



Land at Staunton Manor Farm Staunton Lane, Whitchurch

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Bath & North-East Somerset Council Planning Application: 16/04615/FUL
Accession Code: BATRM 2017/14
WA Report Ref 116850.02
June 2017



**Land at Staunton Manor Farm, Staunton Lane
Whitchurch**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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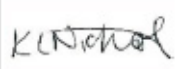
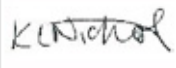
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Quality Assurance

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Land at Staunton Manor Farm, Staunton Lane Whitchurch

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Staunton Manor Farm, Staunton Lane Whitchurch, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd., on behalf of Bellway plc, to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to construction works associated with development of 3.65 ha of land, pending planning permission (Bath & North-East Somerset Council Planning Application: 16/04615/FUL). The Site is part of a property formerly known as HorseWorld, Staunton Manor Farm, Staunton Lane, Whitchurch (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference ST 61759 67377). This report presents the results of the evaluation.

The evaluation was undertaken by WA staff between Tuesday 23 May 2017 and Thursday 25 May 2017, and comprised the monitored mechanical excavation and preservation by record, of ten 30 m x 1.80 m trial trenches representing a 1.5% sample of the site area. Trenches were targeted on anomalies identified by geophysical survey as well as blank areas.

Two ditches were uncovered during the evaluation, one contained a piece of 13th-15th-century Bristol Redcliff ware, although the highly abraded nature of the sherd suggested that it was residual and the ditch is likely to be later in date. The second, larger ditch on a north-south orientation contained three sherds of post-medieval/modern redware and corresponded with a field boundary depicted on an early estate map. The remaining nine trenches did not contain any archaeological features.



Land at Staunton Manor Farm, Staunton Lane Whitchurch, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology (WA) would like to thank CgMs Ltd. for commissioning the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Bellway plc. We would also like to thank Richard Sermon, Bath & North East Somerset Council Senior Archaeological Officer for his assistance and advice.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Liam JS Powell and Stewart Wareing. This report was written and compiled by Liam JS Powell and Simon Flaherty, with illustrations by Nancy Dixon. Specialist finds analysis was provided by Cai Mason, and the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Kirsty Nichol.



Land at Staunton Manor Farm, Staunton Lane Whitchurch, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd. on behalf of Bellway plc, hereafter 'the Client', to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the property known as HorseWorld, Staunton Manor Farm, Staunton Lane, Whitchurch (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference ST 61759 67377), hereafter 'the Site' (Figure 1).

1.1.2 This report presents the results of the evaluation and will enable a decision to be made on the need for further archaeological mitigation by the Bath & North East Somerset Council Senior Archaeological Officer (B&NES SAO), Richard Sermon.

1.1.3 Full planning permission has been sought for a proposed residential development, comprising 97 dwellings with associated landscaping, access and infrastructure (Bath & North-East Somerset Council Planning Application: 16/04615/FUL) and is awaiting a decision subject to conditions.

1.1.4 Following advice from Richard Sermon, the following conditions have been attached to the planning permission:

A. *No development shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has completed an archaeological evaluation of the site in accordance with the submitted Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs Reference NT/22892, April 2017). The programme of archaeological work shall be carried out by a competent person(s) and monitored by the Council's Senior Archaeological Officer.*

Reason: The site is within an area of potential archaeological interest and the Council will wish to evaluate the significance and extent of any archaeological remains.

B. *No development shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has presented the results of the archaeological field evaluation to the Local Planning Authority, and has secured the implementation of a subsequent programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has first been agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The agreed programme of archaeological work shall be carried out by a competent person and completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.*

Reason: The site is within an area of potential archaeological interest and the Council will wish record and protect any archaeological remains.

C. *The development shall not be brought into use or occupied until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of post-excavation analysis in accordance with a publication plan which has been submitted to*

and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of post-excavation analysis shall be carried out by a competent person(s) and completed in accordance with the approved publication plan, or as otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site may produce significant archaeological findings and the Council will wish to publish or otherwise disseminate the results.

- 1.1.5 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing the methodology for the archaeological evaluation of the site was produced by CgMs (2017) in consultation with Richard Sermon, B&NES SAO, in accordance with the above conditions.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located on the eastern edge of the village of Whitchurch in north-east Somerset, which adjoins the southern suburbs of Bristol. The Site comprises a 3.65 ha parcel of land, formerly used as grazing pasture and horse paddocks associated with HorseWorld animal rescue, rehabilitation and re-homing charity - now relocated to a nearby site at Delmar Hall to the east. The north-west corner of the Site comprises a series of buildings including the Grade II Listed, 18th century, Staunton Manor House and associated outbuildings (Historic England List entry no. 1365675), as well as other modern buildings including stable blocks and barns. The north-east corner of the Site comprises a former car park, with gravel and tarmac surfaces.
- 1.2.2 The Site is bounded by Staunton Lane to the north, Sleep Lane to the west, residential gardens to the south-west, pastoral agricultural land (also part of the former HorseWorld Site) to the south-east, and Staunton Lane Business Park to the east.
- 1.2.3 The Site slopes very gently from 92.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-east, to 89.5 m aOD at the south-west.
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology across the northern part of the Site consists of interbedded limestone and mudstone sedimentary bedrock, belonging to the Rugby Limestone member of the Blue Lias formation. The southern part of the Site is underlain by mudstone sedimentary bedrock belonging to the Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2017).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A previous geophysical survey of the Site identified a number of discrete and linear anomalies interpreted as possibly archaeological in origin (Stratascan 2013). The following is a summary of the information provided by a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014) and subsequent archaeological evaluations (Cotswold Archaeology 2013 and 2016).

2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.2.1 Previous archaeological evaluation to the north of the Site identified ditches forming small paddocks associated with a late Iron Age to early Romano-British farmstead (Cotswold Archaeology 2013). A second archaeological evaluation of land immediately south of the Site identified three ditches of late Iron Age to early Romano-British date (Cotswold Archaeology 2016).
- 2.2.2 Iron Age pottery was recovered during the excavation of a water main approximately 210 m east of the Site and further evidence for later prehistoric activity in the immediate environs is demonstrated by the recording of an Iron Age pit during evaluation works approximately



345 m to the north-west (Cotswold Archaeology 2012). Romano-British activity was also identified during that excavation, which recorded cut features, building material, pottery and a Roman coin of 2nd-3rd-century date.

2.3 Saxon and medieval

2.3.1 There is limited evidence for Saxon or medieval activity within the vicinity of the Site, but the village of Whitchurch is thought to have once been part of holdings belonging to Keynsham Abbey. A public footpath, known locally as the Priests Path, crosses through the centre of the Site leading from Whitchurch to Queen Charlton and delineates, in part, the historic parish boundary of Keynsham and Whitchurch.

2.4 Post-medieval

2.4.1 Several post-medieval and modern field drains, and ceramics dating to the 16th-17th and 19th centuries were also identified during an archaeological evaluation of land immediately south of the Site (Cotswolds Archaeology 2016).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the principle aim was to record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices, and in compliance with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of ClfA.

3.1.2 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives were defined in the WSI (CgMs 2017):

- *To establish the presence/absence, extent and significance of any archaeological evidence on the Site.*
- *To generate an accessible and useable archive which will allow future research of the evidence to be undertaken if appropriate.*
- *To disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 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.

4.1.2 A copy of WA's Health and Safety Policy, and a project-specific Dynamic Risk Assessment, were provided to the Client before the commencement of fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commenced.

4.1.3 WA staff complied with the standard PPE requirements for working on construction sites (hard hat, steel toe capped boots, high visibility clothing) and specific requirements of the Principal Contractor (protective gloves, eye-protection appropriate to specific tasks).



4.2 Service Location

- 4.2.1 The Client provided information regarding the presence of known below/above ground services. Before excavation commenced, the areas of the trenches were walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services. All trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool by an appropriately trained member of staff with a current National Plant Operators Registration Scheme (NPORS) CAT & Genny certificate.

4.3 Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.3.1 A detailed description of the fieldwork methodology is set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2017).
- 4.3.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of ten trenches, each measuring 30 m in length and 1.8 m in width, representing a 1.5% sample of the proposed development area. The trenches were located to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as well as to test 'blank areas' where no responses had been detected.
- 4.3.3 Topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80 m wide, toothless grading bucket, under constant supervision by an experienced WA archaeologist. Layers were removed in discrete 0.10–0.20 m spits, and ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits or the top of natural deposits (whichever was encountered soonest).

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 Recording of exposed deposits and features was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique context number. Representative soil profile sections were located on the site plan.
- 4.4.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological was compiled. This includes sketch plans of all trenches, and representative sample sections drawn to 1:10 scale. Sketch plans and representative sample sections were annotated with OS NGR locations, and Ordnance Datum (OD) heights.
- 4.4.3 A full photographic record of the fieldwork was made using a Pentax K50 digital camera with a 16 megapixel image sensor. The photographic record illustrated the general context of works on site, exposed features and deposits, and general views of the Site as a whole. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Due to an unidentified technical fault, black and white film exposures were not able to be processed.
- 4.4.4 Site survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30 mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the current British National Grid coordinate system.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 (**Figure 1, Plates 1 and 2**) was located in the north of the Site within an area of carparking relating to the former HorseWorld. The natural clay, containing fractured limestone fragments, was revealed at a depth of 0.32 m, below current ground level. This was sealed by a 0.22 m thick layer of pink 'Type 1' hardcore which provided levelling for the carpark surface. Machine excavation of Trenches 2, 3, 5 and 7 revealed a layer of brown loam topsoil that varied between 0.15 to 0.29 m in depth which overlaid the natural subsoil. The natural subsoil within Trenches 2 and 3 (**Plates 3 and 4**) and 7 (**Plates 5 and 6**) comprised mudstone with limestone. The topsoil within Trench 5 (**Plates 7 and 8**) overlay a firm light yellow-grey clay natural subsoil.
- 5.2.2 Trenches 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 in the southern and western areas of the Site, with the exception of Trench 5, had a mid-brown loam topsoil that varied between 0.17 m to 0.41 m in depth. Overlying a plough horizon which varied between 0.13 m to 0.23 m in depth. The natural subsoil ranged from a mid-brown clay in Trenches 4, 6 and 10 to a light orange-brown sandy clay in Trenches 4 and 9 (**Plates 9 and 10**).
- 5.2.3 Excavation of Trenches 4, 6 and 10 revealed a colluvial layer. In Trench 4 this occurred at a depth of 0.4 m at the north-east end of the trench. In Trench 6 it was noted towards the southern end of the trench at a similar depth, and in Trench 10 it was present throughout the trench but only 0.08 m deep. The undisturbed natural subsoil in these trenches was revealed at a depth of between 0.38 m and 0.49 m and comprised sandy clay and mudstone with limestone fragments.

5.3 Results

- 5.3.1 Nine of the ten trenches did not contain any archaeological features (Trenches 1-6 and 8-10). However, Trenches 2 and 9 contained a modern waterpipe, Trenches 1 and 5 modern land drains and Trench 5 a tree throw (**505**).
- 5.3.2 Trench 7 contained two ditches **705 (Plate 11)** and **707 (Plate 12, Figure 2)**. Ditch **705** was located at the western end of the trench and was orientated north-east - south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 0.89 m wide and 0.27 m deep. It was filled by a dark grey-brown clay rich loam (**706**) containing frequent hard grey mudstone fragments and gravel and snail shells. It also contained two pieces of animal bone and a very heavily abraded sherd of 13th -15th-century Bristol Redcliff ware pottery, due to its abraded nature it is likely that this find was residual and the ditch is later in date than the pottery.
- 5.3.3 Ditch **707** was orientated north – south and measured 1.92 m wide and 0.85 m deep with steep sloping sides and a rounded base, it contained two fills. The lower fill was a dark brown silty clay with moderate mudstone fragments, containing gravel and angular, hard grey-white limestone fragments (**709**). It contained occasional animal bone. The upper fill (**708**) was a dark grey-brown clay rich loam with frequent hard, angular, grey white mudstone fragments. It contained three fragments of post-medieval/modern redware and animal bone, and appeared to be the result of deliberate backfill. This ditch corresponds with the line of a former field boundary depicted on a map showing the extent of the late 18th-century Manor of Filton otherwise known as Whitchurch (**Figure 3**). Ditch 707 therefore appears to be of post-medieval date and had been deliberately backfilled.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was collected during the evaluation, all from stratified deposits. The assemblage comprises pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. The finds have a potential date range spanning the medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. The finds have been quantified by material type and context; the results are presented in **Table 1**.

Context	Pottery	Ceramic Building Material	Animal Bone
706	1/28		9/27
708	3/113	4/284	
Total	4/141	4/284	9/27

Table 1: Summary of finds by material type (no/weight in g.)

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprises a heavily abraded sherd of 13th–15th-century Bristol Redcliff ware from context **706**, and three sherds of post-medieval/modern redware from context **708**. The Bristol Redcliff ware sherd is derived from a jug with an applied strap handle. The post-medieval redware sherds are all open forms with internal olive green glaze, typical of the products from the redware potteries of Somerset and Bristol. Somerset redwares are common in the Bristol region from the late 16th to 18th centuries, but were gradually supplanted by the products of the City's urban redware potteries during the later 18th and 19th centuries (Mason 2017, 18).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 6.3.1 The ceramic building material assemblage comprises four sherds of post-medieval/modern roof tile from context **708**.

6.4 Animal bone

- 6.4.1 A fragmentary sheep/goat metatarsal and a sheep/goat tooth were recovered from context **706**.

6.5 Discussion

- 6.5.1 The pottery and ceramic building material provides some dating evidence for excavated features in Trench 7. The single sherd of 13th–15th-century pottery from context **706** provides a terminus post-quem for this deposit, but given its heavily abraded condition, it cannot be considered as categoric evidence of a medieval date for this feature. The finds from context **708** can only be broadly dated to the post-medieval/modern periods.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 Two ditches were revealed during the course of the evaluation. Ditch **705** contained a single sherd of 13th-15th-century Bristol Redcliff ware, although its abraded nature suggests that it was residual and the ditch is likely to be later in date. The second ditch **707** contained three sherds of post-medieval/modern redware and corresponds with a field boundary depicted on a late 18th-century map of the Manor of Filton. The nine other trenches did not contain any archaeological features.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 Prior to deposition with **Roman Baths Museum**, the archive will be temporarily stored at WA's Bristol office under the unique project code **116850** and a full index will be prepared. All elements of the Site archive will be marked with accession number **BATRM 2017/14** issued by **Roman Baths Museum**.

8.2 Preparation of Archive

8.2.1 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 and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). Two copies of the archive report will be deposited with the museum. A copy of the report and the surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record.

8.2.2 The archive comprises the following:

- 1 (one) document case of paper records & A3 graphics
- 44 (forty-four) jpeg digital photographic images
- 1 box of finds

8.3 OASIS

8.3.1 An OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/>), has been initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the evaluation have been entered under OASIS ID **wessexar1-284715**. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

8.4 Discard Policy

8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology 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.

8.5 Copyright

8.5.1 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. Bath Museum Service, 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 to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

8.6 Security Copy

8.6.1 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.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLES

Trench 1	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.4 m	Ground surface level:	93.64 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361794.51, 167463.45 361797.40, 167434.11		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
101	Layer	20th-century car park surface — gravel Strat: Seals 102	0-0.10 m bgl	
102	Layer	20th-century made ground — Type 1 hardcore Strat: sealed by 101, seals 103	0.19-0.29 m bgl	
103	Natural	Bedrock geology. Mid-grey-blue clay, stiff, frequent pockets of limestone. Rugby Limestone. Strat: sealed by 102	0.29 m bgl	

Trench 2	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.39 m	Ground surface level:	92.11 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361760.79, 167375.79 361819.74, 167374.84		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
201	Topsoil	Loose brown loam with coarse gravel inclusions <15 mm. Heavily bioturbated. Strat: Seals 202	0-0.25 m bgl	
202	Subsoil	Bedrock Geology. Mudstone and Limestone with pockets of light brown clay. Strat: sealed by 201	0.25 m+ bgl	

Trench 3	Dimensions :	29 m x 1.8 m x 0.23 m	Ground surface level:	90.73 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361793.49, 167346.00 361821.33, 167345.14		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
301	Topsoil	Dark brown loam with rounded coarse gravels <20 mm. Loose and heavily bioturbated. Strat: Seals 302	0-0.23 m bgl	
302	Subsoil	Bedrock geology. Mudstone and gravels. Strat: sealed by 301	0.23 m+ bgl	



Trench 4	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.41 m	Ground surface level:	89.64 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361817.38, 167316.70 361837.06, 167296.43		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
401	Topsoil	Loose dark brown loam with fine gravel inclusions. Heavily bioturbated. Strat: Seals 402	0-0.19 m bgl	
402	Subsoil	Loose mid-brown clay loam with fine gravel inclusions. Strat: sealed by 401, seals 404	0.19-0.29 m bgl	
403	Natural	Bedrock geology. Mudstone. Strat: sealed by 404	0.29 m bgl	
404	Colluvium	Orange-grey clay-rich sand. Appears only at the north-east end of the trench. Strat: sealed by 402, seals 403	0.29 m+ bgl	

Trench 5	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.48 m	Ground surface level:	89.32 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361803.20, 167270.32 361832.82, 167279.14		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
501	Topsoil	Dark brown loose loam with no inclusions. Heavily bioturbated. Strat: Seals 504 and 505	0-0.15m bgl	
502	Natural	Bedrock geology. Firm pale yellow-grey clay and sand inclusions. Strat: Cut by 503 and 505	0.15 m+ bgl	
503	Cut	Cut of field drain orientated east-west returning south-west at southern end. Strat: Filled with 504, cuts 502	0.29 m bgl	
504	Fill	Fill of field drain containing angular limestone fragments, Ceramic Building Material and animal bone. Strat: sealed by 201, fill of 503	0.29 m+ bgl	
505	Tree throw	Tree throw Strat: Sealed by 201, cuts 502	0.15 m+ bgl	

Trench 6	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.46 m	Ground surface level:	89.01 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361794.14, 167312.95 361794.10, 167284.92		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
601	Topsoil	Dark brown loose loam with angular fine gravel inclusions. Heavily bioturbated. Strat: Seals 202	0-0.21 m bgl	
602	Layer	Poorly sorted, moderately compact clay loam with gravel inclusions. Contained animal bone. Strat: sealed by 201,	0.21-0.49 m bgl	
603	Natural	Bedrock Geology. Mudstone with a clay cohesion. Strat: Sealed by 604	0.49 m+ bgl	
604	Layer	Waterlogged grey-brown clay layer within the south end of the trench. Possibly alluvial in nature. Strat: sealed by 602, seals 603	0.49 m+ bgl	



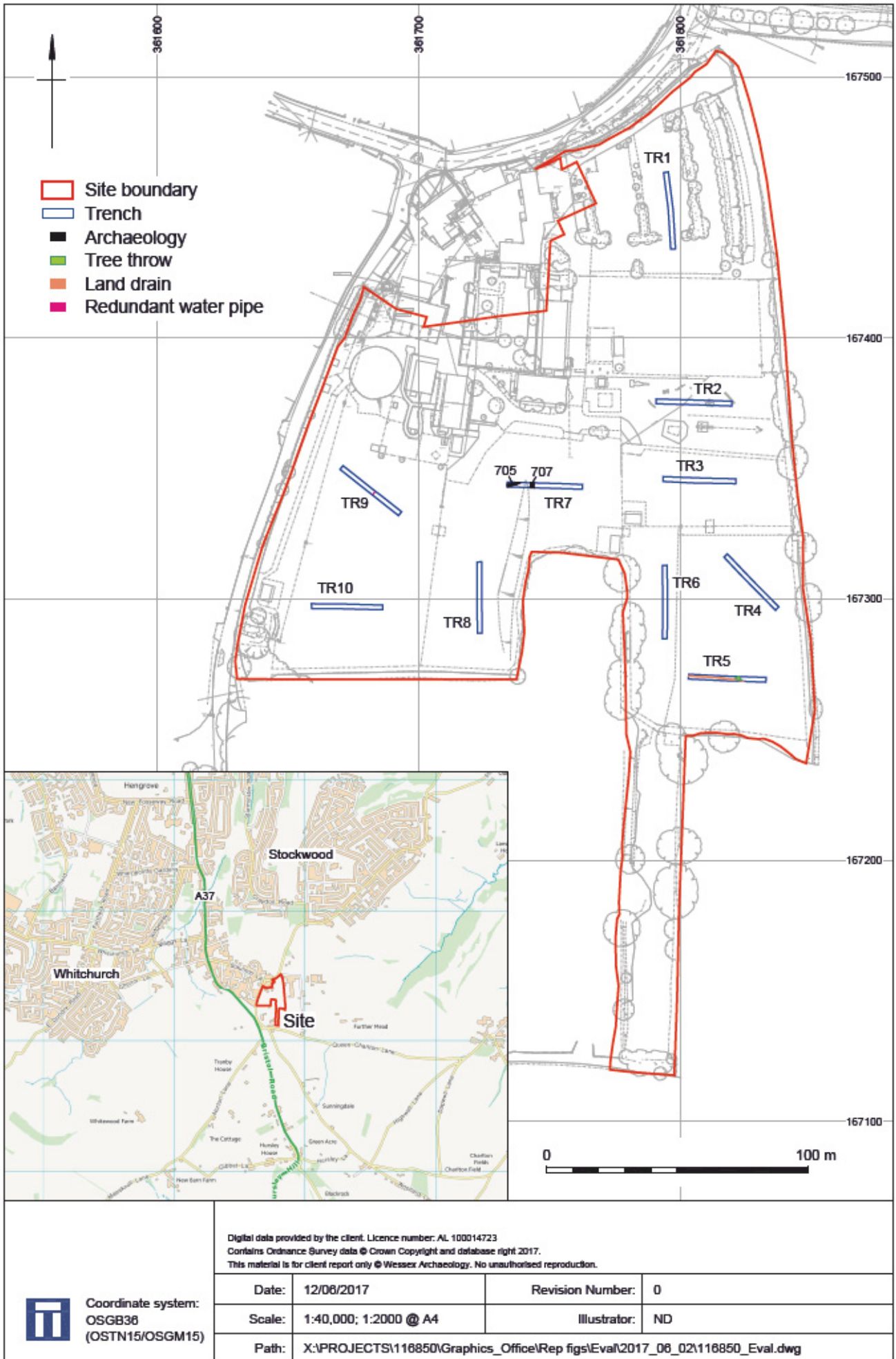
Trench 7	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.54 m	Ground surface level:	89.87 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361733.87, 167343.85 361762.60, 107343.02		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
701	Topsoil	Dark brown loam, soft, loose, frequent turf rootlet bioturbation. Very occasional fine sand and fine gravel. Strat: seals 704, 706 and 708	0-0.29 m bgl	
702	Natural	Bedrock geology. Pale grey - light brown clay matrix, occasional pockets of light brown clay. Charmouth Mudstone. Strat: cut by 703, 705 and 707	0.29 m+ bgl	
703	Cut	Cut for drainage pipe Strat: cuts 702, filled with 704	0.29 m+ bgl	
704	Fill	Drain pipe — ceramic salt glaze drain pipe. Disused. Strat: sealed by 701	0.29 m+ bgl	
705	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, running north-east-south-west at western end of trench. Flat based, 0.89 m wide. Contains single fill 706. Strat: Cuts 702, filled with 704	0.29-0.46 m bgl	
706	Fill	Fill of 705 — dark grey-brown clay rich loam. Frequent hard grey mudstone fragments and occasional smaller mudstone gravel. Strat: fill of 705, sealed by 701	0.29-0.46 m bgl	
707	Cut	Ditch cut of large linear agricultural boundary ditch, running north-south across centre of trench. Steep sides and rounded base. Measured up to 1.92 m wide, containing two fills 708 and 709. Strat: Cuts 702, filled with 709	0.18-1.05 m bgl	
708	Fill	Upper fill of a boundary ditch. Dark grey brown clay rich loam with frequent hard, angular, grey white mudstone fragments. It contained occasional pottery and animal bone. Strat: sealed by 701, seals 709, fill of 707	0.18-0.73 m bgl	
709	Fill	Lower fill of boundary ditch, dark brown silty clay with moderate mudstone fragments, containing gravel and angular, hard grey-white limestone fragments. It contained occasional animal bone. Strat: sealed by 708, fill of 707	0.73-1.05 m bgl	



Trench 8	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.66 m	Ground surface level:	87.92 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361723.27, 167314.30 361723.18, 167286.99		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
801	Topsoil	Mid-brown loose layer. Heavily bioturbated. Strat: seals 802	0-0.41 m bgl	
802	Subsoil	Light orange-brown sandy clay with manganese inclusions. Strat: sealed by 801, 803	0.41-0.56 m bgl	
803	Natural	Bedrock geology. Blue clay. Strat: sealed by 802	0.56 m+ bgl	

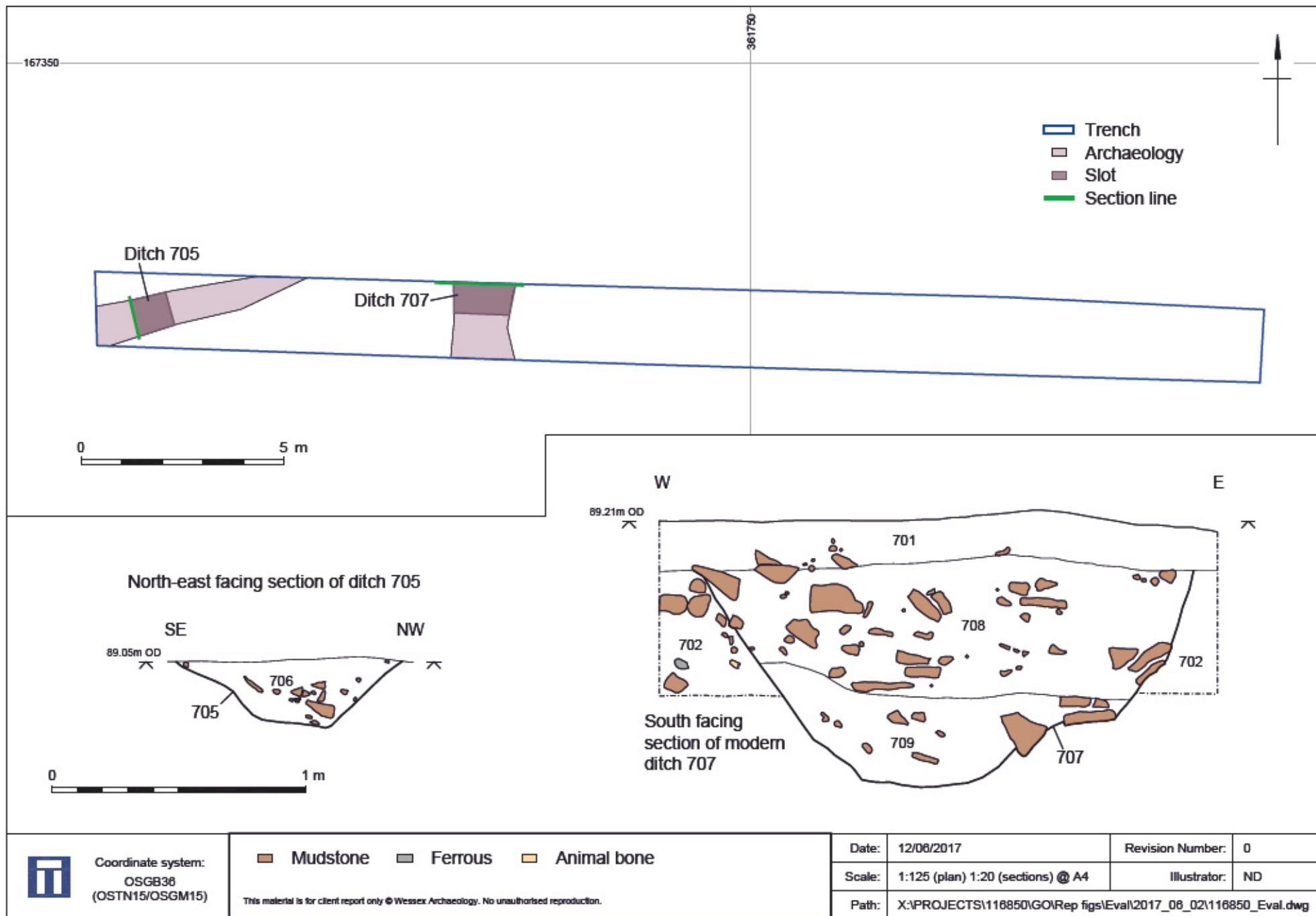
Trench 9	Dimensions :	30 m 1.8 m x 0.48 m	Ground surface level:	88.29 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361670.04, 167350.62 261694.28, 167331.70		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
901	Topsoil	Loose - moderately compacted mid-brown loam. Heavily bioturbated. No inclusions. Strat: seals 902	0-0-0.33 m bgl	
902	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown firm sandy clay with manganese inclusions Strat: sealed by 901, seals 903	0.33 -0.46 m bgl	
903	Natural	Bedrock geology. Mudstone. Strat: sealed by 902	0.20.48m bgl	

Trench 10	Dimensions :	30 m x 1.8 m x 0.66 m	Ground surface level:	87.91 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	361658.98, 167297.39 361686.23,167296.88		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1001	Topsoil	Mid brown loam with fine gravels and sand. Moderate-loose compaction. Heavily bioturbated. Strat: seals 1002	0-0.17 m bgl	
1002	Subsoil	Light brown firm sandy clay. Strat: sealed by 1001, seals 1003	0.17-0.30m bgl	
1003	Alluvial	Light brown sandy clay. It had a higher % of sand compared to 1002 and manganese inclusions. Possibly alluvial in nature. Strat: sealed by 1002, seals 1004	0.30- 0.38 m bgl	
1004	Natural	Bedrock Geology. Blue-grey clay with minimal sand/fine gravel inclusions. Strat: sealed by 1003	0.38 m+ bgl	



Site location and trench plan


Figure 1



Trench 7 plan and sections

Figure 2



 <p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p>	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
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Late 18th-century Manor of Filton alias Whitchurch Map, trench plan overlay

Figure 3



Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1, looking south,
1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 2: East-facing representative section of Trench 1, looking west, 1 x 1 m scale


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Plate 3: Overview of Trench 3, looking west,
1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 4: South-facing representative section of Trench 3, looking north, 1 x 1 m scale


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Plate 5: Overview of Trench 7, looking east, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale



Plate 6: North-facing representative section of Trench 7, looking south, 1 x 1 m scale


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Plate 7: Overview of Trench 5, looking east,
1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale

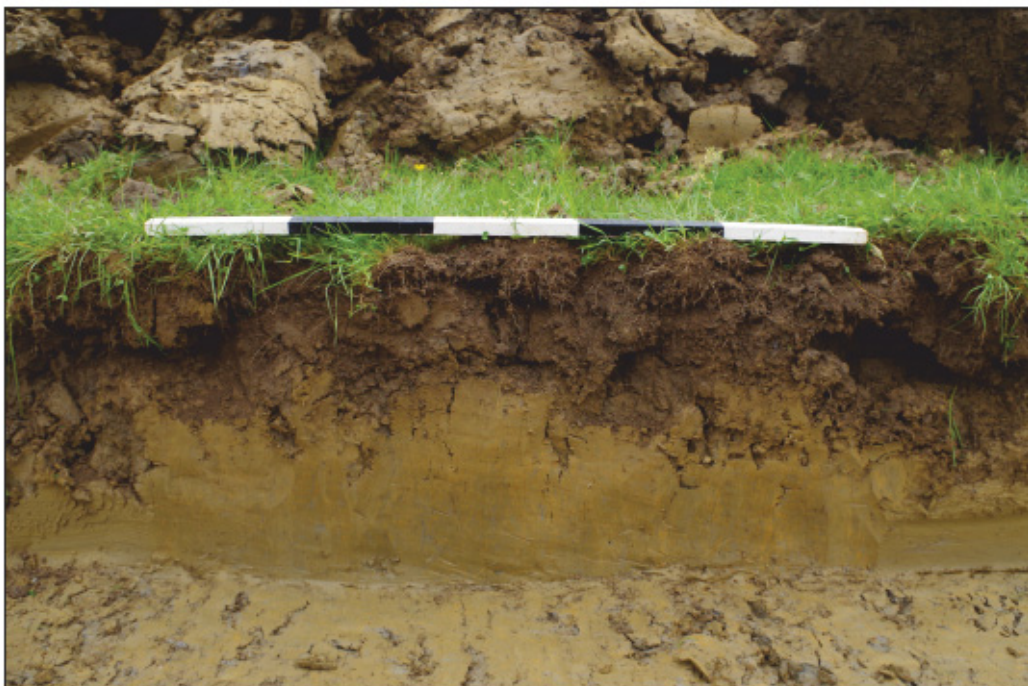


Plate 8: South-facing representative section of Trench 5, looking north, 1 x 1 m scale


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Plate 9: Overview of Trench 9, looking north-west, 1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale

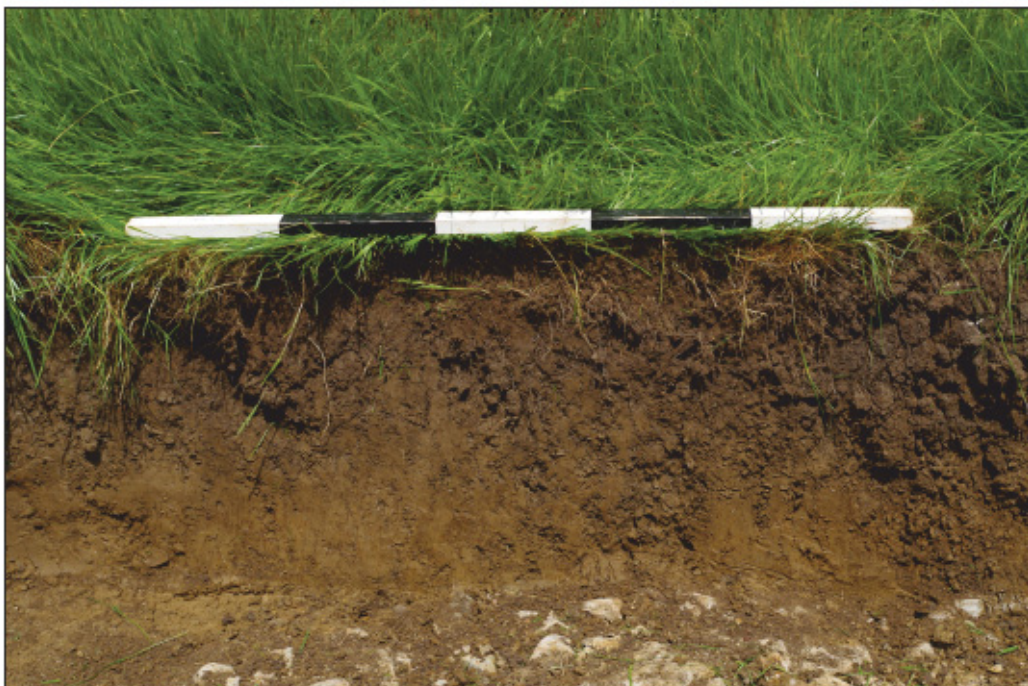


Plate 10: South-west-facing representative section of Trench 9, looking north-east, 1 x 1 m scale



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Plate 11: North-east-facing section of ditch 705, looking south-west, 1 x 0.5 m scale



Plate 12: South-facing section of ditch 707, looking north, 1 x 1 m scale

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