

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION

PREYWATER ROAD WOOKEY SOMERSET

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1. Executive Summary

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological works undertaken by Border Archaeology during the ground-works associated with water mains renewal scheme located within the village of Wookey (Somerset).

A number of residential streets were affected by the work (centred on NGR ST51955) defined by Church Road and High Street to the north and Prewater Road and Holmlea to the west.

The work revealed geological deposits of Permo-Triassic reddish mudstones overlain by post-medieval to modern features.

The only features of archaeological significance observed during the intrusive ground-works were on the northern part of the site where a post-medieval rubbish pit and property boundary wall were revealed in High Street and evidence for a series of 18-19th century courtyards at Church Road. All natural layers observed during the course of the work had been heavily truncated during installation and maintenance of existing services.

2. Introduction

Border Archaeology was instructed by Bristol Water plc to carry out a programme of Archaeological Observation during water mains replacement work in the village of Wookey (Somerset).

A number of residential streets were affected by the work defined by Church Road and High Street to the north and Preywater Road and Holmlea to the west.

The aim of the Archaeological Observation was to locate and record any archaeological finds, features or deposits within the ground-works area and to confirm that no impact on the archaeological resource occurred during the course of the ground-works. Work was carried out by Border Archaeology in compliance with Bristol Water's *Code of Conduct*

Site work took place periodically between 29 April 2013 and 7 June 2013.

Copies of this report will be supplied to Bristol Water, to Robert Croft, County Archaeologist, Somerset County Council and to the Somerset Historic Environment Record.

2.1 Soils & Geology

The predominant soil type in this area consists of the stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the WHIMPLE 1 series (572d) comprising reddish fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, overlying drift over Permo-Triassic reddish mudstone.

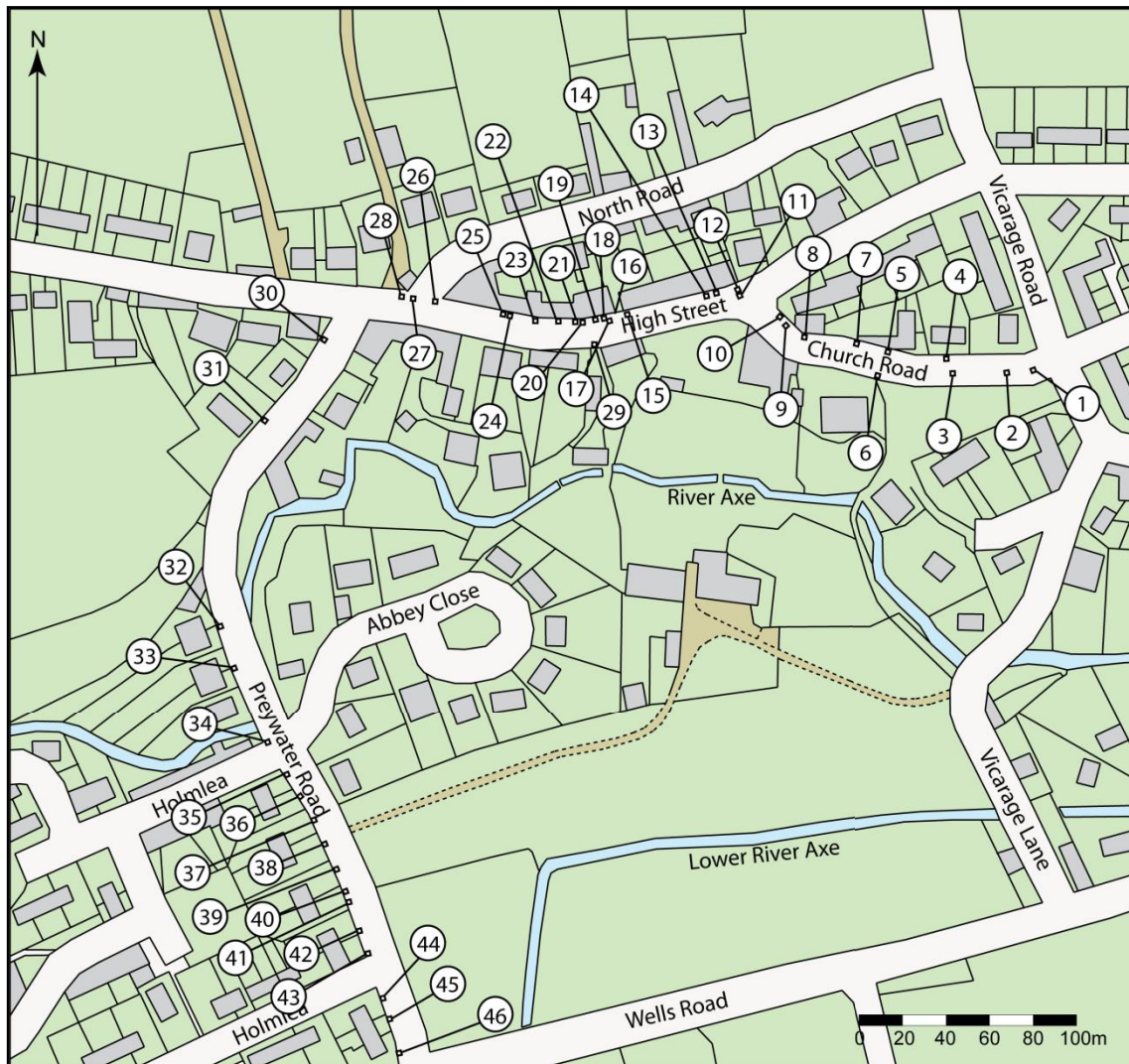


Fig 1: Plan showing location of site and numbered access pits

3. Historical & Archaeological Background

The village of Wookey is situated (3.2 km) west of Wells and immediately to the north of the site of the medieval palace belonging to the Bishops of Bath and Wells, now occupied by Court Farm (BA, 2012).

The parish church of St Matthew dates from the twelfth century; it was granted to the dean of Wells by Bishop Robert, rebuilt by Bishop Reginald and assigned to the subdean of the cathedral in 1209. The south chancel is thought to have been built to house the memorial to Thomas Clerke in 1556. To the west of the church stands Mellifont Abbey, which was once home to Sir Jacob Wolff, 1st Baronet; it is named after the abbey of the same name in Ireland.

The southern extent of Preywater Road lies immediately to the west of the precinct of the medieval palace of Wookey (Somerset HER 23005), an important residence of the bishops of Bath and Wells from the 13th century to the late 1540s. The majority of the site has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 27961). Several programmes of archaeological work have been undertaken in the vicinity of the site of the palace, including a series of earthworks and geophysical surveys which have identified the line of the moat in several places and have also established much of the layout of the palace and its associated outbuildings (Hasler & Luker, 1993; Payne, 2002, 145-9).

Although the pipeline route ran well to the north and west of the moated enclosure containing the palace (the surviving fabric of which is incorporated into the existing farmhouse at Court Farm) and most of its outbuildings, evidence of water management features which may have been associated with the medieval palace has been identified from historic mapping close to where the pipeline extended south along Preywater Road/Holmlea immediately to the west of the Scheduled Area of the Bishop's Palace.

4. Methodology

The archaeological programme of work detailed herein was carried out in accordance with recognised sources of professional guidance including *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (EH 2006). Border Archaeology adheres to the *IfA Code of conduct* (2012) and *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (2008). Work was carried out in compliance with *Bristol Water's Code of Conduct*.

Mains replacement was undertaken using an engineering method called 'slip lining'; as a result no open trenching was undertaken during replacement works. A total of 46 access pits of varying dimensions and depths were excavated by Bristol Water, of those pits nos.1-10 were in Church Road, nos.11-29 were in High Street and nos.30-46 in Preywater Road.

The larger access pits enabled archaeological observations to be undertaken on sections up to a maximum 5.20m in length. All ground-works were carried out by machine with toothless

bucket wherever possible, under archaeological supervision. The overall surface dimensions of the access pits varied widely while the depth varied from 0.50m to 1.30m with an average depth of circa 1.10m.

All written, drawn and photographic records were completed in accordance with Border Archaeology's Field Recording Manual (BA, 2012).

The written record comprised detailed stratigraphic recording using a context numbering system. The photographic record was made using a high-resolution (12 MPX) digital camera, comprising photographs of all excavated contexts and archaeological features and structures. Included in each photograph are appropriate scales and all photographic records have been indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

Drawings were produced on gridded, archive stable polyester film at an appropriate scale. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

5. Results

Detailed archaeological observations were undertaken at Church Road, High Street and Preywater Road, Wookey, Somerset during works to upgrade the water main. A total of 46 access pits were excavated by contractors at these locations.

The archaeology identified an upper sequence of general disturbance relating to development of Church Road, High Street and Preywater Road during the 19th and 20th centuries with further significant levels of later intrusion relating to installation of utility services, road construction and subsequent repair. Although a generally standard stratigraphic sequence was noted throughout the scheme with the modern road surface and foundation layer consisting of loosely compacted fragments of limestone overlaying Permo-Triassic reddish mudstone there were a number of significantly different profiles which were individually recorded and described below.

Tables have been used throughout the report to present the data collected from the access pits in a tabulated format. Where the profiles have revealed deposits of 'No Archaeological Interest' this has been indicated in the 'Comments' section of the table as 'NAI'. At a number of locations archaeological deposits were revealed, these have been described and interpreted in a separate narrative.

Church Road – Access pit information

Pit No	Location	Pit Dimensions (m)	Comments
1	Jct. Church Rd with Vicarage Road/Lane	2.60 x 0.90 x 0.80	NAI
2	o/s Shenandoah	1.80 x 0.90 x 1.00	NAI
3	o/s Spring Cottage	2.00 x 1.20 x 0.80	NAI
4	As above	1.50 x 0.60 x 0.70	NAI
5	o/s Church Farm	1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	NAI

6	West of footpath gate to church	1.30 x 0.50 0.70	NAI
7	SW corner of Church Farm	3.20 x 0.75 1.00	NAI
8	In road opposite lychgate	'L' shaped trench. Max size 6.00 x 0.75 x 0.85	Context numbers 100-107 See Fig 1 & Plate 1 below
9	Centre road o/s rear entrance Church Farm	2.90 x 0.60 x 1.30	NAI
10	East kerb 22m south of jct with High Street	1.50 x 0.70 x 0.50	NAI

Apart from Pit 8 there were no deposits of archaeological interest in Church Road. A simple stratigraphic sequence was identified along the length of Church Road with the modern road surface (100) and foundation (101) directly above geology (107).

Pit 8: Located in road outside the lychgate

Access Pit 8 was located outside the lychgate in Church Road, it was approximately 'L' shaped with the sides generally of equal length, 2.70m by 0.75m wide and 0.80m deep. The road surface was recorded at a height of 24.40m OD.

Underlying the modern tarmac road surface (100) and foundation (101) was a sequence of three earlier trackway or courtyard surfaces (102), (103) and (104). Although no dating evidence was recovered from any of these an estimate for the construction date of the surfaces suggested that (102) was probably late 19th – 20th century, (103) early to late 19th century and the earliest surface (104) was of late 18th to early 19th century date. All three surfaces were well constructed and probably had a reasonably long usage serving the church, which lies immediately to the south.

The latest surface in the sequence (102) was constructed from a 0.05m thick layer of very compacted coarse sandy gravel with frequent small fragments of limestone set in a clayey matrix with occasional charcoal flecks. Underlying it the second surface (103), was of compact dark khaki silty clay 0.05-0.07m thick, with occasional charcoal flecks and set with frequent small angular stones. Its silty nature suggested that it may have partly formed during usage. Underlying (103) was the third and earliest of the recorded surfaces (104); this was constructed from a 0.06m thick deposit of very compact brown-buff coarse sand with frequent small fragments of limestone and occasional charcoal flecking. One small non-diagnostic piece of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was noted but was not collected.



Plate 1: Pit 8 view south - outside Lychgate showing surfaces (102), (103) & (104) with ditch [106].

Sealed by (104) was ditch fill (105) which consisted of silty clay with frequent small to medium angular to sub-angular fragments of limestone, occasional charcoal flecks and one very small (5cm) fragment of slate. The open 'V' shaped ditch cut [106] was 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep. Only seen in section, the ditch probably originally formed a continuation of the western boundary of the church.

Cut by ditch [106] was natural geology (107).

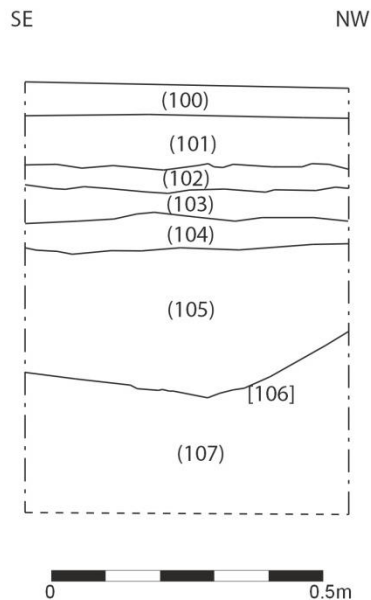


Fig 2: Pit 8 - Section recorded outside the lychgate, Church Road, showing multiple surfaces (102-104)

The fact that the three track or courtyard surfaces were not seen in any of the access pits situated further east or west along Church Road suggests they may have only been

constructed in a very localised area surrounding the lychgate and may have been courtyards associated with the church rather than a trackway or lane.

HIGH STREET – Access pit information

Pit No	Location	Pit Dimensions (m)	Comments
11 & 12	o/s Church House	Pits 11 (7.50 x 0.50 x 0.90m) & 12 (2.50 x 0.90 x 0.70m) - joined to form an 'L' shape	Pits 11 & 12 lay at the junction of Church Road and High Street. Context numbers in this pit:- 100, 101, 107, 112, 113, 114, & 115. See text below.
13	o/s Batch Cottage	1.30 x 0.60 x 1.00	NAI
14	As above	1.40 x 0.80 x 0.90	NAI
15	SW corner Mellifont Cottage	1.70 x 0.90 x 0.80	NAI
16	o/s Old Post Office	1.60 x 0.50 x 0.55	NAI
17		1.60 x 0.70 x 0.80	NAI
18	o/s No.1	1.50 x 1.50 x 1.00	NAI
19	o/s No.2	1.50 x 0.90 x 1.10	NAI
20	o/s No.3	0.80 x 0.90 x 1.10	NAI
21	o/s No.4	2.30 x 1.20 x 1.00	NAI
22	o/s No.5	1.40 x 1.40 x 1.00	NAI
23	o/s Chapel House	1.40 x 1.40 x 1.00	NAI. Profile recorded = Kerbstone (108) overlying Tarmac (109) above road foundation layer (110) which overlay geology (111)
24	o/s Chantry House	Max 1.50 x 1.20 x 1.10	NAI. 'L' Shaped access pit
25		1.60 x 1.10 x 0.90	NAI
26	Ring O Bells P/H	1.20 x 0.75 x 1.20	NAI
27	North Rd jct High St	Max 3.00 x 0.60-1.40 x 1.10	NAI. Profile recorded = Tarmac (116) overlying Road foundation layer (117) which overlay geology (107)
28	High St Jct. Knowle Lane	2.80 x 1.20 x 1.10	NAI
29	S. side High St between & opposite Nos.1 & 2	0.90 x 0.90 x 0.60	Context numbers:- 109, 110, 118, 119, 120, 121 & 122. See descriptive text below

With the exception of two locations the archaeological observation of access pits in High Street showed a similar basic stratigraphic sequence to that seen at Church Road with the modern tarmac road surface and foundation layer overlying natural geological deposits.

The two exceptions were:-

1. Access pits 11 & 12 outside Church House, High Street
2. Access pit 29 opposite 1 & 2 High Street

Pit 11 – Located outside Church House, High Street

Church House is situated at the junction of High Street and Church Road; the front of the house faces south toward the parish church of St. Matthew.

Underlying two modern tarmac road surfaces (100 & 101) was a 0.12m thick deposit of clay and limestone fragments (112) forming the road construction foundation layer. Beneath (112) was (113) the extant remains of the original street frontage curtilage wall of Church

House. Wall (113) was constructed from undressed local limestone blocks bonded with a coarse sandy lime mortar, the style of build suggesting it was random rubble brought to course. The surviving section of wall measured 2.50m long by 0.24m width by 0.50 depth. Underlying (112) and overlying wall (113) was the construction trench backfill (114) which consisted of clayey-silt with frequent small-medium fragments of limestone, charcoal and mortar flecks with rare crushed CBM. Although only the southerly extent of construction cut [115] was seen it appeared to have had a comparatively wide open 'U' shaped profile.

Cut by [115] was natural geology (107).

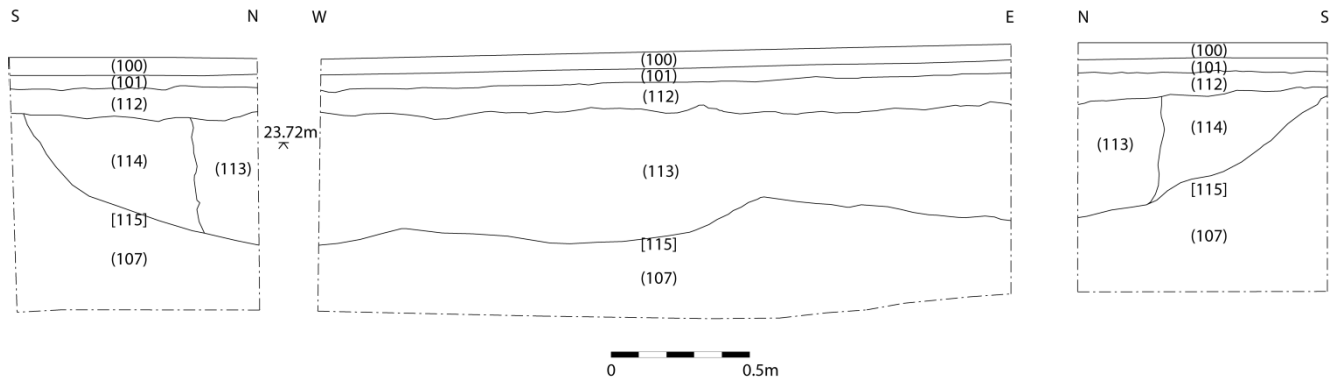


Fig 3: Sections outside Church House showing wall (113)



Plate 2: Pit 12 view north - Section outside Church House showing wall (113).

Documentary evidence suggests Church House was built around 1730, a date supported by a single rim sherd recovered from context (113) brown-glazed pancheon (earthenware mixing bowl) dated 18-19th century (see Appendix 1). It is probable the original boundary wall (113) of Church House was pulled down and moved approximately 1.0m northwards to its current position when High Street was widened during the 20th century and footpaths were instated.

Pit 29 – Located opposite boundary between Nos. 1 & 2 High Street

A small access pit (*Plate 3*) was excavated by contractors on the south side of High Street in a position aligned with the partition wall of numbers 1 & 2 High Street. The excavation of this pit was not scheduled; its position blocking access along High Street necessitated closure after approximately two hours highly restricting potential investigation.

The archaeology revealed the same simple upper stratigraphic sequence as was recorded elsewhere with modern road surface (109) and foundation layer (110) overlying the cut [118] for a deep modern water utilities service trench. Service trench cut [118] cut the fill of a post-medieval rubbish pit (119) a compact dark grey silty clay intermixed with small angular fragments of limestone. Pit [120] cut the upper fill (121) of an earlier rubbish pit, a compact dark brown silt clay with flecks of charcoal, occasional non-diagnostic fragments of post-medieval CBM, a single fragment of animal bone (not collected) and two sherds of pottery. Underlying (121) was (122) a dark brown silty clay, the earliest identified fill of the pit. Due the limited area seen it was not possible to elucidate any further about the character of this deposit or of the pit itself. The two sherds of pottery recovered from fill (121) were identified as being either Bristol or Staffordshire feathered slipware from the late 17-18th century providing a probable earliest date for the fill.

Profile Access Pit 29

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
(109)	Tarmac	Modern road surface
(110)	Limestone fragments	Modern road foundation layer
[118]	Cut	Modern cut for service trench (Backfill deposit not recorded)
(119)	Compact dark grey silty-clay with small fragments of limestone	Upper fill of post-medieval rubbish pit.
[120]	Pit Cut	Cut for post-medieval rubbish pit
(121)	Compact dark grey silty-clay containing rare CBM, bone & pottery	Upper fill of earlier post-medieval rubbish pit
(122)	Compact dark brown clay silt	Secondary fill of rubbish pit



Plate 3: Pit 29 view east opposite No.1 & 2 High Street showing post-medieval pit fill (119) & cut [120] and earlier pit fills (121-122)

PREY WATER ROAD & HOLMLEA – Access pit information

Pit No	Location	Pit Dimensions (m)	Comments
30	o/s No.4	0.50 x 2.60 x 0.90m	NAI
31	Opp. Preywater Hse	1.30 x 1.00 x 0.65m	NAI
32	o/s No.18	2.40 x 0.60 x 0.80m	NAI
33	o/s No.20-24	18.40 x 0.80 x 0.80m	NAI
34	Preywater Rd Jct Holmlea	3.00 x 1.10 x 1.30m	NAI
35	o/s No.34	1.50 x 0.60 x 0.90m	NAI
36	o/s No.33	1.50 x 0.90 x 1.20m	NAI
37	o/s No.32	1.10 x 1.00 x 1.20m	NAI. Profile recorded = Tarmac (125) overlying Road foundation layer (126) which overlay geology (107)
38	o/s No.31	1.50 x 0.62 x 1.20m	NAI. Profile recorded = Tarmac (123) overlying Road foundation layer (124) which overlay geology (107)
39	o/s No.30	1.10 x 0.60 x 1.30m	NAI
40	o/s No.29	1.50 x 0.60 x 1.10	NAI
41		1.30 x 0.80 x 1.06m	NAI
42	o/s No.28	1.20 x 0.65 x 1.10m	NAI
43	o/s No.27A	1.10 x 0.60 x 1.20m	NAI
44	o/s No.2 Holmlea	Max 2.50 x 2.50 x 1.10m	NAI. Profile recorded = Tarmac (127) overlying Road foundation layer (128) which overlay geology (107)
45	o/s No.1 Holmlea	1.20 x 0.65 x 1.20m	NAI. Profile recorded = Tarmac (129) overlying Road foundation layer (130) which overlay geology (107)
46	Preywater Rd Jct Wells Rd	2.50 x 0.70 x >0.45m	NAI

The archaeology revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence along the whole length of Preywater Road, including the access pits which were excavated by contractors at the junctions with

Holmlea and Wells Road. Stratigraphic profiles were recorded at the four separate locations along Preywater Road (see *Table above*), all showed the same sequence:-

- Modern tarmac road surface, overlying;
- Loose fragments of medium sized angular limestone, overlying;
- Natural geological deposits

Although a considerable length of Preywater Road lay immediately to the west of the site of the medieval Bishop's Palace of Wookey, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 27961) there was, disappointingly, no archaeological evidence found for any features which may have been associated with it. This was probably due to the fact that the area to the west of the SAM had been substantially redeveloped for social housing in the late 20th century.

6. Conclusions

As would be expected within a rural village environment the archaeology revealed a generally simple and uniform sequence of stratigraphy within the study area relating to growth of Wookey during the medieval and post-medieval period. The archaeology revealed significant levels of intrusion relating to installation of utility services, road construction and subsequent later repair during the 20th century.

The use of access pits and limited open trenching targeted on existing services, reduced opportunities for the discovery of isolated features or finds.

The only archaeological features and finds of any significance were identified to the north of the scheme in High Street and Church Road. In access pit 29 opposite Nos. 1 & 2 High Street was evidence for the remains of two intercutting rubbish pits. Unfortunately the access pit had to be backfilled the same day, substantially limiting its recording and interpretation; however pottery recovered from fill (121) suggested an earliest date of the late 17-18th century.

Outside Church House, High Street the surviving remains of the original street frontage curtilage wall (113) was revealed in access pit 12. Documentary evidence suggests Church House was built c.1730, pottery recovered from the wall backfill (114) suggested an earliest date of 18-19th century for construction of the wall which supports documentary sources. The current front wall of Church House is located approximately 1m further to the north, it is probable the original wall was demolished during the late 20th century when the road was widened and the footpath instated.

The final area of significant archaeology was revealed in access pit 8 which was located immediately to the north of the lychgate of St. Matthew's church where a series of three surfaces (102-104) were interpreted as being either the extant remains of re-laid courtyards or a lane running to the north of the church. These surfaces were not seen in any other access pits either to the west or east suggesting they may have formed a small courtyard outside the lychgate. Underlying the earliest of the surfaces was an infilled ditch [106] which probably originally formed a continuation of the western boundary wall of the church.

Preywater Road lay immediately to the west of the site of the medieval Bishop's Palace of Wookey, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 27961) there was disappointingly no archaeological evidence found for any features which may have been associated with it. This was probably due to the fact that the area to the west of the SAM had been substantially redeveloped for social housing in the late c.20th century.

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9. Context Register

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
(100)	Very hard, very dark grey 'Tarmac' 0.06m thick. Overlies (101)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Modern road surface</i>
(101)	Very hard, very dark grey 'Tarmac' 0.08m thick. Underlies (100) Overlies (102)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>2nd modern tarmac road surface</i>
(102)	Very compacted mid-grey coarse sandy-gravel set in clay matrix with small fragments of limestone with occasional charcoal flecks. Underlies (101) Overlies (103)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>c.19-20th century lane or courtyard surface</i>
(103)	Compact dark khaki silty-clay with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Underlies (102) Overlies (104)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>c.mid 19th century lane or courtyard surface</i>
(104)	Very compact brownish-buff coarse-sand with frequent small fragments. Underlies (103) Overlies (105)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>c.18th century lane or courtyard surface</i>
(105)	Compact reddish-brown clayey-silt, frequent small-medium angular to sub-angular fragments of limestone with occasional charcoal flecks. Max 0.27m thick. Underlies (104) Fills [106]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Late medieval to post-medieval boundary ditch fill</i>
[106]	Cut: Seen only in section of Pit 8. Shape unknown, 0.55 x 0.28 x >1.20m. Break of slope (top) unknown. Sides varied 15-35°. Break of slope base gradual. Base concave open 'V'. Truncated to N by modern services. Filled by (105). Underlies (105) Cuts (107)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut for possible late medieval to post-medieval boundary ditch</i>
[107]	Naturally formed geological deposit
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Geology</i>
(108)	Kerbstone
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile outside Chapel House) Modern roadside kerbstone</i>
(109)	Tarmac 0.12m thick. Underlies (108) Overlies (110)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile outside Chapel House) Modern tarmac road surface</i>
(110)	Compact mid-grey coarse sanding matrix with

	frequent fragments limestone. Underlies (109) Overlies (111)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile outside Chapel House) Modern road foundation layer</i>
(111)	Naturally formed geological deposits >0.71m thick
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile outside Chapel House) Geology</i>
(112)	Very compact mid-grey clay with frequent (+85%) small angular fragments limestone 0.12m Underlies (101) Overlies (114)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Modern road foundation</i>
(113)	Structure (wall): Limestone of various sizes 0.20 x 0.18 x 0.25m (max) to 0.13 x 0.09 x 0.10m (min). No secondary dressing. Random & uncoursed. External boundary wall. W-E aligned. Coarse sandy buff coloured lime mortar. Max. surviving dimensions 2.50 x 0.24 x 0.50m Underlies (114) Overlies (115)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>c.18th century street frontage boundary wall</i>
(114)	Compact dark khaki to dark grey clayey-silt, frequent small angular stones, occasional medium fragments of limestone, charcoal, rare crushed CBM and mortar flecks. 0.40m thick. Underlies (112) Overlies (113)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>c.18th century wall (113) foundation trench backfill</i>
[115]	Cut: Linear, surviving measurements >2.50 x 0.85 x >0.45m. Break of slope (top) unknown. Sides slightly concave, 45°. Break of slope (base) gradual. Base uneven & near horizontal. W – E aligned. Truncated by overlying modern deposits. Filled by (113) & (114). Cuts (107)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>c.18th century wall construction cut</i>
(116)	Same as (109)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: North Rd. jct. High Street) Modern tarmac road surface</i>
(117)	Same as (110)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: North Rd. jct. High Street) Modern road foundation layer</i>
[118]	Cut for modern services.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: High St. Opposite No's 1 & 2) Modern service cut</i>
(119)	Compact dark grey silty-clay (80%) with small angular limestone fragments. Underlies (110) Fills [120]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: High St. Opposite No's 1 & 2) Post-medieval upper fill of rubbish pit (?)</i>
[120]	Cut: Seen only in section in road trench, infilled to avoid road being blocked. 0.29 x 0.60m.

	Break of slope (top) Unknown. South side 45° concave. Break of slope (base) N/A. True alignment unknown. Filled by (119) cuts (121)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: High St. Opposite No's 1 & 2)Cut for rubbish pit or ditch (?)</i>
(121)	Compact mid-brown silty-clay frequent CBM, charcoal, stone and 2 x sherds of post-medieval pottery. Underlies (120) Overlies (122)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: High St. Opposite No's 1 & 2) c.18th century rubbish pit fill.</i>
(122)	Compact dark brown silty-clay. Underlies (121) Overlies (Unknown)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: High St. Opposite Nos. 1 & 2) c.18th century secondary rubbish pit fill</i>
(123)	Same as (109)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.31 Preywater Rd)Modern tarmac road surface</i>
(124)	Same as (110)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.31 Preywater Rd)Modern road foundation layer.</i>
(125)	Same as (109)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.32 Preywater Rd)Modern tarmac road surface</i>
(126)	Same as (110)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.32 Preywater Rd) Modern road foundation layer</i>
(127)	Same as (109)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.1 Preywater Rd)Modern tarmac road surface</i>
(128)	Same as (110)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.1 Preywater Rd)Modern road foundation layer.</i>
(129)	Same as (109)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.2 Preywater Rd)Modern tarmac road surface</i>
(130)	Same as (110)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>(Profile: outside No.2 Preywater Rd)Modern road foundation layer.</i>

10. Appendix

THE POTTERY

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Three sherds of pottery were sent for identification.

A single sherd (98g) was found in context 113 and consists of the rim of a modern brown-glazed pancheon (18th-19th centuries). The other two sherds (17g) are from context 121; they are from a Bristol/Staffordshire feathered slipware dish (late 17th-18th century).