

The Waggon and Horses Bishop's Stortford

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**THE WAGGON AND HORSES
BISHOP'S STORTFORD**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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THE WAGGON AND HORSES BISHOP'S STORTFORD

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in May 2008 in advance of development on land at The Waggon and Horses public house in Bishop's Stortford (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on NGR 549475 222005.

The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of ten trial trenches located on land surrounding the public house and associated small hotel building.

Two distinct phases of activity were noted on the Site spanning the Romano-British and medieval periods. In the south-west corner of the Site Romano-British features were identified including a four metre wide, east to west aligned boundary ditch, two north - south aligned ditches and a pit. In the north-west of the Site, a single pit and a series of medieval linear features were identified. The concrete roof of a possible World War 2 air raid shelter was also partly exposed.

Although no prehistoric features were noted in the trenches, a number of pieces of worked flint were recovered from the 0.5m subsoil that covered most of the Site. The flints, whose distribution showed no focus, were residual in this layer. The pieces included flakes and cores and dated to the possible Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages.

Evidence of truncation, levelling and landscaping was noted in three of the trenches in the east of the Site, within the existing car park.

The natural geology, partially revealed in all ten trenches, was brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting who commissioned the project on behalf of McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Ltd. Alison Tinniswood of East Hertfordshire District Council monitored the work.

This fieldwork was carried out by David Godden and Naomi Hall. The pottery was assessed by Lorraine Mephram and the flint by Matt Leivers. Kenneth Lymer prepared the figures and David Godden compiled this report. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.

THE WAGGON AND HORSES BISHOP'S STORTFORD

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy & Stone (Developments) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed redevelopment on land at The Waggon and Horses public house, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2007) and Specification (CgMs 2008) were prepared and approved by Hertfordshire County Council, prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.3 The principal aim of the evaluation was to identify any archaeological remains which may be impacted by the proposed development, and to assess their nature, form and date.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 19th to 23rd of April 2008.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in the north-east of Bishop's Stortford on Stansted Road, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 549475 222005 (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land measuring approximately 0.5 hectares. It is bounded by Stansted Road to the east, Legions Way to the south and domestic properties to the north and west.
- 1.2.3 The topography of the Site is generally flat, lying at an elevation of c. 67m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 At the time of the evaluation, the public house had been shut for approximately six months.

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site is discussed in detail in the Desk-based Assessment (CgMs, 2007) and is therefore only summarised below.

2.2 Background

- 2.2.1 Almost no prehistoric material has been recorded in the vicinity of the Site, although archaeological investigations at Elliotts Court to the south of the Site (J.Cooper, 2006) and Cannons Close to the north of the Site (T.W.Ellcock, c.1954) have recorded small assemblages of flintwork and pottery.

- 2.2.2 The archaeological record in the area of the Site is dominated by the Romano-British period. The Site lies on the edge of the Roman town and just to the north of Stane Street.
- 2.2.3 No Saxon material has been recovered from the vicinity, and the area is thought to have been woodland or agricultural land during this period (CgMs 2007).
- 2.2.4 The Site is in the area of a small late medieval and post-medieval hamlet of "Collins Cross".
- 2.2.5 The Bishop's Stortford Tithe Map of 1839 shows the Site as an orchard with cottages and gardens to the south. The cottages lay to the east of the present building. One of these probably had a licence to sell alcohol and may have been known as the "Waggon and Horses" as this is reported to have been established on the Site by the late eighteenth century.
- 2.2.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1939 identifies a public house on the Site for the first time. It lay in the south-east corner of the Site across the entrance to the present day car park.
- 2.2.7 The Site was redeveloped in mid 1950s with the old public house being demolished and levelled to form a car parking area to serve the present public house constructed further to the west.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Health and Safety

- 3.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

3.2 Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 Of the nine trenches originally proposed, a number were foreshortened due to on site constraints such as modern drainage runs, electric cables and existing trees. By way of compensation, and to ensure adequate coverage of the Site, an additional trench, Trench 10, was excavated to the north of Trench 4. (Figure 1).
- 3.2.2 The trenches were excavated, under constant archaeological supervision, by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. They were excavated down to either archaeological deposits or to the top of the undisturbed natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.3 The south-east end of Trench 3 was shortened due to the presence of a cable duct. Trench 5 was dug in two parts to avoid a telecoms cable that crossed it. Trench 8 encountered a group of narrow concrete slabs 812 whose full extent was not exposed. The alignment was then changed to avoid the concrete slab, but the eastern end of the trench was foreshortened when a plastic gas pipe was encountered.
- 3.2.4 A sufficient sample of each feature type, or potential feature was excavated by hand, in order to ascertain the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains and the excavated spoil was inspected for finds.

- 3.2.5 The recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets. A series of 35mm monochrome and digital colour photographs were taken.
- 3.2.6 Trench locations were surveyed using a GPS SmartNet Rover and tied in the Ordnance Survey National Grid. This recorded the outlines of the trenches, the outlines of the features and the positions of each section.
- 3.2.7 Subsequent to completion of the archaeological investigations, the trenches were backfilled by machine.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Soils and Geology

- 4.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence was generally consistent across the Site (with the exception of Trenches 5, 7 & 9 in the former car park) and consisted of:
- Turf and topsoil
 - 0.5m thick subsoil containing post-medieval and Romano-British material and worked flint
 - Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.
- 4.1.2 In the area of Trenches 4 and 10 there was additional modern make-up between the subsoil and the topsoil. This make-up was 0.30m to 0.70m in thickness.
- 4.1.3 Within the car parking area, in the south eastern portion of the Site, tarmac sealed made ground and rubble. No archaeological features were observed in these trenches and evidence of ground levelling and landscaping in the form of make-up and rubble layers was noted.

4.2 Archaeological Remains

Prehistoric (before AD 43)

- 4.2.1 Although no prehistoric features were noted in the trenches, a number of pieces of worked flint were recovered from the 0.5m deep subsoil layer that covered the majority of the Site. The flints, whose distribution showed no focus, were clearly residual within this layer. The pieces included flakes and cores and dated to the possible Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages.

Romano-British features (AD 43-410)

- 4.2.2 The southern side of a large east to west aligned ditch **604** was partially exposed in the north-west end of Trench 6 (**Figure 2**). It was 0.8m deep with shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Although its full profile was not uncovered, assuming that it had a symmetrical cross-section, it would be in excess of 4m wide. The outline was diffuse and the fills contained occasional Romano-British pottery. Given its size and scale, the ditch may have represented a property or boundary marker, although it was not observed in Trench 7, 25m to the east.
- 4.2.3 To the south of ditch **604** lay two approximately north-south aligned ditches, **804** and **807**. These ditches, both with widths of approximately 1.4m, were aligned parallel to one another, and in close proximity. Indeed one may have been a slightly later recut, although the stratigraphy and finds were inconclusive. They both contained a greater density of finds than the large boundary ditch **604**. The continuation of ditch **804** to the north was noted as **609** at the east end of Trench 6. Ditch **807** had a later recut **810** within it and

although the primary fill, 808, contained a single medieval sherd, it is presumed to be intrusive.

- 4.2.4 Pit 607 towards the east end of Trench 6 contained a moderate amount of finds similar in density to those in ditches 804 and 807. The function of the 0.9m diameter pit, with its steep-sloping sides and flattish base, remained unclear.

Medieval features (AD 1066-1499)

- 4.2.5 In the north-east corner of the Site, pit 304 was partially revealed at the western end of Trench 3 (Figure 3). It had steep sloping sides and was 0.25m deep with a flattish base. It extended at least 1.5m towards the west.
- 4.2.6 Three ditches 104, 106 and 204 in the north-west corner of the Site formed an obvious group (Figure 3). The ditches, all 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, were relatively sterile in comparison with the ditches at the south of the Site. A sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from ditch 104 and although not all the features contained datable material, the similarity in both form and fill, suggests they are all of a comparable date.

Modern (post- AD 1800)

- 4.2.7 A group of concrete slabs 812, partially revealed in Trench 8 (Figure 2) were 0.15m thick and appeared to have such solidity that no attempt was made to move them, but rather the trench was realigned to avoid them. The feature was 1.5m wide but its extent towards the south was not determined. It may represent part of a World War 2 air raid shelter.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered in small quantities from six of the trenches excavated (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 & 10). The assemblage ranges in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery constitutes the primary dating evidence for the Site, and this small assemblage includes material of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

Romano-British

- 5.2.2 Fifty-eight sherds were identified as Romano-British. These consist largely of coarse greywares, with a few oxidised sandy wares. These are likely to represent the products of several different sources. Vessel forms include necked, everted rim jars, lipped bowls and one straight-sided dish. There are also a few grog-tempered sherds. Alongside these coarsewares are a few sherds of samian, including one form 18 or 18/81 platter (ditch 804) and one form 33 cup (recut 810); and one Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium (recut 810; Young 1977, type M6).
- 5.2.3 Dating evidence suggests that the assemblage is confined to the early Roman period (later 1st to 2nd century AD). Sherds occurred in subsoil layers (102, 802, 1004), and residually in some medieval features (ditch 104). Other sherds indicate a Romano-British date for ditch 604, pit 607 and ditch 804. All

sherds from recut **810** are Romano-British, but the single sherd from the original ditch (**807**) is medieval and assumed to be intrusive.

Medieval

- 5.2.4 Medieval sherds occurred in two ware types: medieval coarseware and sandy orange ware (Cunningham 1985, fabrics 20 and 21 respectively). Both are broadly defined types with a wide distribution across Essex and surrounding counties and with lengthy currencies from at least the late 12th century. Three jar rim sherds indicate a date after c. 1200, but these medieval sherds cannot be dated any more closely. Medieval sherds came from subsoil contexts **102** and **602**, and from features (ditch **104**, pit **304** and ditch **807**).

Post-medieval

- 5.2.5 Two sherds of post-medieval coarse redware came from subsoil context **802**.

Worked Flint

- 5.2.6 Only 21 pieces of flint were recovered. Ten were redeposited in later (Romano-British and medieval) features (fills **305**, **606**, **608**, **806**, **811**), and 11 came from subsoil layers (**102**, **202**, **602**, **1004**). Table 2 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by type.
- 5.2.7 Condition varies from fresh to rather battered (there is no correlation between condition and context). Very few pieces have any patina, and on those that do the patina is ancient, since further knapping has taken place through the patina. With the exception of the pieces from **602**, raw materials seem to be locally available gravel flint in every instance where there is any evidence.
- 5.2.8 In the absence of diagnostic tools, dating the material is difficult. Some of the core fragments and flakes have blade or bladelet removal scars, and there is a single bladelet fragment (**305**). It is tempting to assign this component to the Mesolithic period, but certainty is impossible, and a flake struck from a polished flint implement indicates probable earlier or middle Neolithic activity. This flake, and the two others from the same context (**602**), is in a distinctive translucent pale yellowish brown flint. The likelihood is that these flakes derive from a polished flint axe, subsequently re-used as a core.
- 5.2.9 Other pieces are likely to be later in date, perhaps late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Other Finds

- 5.2.10 Other finds comprise small quantities of animal bone (including sheep/goat), burnt, unworked flint, ceramic building material, fired clay (undiagnostic), iron (nails), and ironworking slag. Apart from the ceramic building material, which includes two diagnostic Romano-British pieces from subsoil context **602** (one is from a box flue tile), none of these finds are datable.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Worked Flint	RB Pottery	Post-RB Pottery	Other Finds
102		2/25	1/4	2/16	
105			1/1	1/39	1 slag
202		3/39			
205	26/4				
305	4/1	1/1		4/29	
602		3/15		2/27	2 CBM
605			2/20		
606		3/20	3/35		1 burnt flint; 3 iron
608		1/7	5/64		
802	4/46	2/648	4/70	3/112	1 iron
806	1/18	1/3	10/244		
808				1/2	1 burnt flint
811		2/9	24/270		1 burnt flint; 1 CBM; 2 fired clay
1004		5/224	8/36		
TOTAL	35/69	21/343	58/744	13/225	

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 2: Breakdown of flint assemblage by type

Context	Flake Cores	Broken Cores/Core Fragments	Broken Bladelets	Flakes	Broken Flakes	Miscellaneous Retouched	With Edge Damage
102		1		1			
202				1		2	1
305			1				
602				3			
606		1			1	1	
608				1			1
806				1			
811				2			1
1004	2	2		1			
TOTAL	2	4	1	10	1	3	3

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1.1 The recovery of a moderate quantity of knapped flint in the subsoil layer provides evidence of human activity in the area potentially since the Mesolithic period. Although *ex situ*, the condition of some of the flints recovered was fresh and suggests they had not travelled far.

7.1.2 The increased density of Romano-British features to the south-west of the Site is largely consistent with the recorded location of the Roman town noted in the Extensive Urban Survey (T Huns 2000) at Bishop's Stortford. Indeed, the alignment of a number of the ditches recorded in the south western corner of the Site, either perpendicular to, or parallel with, the Roman road to the

south, hints at a well organised complex forming part of the ribbon development continuing along the north of Stane Street. Although the presence of a single pit in this area suggests the Site may be on the margins of the main settlement, the early date of the pottery (later 1st to 2nd century AD) collected suggests the town may have shifted slightly westwards as it developed and expanded.

- 7.1.3 Although the Site falls within the approximate boundary of the Romano-British cemetery, no burials or stray human bone were noted in the evaluation trenches, suggesting the cemetery may be to the north.
- 7.1.4 The three smaller linears **104**, **106** and **204**, which were some 30m north of boundary ditch **604**, all had relatively few finds and although some residual Romano-British pottery sherds were recorded, are likely to be medieval in date. This is largely consistent with the evaluation undertaken in 2002 prior to the construction of the hotel building currently on the Site which identified medieval and post-medieval features.
- 7.1.5 The disturbance and ground levelling, noted in Trenches 5, 7 and 9, accords with the comprehensive redevelopment undertaken in this area of the Site in the 1950s and reported in the Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2007).

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Archive Storage

- 8.1.1 The project archive, consisting of

- One A4 file containing the paper records and drawings
- One box of finds
- A series of 35mm monochrome photographs
- Digital data (site photographs, survey data, word-processed files)

is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code 69440.

- 8.1.2 The project archive will be prepared following the 'Procedures for deposit of archaeological archives' with Hertford Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 1998; Brown 2007).

8.2 Copyright

- 8.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The 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.
- 8.2.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8.3 Security Copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

9 REFERENCES

CgMs Consulting 2008, *Land at the Waggon and Horses Hotel, Bishop's Stortford, Specification of an archaeological evaluation exercise*, unpublished client report.

Hunns T 2000, *Bishop's Stortford Extensive Urban Survey Assessment Report*

10 TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench 1 Dimensions 11.8 (base) x 1.5 x 0.8m max depth
 Ground level 67.3m (N), 67.2m (S) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Turf and topsoil.	0 – 0.25
102	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional gravel. Included Romano-British pottery and worked flint.	0.25 – 0.80
103	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	0.80+
104	Cut of medieval ditch. Aligned N-S. Joined to ditch 106 on the E side. 12m+ long with neither end exposed. 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep with shallow-sloping sides and a concave base.	0.80-0.91
105	Fill of 104 . Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with rare gravel. Included rare Romano-British pottery.	
106	Cut of medieval (?) ditch. Aligned E-W. W end joined ditch 104 . 0.3m+ long with E end not exposed. 0.45m wide. Not excavated.	0.80+
107	Fill of 106 . Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with rare gravel.	

Trench 2 Dimensions 14.8 (base) x 1.5 x 0.8m max depth
 Ground level 67.3m (W), 67.0m (E) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Turf and topsoil.	0-0.25
202	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional gravel. Included worked flint.	0.25-0.75
203	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	0.75+
204	Cut of medieval (?) ditch. Aligned N-S. 1.5m+ long with neither end exposed. 0.45m wide. 0.15m deep with moderate-sloping sides and a concave base.	0.75-0.90
205	Fill of 204 . Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with rare gravel. Included occasional animal bone.	

Trench 3 Dimensions 9.8 (base) x 1.5 x 0.8m max depth
 Ground level 66.7m (NW), 67.0m (SE) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Turf and topsoil.	0-0.30
302	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional gravel. Included worked flint.	0.30-0.80
303	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	0.80+
304	Medieval pit. Only partly exposed. 1.5x0.6m+. 0.25m deep with steep-sloping sides and a slightly concave base.	0.80-1.05

305	Fill of 304. Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional gravel. Included occasional residual Romano-British pottery and medieval pottery.	1.05-1.10+
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Trench 4 Dimensions 2.0 (base) x 1.5 x 1.2m max depth
Ground level 66.7m (W), 66.6m (E) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Turf and topsoil.	0-0.30
402	Modern make-up layer. Dark greyish brown silt loam with common gravel. Included modern glass.	0.30-0.65
403	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange clay loam. Included occasional worked flint.	0.65-1.20
404	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	1.20+

Trench 5 Dimensions 11.7 (base) x 1.5 x 0.6m max depth
Ground level 66.7m (NE), 66.5m (SW) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Tarmac	0-0.05
502	Modern "Type 1" makeup laid on "Terram" porous mat.	0.05-0.45
503	Made ground. Mid yellowish brown clay loam with lenses of mid grey green clay loam and occasional gravel.	0.45-0.60
504	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	0.60+

Trench 6 Dimensions 11.2 (base) x 1.5 x 1.5m max depth
Ground level 66.8m (NW) 66.8m (SE) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Turf and topsoil.	0-0.20
602	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange clay loam with common gravel. Included occasional Romano-British pottery, tile, box flue and worked flint.	0.20-0.70
603	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam.	0.40-0.70
604	Cut of Romano-British ditch. Aligned E-W. 3m+ long with neither end exposed. 4.0m wide and 0.80m deep with shallow-sloping slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. Diffuse edges.	0.70-1.50
605	Upper fill in 604. Mid slightly brownish orange silty clay loam with occasional gravel. Included occasional Romano-British pottery.	
606	Lower fill in 604. Mid greyish orange silty clay with occasional gravel. Included occasional Romano-British pottery, fe nails and worked flint.	
607	Cut of Romano-British pit. Sub-rectangular. 0.92x0.78m. 0.20m deep with steep-sloping slightly concave sides and a flattish base.	0.70-0.90
608	Fill of 607. Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with rare gravel. Included occasional Romano-British pottery.	

609	Cut of Romano-British ditch. Aligned N-S. Only W edge visible. Probably a continuation of ditch 804. Not excavated.	0.70+
610	Fill of 609 . Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with rare gravel. Included common Romano-British pottery.	

Trench 7 Dimensions 12.0 (base) x 1.5 x 0.5m max depth
Ground level 66.4m (N) 66.2m (S) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Tarmac	0-0.07
702	Layer of modern rubble.	0.07-0.40
703	Layer of disturbed natural. Mid brownish orange mottled dark greyish brown silty clay loam.	0.40-0.50
704	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	0.50+

Trench 8 Dimensions 15.5 (base) x 1.5 x 0.7m max depth
Ground level 67.0m (W) 66.8m (E) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Turf and topsoil.	0-0.35
802	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional gravel. Included occasional Romano-British pottery and worked flint.	0.35-0.70
803	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	0.70+
804	Cut of Romano-British ditch. Aligned N-S. 1.5m+ long with neither end exposed. 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep with moderate-sloping concave sides and a concave base. Just N and parallel to ditch 807.	0.70-1.05
805	Lower fill in 804 . Mid orangey brown silty clay loam with occasional gravel. Included rare mortar and charcoal flecks.	
806	Upper fill in 804 . Mid brown clay loam with rare gravel. Included occasional Romano pottery and rare worked flint and animal bone.	
807	Cut of Romano-British ditch. Aligned N-S. 1.5m+ long with neither end exposed. 1.4m wide and 0.27m deep with moderate-sloping concave sides and a flattish base. Had a probable central narrow recut 810.	0.70-0.97
808	Lower fill in 807 . Mid orangey brown silty clay loam with occasional gravel. Included rare Romano-British pottery and a single sherd of intrusive medieval pottery.	
809	Upper fill of 807 . Mid greyish brown clay loam with rare gravel. Included occasional charcoal flecks.	
810	Recut within 807 . Aligned N-S. 1.5m+ long with neither end exposed. 0.50m wide and 0.27m deep with moderate-sloping sides and a flat base.	0.70-0.97
811	Fill of 810 . Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with rare gravel. Included rare Romano-British pottery.	
812	Group of modern concrete slabs. Not fully exposed. 5 number 0.4m wide and laid side by side to form an	0.20-0.35

	area 2x1.3m+. They were 0.15m thick. Possible roof of a Second World War air raid shelter.	
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Trench 9 Dimensions 12.5 (base) x 1.5 x 0.5m max depth
Ground level 66.6m (SW) 66.3m (NE) aOD

Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Tarmac	0-0.07
902	Layer of modern rubble and sand.	0.07-0.35
903	Layer of disturbed natural. Mid yellowish brown silty clay loam with rare gravel.	0.35-0.45
904	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	0.45+

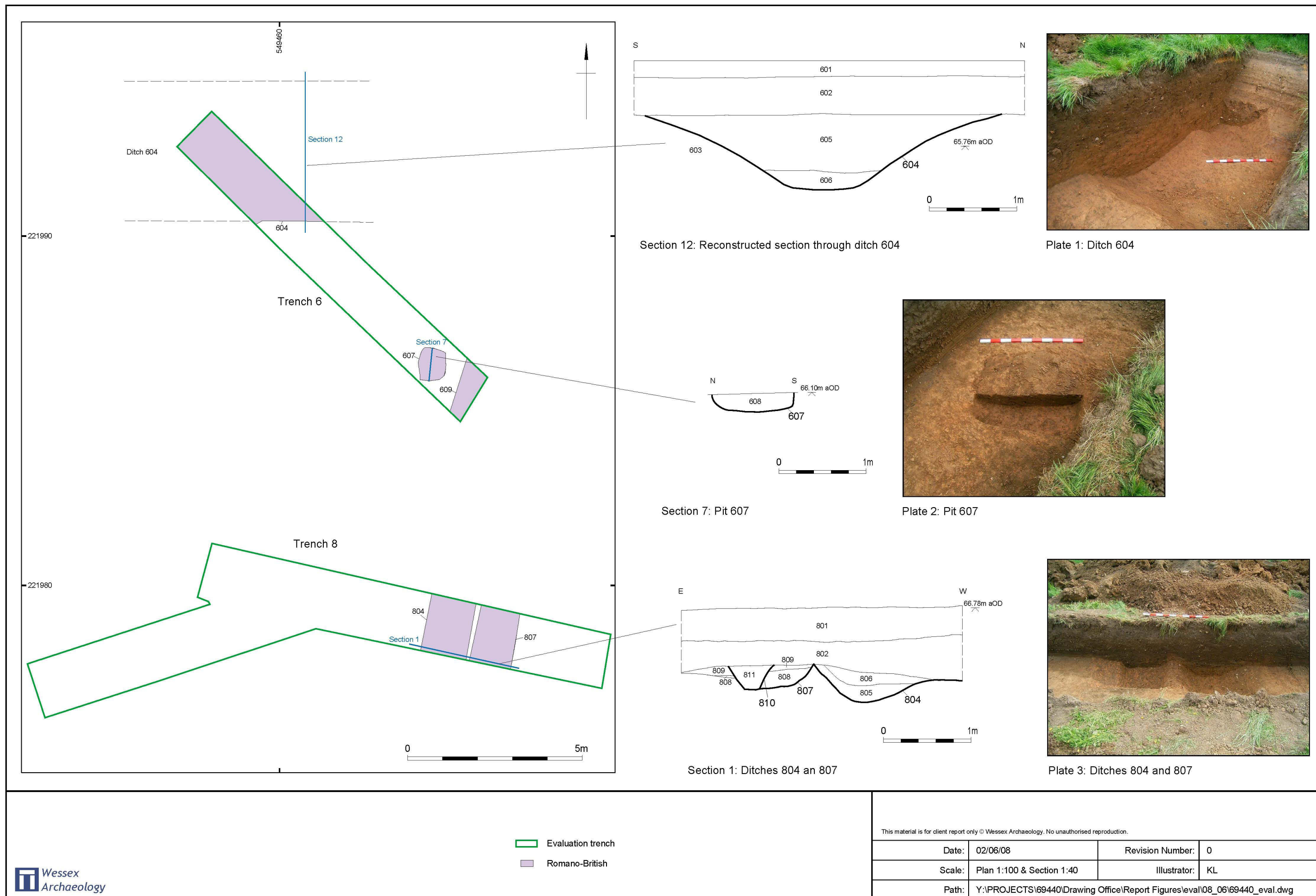
Trench 10 Dimensions 5.2 (base) x 1.5 x 1.2m max depth
Ground level 67.0m (W), 66.9m (E) aOD

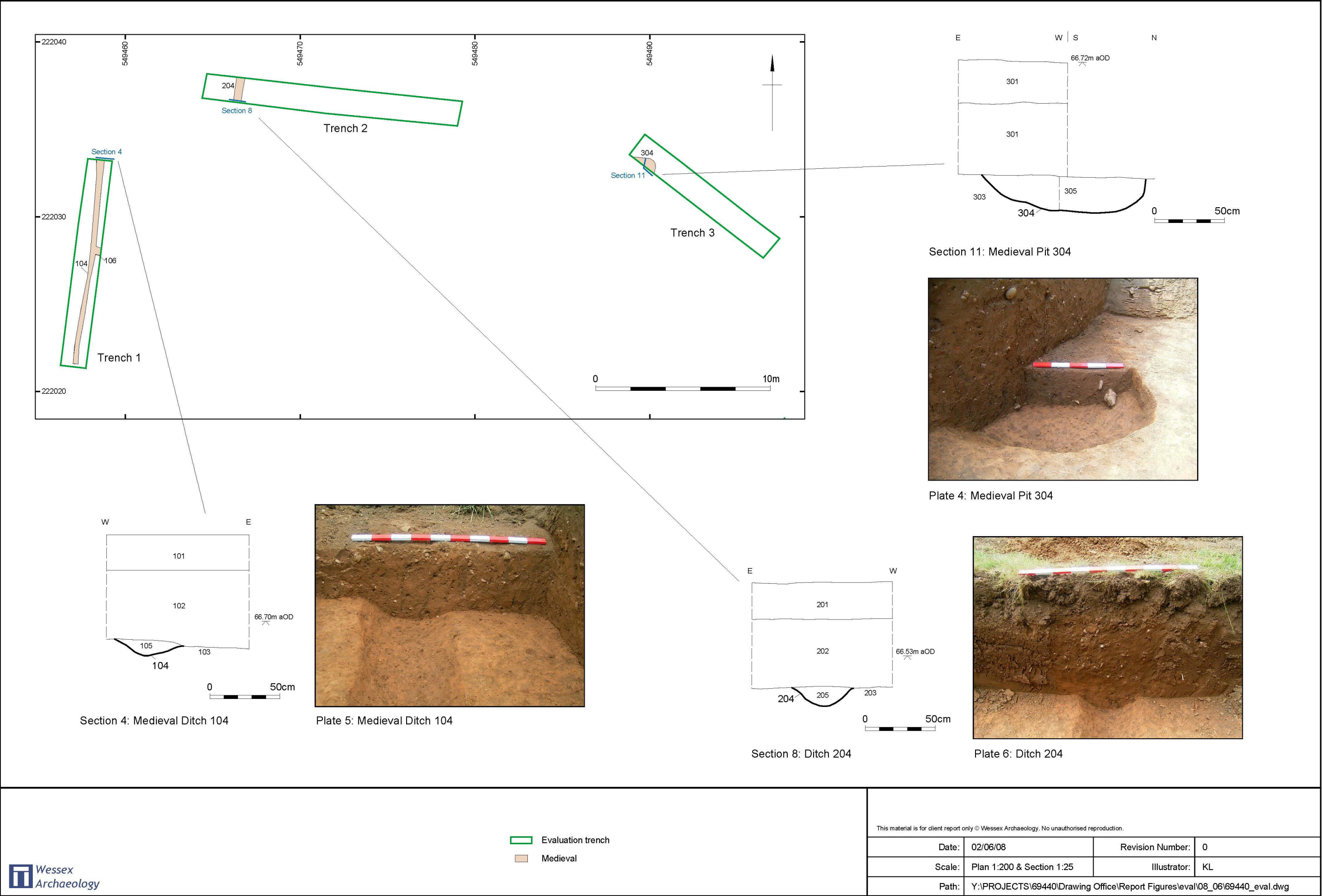
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Turf and topsoil.	0-0.20
1002	Modern make-up layer. Dark brownish grey silt loam with common gravel. Included clay smoking pipe and CBM fragments.	0.20-0.40
1003	Modern make-up layer. Mid greyish brown silt with occasional gravel. Included occasional clinker and CBM fragments.	0.40-0.90
1004	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange clay loam. Included occasional Romano-British pottery, CBM fragments and worked flint.	0.90-1.40
1005	Natural. Mid brownish orange silty clay loam with bands of gravel.	1.40+



Site location and trench layout plan

Figure 1

















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