Cotswold Archaeology

Staplegrove (West)
Taunton
Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Origin3

on behalf of
Ptarmigan Land

CA Project: 880022
CA Report: 15658

October 2015

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

STAPLEGROVE (WEST)
TAUNTON
SOMERSET

Archaeological Evaluation

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Staplegrove (West)
Location:	Taunton, Somerset
NGR:	ST 2100 2680
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	27 July to 6 August 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Somerset County Museum
Site Code:	STPW 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July and August 2015 on land at Staplegrove (West), Taunton, Somerset. A total of forty-two trenches was excavated.

The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. Evidence for activity on site which may pre-date the Iron Age was limited to four pieces of worked flint, all of which were probably residual in later contexts.

A large rectilinear agricultural ditched enclosure, believed to have origins in the Mid to Late Iron Age, was identified in the central part of the site. This feature appeared to have continued in use into the Roman period, with the addition of a possible droveway into the mid 1st to 2nd-centuries AD. Furthermore, a possible roundhouse, ring-ditch or stock enclosure, was recorded which may be contemporary with the Iron Age remains. This, along with evidence for crop processing on site which was also identified, suggests the site may have been used for settlement in addition to agriculture in this period.

Two post-medieval field boundaries attest to the agricultural use of the site in the 16th to 18th-centuries.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July and August 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Origin 3 on behalf of Ptarmigan Land on land at Staplegrove (West), Taunton, Somerset (centred on NGR: ST 2100 2680; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to provide further information on the heritage assets within the site prior to submission of an application for development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, South West Heritage Trust (SWHT), the archaeological advisor to Taunton Deane Borough Council (TDBC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), 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 is approximately 33ha in extent. The landscape to the south, south-west and south-east of the site is dominated by urban development, while the landscape to the north is predominantly agricultural, with small dispersed rural settlement. The relief in this area is gently undulating, rising to the north in the vicinity of the village of Kingston St Mary. The land within the proposed development site itself rises gently from south to north with a local high point at Rag Hill (*c*. 47m AOD).

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, of the Triassic Period. Across the majority of the site, the mudstone is overlain by the Quaternary River Terrace Deposits comprising sand and gravel (BGS 2015). The natural substrate encountered during the evaluation comprised gravel and clay, consistent with the mapped deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has previously been subject to heritage appraisal (CA2014), a heritage settings assessment (CA 2015b) and a geophysical survey (PCG 2015). The following is a summary of the findings of these investigations.

2.2 Prehistoric activity within the site itself is attested to by finds of possible flint tools including a possible axe. Furthermore a possible three-sided, ditched, rectilinear enclosure measuring approximately 28m by 26m has been identified as an indistinct cropmark on aerial photographs in the eastern part of the site.

2.3 The HER records Roman settlement remains within the northern part of the site. The entry records that a gas pipeline trench excavated across Rag Hill cut through the ditches of a Roman enclosure in two places. The enclosure was 117m in width and Roman pottery was recovered from both sections and also from a ditch and cobbled area identified within the enclosure. The quantity of pottery suggests that it may be associated with a farmstead settlement site (CA 2014).

2.4 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd in June 2015. The survey detected ditches and other features in most parts of the site. Elements of these appear to define field/enclosure boundaries associated with an earlier agricultural landscape, conceivably dating from the prehistoric and/or Roman periods. A number of ditches fully or partially bound at least four relatively small enclosures, including the possible 'three-sided enclosure' (para. 2.2), with others representing associated features. A number of potential pits were also recorded, one possibly indicative of a former quarry site (PCG 2015).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable TDBC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of future development proposals upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of future development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 42 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2); 12 trenches were 50m in length and 30 trenches were 25m in length, all were 1.8m in width. Trenches were targeted at anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (PCG 2015) and also in areas devoid of geophysical anomalies. 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*.

4.2 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*.

4.3 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*. A bulk environmental sample <150> was recovered from fill 1416 of ditch 1413 and has been processed (Appendix C). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 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 the artefacts will be deposited with Somerset County Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C.

5.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site. The natural substrate, which was encountered at an average depth of 0.4m below present ground level (bpgl), comprised gravel and clay and was overlain by red brown silty clay subsoil which was in turn sealed by grey brown silty clay topsoil. In Trenches 1 and 23 an alluvial deposit, 0.4m and 0.2m thick respectively, overlay the natural substrate. No subsoil was recorded in Trenches 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11, where ploughsoil directly overlay the natural substrate. No archaeological features were observed in Trenches 1-12, 16, 18-26, 28-32 and 34-42. With the exception of a single post-medieval ditch, 3305, in Trench 33, all features described below cut the natural substrate and were sealed by the subsoil.

Trench 13 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.3 A north/south aligned ditch, 1304, was identified at the western end of Trench 13 (Fig. 2, Inset 1). It contained a single fill, 1303, from which no dateable material was recovered (Fig. 3, Section AA). The ditch corresponds to a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (PCG 2015). This feature could represent the western side of a small rectilinear enclosure measuring approximately 15m by 10m, however the putative opposing eastern side of this enclosure, as identified by the geophysical survey, was not observed during the evaluation.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.4 Three ditches, a curvilinear gully and two postholes were recorded in Trench 14 (Fig. 2, Inset 1). The curvilinear gully, 1403/1405, measured 0.4m in width and 0.17m in depth and contained a single silt fill, 1404/1406, from which three fragments of fired clay were recovered (Fig. 4, Section BB). The fill, 1406, of the eastern terminal of the gully, 1405, was cut by posthole 1407. The posthole, which also contained fragments of fired clay, was filled by dark brown silty clay, 1408. A further posthole, 1419, was identified immediately to the east of posthole 1408, but was not excavated. Neither the gully nor the postholes were identified by the geophysical survey.

5.5 Undated ditch 1411 was oriented broadly north/south and contained a single fill, 1412, which comprised yellow grey silty clay (Fig. 4, Section CC). It was truncated along its western side by ditch 1413 which had a V-shaped profile and which contained three fills, 1414, 1415 and 1416. A large quantity of pottery dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age was recovered from the latest of these fills, 1416, along with a fragment of animal bone. Fill 1416 was cut by 1417 which represented a re-cut of

ditch 1413. The re-cut, which was much narrower and shallower by comparison to the earlier ditch, contained a single silt fill 1418 from which no finds were recovered. The fill of the re-cut, 1418 and the latest fill, 1416, of the earlier ditch 1413, were sealed by a further deposit, 1421, which contained 14 sherds of pottery dating to the late 1st to 4th-centuries AD and a residual prehistoric flint flake. This deposit may represent slumped material from a possible bank on the south-western side of the ditch.

5.6 A further ditch, 1409, which was oriented perpendicular to ditches 1411, 1413 and 1417, was identified but was not excavated. However, Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of its uppermost fill, 1410 and it is likely these ditches, which closely correspond to linear anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey, form the northern and western side of a rectilinear enclosure measuring at least 45m east to west and 15m north to south.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.7 Four ditches were recorded in Trench 15, three of which, 1503, 1513 and 1515 were aligned east/west whilst ditch 1510, which terminated within the trench, was aligned north/south (Fig. 2, Inset 1). Ditch 1503 measured 3.4m in width, 1.25m in depth, had a V-shaped profile and contained six fills, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508 and 1509 (Fig. 5, Section DD). The earlier fills 1504 and 1505 contained pottery dating to the mid 1st to 2nd-centuries AD, whilst the later fills 1506, 1507 and 1508 contained pottery of late 2nd to 4th-century date, and it is possible the ditch was re-cut in the late 2nd-century. A fragment of Roman ceramic roof tile was also recovered from fill 1508. Fill 1509 which was located on the southern side of the ditch was devoid of finds and may indicate the presence of a collapsed bank running along the southern side of the feature. A palaeoenvironmental sample <150> recovered from fill 1507 contained a diverse and well-preserved assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils and a moderate assemblage of well-preserved charcoal (Appendix C). This material, which included charred cereal grain, weeds, cereal chaff and a flax seed, along with pottery, fired clay and a hobnail is indicative of a dump of domestic waste/hearth debris and is suggestive of settlement activity in the vicinity of this ditch.

5.8 North/south aligned ditch 1510 had not been identified previously by the geophysical survey. Two fills, 1511 and 1512, were identified at its terminus, and pottery of 2nd to 4th-Century was recovered from the later fill, 1512. In plan it appeared that it was

cut by east/west aligned ditch 1513 which was not excavated. Sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery were recovered from the surface of this ditch, which corresponded to a discrete sub-circular anomaly on the geophysical survey. Pottery of the same date was also recovered from the surface of ditch 1515, which was also not excavated, but corresponded to an east/west aligned linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 17 (Fig. 2 & 6)

5.9 Pit 1703 was oval with a flat base and contained two fills 1704 and 1705 (Fig 2, Inset 2). The earlier fill, 1704, comprised dark brown silty clay, whilst the later fill, 1705 comprised light grey brown silty clay (Fig. 6, Section FF). No dateable material was retrieved from either fill.

Trench 27 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.10 Two ditches 2705 and 2707, recorded in Trench 27 correspond to linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2, Inset 3) Ditch 2705, which was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 0.8m in width and 0.6m in depth and contained a single fill, 2704, (Fig 6. Section GG), from which two worked flint flakes were recovered. Ditch 2707 was not excavated but was similar in dimensions and appearance to ditch 2705.

Trench 33 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.11 Ditch 3304, which had been identified previously by the geophysical survey, was aligned north-east/south-west and had a V-shaped profile. Its single fill, 3303, comprised yellow brown silty clay. The ditch was truncated by a north-west/south-east aligned ditch, 3305, which also cut subsoil 3301. Post-medieval pottery and CBM was recovered from the surface of the later ditch, which was not excavated.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from the evaluation was hand-recovered from 17 deposits, mostly ditch fills, but also posthole, and subsoil. The recovered material dates to the broad prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included vessel form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other

residues. Roman fabrics are equated, where possible, to the type series established for Ilchester, Somerset (Leach 1982a).

Pottery: Late prehistoric

6.2 Fill 1416 of ditch 1413 produced a total of 67 sherds (539g) of Late prehistoric pottery in moderate to good condition. The assemblage is moderately fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 8g, and carbonised residues were recorded on 13 sherds. Two fabrics are represented: a vesicular fabric (VES), which has resulted from the leaching out of temper (most likely limestone), which probably accords with Peacock's (1969) Group 3, established for decorated Middle Iron Age pottery; and a fabric tempered with fine metamorphic/igneous rock (SWD).

6.3 Rimsherds in the vesicular fabric derived from an ovoid jar with an incurving rim. Several vessel types were identified in the rock-tempered fabric, including: bowls/jars with slightly everted rims and beaded rims; necked bowls/jars; and a bowl with a slightly incurving, flattened rim. Incised geometric decoration was noted on 12 of the latter sherds and burnishing was present on at least half. The rock-tempered pottery may equate with Peacock's (1969, 41–51) Group 6 (Permian/Volcanic) based upon main inclusion. The forms and decoration further suggest that it belongs within the Southwest Decorated ware tradition. These wares are found across southwest England, dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age (*ibid.*).

Roman

6.4 A total of 204 sherds (5.542kg) was recorded from 10 deposits. The average sherd weight of 27g is high for a Roman group and indicates a very low degree of fragmentation. Condition, in terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, mostly ranges from moderate to good, with just one sherd in poor condition. Two joining rimsherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware from 1507 are burnt and external residue was noted on five sherds from fill 1421 of ditch 1413/1418, and fills 1504, 1505 and 1506 of ditch 1503.

6.5 A total of six sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF BB) was retrieved from four deposits. This type of pottery typically dominates Roman assemblages from the area. Closely dateable vessels are: a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 1 everted rim jar from fill 1506 of ditch 1503 (dating to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries); and a Type 3

everted rim jar from fill 1507 of ditch 1503 (late 3rd to 4th centuries) (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230–1).

6.6 Almost half of the Roman assemblage by sherd count (94 sherds) is made in a coarse, greyware fabric (TF CW) which was mostly used for the manufacture of large storage jars. A total of sixteen sherds from fills 1507 and 1508 of ditch 1503 display thumb impressions below the rim and/or slashed or stabbed decoration along the top or edge of the rim. These are similar to several of the illustrated vessels from the excavations at Ilchester (Leach 1982, 158–9, Figs. 73–4). This pottery type is dateable to the late 2nd to 4th centuries (*ibid.*, 142).

6.7 A further three of the reduced-fired fabrics identified at Ilchester are represented in the current assemblage. A total of nine unfeatured bodysherds of TF Gi, which dates to the late 1st to 4th centuries, was recovered from fill 1410 of posthole 1407, and fills 1506 and 1507 of ditch 1503. A total of 31 sherds of TF Gii, from posthole fill 1410 and fills 1504, 1505, 1506 and 1507 of ditch 1503, are of mid 1st to 2nd century date. These include rimsherds from necked jars. An unfeatured bodysherd in fabric TF Giii, a type manufactured during the late 1st century, was retrieved from fill 1421 of ditch 1413 (*ibid.* 141–2).

6.8 Other coarseware fabrics represented comprise: 28 unfeatured bodysherds in oxidised fabrics (OXID) from five deposits; 30 sherds of black-firing, sand-tempered fabrics (BS) from five deposits; and five sherds in reduced-fired, sandstone (SS) or quartz-and-sandstone (QZSS) tempered fabrics from two deposits. The bodysherd in a quartz-and-sandstone tempered fabric from ditch fill 1508 is particularly thick-walled and features grass/straw impressions on the exterior surface, although there is no evidence of organic tempering. It most likely derives from a large storage jar. The black sandy pottery includes rimsherds of necked jars from fills 1506 and 1508 of ditch 1503. All are broadly dateable to the Romano-British period.

Post-medieval/modern

6.9 Pottery dating to this period comprises: a bodysherd of glazed earthenware (GLEW), of mid 16th to 18th century date, from fill 3306 of ditch 3305; a scrap of Creamware (CRM) (mid to late 18th century) from ditch fill 1507; and a rimsherd from a flowerpot (FLOW) (19th to 20th century) from subsoil 1701. This pottery is in very good condition. The Creamware from ditch fill 1507 is likely to be intrusive in a deposit which produced 103 sherds of Roman pottery.

Ceramic building material

6.10 A fragment of tile, of Roman date, was recorded in fill 1508 of ditch 1503. A fragment of post-medieval/modern ceramic building material from ditch fill 3306 is too fragmentary for further classification.

Lithics

6.11 A total of four worked flints were recorded in three deposits, subsoil 301, ditch fill 1421, and ditch fill 2704 (Appendix B). They comprise two flakes and two blades, all of which are broken. The blades (one of which displays evidence preparation of the striking platform) are of probable Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The flakes cannot be dated more narrowly than to the prehistoric period.

Metal object

6.12 An iron hobnail, in moderately good condition but in two pieces, was retrieved from fill 1507 of ditch 1503.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 A single animal bone (20g) was recovered from deposit 1416 a fill of ditch 1413, in association with artefacts dating to the middle to late Iron Age. The bone was poorly preserved and very fragmented but however, clearly identifiable as the molar tooth of a horse (*Equus callabus*). While this species was firmly established in this period, a single tooth can provide no useful interpretative data beyond species identification.

Plant Macrofossils

7.2 One environmental sample <150> (18 litres of soil) was taken from ditch fill with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Late Roman

7.3 Sample 150 was recovered from fill 1507 within ditch 1503. The sample contained a diverse and well-preserved assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils and a moderate assemblage of well-preserved charcoal. Plant macrofossils included oat (Avena), emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*) and spelt wheat cereal

grains and cereal chaff including spelt and emmer/spelt wheat glume bases and emmer/spelt wheat spikelet forks. Evidence for herbaceous taxa indicative of arable/disturbed environments included vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), docks (*Rumex*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) was also recorded. In addition a single carbonised flax seed (*Linum usitatissimum*) was identified. Charcoal was recorded as oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) and gorse/broom (*Ulex/Cytisus*).

7.4 This material, a mixture of charred cereal grain, weeds, cereal chaff and a flax seed, along with pottery, fired clay and a hobnail is indicative of a dump of domestic waste/hearth debris. The charred cereal grain, chaff and weeds are indicative of waste from the parching stage of crop processing, where the emmer/spelt wheat spikelets are being separated from their protective casing to produce clean grain. The flax seed is of interest and may suggest the exploitation of flax for oil extraction (from seeds) or linen production (fibres extracted from flax stems). Unfortunately the presence of only a single seed means it is not possible to confirm whether the flax was being deliberately cultivated or simply a weed inclusion within the cereal crop.

7.5 Any of the identifiable carbonised cereal grain and charcoal (excluding oak) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Evidence for activity on site which may pre-date the Iron Age was represented by four pieces of worked flint. Archaeological features which date to the Middle Iron Age to 4th-century AD were identified in the central part of the site and appear to represent agricultural and settlement activity. Evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity was also identified.

8.2 With the exception of curvilinear gully 1403/1405, postholes 1407 and 1419 and pit 1703, all of the features identified during the evaluation broadly correspond to anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (PCG 2015). However, a large number of anomalies identified across the site by this survey, which were interpreted as an extensive array of probable ditches defining an earlier agricultural landscape, were not found to be archaeological in origin. Notably, two possible D-

shaped enclosures, one of which was had also been identified previously as a crop mark on an aerial photograph (CA 2015), upon which Trenches 25 and 38 were targeted, were not found to be archaeological in origin. It is likely the variable nature of the natural substrate which comprised gravel interspersed with bands/patches of clay may account for a number of the geophysical anomalies.

Earlier Prehistoric

8.3 Evidence for activity of site which could pre-date the Mid to Late Iron Age was limited to four pieces of worked flint. Two blades, which date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period were proven to be residual in later contexts, subsoil 301 and ditch fill 1421, and it is likely the other two flakes, recovered from otherwise undated ditch 2705, are also residual.

Middle to Late Iron Age

8.4 A large quantity of pottery of mid to late Iron Age date was recovered from fill 1416 of ditch 1413. This ditch corresponds to a possible rectilinear enclosed area measuring at least 45m by 15m. Evidence was found to suggest that this feature, is likely to have been maintained into, or re-used into the Roman period, as a re-cut of the ditch was sealed by a deposit, 1421, which contained pottery of 1st to 4th-Century AD date. It is likely it was associated with agricultural use of the site in this period, possibly for the management of livestock.

Roman

8.5 In addition to the rectangular enclosure which is likely to have continued in use in to the Roman period (described above; para 8.4) quantities of Roman pottery, predominantly of 2nd to 4th-century date, were recovered from the four ditches recorded in Trench 15. It is notable that the earlier fills, 1504 and 1505, of ditch 1503, contained pottery exclusively of mid 1st to 2nd-century date, whilst pottery from the later fills, 1506, 1507 and 1508, dates to the late 2nd to 4th centuries AD. This could be suggestive of the continuous use of the site throughout the Roman period. It is possible this ditch, 1503, and ditch 1515 may have comprised a droveway. The palaeoenvironmental sample <150> taken from dumped deposit 1507 within ditch 1503, contained material suggestive of domestic activity on site in the late Roman period including some evidence for crop processing.

Post-medieval/modern

8.6 Ditch 3304 appears to be a continuation of an extant north-east/south-west aligned boundary, located to the north-east and is likely to be post/medieval or modern in date. It was cut by ditch 3305, which was not excavated, but which is depicted on an 1889 OS map. Pottery and CBM of mid 16th to 18th-century AD date was recovered from the surface of the later ditch.

Undated

8.7 Curvilinear gully 1403/1405 and postholes 1407 and 1419, remain undated. These features which are located to the south-west of the possible rectilinear enclosure described above (para 8.4) may indicate the presence of settlement activity on site. It is possible the gully could represent a roundhouse, ring-ditch or stock enclosure with a possible east facing entrance. This feature was not identified previously by the geophysical survey and hence its full extent and plan remain uncertain. Whilst no dating evidence was recovered from it, it is likely that it is broadly contemporary with the adjacent Iron Age and/or Roman remains.

8.8 Furthermore, no dating evidence was recovered from pit 1703, which was located to the north-east of the Iron Age/Roman enclosure. It is likely this feature is associated with contemporary settlement activity on site.

8.9 Ditch 1304, could represent an element of a small rectilinear enclosure. It is possible this feature along with the Iron Age/Roman enclosure in Trench 14, represents the remains of a Roman settlement site. This presumably represents a continuation of the activity identified during previous archaeological work on site and recorded on the HER (CA 2014).

8.10 Two flint flakes, which could only be broadly dated as prehistoric, were recovered from fill 2704 of ditch 2705, which was devoid of other dateable material. It is possible this ditch, along with perpendicular ditch 2707 which was not excavated, could relate to prehistoric agricultural use of the site, possibly pre-dating the Iron Age, however it is more likely these finds are also residual in later contexts.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathon Orellana, assisted by Jerry Austin, Mary Lutescu-Jones and George Gandham. The report was written by Charlotte Haines. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Somerville and Sarah Cobain respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand			0.1	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay			0.2	
1	102	Layer		Alluvium	Light yellow brown silty sand			0.4	
1	103	Layer		Natural substrate	Dark red brown silty clay				
2	200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay			0.25	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Light red brown silty clay			0.05	
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red brown clay matrix				
3	300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay			0.3	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Light red brown silty clay			0.1	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red brown clay matrix				
4	400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay			0.3	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Light red brown silty clay			0.08	
4	402	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red brown clay matrix				
5	500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.32	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay			0.15	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in light red clay matrix				
6	600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt			0.3	
6	601	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown clay and gravel				
7	700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt			0.3	
7	701	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown clay and gravel				
8	800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.28	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey red silty clay			0.1	
8	802	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel inbrown clay matrix				
9	900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt			0.3	
9	901	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown clay and gravel				
10	1000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt			0.4	
10	1001	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown clay and gravel				
11	1100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt			0.3	
11	1101	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown clay and gravel				
12	1200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey red silty clay			0.1	
12	1202	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in brown clay matrix				
13	1300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.1	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty clay			0.2	
13	1302	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in dark red brown clay matrix				
13	1303	Fill	1304	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown silty clay	1.55	0.7	0.4	

13	1304	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with concave base	1.55	0.7	0.4	
14	1400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown silty clay			0.28	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty clay			0.16	
14	1402	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellow brown silty clay with bands of gravel				
14	1403	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear, steep sides concave base	4.7	0.4	0.17	
14	1404	Fill	1403	Fill of gully	Light grey brown silty clay	4.7	0.4	0.17	
14	1405	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear, steep sides concave base	4.7	0.4	0.14	
14	1406	Fill	1405	Fill of gully	Light grey brown silty clay	4.7	0.4	0.14	
14	1407	Cut		Posthole	Oval, moderately sloping sides, flat base	0.74	0.45	0.14	
14	1408	Fill	1407	Fill of posthole	Mid brown silty clay	0.74	0.45	0.14	
14	1409	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear	>1.8	4		
14	1410	Fill	1409	Fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay	>1.8	4		LC1-C4
14	1411	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with flat base	>2	2.22	0.39	
14	1412	Fill	1411	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow grey silty clay	>2	2.22	0.39	
14	1413	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned V-shaped linear	>2	3.28	1.59	
14	1414	Fill	1413	Fill of ditch	Mid grey sandy clay	>0.8	0.71	0.42	
14	1415	Fill	1413	Fill of ditch	Mid brown red silty clay	>2	1.74	0.59	
14	1416	Fill	1413	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey silty clay	>2	3.28	0.72	MIA-LIA
14	1417	Cut		Re-cut of ditch	N/S aligned V-shaped linear	>2	0.98	0.4	
14	1418	Fill	1417	Fill of ditch re-cut	Light yellow red silty clay	>2	0.98	0.4	
14	1419	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular				
14	1420	Fill	1419	Fill of posthole	Mid brown silty clay				
14	1421	Fill	1413	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey silty clay	>2	3.21	0.23	LC1-C4
15	1500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.26	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty clay			0.35	
15	1502	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel and bands of yellow clay				
15	1503	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned V-shaped linear	>1.8	3.4	1.25	
15	1504	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Red brown silty clay	>0.82	2.3	0.1	MC1-C2
15	1505	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Light red brown silty clay	>0.82	0.95	0.14	MC1-C2
15	1506	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Grey brown silty clay	>0.82	1.15	0.26	LC2-C4
15	1507	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Black silty clay, occasional charcoal	>0.82	2.7	0.55	LC3-C4
15	1508	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown silty clay	>0.82	1.75	0.28	LC2-C4
15	1509	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown silty clay	>0.82	1.42	0.3	
15	1510	Cut		Ditch terminus	N/S aligned linear, flat base	>1.3	0.6	0.4	
15	1511	Fill	1510	Fill of ditch terminus	Yellow brown silty clay	0.42	0.42	0.12	
15	1512	Fill	1510	Fill of ditch terminus	Dark brown silty clay	>1.3	0.6	0.32	C2-C4
15	1513	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear	>1.8	1.44		
15	1514	Fill	1513	Fill of ditch	Light yellow brown	>1.8	1.44		LC2-C4

					silty clay				
15	1515	Cut		Probable ditch	NW/SE aligned linear	>1.6	1		
15	1516	Fill	1515	Fill of probable ditch	Light yellow brown silty clay	>1.6	1		C2-C4
16	1600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay			0.25	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red grey silty clay			0.05	
16	1602	Layer		Natural substrate	Red brown clay with patches of gravel				
17	1700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay			0.13	C19-C20
17	1702	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellow brown silty clay with patches of gravel				
17	1703	Cut		Pit	Oval with flat base	0.76	0.2	0.25	
17	1704	Fill	1703	Fill of pit	Black brown silty clay	0.62	0.15	0.12	
17	1705	Fill	1703	Fill of pit	Light grey brown silty clay	0.76	0.2	0.2	
18	1800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.3	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay			0.1	
18	1802	Layer		Natural substrate	Brown silty clay with patches of gravel and sand				
19	1900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.15	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty clay			0.25	
19	1902	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow clay with patches of gravel				
20	2000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.2	
20	2002	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
21	2100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.1	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay			0.2	
21	2102	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
22	2200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.25	
22	2202	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
23	2300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.1	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay			0.15	
23	2302	Layer		Alluvium	Orange brown silty clay			0.2	
23	2303	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
24	2400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.25	
24	2402	Layer		Natural substrate	Red brown clay with patches of gravel				
25	2500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.3	
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.32	
25	2502	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red brown clay				

26	2600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.3	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.15	
26	2602	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red brown clay				
27	2700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.15	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.015	
27	2702	Layer		Alluvium	Orange brown silty clay			0.2	
27	2703	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red brown clay				
27	2704	Fill	2705	Fill of ditch	Yellow brown silty clay	2.5	0.8	0.6	
27	2705	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with flat base	2.5	0.8	0.6	
27	2706	Fill	2707	Fill of ditch	Yellow brown silty clay	1.7	0.9		
27	2707	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear	1.7	0.9		
28	2800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.28	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay			0.33	
28	2802	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
29	2900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.35	
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay			0.22	
29	2902	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
30	3000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.35	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay			0.32	
30	3002	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
31	3100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay			0.2	
31	3102	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
32	3200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.2	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay			0.1	
32	3202	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
32	3203	Deposit		Geology	Dark red brown clay				
33	3300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.18	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown red silty clay			0.2	
33	3302	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel in red grey clay matrix				
33	3303	Fill	3304	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown silty clay	0.9	0.4	0.6	
33	3304	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with flat base	0.9	0.4	0.6	
33	3305	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear	>7	0.9	0.4	
33	3306	Fill	3305	Fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay	>7	0.9	0.4	MC16-C18
34	3400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.2	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.1	

34	3402	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red brown clay				
35	3500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.28	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.25	
35	3502	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red brown clay				
36	3600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silty clay			0.25	
36	3602	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red brown clay				
37	3700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay			0.1	
37	3702	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red clay				
38	3800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.03	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay			0.1	
38	3802	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red clay				
39	3900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.2	
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay			0.01	
39	3902	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red clay				
40	4000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.25	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay			0.15	
40	4002	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red clay				
41	4100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.3	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay			0.1	
41	4102	Layer		Natural substrate	Gravel with patches of red clay				
42	4200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid brown sandy silt			0.3	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silt			0.26	
42	4202	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown gravel and clay				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
301	Worked flint	Blade		1	<1	-
1404	Fired clay			3	4	-
1408	Fired clay			1	3	-
1410	Roman pottery	Medium greyware	**Gi**	1	2	LC1-C4
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	2	
1416	Late prehistoric pottery	Southwest Decorated ware	SWD	48	496	MIA-LIA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric	VES	19	43	
	Fired clay			3	38	
1421	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	**Gii**	5	13	LC1-C4

	Roman pottery	Medium/coarse greyware	**Giii**	1	3	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	7	32	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OXID	1	3	
	Worked flint	Blade		1	1	
	Stone	Slate		1	3	
1504	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	**Gii**	8	41	MC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OXID	3	23	
	Fired clay			1	15	
1505	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	Gii	2	13	MC1-C2
1506	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	**BB**	1	5	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	**Gii**	8	162	
	Roman pottery	Medium greyware	**Gi**	1	17	
	Roman pottery	Coarse greyware	**CW**	13	574	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	11	125	
	Roman pottery	Sandstone-tempered fabric	SS	3	32	
1507	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	**BB**	2	64	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	**Gi**	2	15	
<150>	Roman pottery	Fine greyware	**Gii**	6	10	
<150>	Roman pottery	Medium greyware	**Gi**	7	19	
	Roman pottery	Coarse greyware	**CW**	52	2514	
<150>	Roman pottery	Coarse greyware	**CW**	5	107	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	3	28	
<150>	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	6	4	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OXID	7	279	
<150>	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OXID	13	238	
<150>	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Creamware	CRM	1	<1	
<150>	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		5	29	
<150>	Fired clay			77	147	
<150>	Iron object	Hobnail		2	2	
<150>	Coal			10	<1	
<150>	Stone	Slate		5	300	
1508	Roman pottery	Coarse greyware	**CW**	23	851	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	2	22	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OXID	2	36	
	Roman pottery	Sandstone-tempered fabric	SS	1	14	
	Roman pottery	Quartz-and-sandstone tempered fabric	QZSS	1	192	
	Roman ceramic building material	Imbrex		1	61	
	Stone	Slate		1	276	
1512	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	**BB**	2	35	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	OXID	2	36	
	Fired clay			2	46	
	Slag			1	93	
1514	Roman pottery	Coarse greyware	**CW**	1	29	LC2-C4
1516	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	**BB**	1	3	C2-C4
1701	Modern pottery	Flowerpot	FLOW	1	17	C19-C20
2704	Worked flint	Flake		2	7	-
3306	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GLEW	1	7	MC16-C18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1	<1	

* Ilchester Fabric Codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				1507
Feature number				1503
Sample number (SS)				150
Flot volume (ml)				60.5
Sample volume processed (l)				18
Soil remaining (l)				20
Period				LR
Plant macrofossil preservation				Good
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**	
A/D	Brassicaceae	*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.	Wild Radish perianith	+
A/D	Caryophyllaceae	*Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.	Common Chickweed	+
D/P	Fabaceae	*Medicago* L./*Trifolium* L.	Medicks/Clovers	+
D/A/P		*Vicia* L./*Lathyrus* L.	Vetches/Peas	++
E/D		*Linum usitatissimum* L.	Flax	+
E	Poaceae	*Avena* L.	Oats grain	++
A/D		*Bromus* L.	Bromes	+
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat grain	++
E		*Triticum spelta*	Spelt wheat glume base	++++
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat grain	+
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base	++++
E		*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*	Emmer/spelt wheat spikelet fork	+
E		*Poaceae*	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)	+
E		*Poaceae*	Indeterminate cereal grain (fragment)	+
E		*Poaceae*	Indeterminate cereal grain (fragment <1mm)	+++
D	Polygonaceae	*Polygonum aviculare* L.	Knotgrass	+
D/A/P		*Rumex* L.	Docks	+

Charcoal identifications

Context number			1507
Feature number			1503
Sample number (SS)			150
Flot volume (ml)			60.5
Sample volume processed (l)			18
Soil remaining (l)			20
Period			LR
Charcoal quantity >2mm			++++
Charcoal preservation			Good
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**	
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel	1
Fabaceae	*Ulex* L./*Cytisus* Desf.	Gorses/Brooms r/w	5
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/Pedunculate Oak	3
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	1
		Total	10

Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 40–99 items ; +++++ = >100 items items

A = arable weeds; D = opportunistic weeds; P = grassland species E = economic plant
r/w = roundwood (twigs)
LR = Late Roman

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Staplegrove West, Taunton, Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. Evidence for activity on site which may pre-date the Iron Age was limited to four pieces of worked flint, all of which were probably residual in later contexts. A large rectilinear agricultural ditched enclosure, believed to have origins in the mid to late Iron Age was identified in the central part of the site. This feature appeared to have continued in use into the Roman period, with the addition of a possible droveway into the mid 1st to 2nd-centuries AD. Furthermore, a possible roundhouse, ring ditch or stock enclosure, was recorded which may be contemporary with the Iron Age remains. This, along with evidence for crop processing on site which was also identified, suggests the site for may have been used for settlement in addition to agriculture in this period. Two post-medieval field boundaries attest to the agricultural use of the site in the 16th to 18th-Centuries.	
Project dates	27th July to 6th August 2015	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Heritage Appraisal (CA 2014) Heritage Settings Assessment (CA 2015) Geophysical Survey (PCG 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Staplegrove West, Taunton, Somerset	
Study area (M^2/ha)	33ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 2100 2680	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Jonathon Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Somerset County Museum	Ceramics, flint, CBM
Paper	Somerset County Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, drawings
Digital	Somerset County Museum	Survey data, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Staplegrove West, Taunton, Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report: **15658**		

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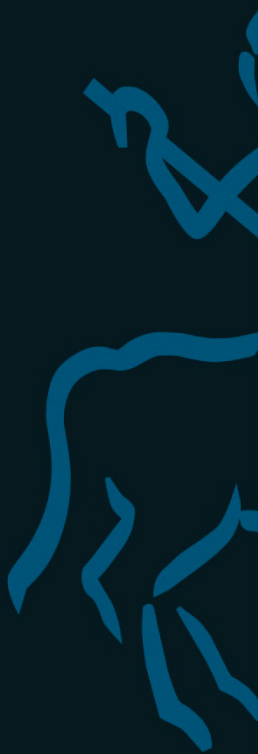

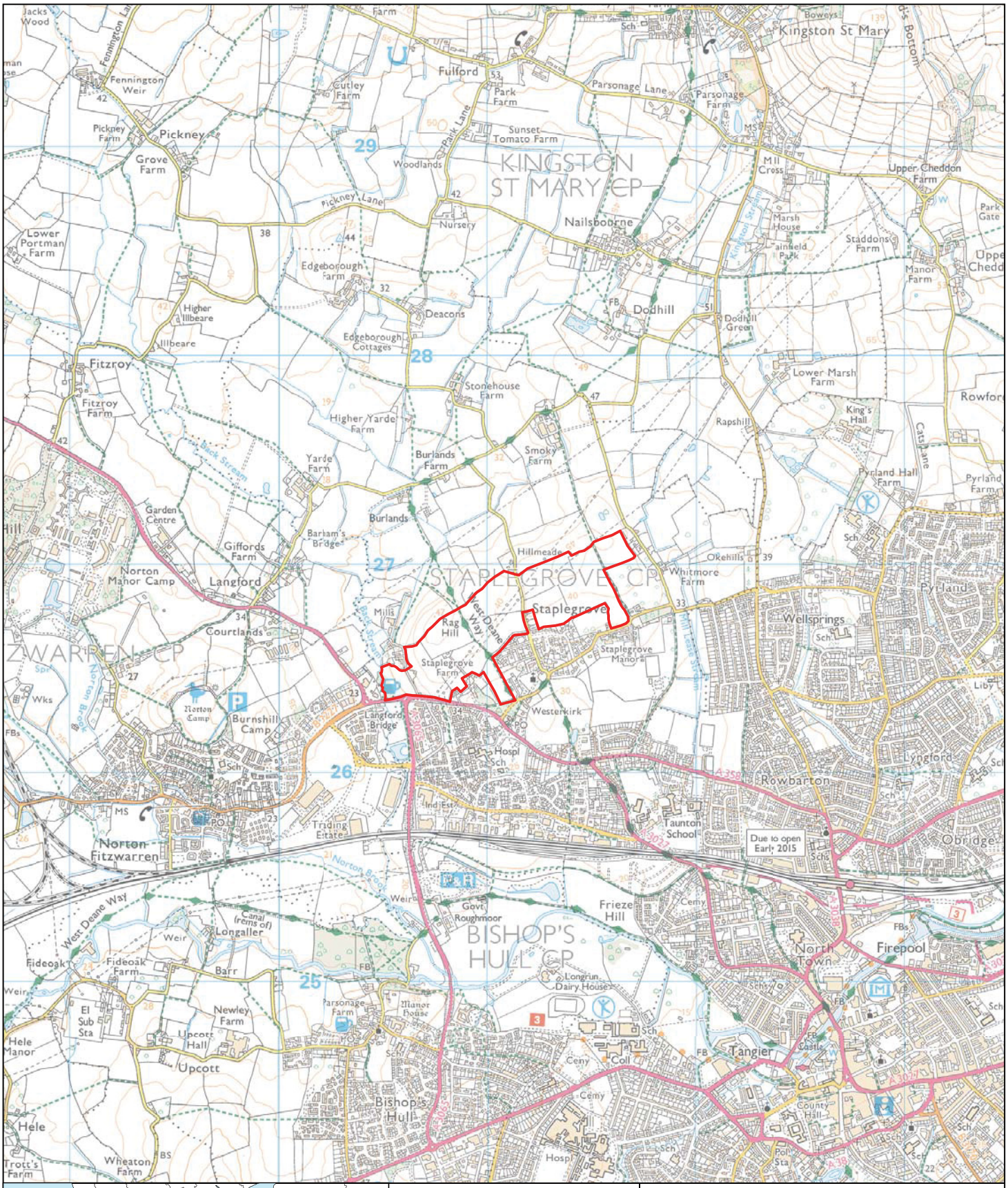

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PROJECT TITLE

Staplegrove (West), Taunton, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**JB/AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**880022**	*FIGURE NO.*
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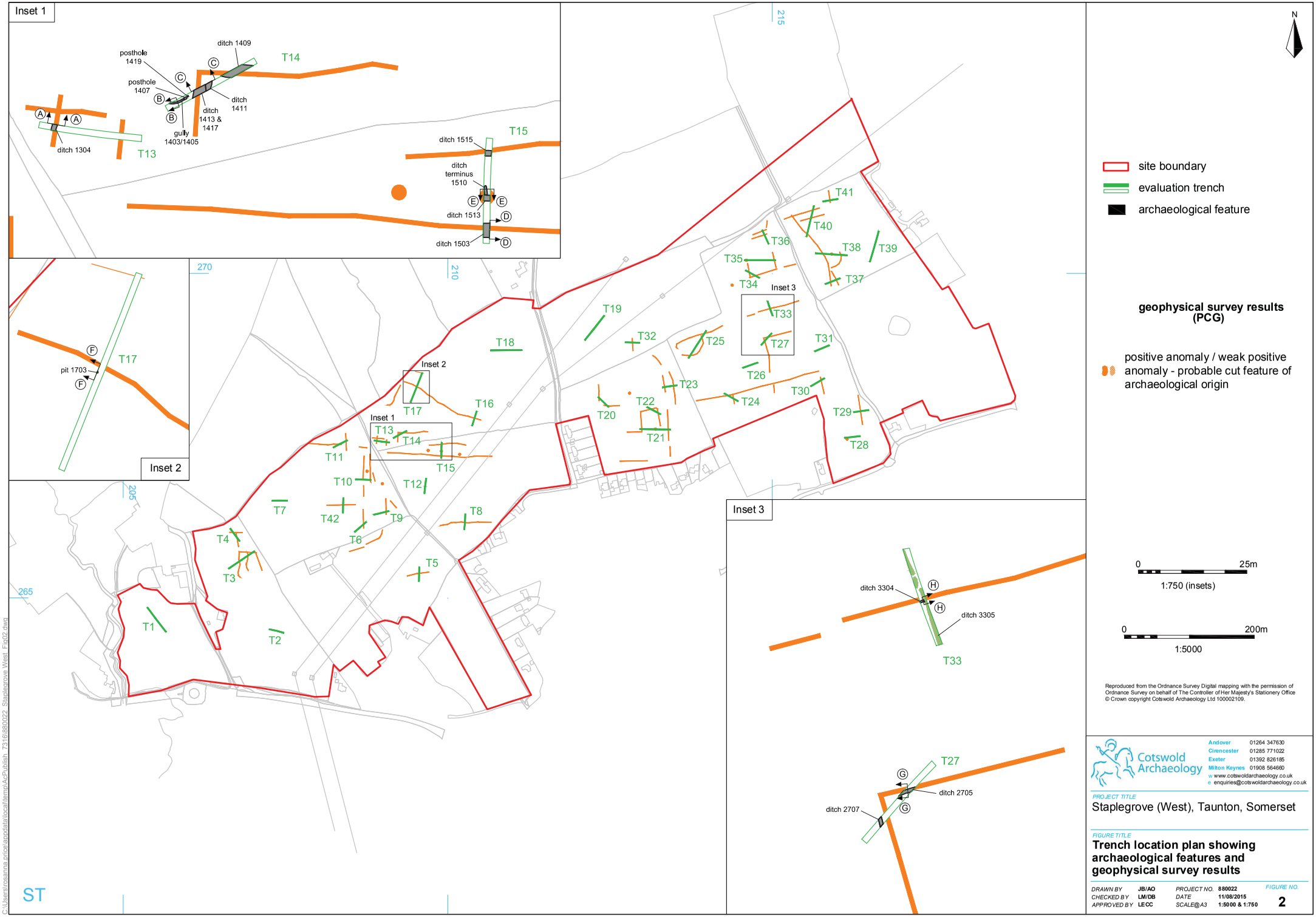
APPROVED BY	**LECC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



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PROJECT TITLE
Staplegrove (West), Taunton, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	JB/AO	PROJECT NO.	880022	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM/DB	DATE	11/08/2015	2
APPROVED BY	LECC	SCALE@A3	1:5000 & 1:750	

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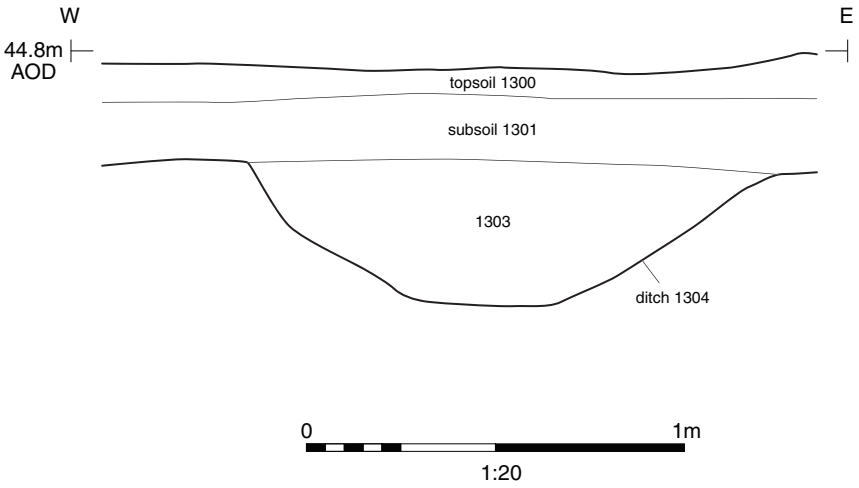

Ditch 1304, looking north (scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

Staplegrove (West), Taunton, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 13: section and photograph

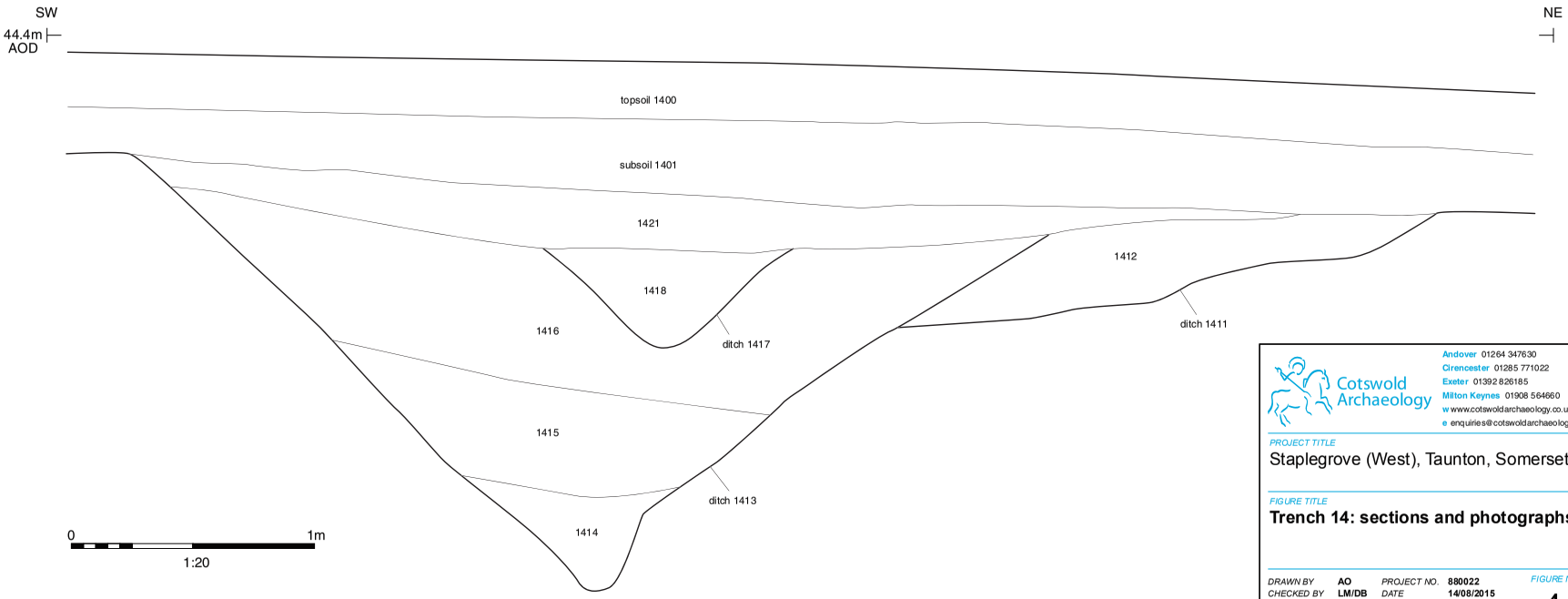
DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**880022**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**LM/DB**	*DATE*	**14/08/2015**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**LECC**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Gully 1403/1405 and posthole 1407, looking south-west (scales 0.3m and 1m)

Ditches 1411, 1413 and 1417, looking west (scale 1m)

Trench 14, looking north-east (scales 1m)

Section CC



Section BB

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PROJECT TITLE
Staplegrove (West), Taunton, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 14: sections and photographs

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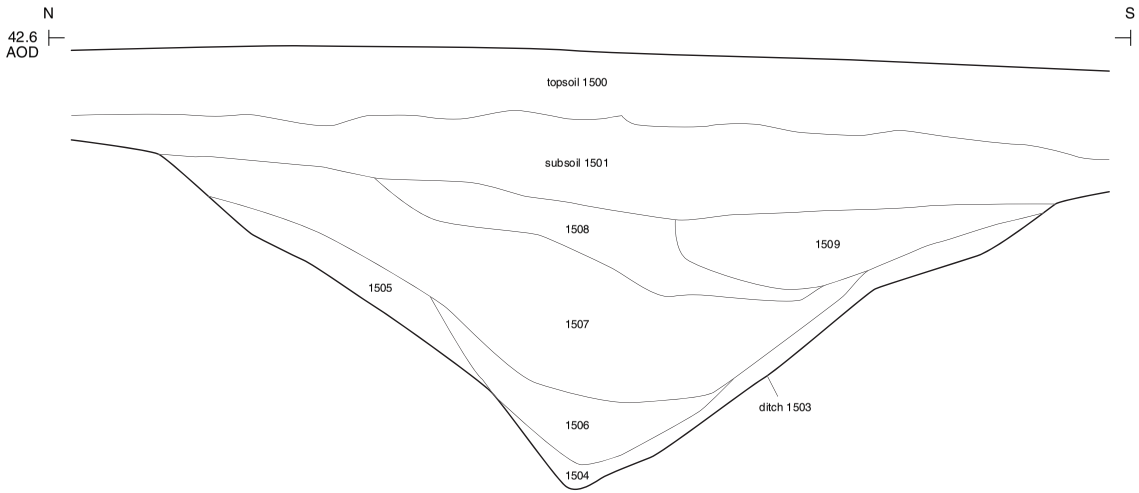
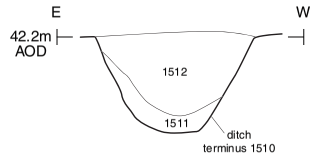
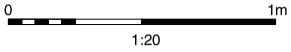
Section DD



Section EE





Ditch 1503, looking south-east (scale 1m)

Ditch terminus 1510, looking south (scale 1m)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 15: sections and photographs

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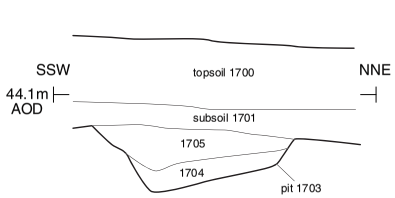
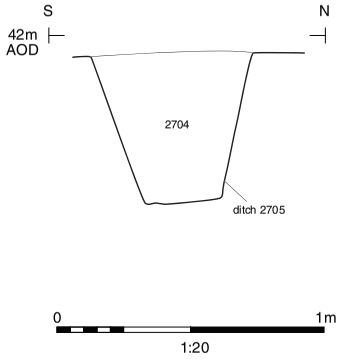
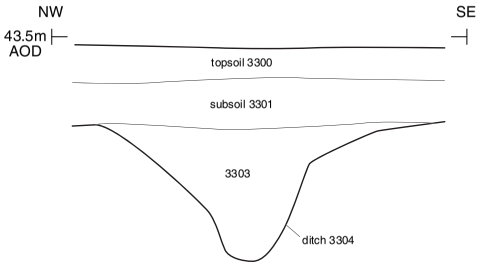
Trench 17, section FF



Trench 27, section GG



Trench 33, section HH



Pit 1703, looking north-north-west (scale 0.4m)

Ditch 2705, looking south-east (scale 1m)

Ditch 3304, looking north-west(scale 1m)

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Trenches 17, 27 and 33: sections and photographs

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