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# Grange Farm Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 101062.03  
December 2013



**Grange Farm  
Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

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**December 2013**

**Report Ref. 101062.03**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	101062	<b>Accession Code</b>		<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	PT13/3662/F	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	363400 182800		

<b>Version</b>	<b>Status*</b>	<b>Prepared by</b>	<b>Checked and Approved By</b>	<b>Approver's Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
v01	I	CH	C Budd		13/12/13
File:	S:\PROJECTS\101062 (Grange Farm)\Report\Working versions\101062.03_Grange Farm_Evaluation Report_CH_091213.v1				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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# Grange Farm Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

## Archaeological Evaluation

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# Grange Farm Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Smiths Gore on behalf of Solar Power South Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Grange Farm, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire (NGR 363400 182800; hereafter 'the Site') in order to inform a planning application for the development of the Site.

Planning permission (PT13/3662/F) is being sought from South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) for the development of the Site as a photovoltaic (PV) solar array. The planning application is also supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2013a) and a geophysical survey (2013b). The trial trench evaluation was required to verify the results of the previous surveys.

The geophysical survey (WA 2013b) identified widespread expanses of elevated magnetic response, largely confined to extant fields in the northern central part of the Site. Possibly derived from soil improvement methods such as liming or manuring, it was suggested that the elevated magnetic values in these areas may have obscured traces of more weakly magnetised features.

A number of geophysical anomalies were identified in the north-western part of the Site, suggesting the presence of cut features in the vicinity of the former lime kiln and Caleb's homestead. Two probable enclosures were also identified in the south-western most field within the Site. Several linear anomalies (likely to represent former field boundaries) and pit like features, in addition to ploughing trends, modern services and field drains, were also highlighted by the geophysical survey report (WA 2013b).

The trial trenching comprised the excavation of 37 50m x 2m trenches. A specification detailing how the trial trench evaluation would be carried out was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2013c), and approved by SGC. The geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed evidence for post-medieval hedgerows present throughout the Site. Features thought to relate to lime production within the north of Field 8 were found to be areas of plough damage on outcropping limestone.

During on-site consultation with the archaeological advisor to SGC it was suggested that it was unlikely that any further archaeological work would be required on the Site in light of the results of the evaluation.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Offices under project number 101062. It will be deposited with the Bristol City Museum in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.



# **Grange Farm Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

### **Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Smiths Gore on behalf of their client Solar Power South Limited and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Peter Grubb and Barry Burke in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Paul Driscoll (Archaeology and Historic Environment Records Officer, South Gloucestershire Council) for all his advice and assistance.

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Harrison, Phil Roberts, Laurence Savage, Mark Hackney, Alex Cassels and Philipp Maier. The report was compiled by Chris Harrison and illustrations were prepared by Chris Breeden. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.



# Grange Farm Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Smiths Gore on behalf of Solar Power South Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Grange Farm, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire (NGR 363400 182800; hereafter 'the Site') in order to inform a planning application for the development of the Site.
- 1.1.2 Planning permission (PT13/3662/F) is being sought from South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) for the development of the Site as a photovoltaic (PV) solar array. The planning application is also supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (WA 2013a) and a geophysical survey (WA 2013b). The trial trench evaluation was required to verify the results of the previous surveys.
- 1.1.3 The trial trenching comprised the excavation of 37 50m x 2m trenches. A specification detailing how the trial trench evaluation would be carried out was prepared by WA (2013c), and approved by SGC.
- 1.1.4 The DBA identified the potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The subsequent geophysical survey expanded this further and the results of the survey informed the location of the trial trenches.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located between the settlements of Bradley Stoke to the west and Winterbourne to the east, approximately 10km north of Bristol city centre (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 37 hectares occupies eight large agricultural fields, the majority of which is currently under arable cultivation. It is bounded to the west a reservoir associated with West Country Water Park and Woodlands Golf Club, to the north by farmland, to the east by a number of fields and Rugby Football Ground and to the south by Trench Lane. A valley of a minor watercourse, feeding into the Bradley Brook, a tributary to the River Frome, is situated to the north and west of the Site.
- 1.2.3 The Site occupies a relatively level plateau within a gently undulating landscape at an elevation of approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as Jurassic and Triassic limestone and mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation across the majority of the Site and of the Penarth Group around the north-eastern and western edges (WA 2013a).
- 1.2.4 The soils underlying the Site are likely to be pelo-stagnogleys of the 712b (Denchworth) association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).





## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The DBA undertaken by WA (2013a) identified that only limited intrusive archaeological work has been carried out in the vicinity of the Site, although there are no recorded archaeological interventions within the Site boundary. These primarily comprise archaeological evaluations, excavations and watching briefs in the nearby urban area of Bradley Stoke.
- 2.1.2 The geophysical survey recently carried out within the Site demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest, in addition to a region of increased magnetic response and at least one modern service (WA 2013b).

### **2.2 Archaeological Background**

- 2.2.1 The following section provides a summary of the known and potential archaeological resource within the Site and surrounding area, based upon the results of the preceding DBA (WA 2013a).
- 2.2.2 The DBA identified that a small number of findspots of Neolithic and earlier date have been recorded in the vicinity. However, there is limited evidence, at present, for early prehistoric activity within the Sites environs. Consequently, the potential for remains deriving from Neolithic and earlier periods to be encountered is currently unknown.
- 2.2.3 Bronze Age remains, comprising settlement features, are recorded within the wider landscape indicating that the valleys of small watercourses in the River Avon valley were settled throughout the period. While the survival of Bronze Age features within the Site may have been compromised by prolonged agriculture and the likely disturbance caused by the presence of medieval woodland in the area, the DBA suggested that there was a medium potential for remains of this date to be encountered.
- 2.2.4 No evidence of Iron Age activity is currently recorded within the Site or its immediate environs, although the extent to which this reflects the limited nature of previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Sites immediate surroundings is unknown. Consequently, the potential for archaeological remains of this date to be encountered within the Site is currently uncertain.
- 2.2.5 There is evidence for Romano-British activity, including settlement features and building remains, within the Study Area. It is possible that Site lay within the agricultural hinterland of these settlements during the Romano-British period and features related to agricultural practices may be present within the Site. It is estimated that there may be a medium potential for Archaeological remains dating to the Romano-British period to be encountered within the Site, though it is possible that the survival of any such remains may have been compromised by subsequent agricultural practises and bioturbation caused by the likely presence of medieval woodland.
- 2.2.6 No archaeological evidence of Anglo-Saxon date has been identified within the Site or its immediate environs by the preceding DBA. The potential for archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period is thought to be low, given the likelihood that the Site was located within the royal hunting grounds of Kingswood Forest.
- 2.2.7 A farm or homestead known as Caleb's, depicted by historic mapping and documented in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, occupied the north-western part of the Site. Buildings occupying the site were demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. A medieval origin for the tenement (possibly the



site of a manor) has been proposed, while further evidence of medieval settlement is known in the local area. There is considered to be high potential for medieval domestic and agricultural structures and features related to the homestead to survive below ground.

- 2.2.8 Lime production took place within the Site in the 19th century. Remains of the kiln as well as any associated features may survive within the Site. There is also a high potential for buried remains of post-medieval agricultural activity to be present within the Site.
- 2.2.9 The geophysical survey (WA 2013b) identified widespread expanses of elevated magnetic response, largely confined to extant fields in the northern central part of the Site. Possibly derived from soil improvement methods such as liming or manuring, the elevated magnetic values in these areas may have obscured traces of more weakly magnetised features.
- 2.2.10 A number of geophysical anomalies were identified in the north-western part of the Site, suggesting the presence of cut features in the vicinity of the former lime kiln and Caleb's homestead. Two probable enclosures were also identified in the south-western most field within the Site. Several linear anomalies (likely to represent former field boundaries) and pit like features, in addition to ploughing trends, modern services and field drains, were also highlighted by the geophysical survey report (WA 2013b).

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation can be found in the WSI/MS (WA 2013c). Archaeology guidelines and procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC 2001) and the relevant local and regional frameworks.

#### **3.2 Aims and objectives**

- 3.2.1 The aims of the project were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site;
- 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; and
- Produce a report which will present the results of the trial trenching in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

- 3.2.2 The specific aims of the project were to:

- Test the results of the previous geophysical survey by targeting areas identified as containing likely, probable and possible archaeological features;
- Determine the extent to which areas of magnetic disturbance/elevated magnetic response identified by the geophysical survey may have to potential to have masked other archaeological features; and
- Undertake a sample evaluation of areas suggested by the geophysical survey to be archaeologically blank, in order to confirm the reliability of the preceding investigations;

- Investigate possible enclosures identified in the geophysical survey within Field 1 (WA 2013b);
- Investigate an area within Field 3 that may correspond with former lime kilns (WA 2013a and 2013b).

### 3.3 Trial Trenching

- 3.3.1 In consultation with SGC's Archaeology and Historic Environment Record Officer, acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, a programme of trial trenching was agreed on the basis of the results of the geophysical survey. A total of 37 trenches measuring 50m x 2m, were excavated, representing a 1% sample of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 3.3.2 The trenches were located to best fulfil the projects aims and objectives. The investigation focused on geophysical anomalies and blank areas as outlined by the aims of the project (see above).
- 3.3.3 The setting out of the evaluation trenches in accordance with the agreed Site plan (**Figure 1**), was within +or- 100mm using a survey grade GPS. The trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid. Prior to any mechanical excavation each trench was scanned with a CAT to check for uncharted services.
- 3.3.4 Overburden was removed using a 20 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil/overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.
- 3.3.5 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard guidelines. Once the aims of the project had been met, and following agreement from the archaeological advisor for SGC, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated material in reverse order.
- 3.3.6 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned where necessary. All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey Grid and Datum. A photographic record was made using 35mm film and digital images.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Trench locations are shown on **Figure 1** and the recorded contexts are summarised in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 The Site occupies a slight plateau that rises within the surrounding landscape. The land drops slightly to the north and west. The northern area of Field 8 presented a slight increase in the land form, caused by an outcrop of limestone.
- 4.1.3 A total of 37 trenches were excavated within eight fields. The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies, as well as blank areas, to test the accuracy of the geophysical survey. Out of the 37 trenches excavated ten contained archaeology – a series of hedgerows in Fields 1, 7, and 8 as well as an isolated pit in Field 6. The features uncovered within trenches 5-9 in Field 1 correspond with field boundaries visible on the 1<sup>st</sup>

edition OS map and the Winterbourne Tithe map (WA 2013a). Other features across the Site, although not present on the OS maps, are of the same type, suggesting that they are most likely post-medieval in date.

4.1.4 The results are presented below by period.

## 4.2 General Site Stratigraphy

4.2.1 Typically the stratigraphy comprised a shallow ploughsoil (0.25m in depth) overlaying natural. Natural deposits consisted of mixed yellow and yellowish brown clays as well as natural limestone bedrock. Trenches 1-2, 10-25, 27-31 and 34 were all excavated to the depth of natural deposits but did not reveal any archaeology.

4.2.2 The underlying geology varied across the Site with patches of clay and limestone bedrock present in the trenches. In some areas outcrops of limestone had been disturbed and incorporated into the ploughsoil. These variations are likely to have caused many of the geophysical anomalies recorded during the survey.

4.2.3 All of the features uncovered were cut into the natural bedrock.

## 4.3 Field 1 (Figure 2)

4.3.1 Trenches 3 and 4 were located across two northeast to southwest linear geophysical anomalies, the westernmost of which turned southeasterly at its northeastern most point to form a sub rectangular enclosure. Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated to target two linear features identified as geophysical anomalies. Within Trench 3 the two linears (**303** and **305**) were excavated to reveal erratic sides and an uneven base (caused by rooting) to a width of 1m and a depth of 0.15m. Within Trench 4 the two linears (**403** and **405**) were excavated to reveal erratic sides and bases (caused by rooting) to a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.18m. The linears were filled by mid-orangey brown clay with abundant fragments of bedrock (**304**, **306**, **404** and **406**).

4.3.2 Trenches 5-9 were located over an intermittent geophysical anomaly forming a southwest to northeast linear through Trenches 8-9 before turning to run southeasterly across the northern part of Trench 7, the middle of Trench 6 and then turning northwards through the western end of Trench 5. Trenches 8 and 9 also targeted a southwest to northeast curvilinear geophysical anomaly across the western ends.

4.3.3 The intermittent geophysical anomaly was revealed within Trenches 5-9 (**503**, **603**, **703**, **805** and **905**). The feature was cut into the natural and varied in width from 0.4-0.7m and in depth from 0.15-0.25m. The feature had erratic sides and an erratic uneven base which displayed root impressions. The fill of the feature was mid-orangey brown clay with abundant fragments of bedrock with pieces of rotting rooting still present (**504**, **604**, **704**, **806** and **906**).

4.3.4 The southwest to northeast curvilinear anomaly running across the western end of Trenches 8 and 9 was visible cut into the natural deposits on excavation of each trench. The feature (**803** and **903**) was excavated to reveal erratic sides and an uneven base (caused by rooting) to a width of 1m and a depth of 0.15m. The linear was filled by mid-orangey brown clay with abundant fragments of bedrock (**804** and **904**).



#### 4.4 Fields 2, 3, 4, and 5

- 4.4.1 Trenches 10 to 11 within Field 2 and Trench 19 within Field 4 were located over blank areas containing geophysical anomalies. The trenches were excavated to natural deposits and revealed no archaeological features.
- 4.4.2 Trenches 12-18 in Fields 3 and 4, and Trenches 20 to 22 in Field 5 were located over an area of increased magnetic response on the geophysical survey. The trenches were excavated to natural deposits and revealed no archaeology.

#### 4.5 Field 6

- 4.5.1 Trenches 23-27 were located in a field of high magnetic response. All of the trenches were excavated to natural bedrock, with only Trench 26 revealing an archaeological feature (**Figure 3**).
- 4.5.2 Trench 26 contained an isolated pit (**2603**) filled with a dark greyish brown deposit (**2604**). The pit measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.12m in depth.

#### 4.6 Field 7

- 4.6.1 Trenches 28-31 were located across a southeast to northwest aligned intermittent geophysical linear anomaly. The trenches were excavated to natural deposits and revealed no archaeological features. The geophysical anomaly appears to have been caused by differences within the local geology.
- 4.6.2 Trench 32 was located over a southeast to northwest intermittent curvilinear geophysical linear. Trench 32 was excavated to natural deposits and revealed a tree throw (**3203**, **Figure 4**).

#### 4.7 Field 8 (**Figure 4**)

- 4.7.1 Trenches 33-34 and 36-37 were located over linear geophysical anomalies forming a possible system of field boundaries, whilst Trenches 35 and 37 were located over sub-rectangular areas of high magnetic response, believed to represent possible lime kilns.
- 4.7.2 The northern area of Field 8 sat on a slight ridge of limestone that seemed to correspond with the areas of high magnetic response. The ploughsoil over this area contained a higher frequency of broken limestone fragments than the rest of the Site.
- 4.7.3 Trenches 33-37 were all excavated to natural within which was cut a series of hedgerows (Trenches 33, 36 and 37) and plough damage (Trenches 35 and 37). The linear geophysical anomaly which was targeted by Trench 34 was not found to be present on excavation of the trench.
- 4.7.4 Trench 33 was located over a northeast and southwest linear geophysical anomaly. The corresponding feature was revealed to have erratic sides and an uneven base (caused by rooting) to a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.15m (**3303**). The feature was filled by mid-orangey brown clay with abundant fragments of bedrock (**3304**).
- 4.7.5 Trench 35 was located over two sub-rectangular east to west aligned areas of high magnetic response as identified by the geophysical survey. The trench revealed four areas of plough damaged limestone bedrock, three of which were located in the northernmost (**3503**, **3504**, **3505**, **3506**, **3506**, and **3508**) and one over the southernmost (**3509** and **3510**) geophysical anomaly.



4.7.6 Trench 36 was located over two linear geophysical anomalies, one aligned north to south and the other northeast to southwest. The northeast to southwest feature was revealed to have erratic sides and an uneven base (caused by rooting) to a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.2m (**3603**). It was filled with mid-orangey brown clay with abundant fragments of bedrock (**3604**).

4.7.7 Trench 37 was located over a north south linear geophysical anomaly (**3703** and **3704**) and an east west sub-rectangular area of high magnetic response. The north south linear was revealed, on excavation to have erratic sides and an uneven base (caused by rooting) to a width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.15m. The area of magnetic high response related to an area of plough damage within the limestone bedrock.

#### **4.8 Finds**

4.8.1 No finds were uncovered during the course of the trial trenching either from the overburden deposits (ploughsoil and subsoil) or from the fills of excavated features.

#### **4.9 Environmental samples**

4.9.1 On consultation with SGC's Archaeological and Historic Environment officer, and due to the limited achievable results possible from the features uncovered, no environmental samples were taken.

### **5 DISCUSSION**

#### **5.1 Summary**

5.1.1 The geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed evidence for erratic shallow linear features that were filled with mid-orangey brown clay containing the remnants of tree roots. These features represent removed hedgerows, some of which correspond with boundaries present on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (**Figure 2**). Features thought to relate to lime production within the north of Field 8 were found to be areas of plough damage on outcropping limestone.

5.1.2 The ploughsoil across the Site was shallow and has resulted in a high level of truncation and damage to the underlying archaeological features, where present, and natural deposits. This is evident in the geophysical survey as most of the linear features are intermittent across their lengths.

5.1.3 The high level of magnetic disturbance across the Site may be a result of the shallow ploughsoil and mixed nature of the natural (limestone and clays)

#### **5.2 Lime Kiln**

5.2.1 The archaeological potential of the Site derived mainly from the predicted of a 19<sup>th</sup> century Lime Kiln. Three broad areas of increased magnetic response through the northern part of Field 8 of the proposed development area were believed to represent the likely location of the Kiln.

5.2.2 Trial trenching identified that these anomalies were caused by an outcrop of limestone which had suffered from plough damage.

#### **5.3 Enclosures**

5.3.1 The linear geophysical anomalies investigated by trial trenching in Fields 1 and 8 were found to be generally accurate, but some could not be identified on the ground. The linear geophysical anomalies were excavated to reveal a series of hedgerows some of which



could be identified as part of or consistent in type with field boundaries depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation have been achieved. The archaeological remains identified within the trial trenches have been recorded appropriately and assessed. This confirms the results and accuracy of the geophysical survey which predicted few potential archaeological features within the proposed area.

## **7 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 7.1.1 The combined desk based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching has addressed the aims and objectives of the project. No further work is recommended. During on-site consultation with the archaeological advisor to SGC it was indicated that no further archaeological work would be required following the results of the archaeological trial trenching.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 The archive from the fieldwork will be deposited with the Bristol City Museum in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

### **8.2 Archive**

- 8.2.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 101062.

### **8.3 Copyright**

- 8.3.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



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#### **8.4 Security copy**

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. 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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### 9.2 Maps

1881 25" Ordnance Survey sheets 68/6 and 68/10, Ordnance Survey, Southampton



## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Trench No. 1				Max depth: 0.3m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
101	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 102	0.3
102	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.3
Trench No. 2				Max depth: 0.3m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 202	0.25
202	Layer	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay forming a thin layer between the ploughsoil and bedrock	0.25-0.3
203	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.3
Trench No. 3				Max depth: 0.43m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 302	0.32
302	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.32
303	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.32-0.47
304	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.32-0.47
305	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.32-0.43
306	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.32-0.43
Trench No. 4				Max depth: 0.46m
Context			Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 402	0.2
402	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
403	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.2-0.32



404	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.2-0.32
405	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.2-0.46
406	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.2-0.46
Trench No. 5				Max depth: 0.49m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 502	0.29
502	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.29
503	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.29-0.49
504	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.29-0.49
Trench No. 6				Max depth: 0.38m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
601	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 602	0.2
602	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
603	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.2-0.38
604	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.2-0.38
Trench No. 7				Max depth: 0.41m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
701	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 702	0.26
702	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.26
703	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.26-0.41
704	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.26-0.41
Trench No. 8				Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)



801	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 802	0.26
802	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.26
803	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.26-0.41
804	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.26-0.41
805	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.26-0.45
806	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.26-0.45
Trench No. 9				Max depth: 0.48m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
901	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 902	0.22
902	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.22
903	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.22+0.48
904	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.22+0.48
905	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.22-0.48
906	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.22-0.48
Trench No. 10				Max depth: 0.26m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 102	0.26
1002	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.26
Trench No. 11				Max depth: 0.24m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1101	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1102	0.24
1102	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.24
Trench No. 12				Max depth: 0.22m



Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1201	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1202	0.22
1202	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.22
Trench No. 13				Max depth: 0.22m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1301	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1302	0.22
1302	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.22
Trench No. 14				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1401	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1402	0.2
1402	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 15				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1501	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1502	0.2
1502	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 16				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1601	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1602	0.2
1602	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 17				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1701	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1702	0.2
1702	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 18				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)



1801	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1802	0.2
1802	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 19				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
1901	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 1902	0.2
1902	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 20				Max depth: 0.26m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2002	0.26
2002	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.26
Trench No. 21				Max depth: 0.23m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2101	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2102	0.23
2102	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.23
Trench No. 22				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2201	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2202	0.2
2202	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 23				Max depth: 0.22m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2301	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2302	0.22
2302	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.22
Trench No. 24				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2401	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2402	0.2



2402	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 25				Max depth: 0.18m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2501	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2502	0.18
2502	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.18
Trench No. 26				Max depth: 0.4m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2601	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2602	0.26
2602	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.26
2603	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.26-0.38
2604	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.26-0.38
Trench No. 27				Max depth: 0.4m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2701	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2702	0.26
2702	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.26-0.4
Trench No. 28				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2801	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2802	0.2
2802	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 29				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
2901	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 2902	0.2
2902	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 30				Max depth: 0.22m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)

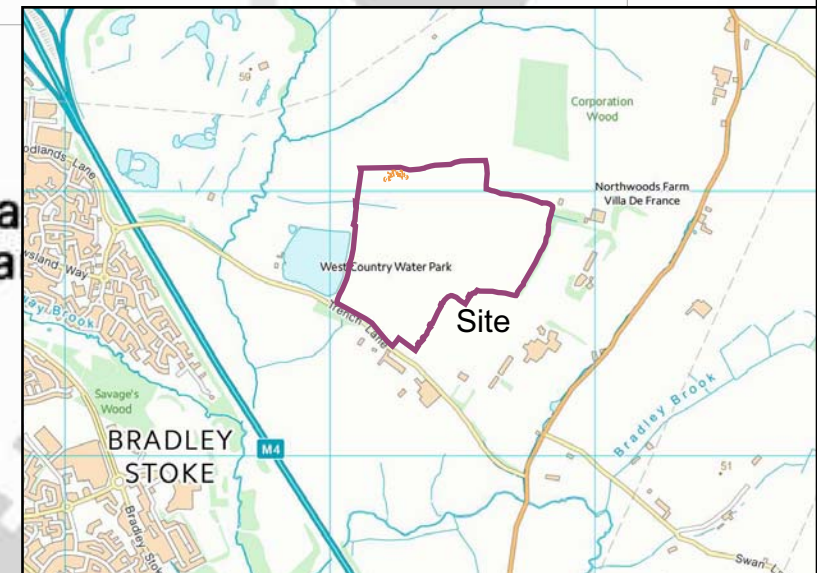
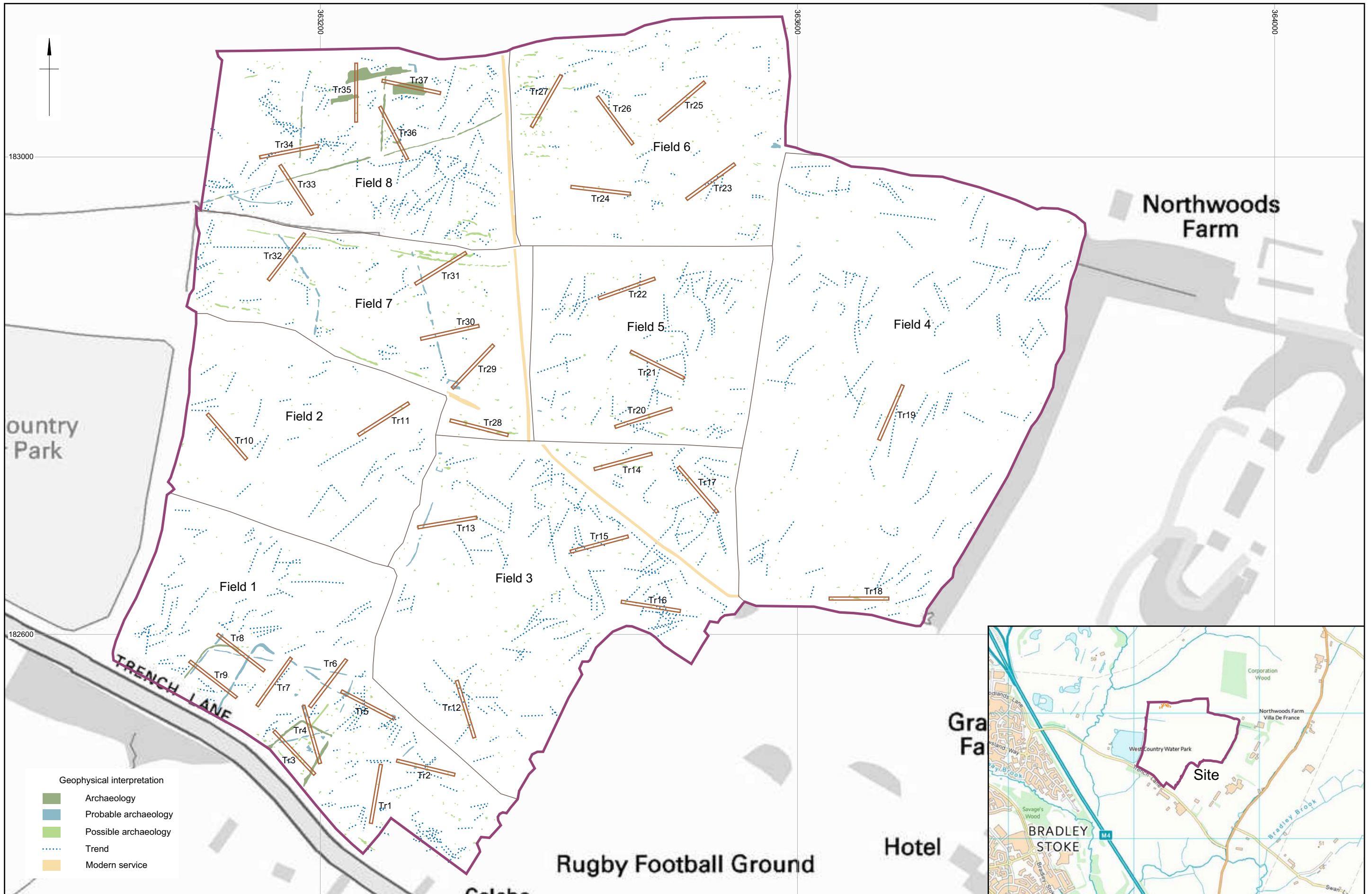


3001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3002	0.22
3002	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.22
Trench No. 31				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
3101	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3102	0.2
3102	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 32				Max depth: 0.42m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
3201	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3202	0.26
3202	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.26
3203	Cut	Tree Throw	Shallow cut for a tree throw. Irratic sides and bases	0.26-0.42
3204	Fill	Tree Throw	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.26-0.42
Trench No. 33				Max depth: 0.41m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
3301	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3302	0.25
3302	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.25
3303	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.25-0.41
3304	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.25-0.41
Trench No. 34				Max depth: 0.2m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
3401	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3402	0.2
3402	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.2
Trench No. 35				Max depth: 0.38m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)





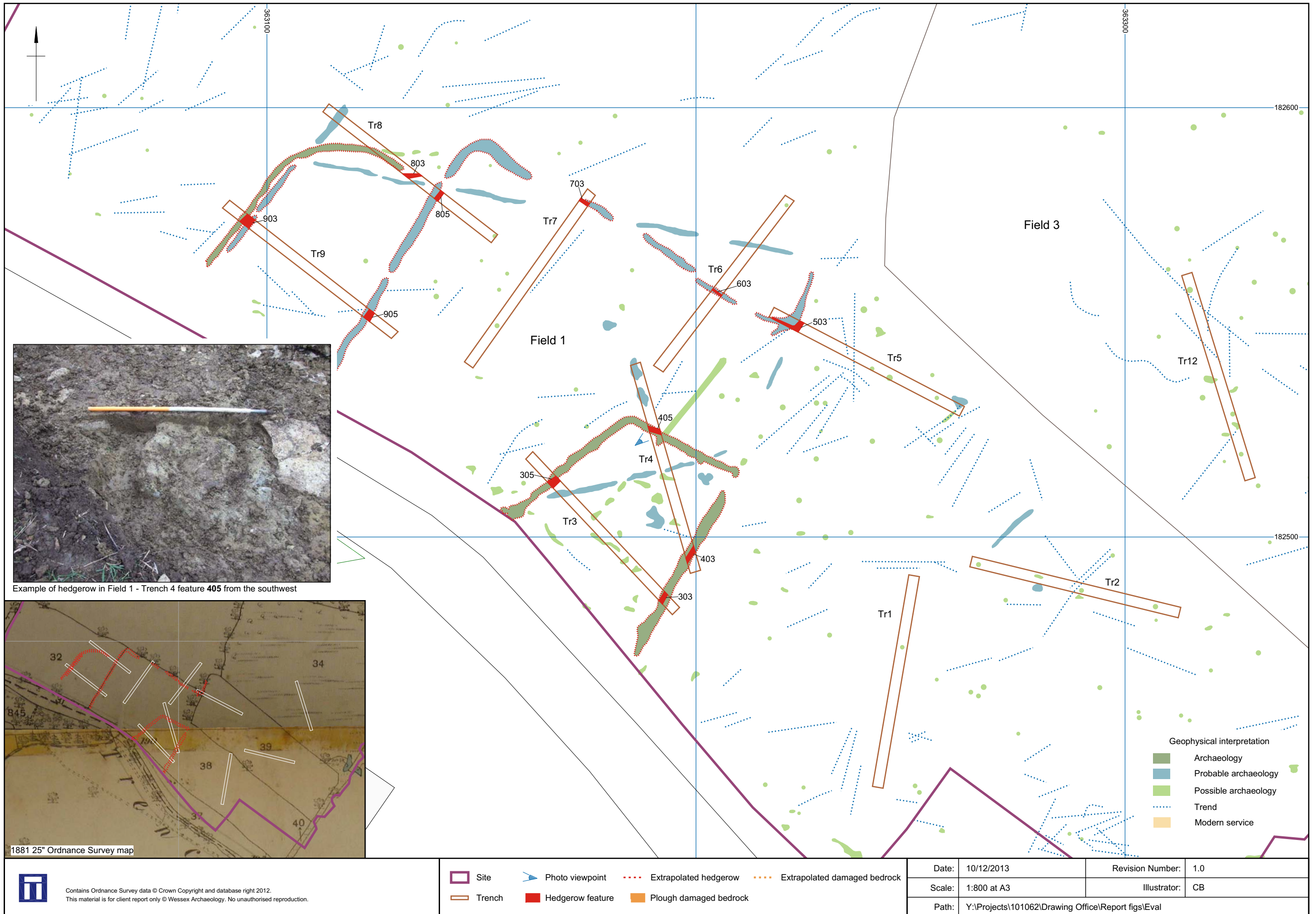
3501	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3502	0.18
3502	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.18
3503	Cut	Plough Scar	narrow and shallow v shaped cut	0.18-0.33
3504	Fill	Plough Scar	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable and loose	0.18-0.33
3505	Cut	Plough Scar	narrow and shallow v shaped cut	0.18-0.33
3506	Fill	Plough Scar	Mid greyish brown silty clay, friable and loose	0.18-0.33
3507	Cut	Plough Scar	Area of plough damaged bedrock	0.18-0.38
3508	Fill	Plough Scar	A mix of mid greyish brown silty clay and large poorly sorted fragments of limestone bedrock.	0.18-0.38
3509	Cut	Plough Scar	Area of plough damaged bedrock	0.18-0.38
3510	Fill	Plough Scar	A mix of mid greyish brown silty clay and large poorly sorted fragments of limestone bedrock.	0.18-0.38
Trench No. 36				Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
3601	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3602	0.25
3602	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.25
3603	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.25-0.45
3604	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.25-0.45
3605	Drain	Land Drain		0.25
Trench No. 37				Max depth: 0.44m
Context	Type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
3701	Layer	Ploughsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent humic mater including chaff. Abrupt boundary with 3702	0.22
3702	Layer	Natural	Layered limestone bedrock with patches of yellow clay	0.22
3703	Cut	Hedge- Field Boundary	Shallow cut for a hedgerow. Irratic sides and bases	0.22-0.44
3704	Fill	Hedge- Field Boundary	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.22-0.44
3705	Drain	Land Drain		0.22
3706	Cut	Tree throw	Shallow cut for a tree throw. Irratic sides and bases	0.22-0.27
3707	Fill	Tree throw	Mid orangey-brown clay with abundant large fragments of broken limestone. Fragments of roots survive	0.22-0.27



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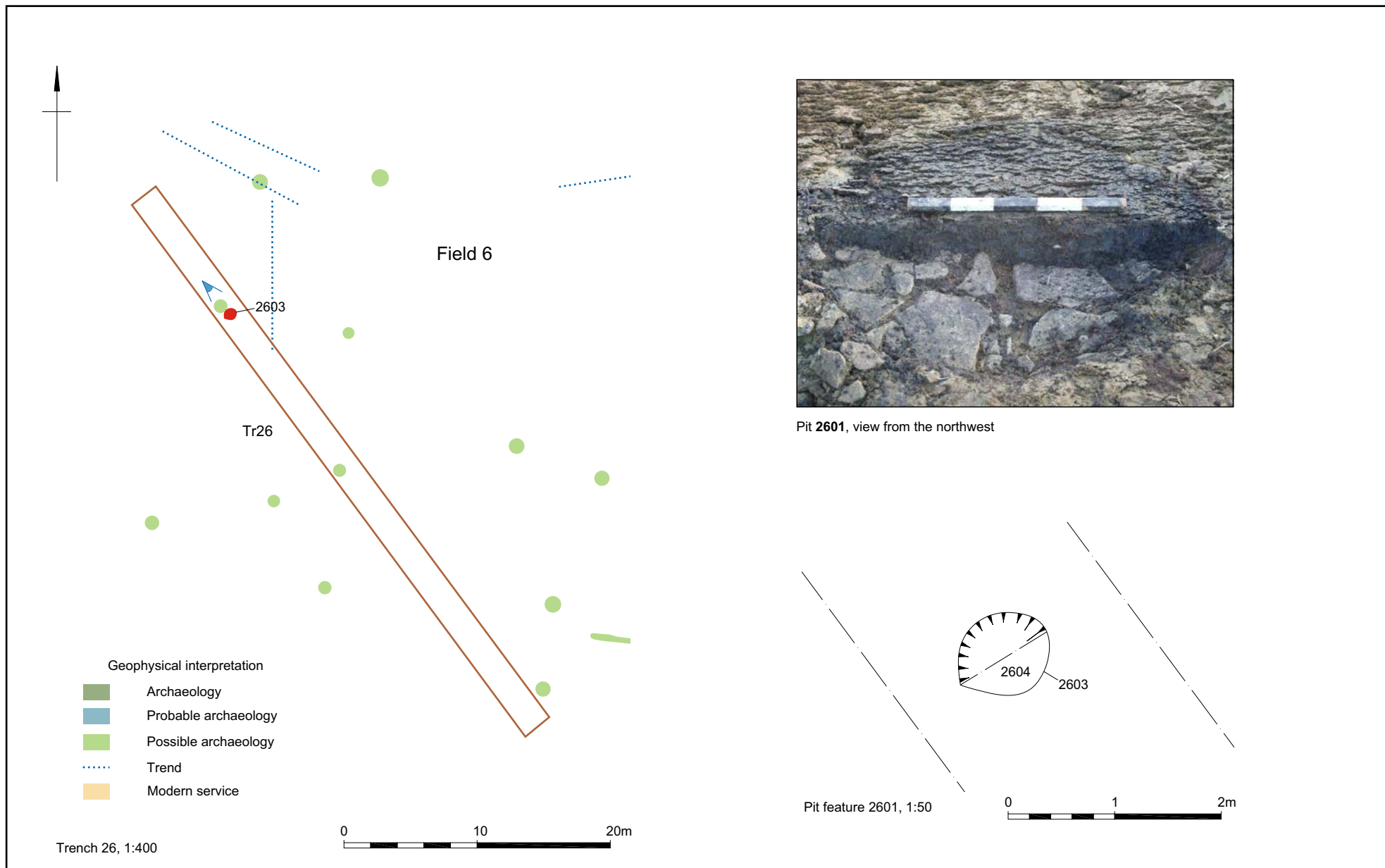
- Site
- WA evaluation trench

Date:	10/12/2013	Revision Number:	1
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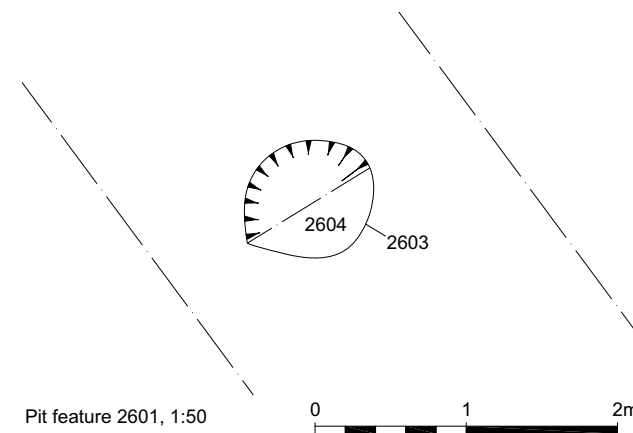



Plan of Field 1 features and an example of a hedgerow - Trench 4 feature 404 from the southwest

Figure 2



Pit 2601, view from the northwest

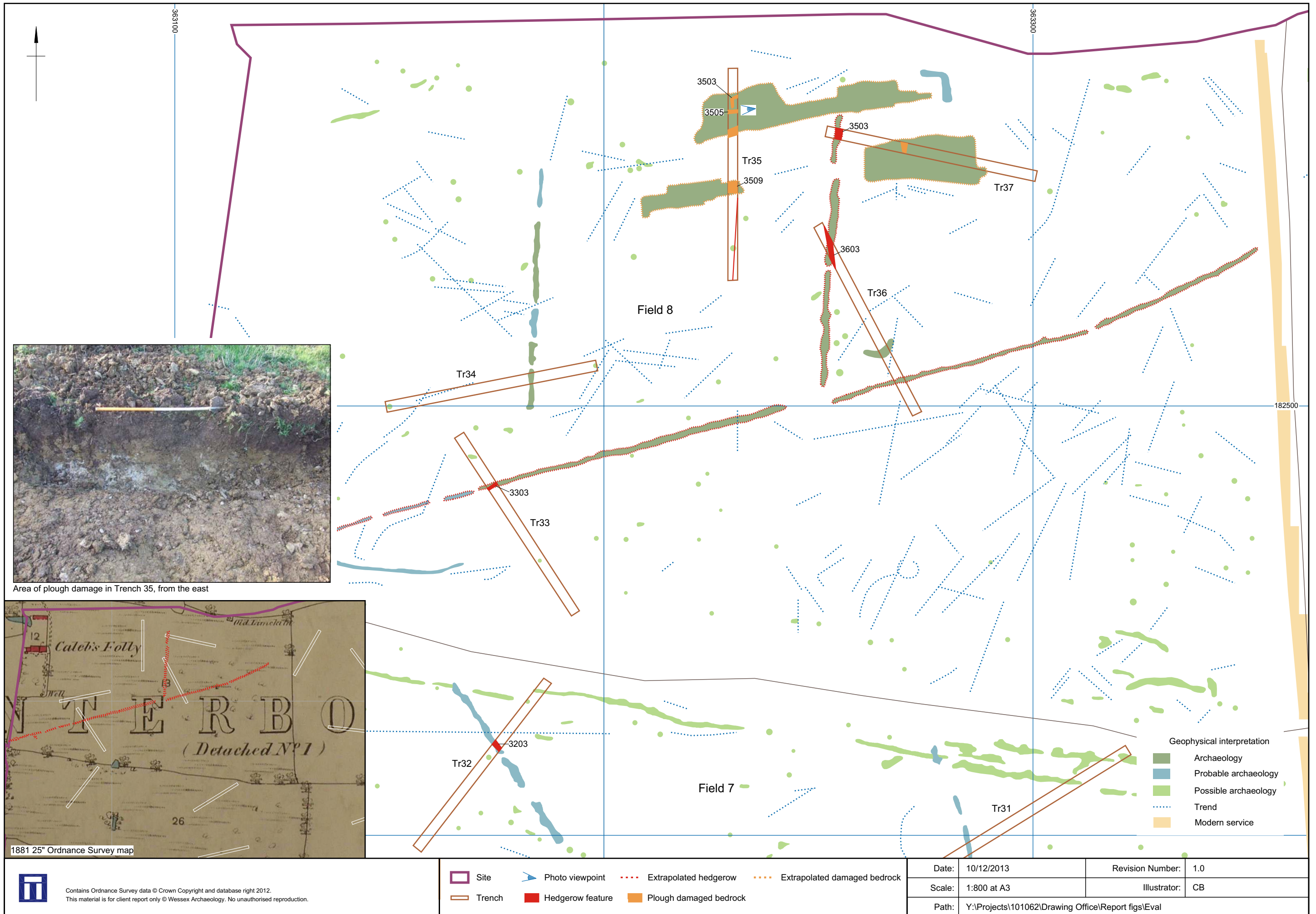


	<p>Site</p> <p>WA evaluation trench</p> <p>Photo viewpoint</p> <p>Pit feature</p>	Date: 10/12/2013	Revision Number: 1.0
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Plan of feature 2603

Figure 3



Plan of field 7 and 8 features and an example of an area of plough damage in Trench 35 from the east

Figure 4



salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh



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