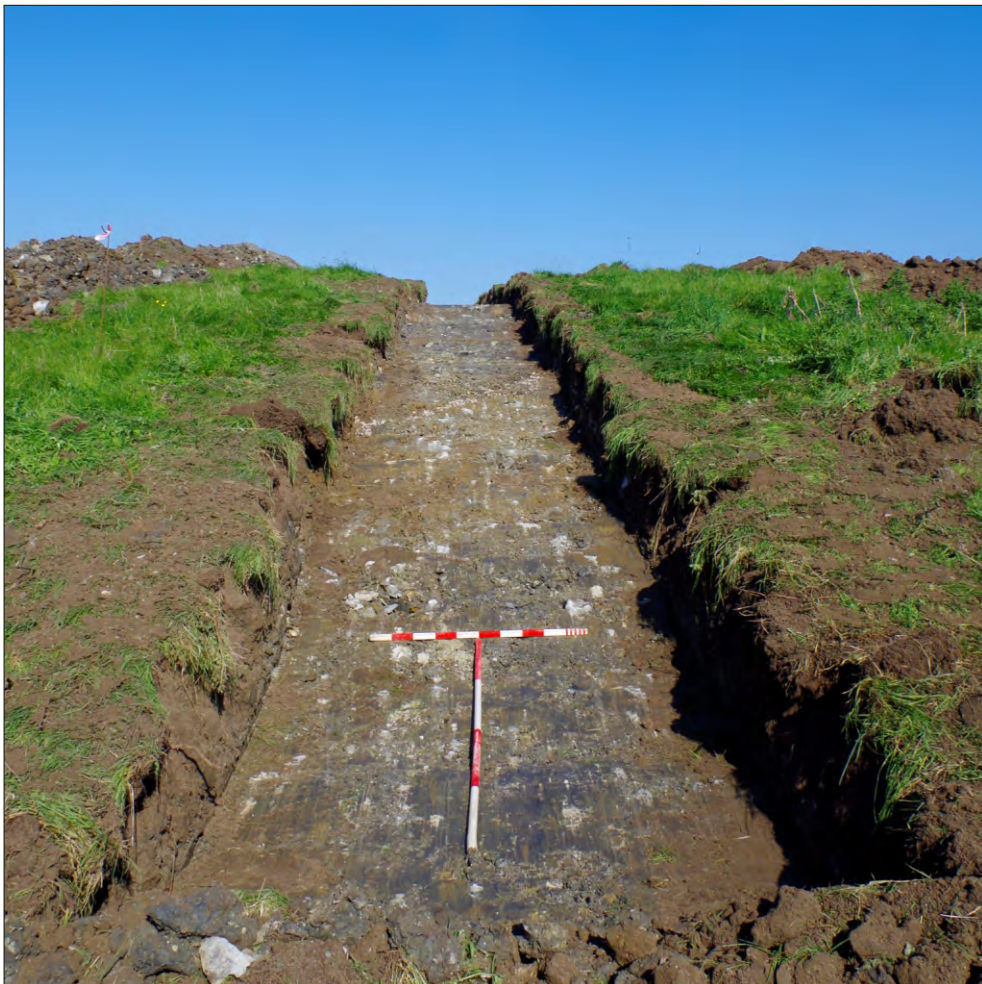




making sense of heritage

Land at Wyck Beck Road / Fishpool Hill Filton, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
(Eastern Fields)



South Gloucestershire Planning Application: PT12/1930/0
Bristol Museum Accession Code BRSMG 2014/91
Ref: 106800.02
March 2016



**Land at Wyck Beck Road / Fishpool Hill, Filton,
South Gloucestershire**

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
(Eastern Fields)**

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Land at Wyck Beck Road / Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

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Land at Wyck Beck Road / Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (Eastern Fields)

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Severn Valley to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Wyck Beck Road/ Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire (centred on NGR 357722 179831). The archaeological work was undertaken in support of an outline planning application (ref. PT12/1930/O) for a mixed-use residential development in fields immediately south of Filton Airfield.

On the basis of the known archaeological potential for the area, and in consultation with Paul Driscoll (South Gloucestershire Council Archaeology & Historic Environment Officer), acting as advisor to the local planning authority, trenches were positioned to sample anomalies identified in previous geophysical surveys, and also apparently 'blank' areas of the Site. A total of 48 evaluation trenches were excavated in this stage of works, 84 trenches having been excavated in a previous stage to the west of Fishpool Hill. Archaeological features were identified in 3 trenches.

Large ditches were revealed in Trenches 126 and 139, along with a cluster of smaller features at the south-west end of Trench 139. A probable post-medieval ditch was revealed in Trench 130. The large ditches produced late prehistoric pottery. Deep layers of made ground were revealed covering a large portion of the central part of the eastern fields.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 14th September and 30th September 2015, and 7th and 11th December 2105.



Land at Wyck Beck Road / Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (Eastern Fields)

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Persimmon Homes Severn Valley for commissioning and funding this stage of the archaeological work, and in particular Nigel Jones-Gerrard and Emma Geater for their assistance throughout. The collaborative support and advice of Paul Driscoll (South Gloucestershire Council Archaeology & Historic Environment Officer) is gratefully acknowledged

Fieldwork was directed by Sam Fairhead with the assistance of Roy Krakowicz, Lynn Hume, Frances Ward, Stewart Wareing, Owen Watts and Steven Cole. The report was compiled by Sam Fairhead and Steve Thompson with specialist reports by Matt Leivers & Lorraine Mephram (pottery), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and John Giorgi (environmental samples). The report illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman and Nancy Dixon.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy King.



Land at Wyck Beck Road / Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation (Eastern Fields)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Severn Valley (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Wyck Beck Road/ Fishpool Hill, Filton, South Gloucestershire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 357722 179831, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological assessment works in advance of a proposed mixed-use residential development (Planning Application ref. PT12/1930/O).
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2014) setting out the methodologies and standards that were employed by WA in order to undertake the archaeological evaluation was submitted to and agreed by the Client and South Gloucestershire Council Archaeology & Historic Environment Officer (SGCAHEO) prior to fieldwork commencing. In format and content the WSI conformed with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.3 The evaluation followed on from two phases of geophysical survey (WA 2008 & 2011) and the trenches were targeted to investigate anomalies as well as blank areas within the geophysical survey results.
- 1.1.4 A total of 134 trenches were proposed across the fields to the east and west of Fishpool Hill Road. Due to a range of ecological/ environmental, health & safety, access, weather and other logistical constraints, and following considerable time and effort attempting to resolve these constraints, in consultation with both the County Archaeologist and Client it was collectively acknowledged that the evaluation would be undertaken in two phases.
- 1.1.5 The initial phase – to the west of Fishpool Hill Road – was undertaken in November and December 2014 and consisted of 84 Trenches (seven of the original trenches were cancelled and five new trenches added at the request of the SGCAHEO). Archaeological features were revealed within 23 trenches (WA 2015).
- 1.1.6 This document presents the results of the second phase of archaeological evaluation consisting of 49 trenches, (including one additional trench at the request of the SGCAHEO) which were excavated between the 14th and 29th September and 7th to 11th December 2105.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The eastern fields Site comprises approximately 18.4 hectares of agricultural land that lie between the Bristol suburb of Brentry and the Filton Aerodrome.



- 1.2.2 The land comprising the eastern fields is divided into 6 fields of pasture, which are bounded by the Avonmouth to Filton railway line to the south, the route of Fishpool Hill road to the west, Filton Aerodrome to the north, and Charlton Common to the east. The road named Fishpool Hill, is straddled by a small number of detached and semi-detached residential properties.
- 1.2.3 The Site topography undulates, with a pronounced depression in the centre of the eastern half of the Site. Ground levels range between approximately 64m and 53m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology varies across the Site and comprises Triassic mudstone and halite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group in the west, which give way to a succession of mudstone of the Blue Anchor Formation, and interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Westbury Formation and Cotham Member (undifferentiated) and the Wilmcote Limestone Member to the east (British Geological Survey 2014).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background is drawn from a previous Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) and WSI (WA 2012 & 2014).
- 2.1.2 There have been fifteen archaeological studies of the site and its environs, comprising DBAs and excavations, five of which lie within the Site boundaries. The latter include: two excavations, two DBAs (WA 2007 & 2012) and two geophysical surveys (WA 2008 & 2011).

2.2 Iron Age and Romano-British

- 2.2.1 An Iron Age settlement (SGHER11299), comprising a roundhouse, pits and postholes, surrounded by substantial enclosure ditch and field system, was identified at Cribbs Causeway, 0.5km to the north of the Site.
- 2.2.2 The modern B4055 Station Road and the A4018 Cribbs Causeway may follow the line of the principal Roman road (SGHER 11108) between *Portus Abonae* (Sea Mills) and *Glevum Colonia* (Gloucester), which lies approximately 130m to the west of the Site. There is also a further probable Roman road (SGHER 5162) running parallel and to the west of this road. The presence of Roman roads in the area raises the potential for associated Romano-British settlement, burial and agricultural activity in the vicinity, such as the Roman building (BHER 20957), which was identified 0.8km to the south of the Site.
- 2.2.3 There were no confirmed Iron Age or Romano-British remains previously known within the Site boundary, but a high potential for remains of this period was expected in the area between Fishpool Hill and Wyck Beck road (see section 2.2 below).

2.3 Saxon and medieval

- 2.3.1 Charlton village, the centre of which now lies beneath the runway of Filton Aerodrome, is mentioned in Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating that the settlement was already in existence by the Late Saxon period.
- 2.3.2 South Gloucestershire HER records two probable medieval settlements within the Site boundaries. One lies immediately to the south-west of Elm Farm, Fishpool Hill (SGHER 2983) and forms part of Charlton medieval village; the other forms part of a known settlement that extended beyond the present route of Wyck Beck Road (SGHER 2984).



2.3.3 The extent of the medieval village of Charlton, is unknown but an excavation undertaken in 1986 (SGHER 12639) identified 11th-14th-century structures and also 18th-century activity to the south of Elm Farm (Ponsford, 1987).

2.3.4 A 1993 evaluation of the settlement that straddles Wyck Beck Road uncovered a 14th/ 15th-century cobbled surface; probable ridge and furrow earthworks have also been noted in this area. The centre of the settlement was destroyed by the construction of Wyck Beck Road.

2.4 Post-medieval and Modern

2.4.1 Most of the Site is likely to have remained undeveloped agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. There may however have been some occupation along the Fishpool Hill road frontage.

2.4.2 The most significant changes to the surrounding area were the construction of a railway line and station (Charlton Halt) along the southern edge of the Site in 1910, and the development of Filton Aerodrome from 1911 onwards; the latter of which culminated in the demolition of the majority of Charlton village during the late 1940s. During the immediate post-war period, the area to the south of the railway line was developed as a residential suburb of Bristol.

2.4.3 The initial phase of works on the western side of Fishpool Hill identified significant Romano-British and medieval remains, likely representing settlement and agricultural activity (WA 2015).

2.5 Geophysical Survey

2.5.1 The geophysical surveys undertaken by WA in 2008 and 2011 identified features of probable archaeological origin in two distinct areas towards the north and the south-west of the Site. The detected anomalies were clearly indicative of enclosures and/ or field boundaries of a potentially pre-medieval date, possibly Iron Age or Romano-British. The surveys further suggested that although the two areas may have formed a continuous band of activity, the land between them may have been disturbed by later ploughing.

2.5.2 The fields west of Fishpool Hill road have been suggested as possibly lying within the former extent of Charlton medieval settlement. Magnetic disturbance was recorded across much of this area, but limited access for the geophysical survey prevented identification of features of probable archaeological origin in the fields immediately south-west of Elm Farm (WA 2008, 2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The submitted and agreed WSI (WA 2014) specified that the aims of the evaluation were to:

- *Clarify the presence/ absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits*

3.1.2 By targeting the results of the geophysical survey and undertaking a sample of the blank areas the aim of this evaluation was 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.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The submitted and agreed WSI (WA 2014) proposed a programme of trial trenching targeting the results of the geophysical surveys and blank areas, comprising a series of 50m x 2m trenches to assess a 2.5% sample area of the entire Fishpool Hill/ Wyck Beck Road Site. For the western and eastern fields the trench positions were located over geophysical anomalies and also apparently 'blank' areas or groupings of geophysical 'trends', where this information was available, as shown in **Figure 1**. The presence of overhead power lines and known services was taken into account for the trench positioning.
- 4.1.2 An additional trench was excavated at the request of the SGCAHEO to try and establish the route of a ditch located in Trench 126.
- 4.1.3 Where deep layers of made ground were encountered, sondages were machine excavated in selected trenches to try and establish depth of these deposits. The sondages were photographed and recorded then immediately backfilled.
- 4.1.4 The trenches were excavated using two 360° mechanical excavators equipped with toothless grading buckets. Trench locations were scanned by WA using a cable avoidance tool. The position of all detected services was marked on the ground. The trenches were not excavated in areas where services were located by the cable scan.
- 4.1.5 The trenching was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 4.1.6 All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed by mechanical excavator. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to facilitate appropriate backfilling and consolidation of each trench following the completion of recording. Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material and a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.
- 4.1.7 Each trench was cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned, prior to any hand-excavation. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand.

4.2 Recording

- 4.2.1 Trenches, archaeological deposits and features were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system, which uses 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.



- 4.2.2 A full photographic record was maintained using digital photography. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated as well as 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.
- 4.2.3 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.
- 4.2.4 A unique WA project code 106800 was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds. In addition a Bristol Museum accession number BRSMG 2014/91 was applied to all primary site records and the Site archive.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 For the purpose of this report 'the Site' hereafter refers to the fields to the east of Fishpool Hill. Archaeological features were observed in four trenches. The natural geology was encountered in all trenches in the south-western fields though it was only reached in 11 trenches in the far north-eastern field due to deep layers of made ground covering a large portion of the Site
- 5.1.2 An additional trench, Trench 139, was excavated to the south-east of Trench 126. This trench measured 24m x 2m, all other trenches measured 50m x 2m, with the exception of Trench 101 which was shortened to avoid a public right of way.
- 5.1.3 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Summary

- 5.2.1 A large ditch was revealed at the south-west end of Trench 126. A similar, though narrower, feature was revealed in Trench 139, along with a cluster of smaller features towards the south-west. Trench 130 revealed a modern infilled field boundary and a small linear feature of indeterminate date. The majority of the trenches, located in the central fields of the Site, revealed deep deposits of made ground and re-deposited natural. A single undated possible pit or ditch terminus was revealed in Trench 95 in the south-western fields.

North-eastern field

- 5.2.2 Trenches 126 and 129 to 139 (excluding 135-138) were located in this area, which sloped downwards gradually from north-east to south-west (**Figure 1**). Stratigraphy typically consisted of 0.2m of clayey-silt topsoil overlying a 0.1m thick subsoil/interface layer. Below this the natural geological deposits consisted of light greyish-yellow clay with occasional medium gravel inclusions.
- 5.2.3 A large north-west/south-east aligned ditch was revealed at the south-west end of Trench 126. The ditch, 12604, was at least 3m in width (the southwestern edge was not visible within the trench) and in excess of 0.95m in depth. The base was not reached during hand excavation due to health and safety constraints. The ditch contained five fills, all but one of which produced late prehistoric pottery (**Figure 2, Plate 1**).



- 5.2.4 Trench 139 was excavated in an attempt to trace the course of ditch 12604. A similarly aligned ditch, 13904, was revealed, though a slight extension to the trench showed it to be curving to the west as it approached Trench 126 (**Figure 3**).
- 5.2.5 Ditch 13904 was 2.15m in width and 0.85m in depth with an asymmetric profile. The upper fills also produced late prehistoric pottery (**Figure 4, Plate 2**).
- 5.2.6 To the south-west of 13904 was a cluster of smaller features likely representing a series of small intercutting linears (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). Most of these were left unexcavated to preserve stratigraphic relationships, though it was possible to partially excavate one small ditch, 13908. This ditch was aligned east/west and was 0.26m in depth, with 0.5m of the width visible within the trench (**Plate 4**).
- 5.2.7 A ditch 13008 running approximately north/south across the south-west end of Trench 130 corresponds to a field boundary visible on the 1880's and 1900's historic mapping. Parallel to this, approximately 4m to the north-east was a small ditch, 13006, 1m in width and 0.25m in depth. The ditch is of uncertain date but was filled by a deposit very similar to the subsoil.
- 5.2.8 The topsoil and subsoil in the north-eastern field produced a small scatter of medieval pottery, ranging from 11th to 14th-century in date.

Central fields

- 5.2.9 Trenches 98 to 128 (excluding 109, 110 and 126) were located in this area. All these trenches revealed deposits of made ground, sealed beneath a thin clayey-silt topsoil layer, typically 0.1m-0.15m thick.
- 5.2.10 Sondages were machine excavated at intervals across the Site to establish the depth of the made ground, which typically existed to a depth of 2.5m -3m bgl (**Plate 5**), though in Trench 120 at the highest point of the Site, natural geology was still not reached at a depth of 3.2m bgl where excavation was halted (**Plate 6**).
- 5.2.11 The made ground was notably shallower at the eastern, northern and southern fringes of the central fields, in Trenches 99, 123 and 111 respectively.
- 5.2.12 Natural geology was reached in Trench 99 at 0.8m bgl at the south-west end, sloping down to 1.6m bgl at the north-east end. In Trench 123 the natural geology was fairly level at 0.75m bgl. In Trench 111 natural geology could only be reached in the western half of the trench, at 0.3m-0.4m bgl (**Plate 7**).
- 5.2.13 All three of these trenches showed evidence of the original topsoil having been stripped prior to deposition of the made ground, and in places an original subsoil was still present between the made ground and the natural. In Trench 123 this deposit (12303) produced medieval pottery (11th to 13th century).

South-western fields

- 5.2.14 The overlying deposits were relatively uniform across the south-western fields revealing topsoil and subsoil layers sealing the natural geology, though in Trenches 89 and 94 made-ground deposits were observed which sealed the original ground surface.
- 5.2.15 Trenches 91, 92, 93 and 94 revealed thin colluvium deposits which sealed the natural basal geology. A single undated possible ditch terminus or pit 9505 was revealed cutting the natural in in Trench 95

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A very small assemblage was recovered, consisting of only pottery and flint. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix 2** below.

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

6.2.1 Of the 93 sherds of pottery recovered, 15 are prehistoric, six Romano-British, 64 medieval and eight post-medieval/modern (**Appendix 2**). Condition ranges from fair to poor; sherds are small, and most show signs of surface and edge abrasion. Mean sherd weight overall is 6.0g.

Prehistoric

6.2.2 Fifteen sherds were identified as prehistoric. All but one of these came from Trench 126 (all from various fills of ditch 12604), with the final sherd from Trench 139 (from a secondary fill of ditch 13904). Two fabric types are represented: grog-tempered and limestone-tempered. The majority of sherds (13) are in coarse, grog-tempered fabrics, generally with oxidised surfaces and unoxidised cores. There are no diagnostic sherds, but sherds from Trench 126 are noticeably thick-walled, suggesting that these sherds came from large, urn-type vessels. This, combined with the grog-tempered fabric type, suggests an Early to Middle Bronze Age date. Grog-tempered fabrics were common within the Early/Middle Bronze Age assemblages from Brean Down (Woodward 1990, fig. 87). A similar date is likely for the two limestone-tempered sherds, also thick-walled, from context 12609. Pottery of this date was not found in the western fields.

Romano-British

6.2.3 Only six sherds of Romano-British date were recovered, in contrast to the large quantities recovered from the western trenches. These sherds comprise three of greyware, and two of Oxfordshire colour coated ware, including the rim from a drop-flanged bowl. The two sherds of Oxfordshire colour coated ware (3rd or 4th century AD) came from Trench 111, from topsoil and subsoil respectively. The greyware sherds (including one everted jar rim) came from Trenches 96, 123 (residual in context 12303) and 139.

Medieval

6.2.4 The majority of this small assemblage is medieval in date. Material of this date was also recovered from the western fields, but the current assemblage is of a different character, being dominated by coarse sandy and sandy/flint-tempered wares (in jar forms), which are likely to represent local coarsewares, rather than the Ham Green and Redcliffe wares from Bristol. This is almost certainly a reflection of the chronology of the current assemblage, most of which is likely to date prior to the 13th century (perhaps 11th/12th century), although there are a few glazed wares which could be later. Minety-type wares were found in both eastern and western fields, but this is a relatively long-lived ceramic tradition, and these sherds are undiagnostic.

6.2.5 The majority of medieval sherds came from Trenches 123 (11 sherds), 130 (12 sherds) and 132 (24 sherds), mostly from subsoil contexts.

Post-medieval

- 6.2.6 The remaining eight sherds are post-medieval, and wares represented comprise coarse redware, porcelain and modern refined wares (bone china, pearlware, whiteware and yellow ware).

6.3 Animal Bone

- 6.3.1 The assemblage comprises just 80 fragments (or 922 g) of animal bone. The bones were recovered from two Late Prehistoric ditches (12604 and 13904) in Trenches 126 and 139, colluvium (13005) in Trench 130, and the subsoil layer in Trench 132. Bone preservation is generally good and consistent within individual contexts. Gnaw marks were recorded on just two fragments.

- 6.3.2 Identified bones from ditch 12604 include six cattle bones and teeth, and a fragment of sheep/goat femur. The cattle bones include fragments of humerus, metacarpal, pelvis and astragalus. Fragments of cattle humerus and a loose tooth were also recovered from ditch 13904, together with a fragment of pig humerus and upper third molar tooth. Identified bones from the colluvium in Trench 130 include fragments of cattle scapula, metatarsal and calcaneus, and part of the mandible from a 3–4 year old sheep/goat. A fragment of cattle pelvis came from the subsoil layer in Trench 132.

6.4 Flint

- 6.4.1 Three waste flakes were recovered, from 9201, 9301 and 9602. None are chronologically distinctive.

6.5 Other Material

- 6.5.1 Other material comprised a base from a glass bottle or jar of 19th or 20th century date; a plain clay pipe stem; an iron nail; a fragment of fired clay and a rolled scrap of lead.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 One environmental bulk soil sample was collected from a fill [12605] of Ditch [12604], for the recovery of charred plant remains for potential information on the agricultural economy and human activities taking place at the site. The sample was also assessed for the presence of identifiable charcoal fragments for possible information on woodland resources.

- 7.1.2 The sample <1003>, with a volume of 18l, was processed by bulk flotation, using sieves of 0.5mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. The dried residue was sorted for the presence of any botanical as well as other biological and archaeological remains while the dried flot (with a volume of c. 4ml), was divided into fractions using a stack of sieves for ease of assessment and scanned using a stereo-binocular microscope (with a magnification of up to x40).

- 7.1.3 The presence and abundance of any identifiable charred plant remains was recorded, along with the frequency of charcoal fragments larger and smaller than 2mm, the larger pieces being potentially identifiable and thus suitable for analysis. Other biological remains (un-charred plant, bones, snails and insect fragments) in the flot were also recorded and the item frequency of any materials scored using the following scale: + = 1-10; ++ = 11-50; +++ = >51 items.



7.2 Results

- 7.2.1 The results are shown in **Appendix 3**. No charred plant remains were present in either the flot or residue although occasional potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (greater than 2mm) were recorded in both. Uncharred botanical remains included a few seeds of *Rubus* (brambles) and *Poaceae* (grasses) and small wood, stem and leaf fragments, which, however, are probably intrusive, particularly given the large amount of roots in the flot. On this basis, it is possible that the few insect (beetle), small bone (unidentifiable), and snail shell fragments recorded in the flot, may also be of recent origin.
- 7.2.2 The absence of any identifiable charred plant remains in the sample means that no further work is required. The few larger charcoal fragments (>2mm) are identifiable but the likely presence of recent materials in the sample means that the possibility that the charcoal may also be intrusive cannot be ruled out and therefore no further work is recommended on these few fragments.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The second phase of archaeological trial trenching conducted in the fields east of Fishpool Hill Road identified a very small quantity of archaeological remains within the proposed development area, despite being located in close proximity to an area of relatively high archaeological potential.
- 8.1.2 Ditches 12604, 13006, 13904 and 13908 were all located in the north-eastern corner of the easternmost field and may represent a concentration of possible prehistoric activity. The remaining areas of the Site were devoid of archaeological features or finds.
- 8.1.3 It is clear that the Romano-British field system identified in the western-fields evaluation is not mirrored in such density in the eastern fields. The prehistoric ditches on the higher ground may or may not be contemporary but certainly did not yield the same quantities of finds. Similarly there is no evidence for the former settlement of Charlton village having extended into the eastern fields as it did to the south of Elm Farm.
- 8.1.4 The extensive made ground deposits varied in consistency across the central fields. To the north more demolition rubble was present in the upper layers (frogged and un-frogged red brick, mortared stone) which are likely to have derived from the demolition of Charlton village during the late 1940's. To the south, layers of re-deposited natural clay and medium to large mudstone boulders were more common and may relate to 19th-century quarrying immediately south of the Site, although bricks and timber were still present in the uppermost layers.
- 8.1.5 The evidence from trenches in the central fields indicates that the hill/plateau that makes up this portion of the Site is largely artificial. It is possible that archaeological features may still exist below this, although the landfill is presumably placed in a pre-existing natural depression, which may have already contained deep colluvial deposits.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 As per the agreed WSI (WA 2015), it is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. In



the interim the archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code 106800.

9.2 Archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code 106800 and the Bristol Museum accession code, BRSMG 2014/ 91. A full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records and A4 and A3 drawings.
- 4 boxes of assorted finds: pottery, glass, metalwork

9.2.3 The archive of all records and finds will be consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England, 2015).

9.3 OASIS

9.3.1 An OASIS online record has been initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the evaluation have been entered under OASIS ID wessexar1-200637. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed, additionally a County HER entry form will be submitted to the South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

9.4 Discard policy

9.4.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.5 Copyright

9.5.1 The full copyright of the written/ illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The 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-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003.

9.6 Security Copy

9.6.1 In line with current best practice (Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/ A file. PDF/ A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Trench and context information

CBM: ceramic building material (brick and tile)

Trench 89				
Dimensions: 50m x 1.85 x 0.50m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
8901	Topsoil	Dark reddish brown fine textured slightly clay silt with common fine gravels and sparse medium gravels – subangular to subrounded.	Whole Trench	0–0.10
8902	Made-ground	Redeposited natural deposit, pinkish brown silty clay with fine texture – stiff consistency with sparse flint gravels (subangular)	4m by 1.85m	0.10–0.25
8903	Buried topsoil	Dark brownish grey humic silty, friable with sparse flints and medium gravels	Whole Trench	0.10–0.20
8904	Subsoil	Intermixing of topsoil and natural	Whole Trench	0.20–0.30
8905	Natural	Greyish yellow silty clay – becoming increasingly yellow with depth before becoming blueish grey.	Whole Trench	0.30 +

Trench 90				
Dimensions: 48.50m x 1.85m x 0.50m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9001	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay loam moderately bioturbated with greyish hue.	Whole Trench	0–0.22
9002	Subsoil	Mid brown slightly silty clay	Whole Trench	0.22–0.50
9003	Natural	Light grey with orange hue, clay with slightly gritty texture and patches of bedrock sporadically throughout.	Whole Trench	0.50 +

Trench 91				
Dimensions:				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9101	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay loam moderately bioturbated	Whole Trench	0–0.14
9102	Subsoil/ Colluvium	Mid brown silty clay loam with reddish hue, contains modern CBM and 10% fine subangular gravels and manganese patches	Whole Trench	0.14–0.30
9103	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay with no inclusions	Whole Trench	0.30 +

Trench 92				
Dimensions: 50 m x 1.85 m x 0.37 m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9201	Topsoil	Dark grey brown with slight reddish hue friable clay loam moderately bioturbated	Whole Trench	0–0.14
9202	Subsoil/ Colluvium	Mid brown silty clay loam with reddish hue, contains modern CBM and 10% fine subangular gravels and manganese patches	Whole Trench	0.14–0.31
9203	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay with no inclusions	Whole Trench	0.31+



Trench 93				
Dimensions: 45 m x 1.85 m x 0.65 m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9301	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey humic silt	Whole Trench	0–0.25
9302	Subsoil/ Colluvium	Mid brown silty clay loam with reddish hue, contains 10% fine subangular gravels and manganese patches	Whole Trench	0.25–0.40
9303	Natural	Mid pinkish brown silty clay with pale yellow mottling throughout. No inclusions and becomes more clayey with depth	Whole Trench	0.40–0.60
9304	Natural	Mid pinkish brown clay	Whole Trench	0.60+

Trench 94				
Dimensions: 50 m x 1.85 m x 1.05				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9401	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey humic silt	Whole Trench	0–0.10
9402	Made-ground	Redeposited natural made-ground layer which caps the original surface layer 9403	Whole Trench	0.10–0.30
9403	Buried topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam	Whole Trench	0.30–0.50
9404	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay loam with reddish hue, contains 10% fine subangular gravels	Whole Trench	0.50–0.74
9405	Colluvium	Brownish yellow slightly clay silt with rare flint gravels	Whole Trench	0.74–1
9406	Natural	Mixed and mottled silty clay – ranging from greenish brown to pink grey	Whole Trench	1+

Trench 95				
Dimensions: 50 m x 1.85 m x 0.47 m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9501	Topsoil	Dark brown slightly grey hue, silty clay loam	Whole Trench	0–0.187
9502	Subsoil	Mid brown with orange hue clay with fine sand content with occasional very small CBM fragments and rare angular gravels	Whole Trench	0.18–0.32
9503	Natural	Very pale buff coloured fine sandy clay with patches of manganese flecking.	Whole Trench	0.32+
9504	Void			
9505	Cut	Cut of east west aligned oval feature with moderate straight sides and a concave base, recorded as at least 0.64m long by 0.69m wide and 0.22m deep – possible ditch terminus or small pit. undated	0.69m x 0.22m deep	0.22 m deep
9506	Fill	Single fill of 9505, light brown with a reddish hue silty clay loam, with fine subangular gravel and manganese patches	-	0.22m thick

Trench 96				
Dimensions: 49.60 m x 1.85 m x 0.36 m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9601	Topsoil	Dark brown heavily rooted silty clay	Whole Trench	0–0.16
9602	Subsoil	Mid grey brown slightly gritty clay, homogenous with flecks of CBM and rare to moderate small stones	Whole Trench	0.16–0.26
9603	Natural	Mid brownish orange sandy clay loam with slightly gritty texture	Whole Trench	0.26 +



Trench 97				
Dimensions:				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9701	Topsoil	Dark brown heavily rooted silty clay	Whole Trench	0–0.10
9702	Subsoil	Mid grey brown slightly gritty clay, homogenous with flecks of CBM and rare to moderate small stones	Whole Trench	0.10–0.22
9703	Natural	Light yellow brown clay loam with slightly gritty texture	Whole Trench	0.22 +

Trench 98				
Dimensions: 50.4m x 1.8m x 1.2m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9801	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.2
9802	Made ground	Grey clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks	Whole trench	0.2-1.05
9803	Subsoil	Original subsoil, mid-grey, orangey-brown mottling, clayey-silt, fine gravel inclusions		1.05-1.15
9804	Natural	Yellowish-grey silty clay, common mudstone fragments		1.15+

Trench 99				
Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.6m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
9901	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.23
9902	Made ground	Grey clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks	Whole trench	0.23-1.2
9903	layer	Dark grey clay, possible buried topsoil	15 x 1.8	1.2-1.4
9904	layer	Mid brown clay, original subsoil	Whole trench	1.4-1.6
9905	Natural	Yellowish-orange clay		1.6+

Trench 100				
Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.3m (sondage to 2.6m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10001	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.2
10002	Made ground	Grey clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks	Whole trench	0.2-1.3
10003	layer	Re-deposited natural, mid greyish-blue silty clay, small mudstone boulders		1.3-2.6
10004	Natural	Light greyish-blue clay		2.6+

Trench 101				
Dimensions: 24.1m x 1.8m x 0.76m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10101	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.16
10102	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size	Whole trench	0.16-0.68
10103	Natural	Light yellowish-grey clay, common mudstone fragments	Whole trench	0.68+



Trench 102 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.11m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10201	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.2
10202	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks	Whole trench	0.2-0.6
10203		Mid grey clay, orange mottling and common mudstone fragments. Possibly natural but appears disturbed/re-deposited	Whole trench	0.6-1.11+

Trench 103 Dimensions: 50 x 1.8 x 0.6m (sondage to 2.9m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10301	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.15
10302	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.15-0.82
10302	Layer	Dark blueish-grey silty clay, re-deposited natural		0.82-2.9
10304	Natural	Mid blueish-grey clay, occasional mudstone cobbles		

Trench 104 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.84m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10401	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.2
10402	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.2-0.84+

Trench 105 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10501	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.15
10502	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks	Whole trench	0.15-0.6+

Trench 106 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.56m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10601	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.19
10602	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.19-0.56+

Trench 107 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m (sondage to 2.6m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10701	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.15
10702	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size	Whole trench	0.15-0.5
10703	Made ground	Same as 10702, larger mudstone boulders		0.5-1.2
10704		Re-deposited natural, blueish-grey clay, rare mudstone fragments		1.2-2.6+



Trench 108 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.62m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10801	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.18
10802	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, rare bricks		0.18-0.62+

Trench 109 Dimensions: 49.82 m x 1.85 m x 0.33 m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
10901	Topsoil	Dark brown heavily rooted silty clay	Whole Trench	0-0.17
10902	Subsoil	Mid grey brown slightly gritty clay, homogenous with flecks of CBM and rare to moderate small stones	Whole Trench	0.17-0.27
10903	Natural	Light yellow brown clay loam with slightly gritty texture	Whole Trench	0.27+

Trench 110 Dimensions:				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11001	Topsoil	Dark brown heavily rooted silty clay	Whole Trench	0-0.17
11002	Subsoil	Mid grey brown slightly gritty clay, homogenous with flecks of CBM and rare to moderate small stones	Whole Trench	0.17-0.28
11003	Natural	Light yellow brown clay loam with slightly gritty texture	Whole Trench	0.28 +

Trench 111 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.74m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11101	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions, introduced topsoil	Whole trench	0-0.14
11102	Made ground	Mid brown silty clay		0.14-0.32
11103	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size	Whole trench, excluding SW 7m	
11104	Natural	Light grey clay, brown and yellow mottling	SW 20m	0.4+
11105	Topsoil	Original topsoil, visible in southwestern 7m of trench	SW 7m	0-0.2
11106	Subsoil	Original subsoil, visible in southwestern 7m of trench	SW 7m	0.2-0.3

Trench 112 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.68m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11201	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.15
11202	Subsoil	Very similar to topsoil, slightly clayier	Whole trench	0.15-0.27
11203	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.27-0.68+

Trench 113 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11301	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.2
11302	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks	Whole trench	0.2-0.6+



Trench 114 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.47m (sondage to 2.4m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11401	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.23
11402	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks, re-deposited natural	Whole trench	0.23-2.4
11403	Natural	Light blue clay, yellow mottling		2.4+

Trench 115 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11501	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.27
11502	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.27-0.6+

Trench 116 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11601	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.1
11602	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown clayey silt, rare fine gravel	Whole trench	0.1-0.25
11603	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks, re-deposited natural	Whole trench	0.25-0.6+

Trench 117 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11701	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.14
11702	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, occasional bricks, re-deposited natural	Whole trench	0.14-0.5+

Trench 118 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.55m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11801	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.15
11802	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.15-0.55+

Trench 119 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.2m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
11901	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.23
11902	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.23-0.52
11903	Made ground	Mid blueish-grey, re-deposited natural	Whole trench	0.52+



Trench 120 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m (sondage to 3.25m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12001	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.14
12002	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.14-1.0
12003	Made ground	Mid brownish-grey clay, blueish hue. Re-deposited natural		1.0-3.25+

Trench 121 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.62m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12101	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.21
12102	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.21-0.62+

Trench 122 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.4m (sondage to 2.9m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12201	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.2
12202	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.2-2.9
12203	Natural	Light blue clay, no inclusions		2.9+

Trench 123 Dimensions:				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12301	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.12
12302	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.12-0.72
12303	Subsoil	Light brown clayey-silt, moderate fine gravel. Original subsoil beneath made ground	Whole trench	0.72-0.75
12304	Natural	Light yellow clay, moderate mudstone fragments	Whole trench	0.75+
12305	Subsoil	12303 filling natural feature		
12306	Subsoil	12303 filling natural feature		

Trench 124 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6m (sondage to 2.7m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12401	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.15
12402	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.15-2.7
12403	Natural	Light blue clay, no inclusions		2.7+

Trench 125 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m (sondage to 2.8m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12501	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.12
12502	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.12-2.8
12503	Natural	Light blue clay, no inclusions		2.8+



Trench 126 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.37m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12601	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.12
12602	Subsoil	Light brownish-yellow clay, common fine to medium gravel	Whole trench	0.12-0.3
12603	Natural	Light yellow clay, common fine to medium gravel	Whole trench	0.3+
12604	Cut	NW-SE ditch at southwest end of trench, in excess of 3m wide	W 3.0+ D 0.97+ L 1.8+	0.3
12605	Primary fill	Light brownish-yellow clay, blue hue, moderate fine to medium gravel	W 1.78+ D 0.4+ L 0.9+	0.64-1.2
12606	Backfill/ dumping	Mid grey silty-clay, common fine gravel	W 2.48 D 0.45+ L 0.9+	0.65-1.2
12607	Backfill/ dumping	Mid brownish-grey silty-clay, rare fine gravel	W 1.58 D 0.24 L 0.9+	0.35-0.8
12608	Backfill/ dumping	Black clayey silt with common orange mottling, dumped material possibly from hearth/oven	W 1.18 + D 0.21 L 0.9+	0.55-0.8
12609	Tertiary Fill	Dark grey silty-clay, common fine to medium gravel, final backfill to level off ditch	W 2.48+ D 0.25 L 0.9+	0.3-0.55

Trench 127 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.5m (sondage to 2.2m bgl)				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12701	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.3
12702	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.3-1.0
12703	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to large boulder size		1.0-2.2
12704	Natural	Light blue clay, yellow mottling		2.2+

Trench 128 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.4m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12801	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.15
12802	Made ground	Greyish-blue clay with common mudstone fragments up to boulder size, plus demolition rubble	Whole trench	0.15-0.82
12803	Made ground	Dark blueish-grey clay, probably re-deposited natural	Whole trench	0.82+

Trench 129 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.26				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
12901	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.16
12902	Subsoil	Light brownish-yellow clay, common fine to medium gravel	Whole trench	0.16-0.25
12903	Natural	Light yellow clay, common fine to medium gravel	Whole trench	0.25+



Trench 130 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.6				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
13001	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.1
13002	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay, yellow mottling. Interface layer between topsoil and natural	Whole trench	0.1-0.2
13003	Natural	Light yellow silty clay, moderate fine gravel.	Whole trench	0.6+
13004	Subsoil	As 13002 towards SW end of trench, snail shells present		0.2-0.6
13005	Colluvium	Mid grey silty clay, orangey brown mottling. Probable colluvial layer in SW of trench	15m	0.2-0.55
13006	Cut	Small north-south ditch at SW end of trench	W 1.0 D 0.25 L 2.0+	0.55-0.8
13007	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty clay, orangey brown mottling, filling ditch 13006. Very similar to subsoil 13005	W 1.0 D 0.25 L 2.0	0.55-0.8
13008	Cut	Post-medieval field boundary	W 1.15 D 0.6 L 1.7+	0.35-0.65
13009	Secondary fill	Mid grey clayey silt, orangey brown mottling, rare fine to medium gravel. Silting up of 13008	W 1.15 D 0.6 L 1.7+	0.35-0.65
13010	Cut	Re-cut of 13008	W 0.95 D 0.7 L 1.7+	0.35-0.75
13011	Backfill	Mid grey clayey silt, brown mottling, rare fine to medium gravel. Deliberate backfill of re-cut 13010	W 0.95 D 0.7 L 1.7+	0.35-0.75

Trench 131 Dimensions: 51m x 1.8m x 0.26m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
13101	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.18
13102	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay, yellow mottling. Interface layer between topsoil and natural	Whole trench	0.18-0.26
13103	Natural	Light greyish-yellow clay, greyish blue hue, common manganese flecking	Whole trench	0.26+

Trench 132 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.35m				
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
13201	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0-0.22
13202	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay, yellow mottling. Interface layer between topsoil and natural	Whole trench	0.22-0.35
13203	Natural	Light yellow clay, greyish blue patches, common manganese flecking	Whole trench	0.35+



Trench 139		Dimensions:		
Context	Description		Dimensions (m)	Depth below surface (m)
13901	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silt, common fine gravel inclusions	Whole trench	0–0.15
13902	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay, yellow mottling. Interface layer between topsoil and natural	Whole trench	0.15–0.32
13903	Natural	Light yellow clay, greyish blue patches, common manganese flecking	Whole trench	0.32–0.45
13904	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch recorded as 2.12 m long by 0.80 m wide and 0.86 m deep with steep straight sides and flat base. Trench positioned to see if ditch 12604 extended to the south. The northern side is less well defined perhaps as a result of bioturbation, ditch contained three fills.	2.2m wide	0.86m deep
13905	Primary fill	Mottled mid yellow to light blue compact clay with 20-25% angular stones. Contained charcoal and bone fragments, primary deposit derived from the erosion of the feature edges. Seals cut 13904 and sealed by 13906.	-	0.36m thick
13906	Secondary fill	Secondary fill – dark grey silt clay with coarse gravels, erosion of feature edges and the surrounding topsoil. Seals 13905 and sealed by 13907	-	0.25m thick
13907	Secondary fill	Secondary fill – dark grey with purple hue silty clay, erosion material into the top of the ditch.	-	0.37
13908	Cut	Cut of roughly east –west aligned feature recorded as 1.10 m long, 0.69-0.48m wide and 0.26m deep with irregular sides and a flat base. Irregular feature which may be a heavily disturbed ditch or possibly tree throw related ie large tap root.	-	0.26m deep
13909	Fill	Mid brown very slightly yellow becoming blue to base of deposit,		0.26m thick
13910	Colluvium	Mid brown very slight yellow hue stiff clay with manganese flecks. Concentrated at the south western end of the trench and sealed 13909		0.16m thick



11.2 Appendix 2: Finds quantification

Context	Prehistoric	Roman	Medieval	Post-med/modern	Animal Bone	Flint	Clay Pipe	Fired Clay	Metal	Glass
9201						1				
9301						1				
9303				3/4			1/1			
9602		1/15	2/44			1				
11105		1/23		3/7						1/14
11106		1/7	1/4	1/1						
12003				1/21						
12307			2/5						1 Fe/6	
12308		2/13	11/78							
12602			4/13							
12605	7/52									
12606	3/55				24/280					
12609	4/44				11/88					
13001									1 Pb/21	
13002			11/46			1				
13005			1/14		20/280					
13202			24/98		1/26					
13301			3/26							
13401						1				
13402			4/17							
13802										
13905			1/6		7/49					
13907	1/5	1/2			17/199			1/8		
TOTALS	15/156	6/60	64/351	8/33	80/932	5	1/1	1/8	2/27	1/14

Key: no./wt. (in grammes); LIA = Late Iron Age; M = medieval; PM = post-medieval; RB = Romano-British



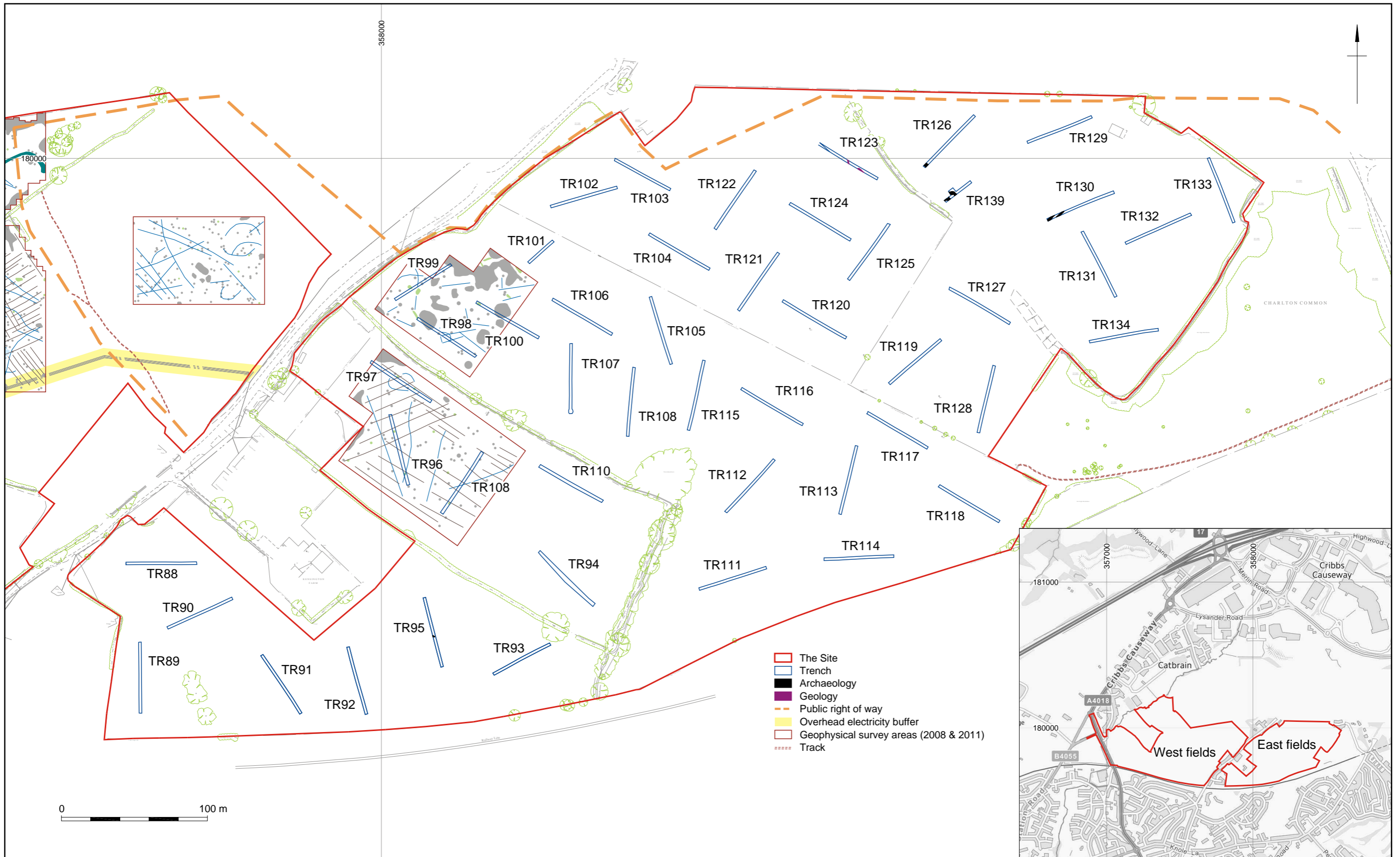
11.3 Appendix 3: Ecofact quantification

Feature	context	sample	vol (l)	flot (ml)	charcoal >/<2mm	CPR	unchd seeds etc.	moll	bone	ins	Comments
Ditch [12604]	[12605]	1003	18	4	+ /+++	-	+++	+	+	++	NO CPR; very occasional identifiable charcoal fragments; occ uncharred stem, leaf, wood fragments; occ shell, insect, bone fragments; large amount of intrusive material (>roots); >sediment crumb

Key: +=1-10; +++ = 1-10; ++ = 11-50; +++ = >51 items; CPR=charred plant remains; moll=molluscs; ins=insect remains



11.4

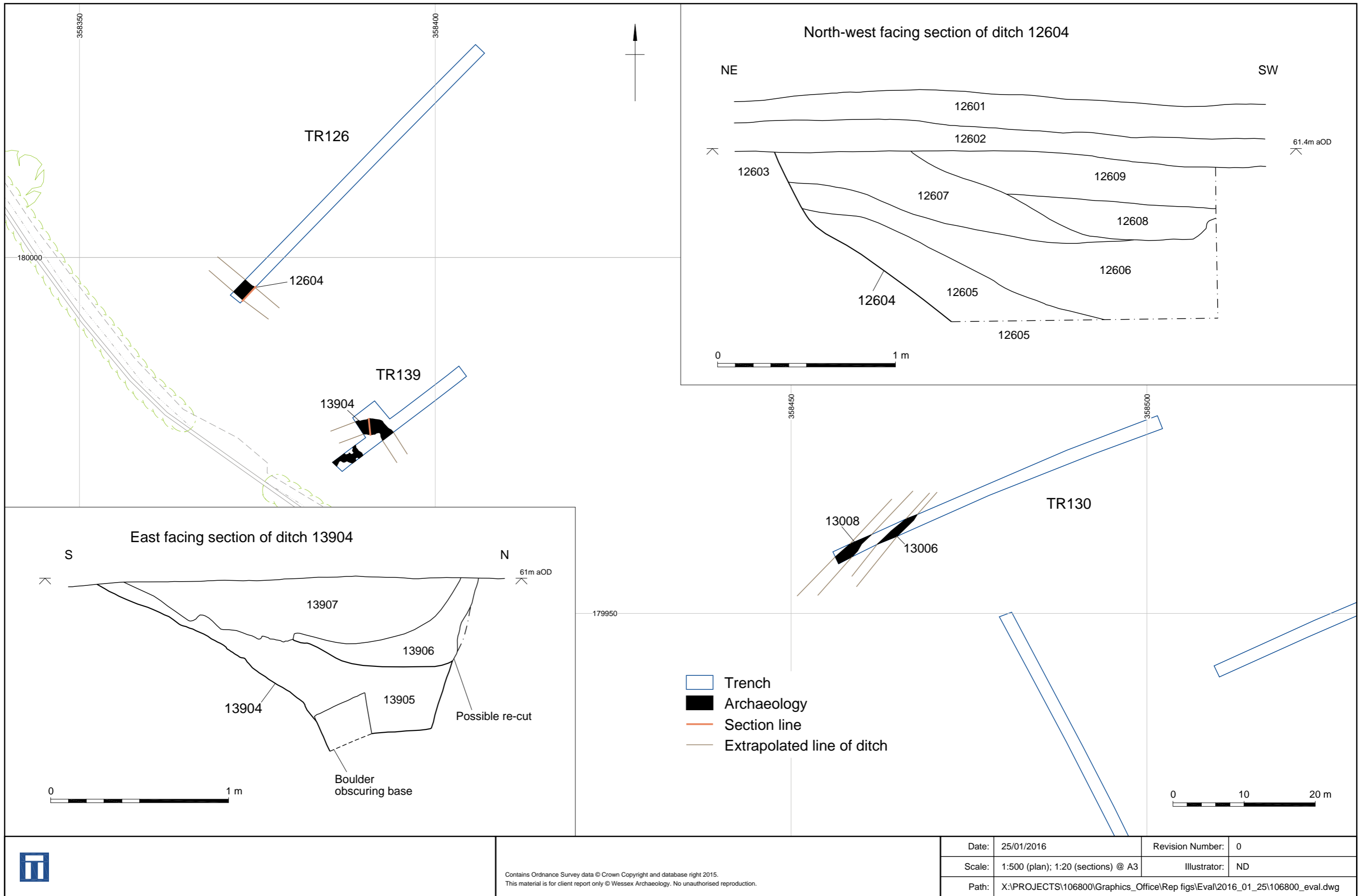


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Site and trench location

Figure 1



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Trenches 126, 130, and 139

Figure 2



Plate 1: North-west facing section of ditch 12604 (scale 2m)



Plate 2: East facing section of ditch 13904 (scale 1m)


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Plate 3: Trench 139 from north-west showing 13904 (2m, 1m)



Plate 4: South-west facing section of ditch 13908 (scale 0.5m)


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Plate 5: North-west facing section of sondage through made ground, Trench 125



Plate 6: South-west facing section of sondage through made ground, Trench 120



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Plate 7: Trench 111 from east showing southern edge of made ground (scale 2m)

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