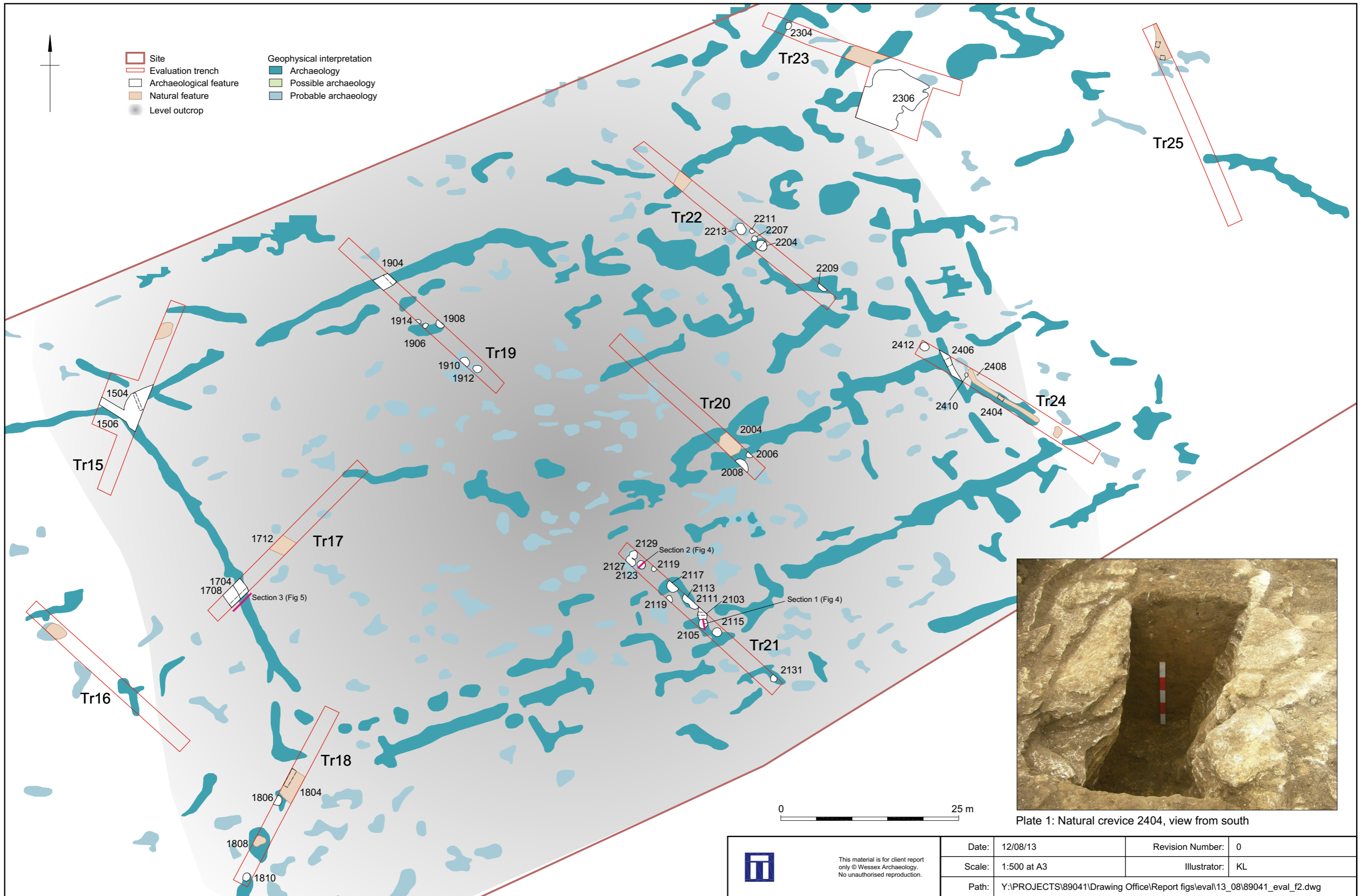
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012


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Location of Site, trenches and results of geophysical survey

Figure 1



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Area 1 plan


Figure 2

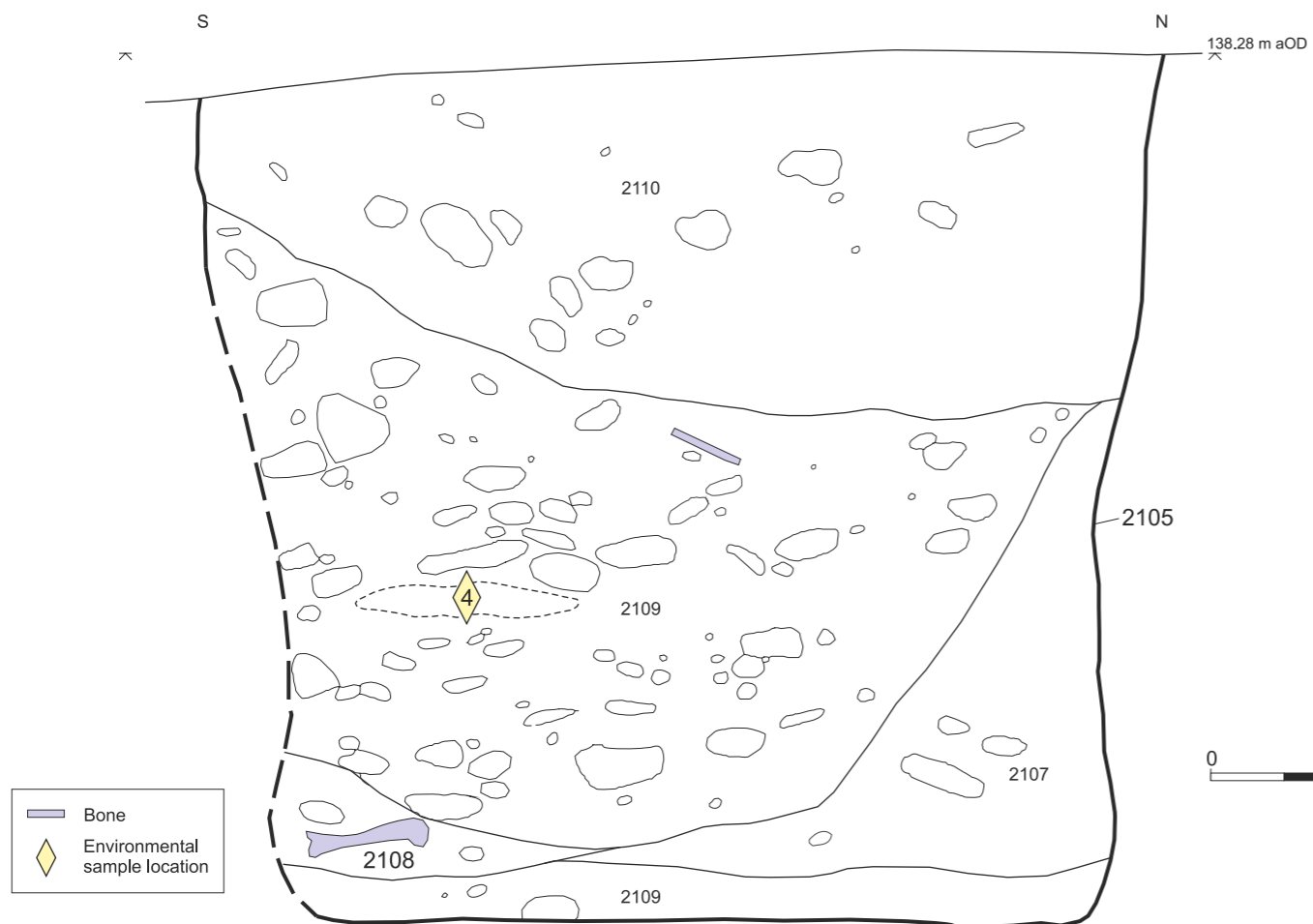


Plate 2: Modern quarry pit 2306, view from south-east

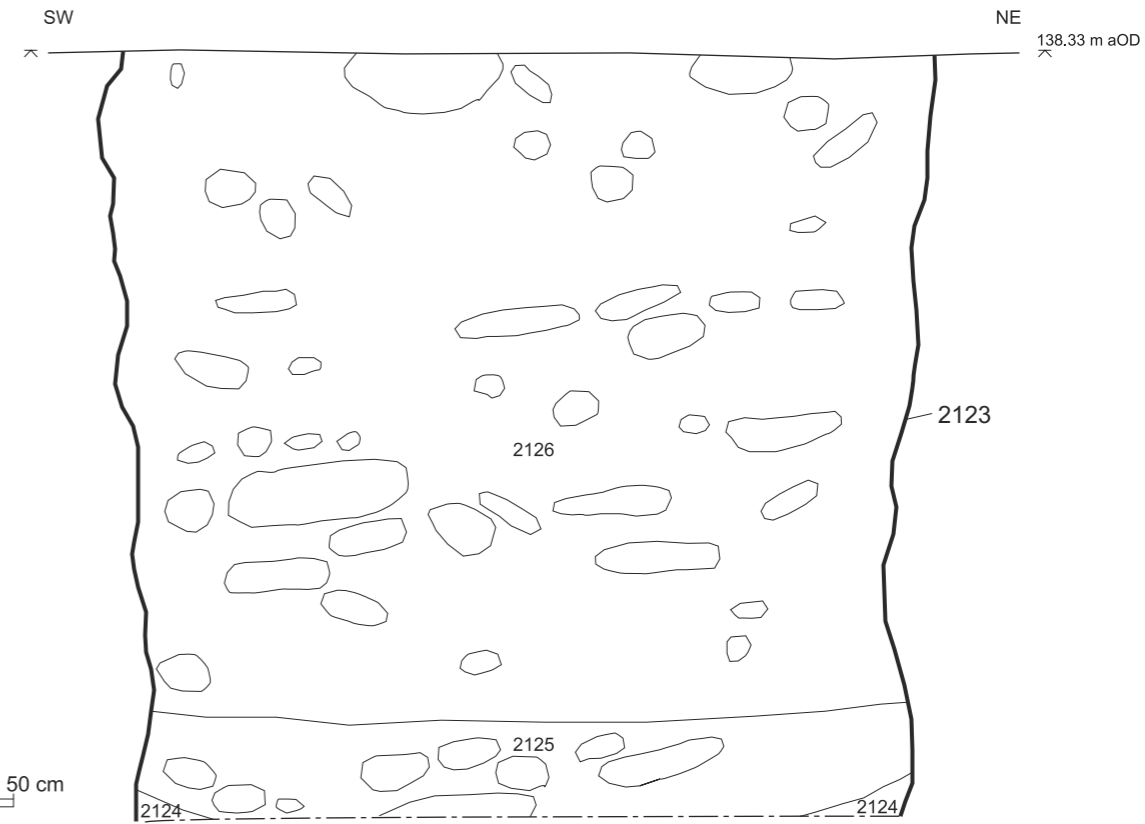


Plate 3: South facing section of pit 2204

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Section 1: East facing section of pit 2105



Section 2: South-east facing section through pit 2123



Plate 4: Ditch 2103 and pit 2105, view from north



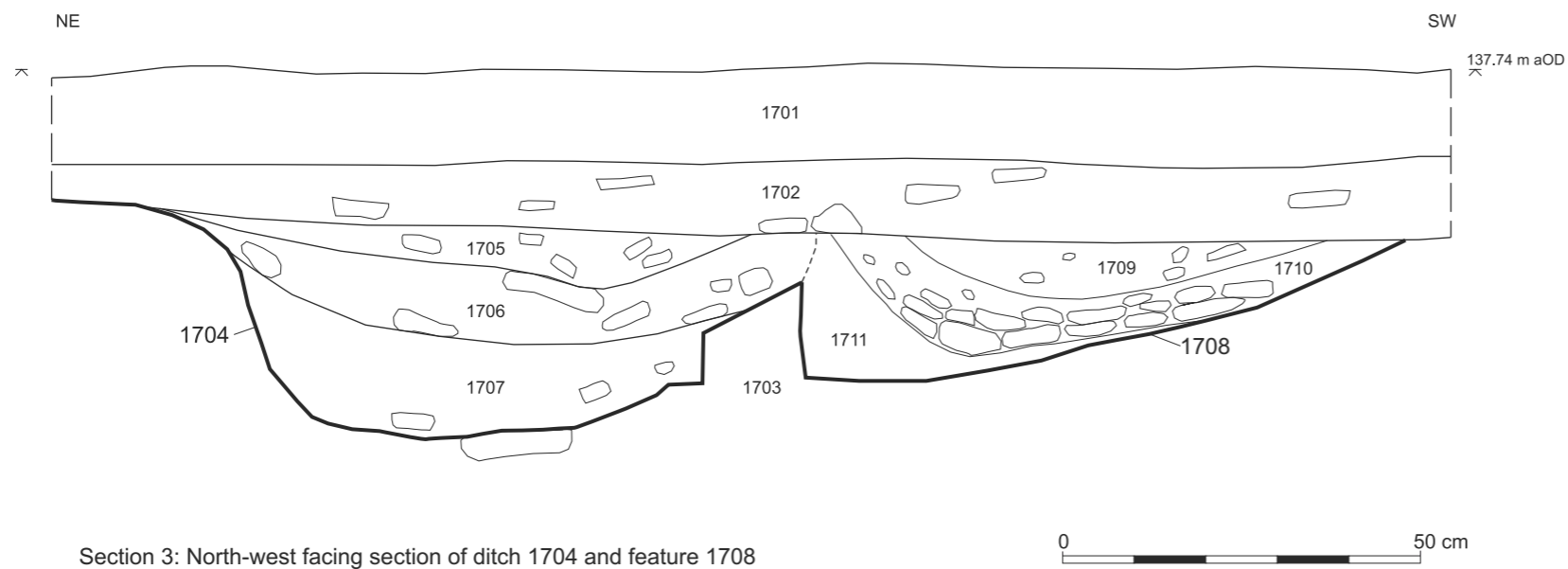
Plate 5: East facing section through pit 2105



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Section 3: North-west facing section of ditch 1704 and feature 1708



Plate 6: North-west facing section of ditch 1704 and feature 1708, oblique view



Plate 7: South-east facing section of ditch 2406

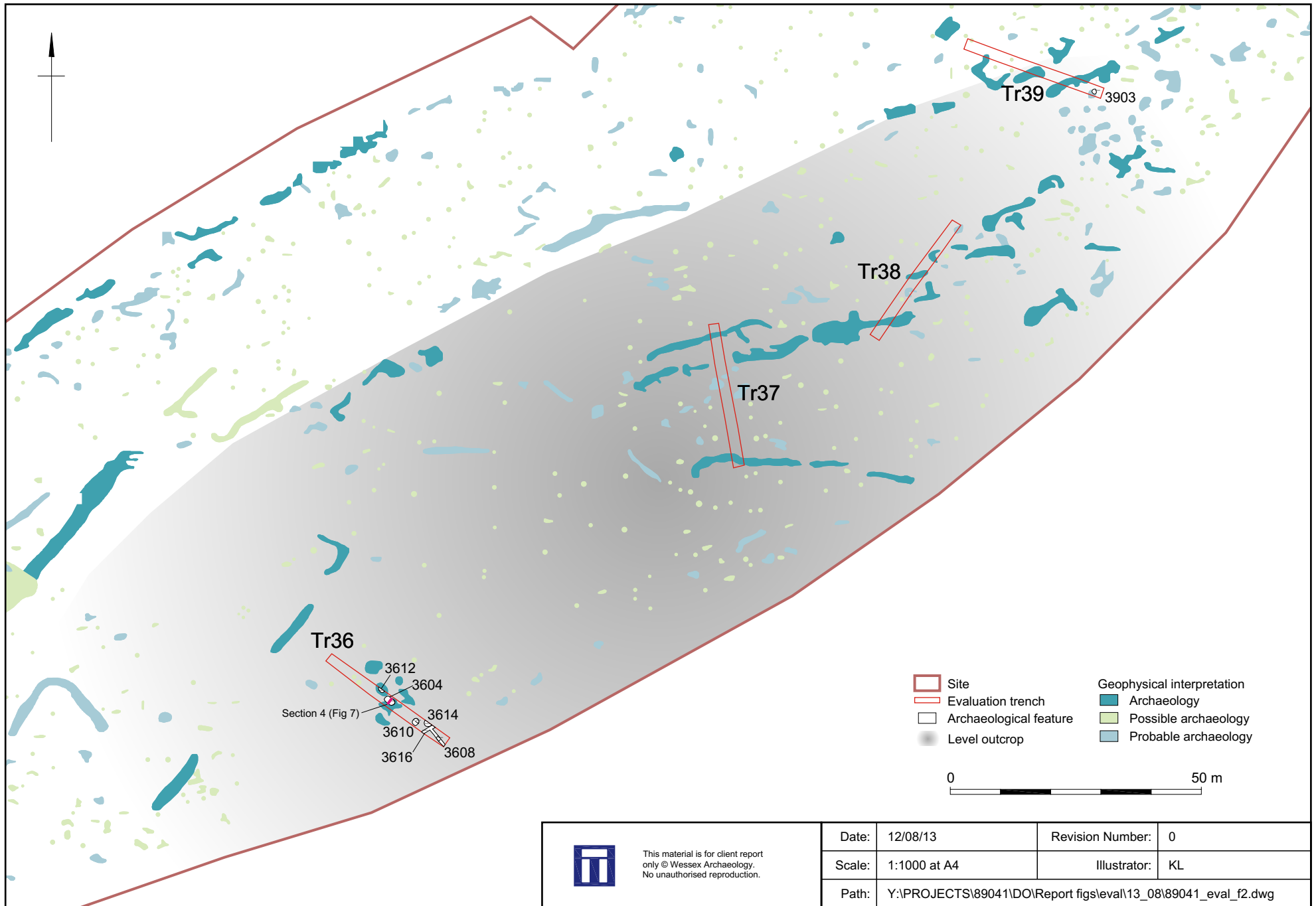


Plate 8: South-west section of curvilinear 2707



Plate 9: South facing section of feature 2704

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Area 2 plan

Figure 6

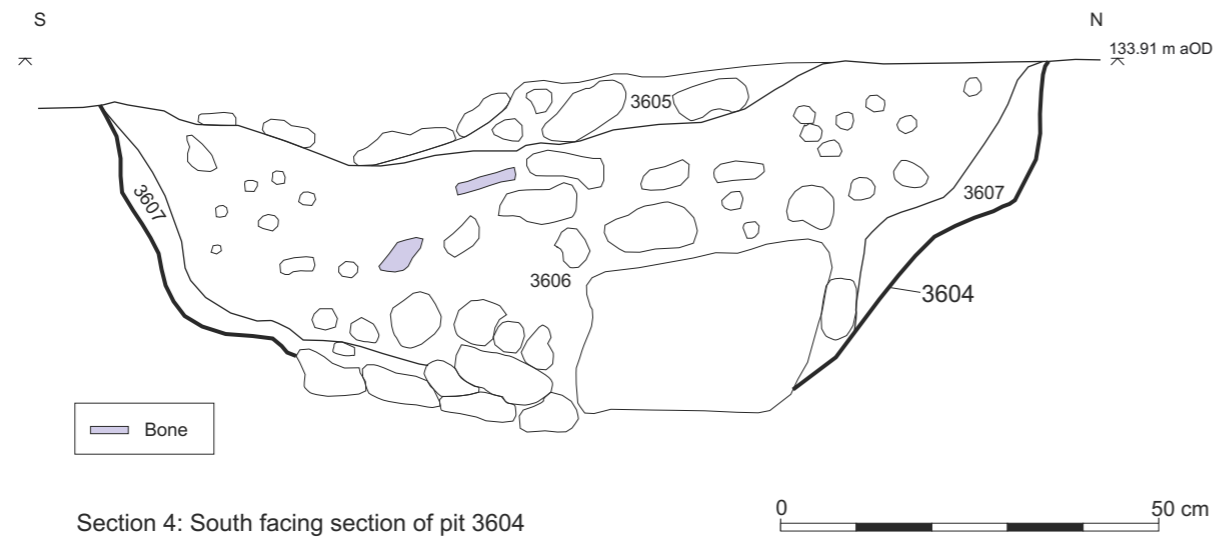


Plate 10: South facing section of pit 3604



Plate 11: North-west facing section of pit 3610



Plate 12: East facing section of pit 3903



Plate 13: South-east facing section of ditch 3608 with ditch 3616 beyond



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