

Land at White Post Midsomer Norton Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation

for Waddeton Park Ltd

CA Project: 5060 CA Report: 14422

September 2014

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Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5060 CA Report: 14422

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at White Post

Location: Midsomer Norton, Somerset

NGR: 366490 152702

Type: Evaluation

Date: 8-16 September 2014

Location of Archive: To be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum, Bath

Accession Number: BATRM 2014.197

Site Code: WPM14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2014 at White Post, Midsomer Norton, Somerset. Nineteen trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric to modern periods. An isolated ditch dating to the prehistoric period was identified in the south-eastern part of the site. A Holloway, containing two prehistoric flint flakes, and a ditch, corresponding with anomalies depicted on geophysical survey, were revealed crossing the site in a south-westerly and south easterly directions respectively. Three undated pits were revealed in the eastern part of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Waddeton Park Ltd at White Post, Midsomer Norton, Somerset (centred on NGR: 366490 152702; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for the residential development of the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a trenching arrangement agreed by email on 16 June 2014 between Simon Cox (CA) and Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer for Somerset County Council, the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The fieldwork also followed the Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2009), the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (English Heritage 2006).

The site

- 1.3 The site encloses an area of approximately 12ha, and comprises one arable field. The site is bordered by the Fosse Way to the east and Silver Street to the west, with field boundaries to the north and south. The site is generally level and lies at approximately 140m AOD.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as interbedded Mudstone and Limestone, part of the Langport Member (BGS 2012). The geology encountered on site comprised limestone bedrock in a mid yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.

Archaeological background

1.5 An archaeological desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2014a) and geophysical survey (AOC 2014) have previously been undertaken to assess the nature and extent of 'heritage assets' within the site, the results are summarised below. The site lies adjacent to the Fosse Way, a major Roman Road with a concentration of Romano-British remains located adjacent. A possible Roman rural settlement is recorded immediately to the south-east of the site, adjacent to the Fosse Way. As

such, it was believed there may have been some limited potential for previously unrecorded remains of Roman date to lie within the site.

- 1.6 An archaeological evaluation, carried out by CA in 2012 (CA 2012) in the adjacent field to the northeast, revealed two parallel ditches of uncertain date and function, one of which contained a small quantity of prehistoric flint, and a further post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch.
- 1.7 A subsequent excavation was carried out by CA in 2014 (CA 2014b) and interpreted the features as a ditch and Holloway of probable medieval or later date.
- 1.8 The geophysical survey of the proposed development site revealed some probable or potential ditches, including two closely spaced slightly curving linear anomalies crossing the site in a south-westerly direction and identified as the probable continuation of the ditch and Holloway seen in 2014 (CA 2014b; Fig. 2).

Archaeological objectives

1.9 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable the Local Planning Authority to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 19 trenches, varying in length between 50m, 30m and 20m x 2m, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.11 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant

archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

- 1.12 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner will be deposited with Roman Baths Museum under accession number BATRM 2014.197, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 were devoid of archaeological features. The anomalies in the locations of these trenches depicted in the geophysical survey were targeted and tested, and were found to be the result of either geological action (most likely frost cracking) or root disturbance.

Trench 6 (Figs 2-4)

2.3 Holloway 603 was NE/SW orientated and measured 3.8m wide and 0.41m deep. The feature cut the natural limestone bedrock 602 and had stepped irregular sides and a flat base with clear evidence of wheel rutting (Figure 4; section AA). Two worked flint flakes were recovered from its single fill 604. The Holloway correlated with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. This feature was sealed by 0.5m of subsoil, 601, and topsoil 600.

Trench 7 (Figs 2-3)

2.4 Holloway 703 was 1.8m wide and 0.18m deep. No finds were recovered from the fill 704. The Holloway is a continuation of Holloway 603 encountered in Trench 6. It was sealed by 0.4m of subsoil and topsoil.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 5)

2.5 Ditch 803 was NE/SW orientated, measuring 1.81m wide and 0.51m deep (Figure 5; section BB). The ditch contained a single fragment of flint blade, and is visible as a linear anomaly in the geophysical greyscale plot. Ditch 805 was only visible in the section of the trench and measured 0.98m wide and 0.09m deep. No artefactual material was recovered from the ditch. The features in Trench 8 were covered by 0.45m of subsoil and topsoil.

Trench 9 (Figs 2-3)

2.6 Ditch 902 was NW/SE orientated and measured 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill. The ditch was visible on the geophysical survey and corresponds with the same feature encountered in Trenches 8 and 19. The topsoil overlying the archaeological feature in Trench 9 measured 0.21m in depth.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

2.7 Nine undated features were identified to the north-western end of the trench and matched with anomalies seen in the geophysical plot. All were irregular in plan and profile, and interpreted as root disturbance. The features encountered in Trench 13 were overlain by 0.5m of subsoil and topsoil.

Trench 17 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

2.8 Undated pit or posthole 1708 was cut by sub-circular pit 1710 (Figure 6; section CC). Twenty-two fragments of fired clay were recovered from pit 1710 fill 1711. Adjacent to these features pit 1705 contained one fragment of fired clay from lower fill 1707. Possible ditch terminus 1703 contained a single undated fill 1704. A modern land drain crossed the trench on a NE/SW alignment. The subsoil and topsoil overlying the archaeological features in Trench 17 was 0.6m in depth.

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

2.9 Ditch terminus 1803 had two banks that were observed in the SW section of the trench (Figure 7; section DD & EE). Bank 1811 was 0.8m wide and 0.4 thick. Bank 1812 measured 1.2m in width and 0.35m in thickness. Both positive features were made with small and medium sub-angular limestone fragments and yellowish clay. A small bodysherd of prehistoric pottery and a flint flake were recovered from lower fill 1804 of ditch 1803. Ditch 1803 correlates with a linear anomaly from the geophysical survey. Six possible tree-throws or geological features were also identified and tested to the east of the ditch 1803. No finds were recovered from their fills. A modern water pipe crossed the eastern end of the trench on a NE/SW alignment and a possible septic tank was identified adjacent to the trench. The archaeological feature in Trench 18 was overlain by 0.8m of subsoil and topsoil.

Trench 19 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

2.10 Undated ditch 1902 corresponds to an anomaly on the geophysical greyscale plot, and was also revealed in Trenches 8 and 9 (803 and 902). Ditch terminus 1904 ran parallel to ditch 1902 to the south-west (Figure 8; section GG). It contained a single undated fill, 1905. The topsoil overlying the archaeological features in Trench 19 was 0.3m in depth.

The finds

2.11 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, worked flint and a metal object.

Pottery: Prehistoric

2.12 Ditch fill 1804 produced a very small, unfeatured bodysherd in a vesicular fabric, most likely resulting from the leaching of limestone inclusions. This pottery is broadly dateable to the prehistoric period on the basis of characteristics of fabric and firing.

Post-medieval/modern

2.13 A total of six sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered from four topsoil deposits. These comprised: glazed earthenware, dating to the 16th to 18th centuries; 'tiger' ware, which was manufactured in Bristol during the late 17th-18th

centuries; transfer-printed Pearlware, of late 18th to mid 19th-century date; and refined whiteware (two sherds of which were transfer-printed) of late 18th to 19th-century date.

Ceramic building material

2.14 A total of 16 fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval date (several of which were identified as flat roof tile) was recorded in seven deposits.

Metal object

2.15 Topsoil 400 produced a single iron nail.

Worked flint

- 2.16 A total of seven worked flint items was recovered from six deposits. These comprised four flakes, a flake or blade fragment, a notched flake and a possible end-scraper.
- 2.17 The tool from topsoil 1800 was made on a flake and the notch had been formed from regular, steep retouch on the distal dorsal edge. The end-scraper from topsoil 1600 had also been made on a flake blank and featured quite regular, abrupt to semi-abrupt retouch along the distal dorsal edge and extending down part of the left ventral edge. The flake from ditch fill 1804, which was associated with prehistoric pottery, was unretouched but displayed evidence of utilisation along the length of the left ventral edge. All of the flints are only broadly dateable to the prehistoric period.

3. DISCUSSION

Prehistoric

3.1 The only potentially prehistoric archaeological feature was ditch terminus 1803 identified in Trench 18, which contained single pieces of broadly prehistoric pottery and flint. The remains of ditch 1803, with banks either side indicate the presence of some prehistoric activity in the south-eastern corner of the site. Residual worked flint flakes and blades were also recovered from unstratified contexts in Trenches 3, 16 and 18 and from Holloway 604 and ditch 804.

Undated

- 3.2 There is no datable evidence from the pits identified in Trench 17, but their location adjacent to the Fosse Way and known Roman activity to the south-east of the site suggest a Roman date is possible.
- 3.3 The presence of the probably medieval or later Holloway identified through previous excavations to the north, and here in Trenches 6 and 7, corresponds broadly with linear anomalies on the geophysical survey in these locations. The presence of only two residual pieces of flint from the Holloway makes the dating of the feature uncertain. However, the presence of wheel rutting identified in Trench 6 confirms its use for transportation. The presence of a single abraded sherd of Roman pottery from the same Holloway in the adjacent field to the north-east (CA 2014b) leaves open the interpretation of the dating of the feature, but this evaluation does not contradict its previous interpretation as a probable medieval or later Holloway. A possibly associated parallel ditch (805) was also identified within Trench 8 and on the geophysical survey, although neither the Holloway nor associated ditch were identified in Trench 13.
- 3.4 The dating of the ditch identified by the geophysical survey crossing the site from northwest to southeast, revealed in Trenches 9 and 19, along with a southwest to northeast dogleg section (803) in Trench 8 is also difficult as only one piece of residual worked flint was recovered from fill 804 of ditch 803. The feature is broadly perpendicular to, and crossed by, the Holloway, and is not depicted on the map of the Manor of Midsomer Norton of 1789 (see CA 2014a, Fig. 3). By 1822 historic mapping shows the site had been enclosed with a different field pattern (see CA 2014a, Fig. 4), and this probably occurred in the early 19th century (ibid., 19). It seems likely that the northwest to southeast ditch relates to both the Holloway and its associated ditch, and that these features together relate to an agricultural landscape pre-dating historic mapping of the site.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Matt Nichol, assisted by Jonathan Orellana, Jay Wood, Jon Pick and Noel Boothhroyd. The report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Jonathan Orellana, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

5. REFERENCES

- AOC 2014 Land at White Post, Midsomer Norton, Somerset. Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report. AOC Project No. **32646**
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2012. Geology of Britain viewer, 1:50 000 scale [online] available from http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 Land at Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset:

 Archaeological Evaluation. CA Report No. 3888
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014a Land at White Post, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset: Desk-Based Heritage Assessment, CA Report No. **14140**
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014b Land at Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset: Archaeological Excavation. CA report No. **14170**

Cartographic sources

- 1789 Map of the Manor of Midsomer Norton
- 1822 Map of Midsomer Norton

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thick ness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	Post- medieval
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	
1	102	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	30	2	0.2	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay	30	2	0.2	
2	202	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	30	2		
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay	20	2	0.2	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	20	2	0.3	
3	302	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	20	2		
3	303	Cut		Sinkhole	irregular plan, moderately steep sides, base not reached	12	2	>0.8	
3	304	Fill	303	Fill of sinkhole	mid reddish brown silty clay with manganese patches	12	2	>0.8	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	30	2	0.25	LC18-C19
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	30	2	0.25	
4	402	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	30	2		
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	30	2	0.2	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	mid brown silty clay	30	2	0.2	
5	502	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	30	2		
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay	30	2	0.2	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	30	2	0.3	
6	602	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	30	2		
6	603	Cut		Holloway	NE/SW aligned, linear in plan, moderately steep sides, irregular base	>2	3.8	0.41	
6	604	Fill	603	Fill of Holloway	mid brown silty clay	>2	3.8	0.41	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay				LC18-C19
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	mid brown silty clay				
7	702	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay				
7	703	Cut		Holloway	NE/SW aligned, linear in plan, shallow sides, flat base	>2	1.8	0.18	
7	704	Fill		Fill of Holloway	dark brown silty clay	>2	1.8	0.18	
7	705	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay, to the W of the trench	>8.2	2	0.55	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.2	
8	802	Layer		Subsoil	dark reddish brown silty clay, to the NW of the trench	>18	2	0.3	
8	803	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, linear plan, moderately steep sides, flat base	>2.25	1.81	0.51	
8	804	Fill	803	Ditch fill	light reddish brown silty clay	>2.25	1.81	0.51	
8	805	Cut		Holloway	NE/SW aligned, shallow sides, flat base	>2	0.98	0.1	
8	806	Fill	805	Fill of Holloway	mid brown silty clay	>2	0.98	0.1	

8	807	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay	50	2	0.21	
9	901	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2	0.1	
9	902	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, irregular steep sides, flat base	>2	0.98	0.21	
9	903	Fill	902	Ditch fill	mid reddish brown silty clay	>2	0.98	0.21	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	30	2	0.3	LC18-C19
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	mid brown silty clay	30	2	0.15	
10	1002	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	30	2		
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	LC17-C18
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	
11	1102	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	Post-med
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	
12	1202	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	
13	1302	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
13	1303	Fill	1304	Ditch fill	dark brown silty clay	>0.75	0.79	0.09	
13	1304	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, linear plan, irregular steep sides, flat base	>0.75	0.79	0.09	
13	1305	Fill	1306	Posthole fill	dark brown silty clay	0.38	0.3	0.18	
13	1306	Cut		Posthole	sub oval plan, steep sides, flat base	0.38	0.3	0.18	
13	1307	Fill	1308	Posthole fill	dark brown silty clay	0.3	0.25	0.11	
13	1308	Cut		Posthole	circular plan, steep sides, flat base	0.3	0.25	0.11	
13	1309	Fill	1310	Tree throw fill	dark brown silty clay	>0.7	0.9	0.42	
13	1310	Cut		Tree throw	sub rounded plan, irregular steep sides, flattish base	>0.7	0.9	0.42	
13	1311	Fill	1312	Ditch fill	dark brown silty clay	>0.7	1.6	0.4	
13	1312	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, linear plan, steep sides, uneven base	>0.7	1.6	0.4	
13	1313	Fill	1314	Tree throw fill	dark brown silty clay	>0.65	0.6	0.12	
13	1314	Cut		Tree throw	irregular plan and profile	>0.65	0.6	0.12	
13	1315	Fill	1316	Tree throw fill	dark brown silty clay	0.45	0.4	0.28	
13	1316	Cut		Tree throw	circular plan, steep sides, uneven base	0.45	0.4	0.28	
13	1317	Fill	1318	Tree throw fill	dark brown silty clay	1.1	0.7	0.34	
13	1318	Cut		Tree throw	irregular plan, steep sides, flat base	1.1	0.7	0.34	
13	1319	Fill	1320	Tree throw fill	dark brown silty clay	>0.58	0.82	0.2	
13	1320	Cut		Tree throw	sub oval plan, steep sides, uneven base	>0.58	0.82	0.2	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay	50	2	0.2	Post-med
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.2	
14	1402	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay	50	2	0.2	Post-med
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.3	
15	1502	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay	30	2	0.4	
16	1601	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	30	2		

17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay	50	2	0.24	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.4	
17	1702	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
17	1703	Cut		Ditch terminus	E/W aligned, linear plan, steep sides, flat base	>2.48	1.07	0.31	
17	1704	Fill	1703	ditch terminus fill	mid reddish brown silty clay	>2.48	1.07	0.31	
17	1705	Cut		Pit	sub rectangular plan, irregular sides, uneven base	0.9	0.7	0.59	
17	1706	Fill	1705	upper fill of pit	dark reddish brown silty clay	0.9	0.7	0.35	
17	1707	Fill	1705	lower fill of pit	limestone and mid yellowish clay	0.83	0.61	0.24	
17	1708	Cut		Pit/posthole	sub circular plan, steep sides, uneven base	0.55	0.4	0.4	
17	1709	Fill	1708	Pit/posthole fill	mid brown silty clay	0.55	0.4	0.4	
17	1710	Cut		Pit	sub circular plan, shallow sides, concave base	1.14	0.69	0.31	
17	1711	Fill	1710	Pit fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay, frequent burnt fired clay	1.14	0.69	0.31	
17	1712	Fill	1714	Stake hole fill	mid brown silty clay	0.11	0.1	0.13	
17	1713	Layer		Subsoil	dark reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.35	
17	1714	Cut		Stake hole	circular plan, vertical sides, tapered base	0.11	0.1	0.13	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay	50	2	0.2	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	mid reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.3	
18	1802	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	50	2		
18	1803	Cut		Ditch terminus	N/S aligned, linear shape, moderately sloping sides, flat base	>2.1	1.17	0.18	
18	1804	Fill	1803	Lower fill of ditch	mid reddish brown silty clay	>2.1	1.17	0.18	Prehistoric
18	1805	Layer		Subsoil		50	2	0.35	
18	1806	Cut		Ditch terminus	NE/SW aligned, irregular sides and base	>2.06	0.98	0.26	
18	1807	Fill	1806	Ditch fill	mid reddish brown silty clay	>2.06	0.98	0.26	
18	1808	Cut		Pit/geology	sub circular plan, steep sides, concave base	1.16	0.9	0.45	
18	1809	Fill	1808	Pit/geology fill	mid reddish brown silty clay	1.16	0.9	0.45	
18	1810	Fill	1803	Upper fill of ditch	mid yellowish brown silty clay	>2.1	1.17	0.3	
18	1811	Bank		Bank of ditch	W bank of ditch 1803, mid yellow clay and limestone	>2.1	0.8	0.4	
18	1812	Bank		Bank of ditch	E bank of ditch 1803, mid yellow clay and medium limestone	>2.1	1.2	0.35	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay	30	2	0.3	
19	1901	Layer		natural substrate	limestone bedrock with yellowish brown clay	30	2		
19	1902	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, linear plan moderately steep sides, flat base	>6.3	1.2	0.32	
19	1903	Fill	1902	Ditch fill	mid brown silty clay	>6.3	1.2	0.32	
19	1904	Cut		Ditch terminus	NW/SE aligned, linear plan moderately steep sides, flat base	>2.6	0.95	0.43	
19	1905	Fill	1904	Ditch fill	mid brown silty clay	>2.6	0.95	0.43	

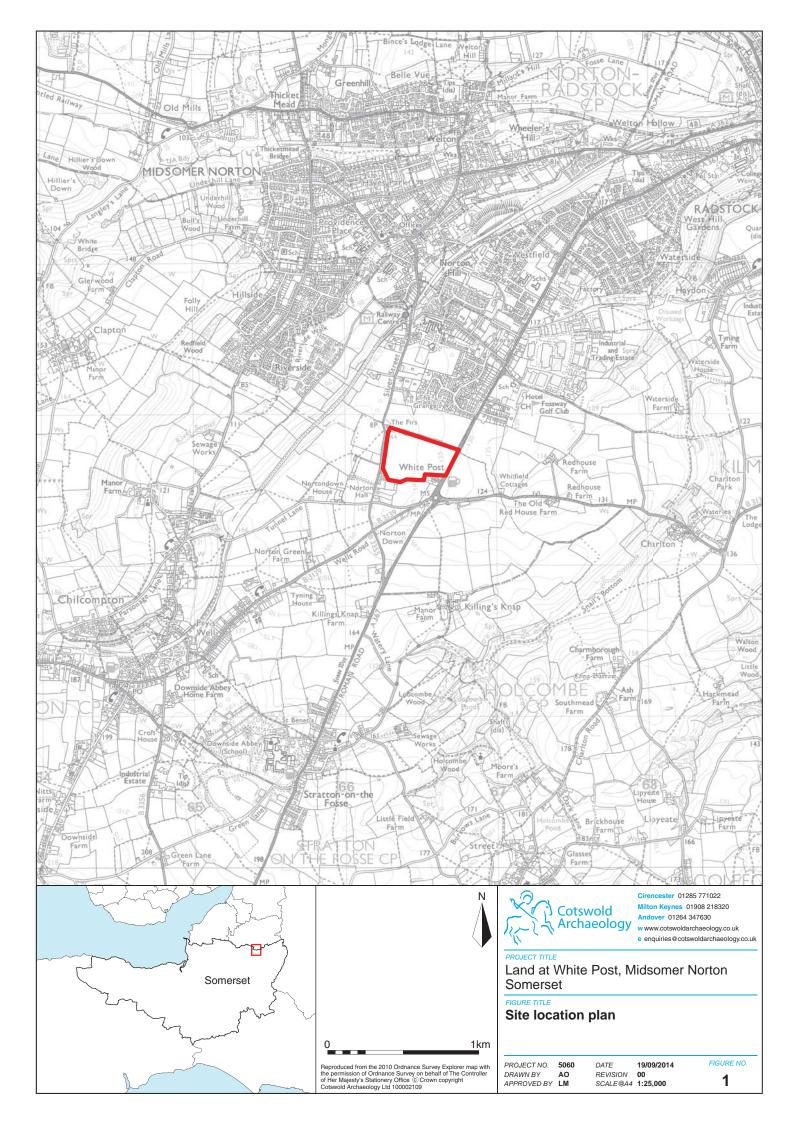
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

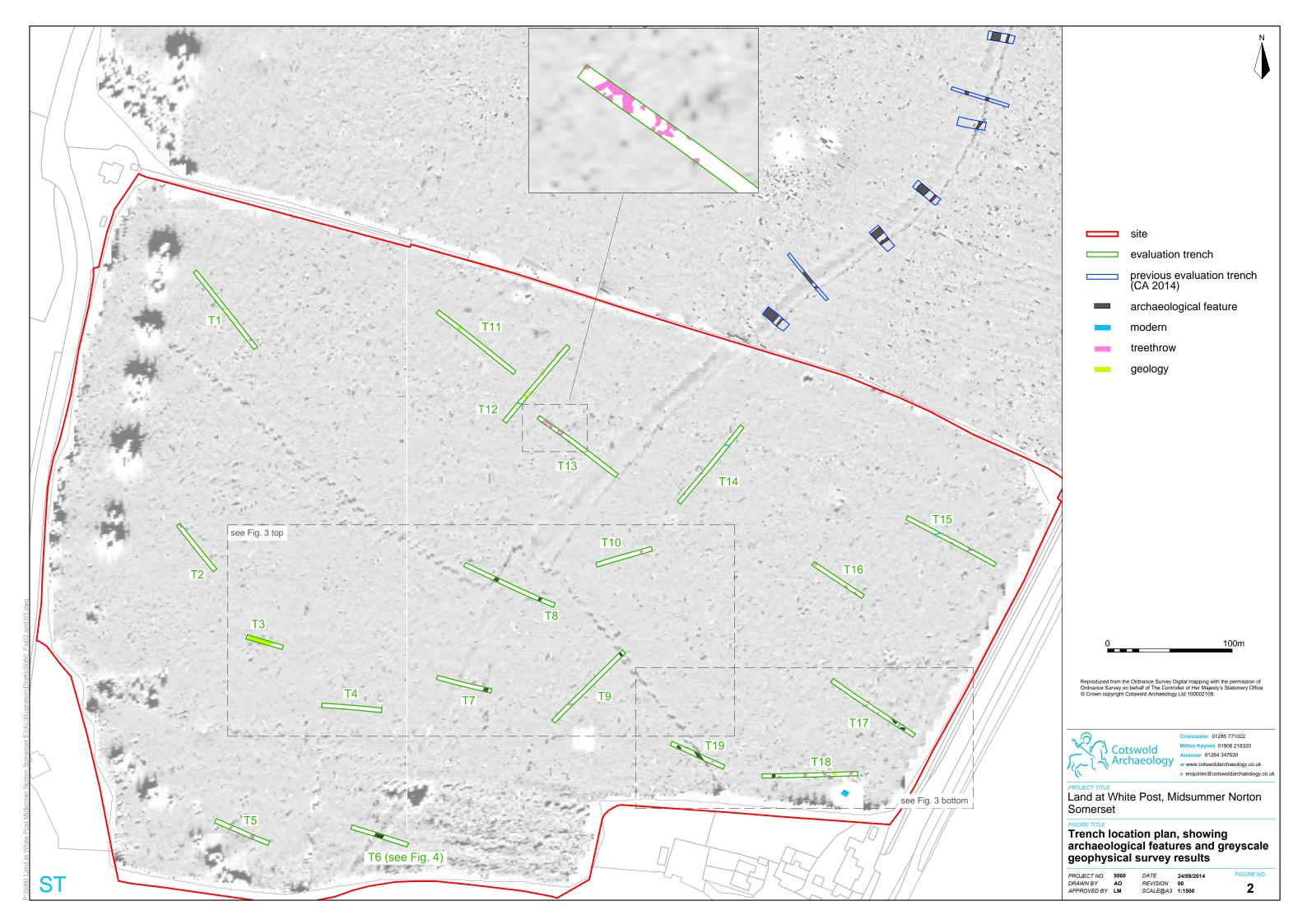
Table 1: Finds concordance

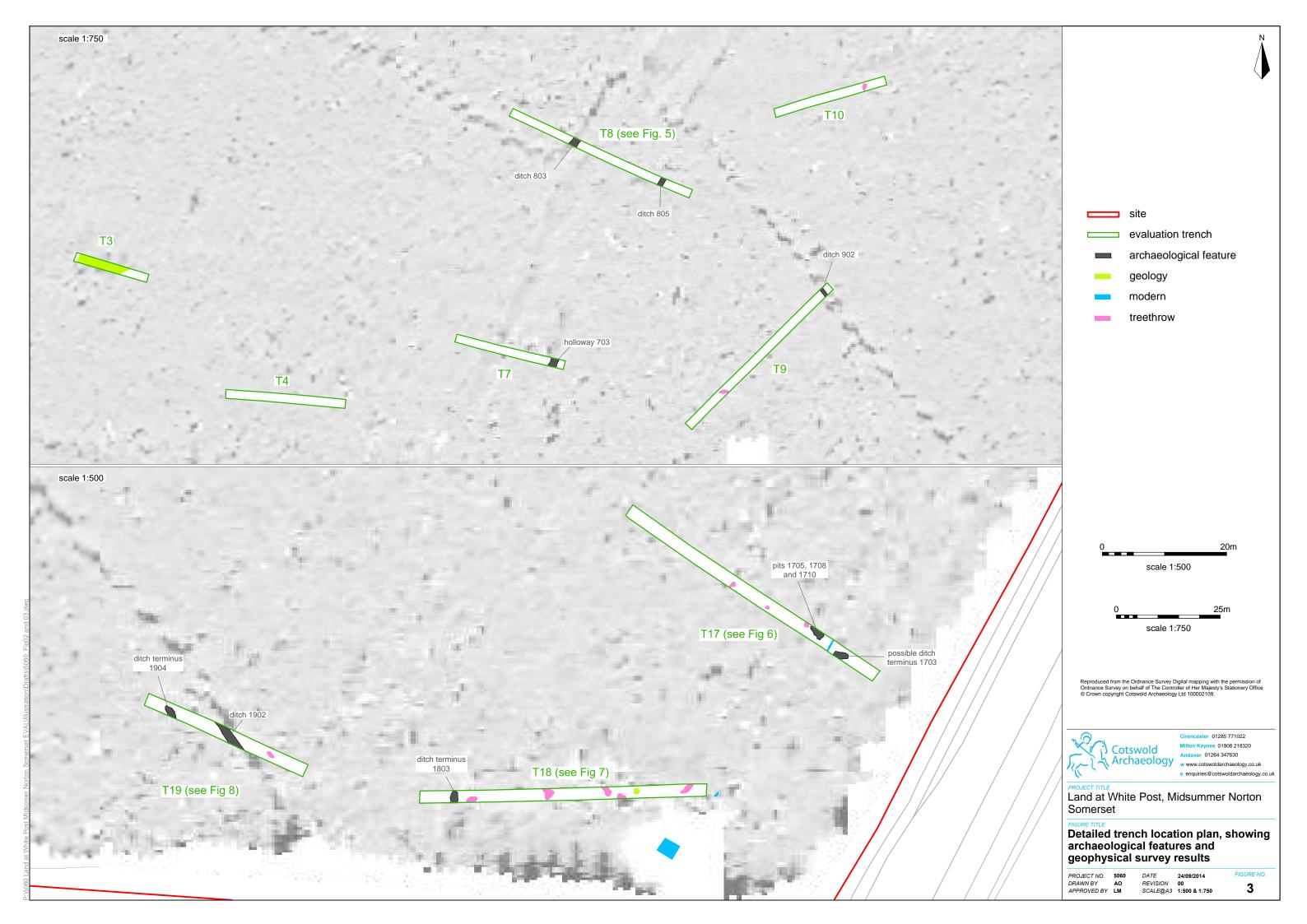
Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
100	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	20	Post-medieval
200	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	4	58	Post-medieval
300	Worked flint: flake	1	5	-
400	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	2	10	LC18-C19
	Iron object: nail	1	5	
604	Worked flint: flakes	2	2	-
700	Post-medieval pottery: refined whiteware	1	8	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	14	
804	Worked flint: flake/blade fragment	1	<1	-
1000	Post-medieval pottery: Pearlware	1	4	LC18-MC19
1100	Post-medieval pottery: 'Tiger' ware; glazed earthenware	2	17	LC17-C18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	4	45	
1200	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	50	Post-medieval
	Coal	2	5	
	Industrial waste	1	5	
1303	Fired clay	2	<1	-
1400	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	3	Post-medieval
1500	Post-medieval ceramic building material	3	52	Post-medieval
1600	Worked flint: end-scraper	1	6	-
1707	Fired clay	1	<1	-
1711	Fired clay	22	112	-
1800	Worked flint: notched flake	1	4	-
1804	Prehistoric pottery: organic/leached limestone-tempered	1	<1	Prehistoric
	fabric			
	Worked flint: flake	1	3	

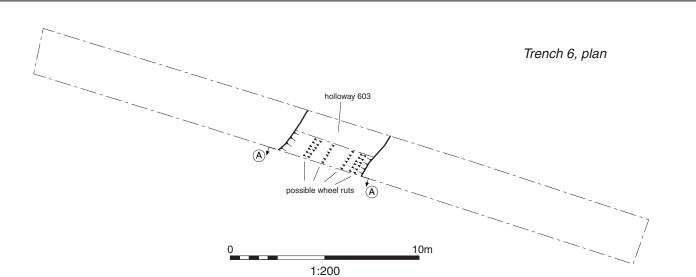
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

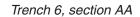
Project Name	Land at White Post				
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotsw Archaeology in September 2014 at White Post, Midsomer Nort Somerset. Nineteen trenches were excavated.				
	The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric to modern periods. An isolated ditch dating to the prehistoric period was identified in the south-eastern part of the site. A Holloway, containing two prehistoric flint flakes, and a ditch, corresponding with anomalies depicted on geophysical survey, were revealed crossing the site in a south-westerly and south easterly directions respectively. Three undated pits were revealed in the eastern part of the site.				
Project dates	8-16 September 2014				
Project type	Field Evaluation				
Previous work	Geophysical survey (AOC 2014)				
Future work	Unknown				
PROJECT LOCATION					
Site Location	White Post, Midsomer Norton, Somer	set			
Study area (M²/ha)	12ha				
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 366490 152702				
PROJECT CREATORS					
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology				
Project Brief originator	N/A				
Project Design (WSI) originator	N/A				
Project Manager	Simon Cox				
Project Supervisor	Matt Nichol				
MONUMENT TYPE	None				
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None				
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery animal bone etc)			
Physical	Roman Baths Museum	Pottery, ceramic building material, metal objects worked flint			
Paper	Roman Baths Museum Trench recording forms context sheets, photo registers				
Digital	Roman Baths Museum	Digital photos, survey data			
BIBLIOGRAPHY					

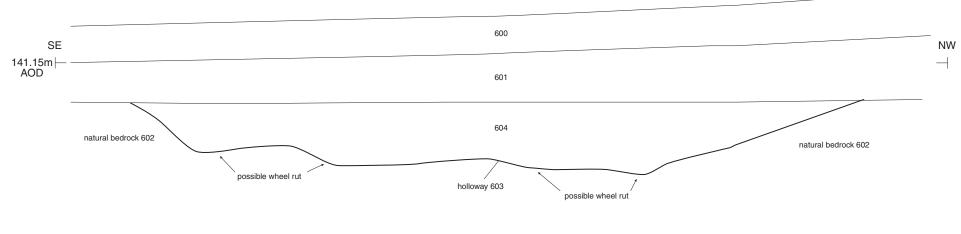
















Holloway 603, looking south-west (1m scale)



Holloway 603 - detail, looking north (1m scale)



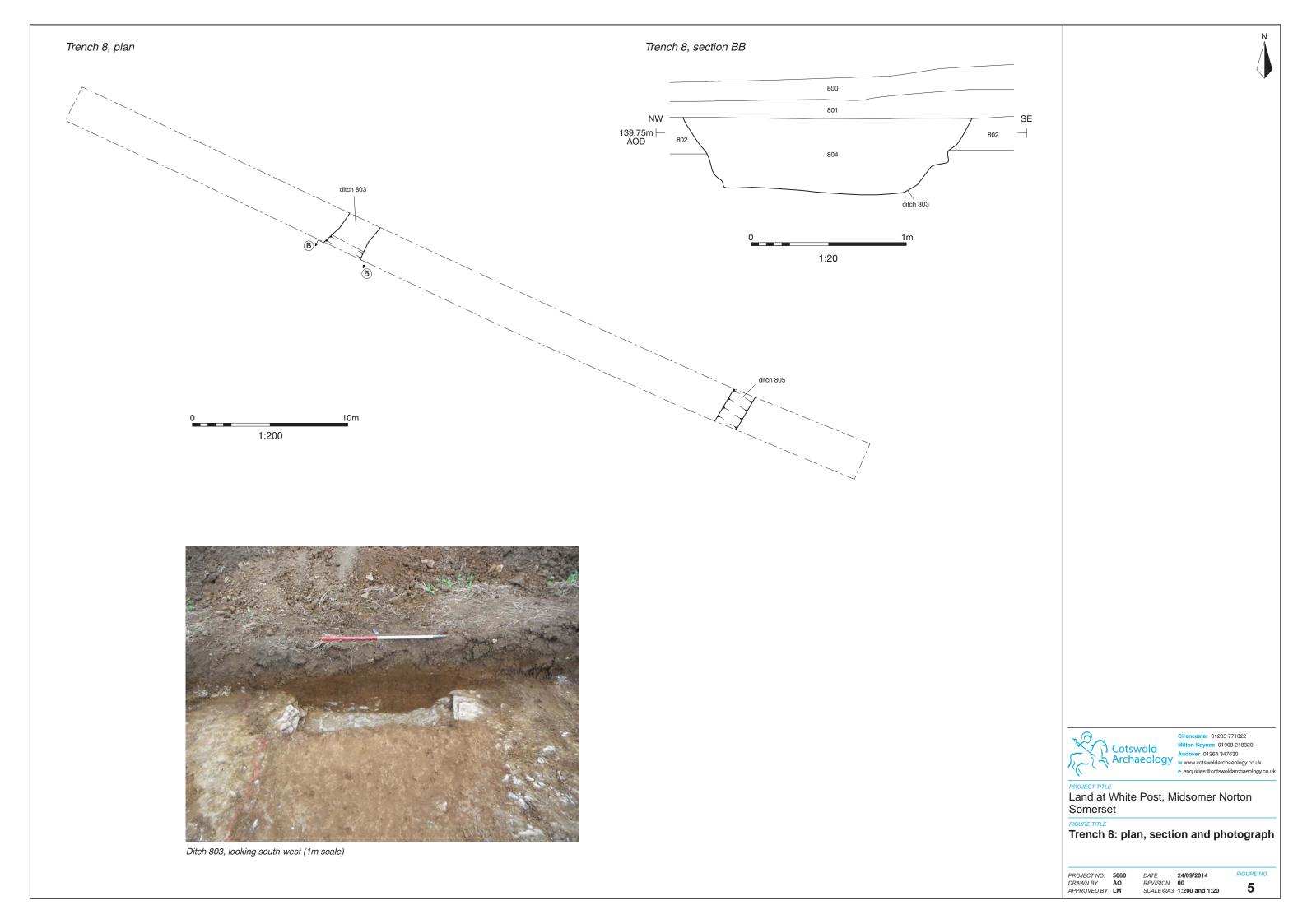
Cotswold Archaeology Milton Keynes 01908 218320 Andover 01264 347630 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.u Milton Keynes 01908 218320

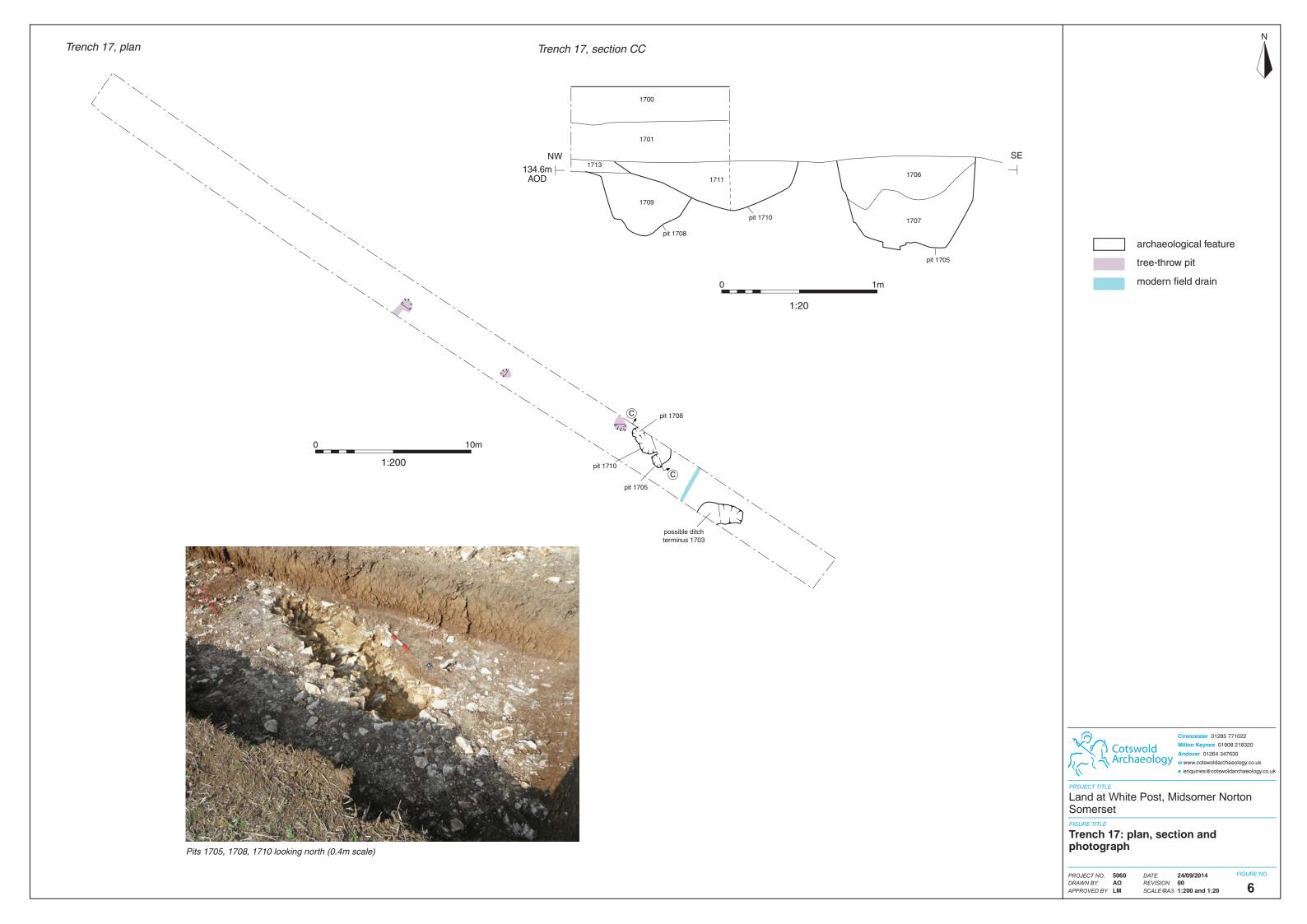
Land at White Post, Midsomer Norton Somerset

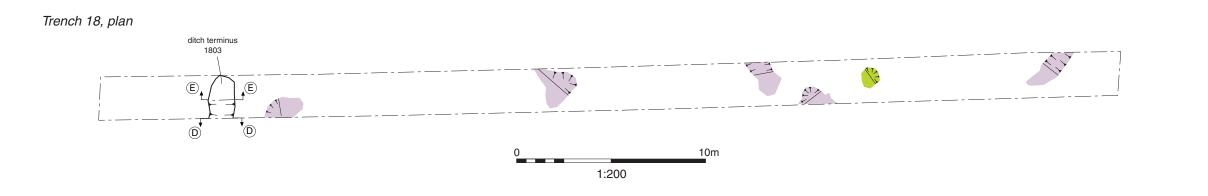
Trench 6: plan, section and photographs

PROJECT NO. 5060 DRAWN BY AO APPROVED BY LM DATE 24/09/2014
REVISION 00
SCALE@A3 1:200 and 1:20

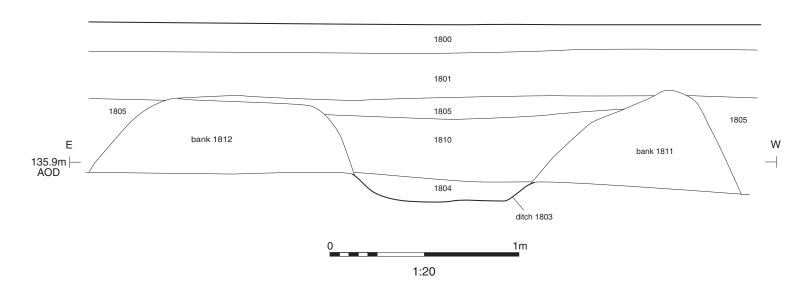








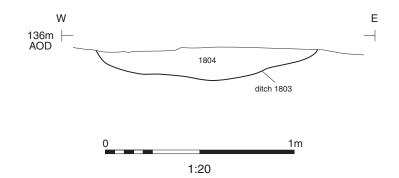
Trench 18, section DD





Ditch terminus 1803 looking north-east (0.4m scale)

Trench 18, section EE







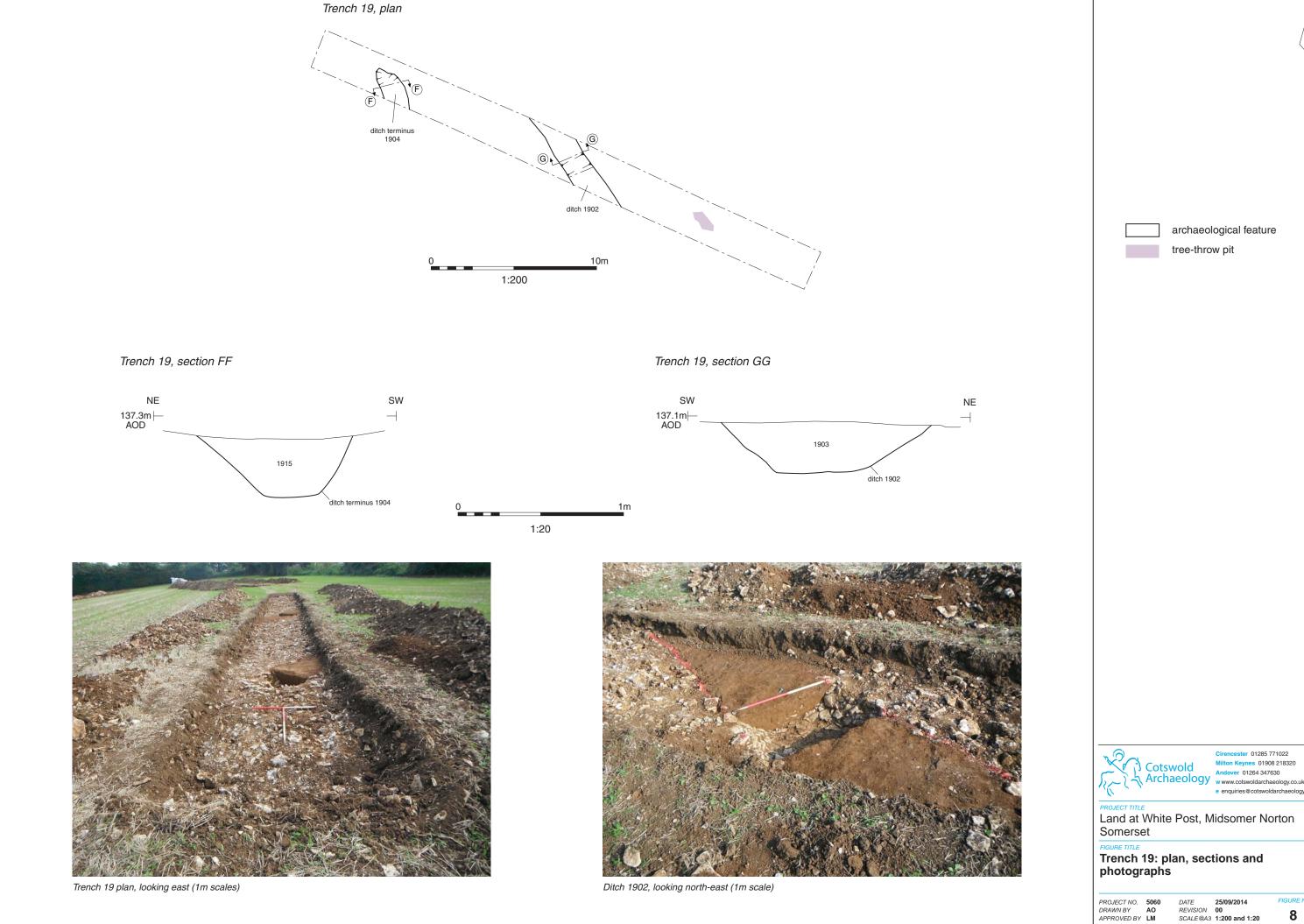
Milton Keynes 01908 218320 Andover 01264 347630

Land at White Post, Midsomer Norton Somerset

Trench 18: plan, sections and photograph

PROJECT NO. 5060 DRAWN BY AO APPROVED BY LM DATE 24/09/2014
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archaeological feature

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