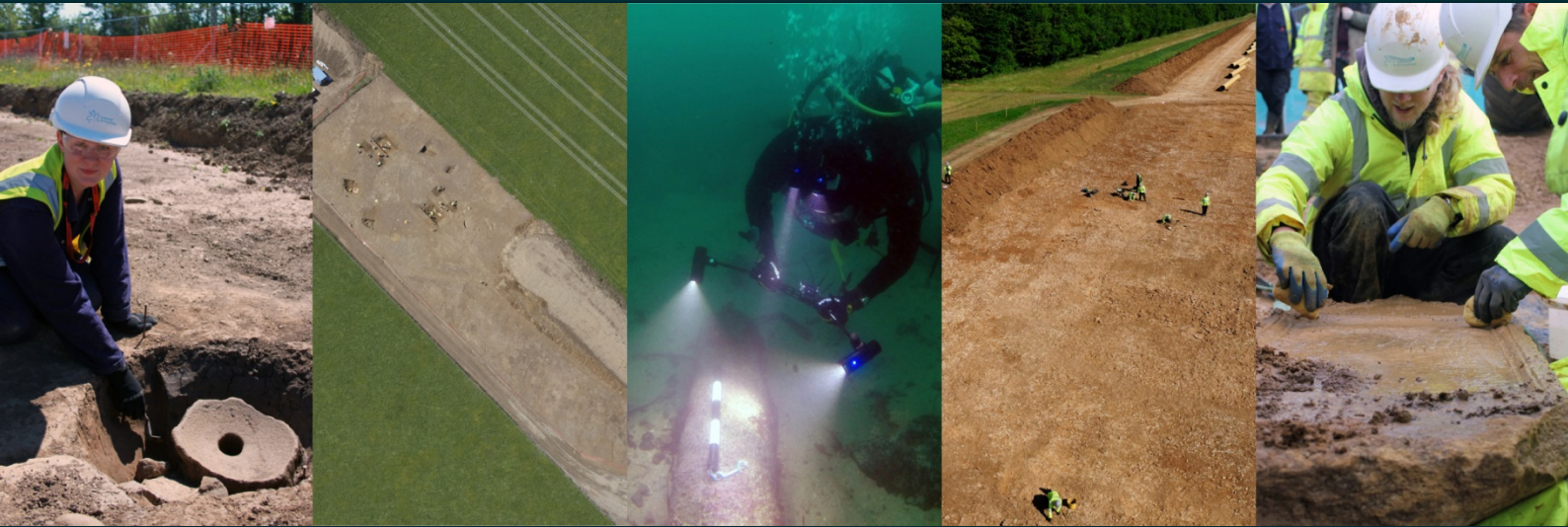


Land at the Paddocks
Greenhill Road
Sandford
North Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Waddeton Park Ltd

CA Project: 6798
CA Report: 6798_1

July 2019



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A	3 July 2019	Eilidh Barr	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Duncan Coe

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY	6
5. RESULTS	7
6. THE FINDS	8
7. DISCUSSION.....	9
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	10
9. REFERENCES.....	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	12
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	14
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM	15

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features (1:500)
- Fig. 3 Trench 2: sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 4 Trench 6: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 5 Trench 10: sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Trench 11: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 7 Trench 11: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 8 Trench 12: section and photograph (1:20)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at the Paddocks
Location:	Sandford, North Somerset
NGR:	343242 159642
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	8–12 April 2019
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Somerset Museums Service
Site Code:	LAPD19

In April 2019, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the Paddocks, Greenhill Road, Sandford, North Somerset. A total of 13 trenches were excavated within the site.

The evaluation identified a sub-square Roman period enclosure and a small number of possibly associated features in the eastern half of the site. The western half of the site was devoid of archaeological remains, with the exception of an undated (but possibly Roman period) ditch and an undated pit recorded in the north-western corner.

It is possible that the enclosure represents a Roman period farmstead, with the outlying ditches potentially forming associated land divisions, possibly within an agricultural field system.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the Paddocks, Greenhill Road, Sandford, North Somerset (centred at NGR: 343242 159642). This evaluation was undertaken for Waddeton Park Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation results will inform a planning application for residential development of the site, which is to be made to North Somerset Council. The scope of the evaluation was defined in consultation with Cat Lodge, Archaeologist, North Somerset Council.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was prepared by CA (2018a) and approved by Cat Lodge. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Cat Lodge, including a site visit on 10 April 2019.

The site

- 1.4 The evaluation site is c. 1.9ha in extent. It lies on the southern side of Greenhill Road (the A368), to the east of Sandford and some 800m west of Churchill (Fig. 1). The site is bordered by residential plots to the east and residential/industrial properties to the west. A minor access road runs along the site's southern boundary.
- 1.5 The evaluation site presently comprises two agricultural fields. It is relatively level, sloping from c. 33m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its southern boundary to c.30m aOD at its northern boundary.
- 1.6 The site's underlying bedrock geology is mapped as mudstone and halite stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which formed in the Triassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The evaluation site has been the previous subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2018b) and a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd

2018). The following text is summarised briefly from these sources, which should be referred to for a full archaeological background.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2 There are no known prehistoric heritage assets within the evaluation site, although there is evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area. Scatters of prehistoric worked flints have been found within a 500m–1.5km radius from the evaluation site. A prehistoric standing stone is located beside Towerhead Brook, c. 1.1km south of the evaluation site.
- 2.3 A Bronze Age barrow is known at Rowberrow (c. 1.3km south-east of the evaluation site) and a further possible barrow lies at Lyncombe Hill (c. 750m south-east of the evaluation site).
- 2.4 Dolebury Hillfort, the earthwork remains of an Iron Age hillfort, lies some 2km southwest of the evaluation site. It is likely that small farmsteads were dispersed across the wider area during the Iron Age.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.5 A small Roman period villa lay close to Pyle Well, c. 850m south of the evaluation site. This villa would have been surrounded and supported by an agricultural estate.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)

- 2.6 There is little evidence for early medieval activity in the area of the site. Neither Sandford nor Churchill are named in the Domesday Survey (1086), although an early medieval settlement may have been located at Old Hide, to the north-west of present-day Sandford.
- 2.7 The site is likely to have been part of the agricultural hinterland to Sandford and Churchill in the medieval period. A map dated 1792 depicts long, narrow fields to either side of Greenhill Road, indicating enclosure of strips from medieval common fields. Additionally, medieval ridge and furrow earthworks are visible on historic aerial photographs c. 70m north of the evaluation site and c. 900m south-east of the evaluation site.
- 2.8 The minor road which runs along the southern site boundary may preserve the line of a medieval trackway to a mill. The mill itself is believed to have lain some 1.5km west of the evaluation site.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.9 A map of Winscombe Manor dated 1792 depicts the evaluation site as a single meadow. The 1839 Tithe Map of Winscombe shows the site as a single plot named Six Acre Orchard. The site was still an orchard at the time of the 1885 Ordnance Survey (OS) map and remained so on subsequent OS mapping until at least 1974. The orchard appears to have been cleared in the late 20th century.

Geophysical survey

- 2.10 The results of the geophysical survey are shown on Figure 2. The survey of the evaluation site recorded a roughly square enclosure in the eastern part of the site. This enclosure was approximately 43m by 48m in plan. Possible pits and linear features were visible within its interior. Linear anomalies continued the alignments of the enclosure's western and northern boundaries further across the site. Two parallel linear anomalies in the north-eastern part of the site were on a similar alignment to the enclosure ditches and may be related. The enclosure and the possibly associated features were truncated by ridge and furrow (see below), indicating that they are pre-medieval in origin.
- 2.11 A broad scattering of linear and pit-like anomalies was recorded in the western and central parts of the site. These were of uncertain origin. It was concluded that they may be archaeological in nature, but could relate to disturbance associated with the former orchard (see above); they may also be geological in origin.
- 2.12 A series of north/south aligned parallel linear anomalies running through the centre of the site are indicative of ridge and furrow agriculture.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable North Somerset Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches (Fig. 2):

- 10no. 20m x 1.8m trenches;
- 2no. 25m x 1.8m trenches; and
- 1no. 10m x 1.8m trenches.

4.2 The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the site.

4.3 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*. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.4 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*. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 CA will make arrangements with the Somerset Museums Service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site (if required), the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

4.5 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



5. RESULTS

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material (finds) recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.

General stratigraphy

5.2 The natural geological substrate predominantly comprised red-brown clay with moderate stone inclusions. This was generally overlain by 0.22m–0.56m of silty clay subsoil, which was sealed in turn by the modern topsoil. T2, in the north-western corner of the site, featured a 0.3m-thick colluvial layer between the natural substrate and the subsoil.

5.3 All archaeological features were cut into the natural substrate.

5.4 No archaeological features were identified in T1, T3, T4, T5, T7, T8 and T13. The remainder of the trenches contained archaeological features and are discussed in more detail below.

Trench 2

5.5 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 204 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA) was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with a single undated fill (205).

5.6 Pit 206 (Fig. 3, Sec. BB) was 1.84m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single undated fill (207).

Trench 6

5.7 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 603 (Fig. 4, Sec. CC) was 0.89m wide and 0.23m deep, with a single undated fill (604).

Trench 9

5.8 Probable treebole 903 was partially exposed in the eastern end of the trench. This feature had a single undated fill (903).

Trench 10

5.9 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1003 (Fig. 5, Sec. DD) was 1m wide and 0.24m deep, with a single undated fill (1004).

5.10 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1005 (Fig. 5, Sec. EE) was 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep, with a single undated fill (1006).

Trench 11

- 5.11 Large pit 1103 (Fig. 6, Sec. FF) was 3.18m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a single fill (1104), from which 52 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered.
- 5.12 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1105 (Fig. 7, Sec. GG) was 2.36m wide and 0.58m deep. It contained two fills (1106 and 1107). Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from basal fill 1106.

Trench 12

- 5.13 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1203 (Fig. 8, Sec. HH) was 1.11m wide and 0.37m deep, with a single undated fill (1204).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from the fills of pit 1103 (context 1104) and ditch 1105 (context 1106) (both T11).
- 6.2 A full finds concordance and fabric description are given in Appendix B. The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens, and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and, where appropriate, the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.3 The pottery assemblage comprises 61 sherds (678g), all of Roman date. The condition of the assemblage is moderate, with minor abrasion of surfaces and fractures. The mean sherd weight is average for a Roman assemblage (14.1g).
- 6.4 A combined total of 57 sherds (594g) of sandy reduced wares (UNS RE) was recovered from both deposits. Three jar rims are present, although no other forms are recorded in this fabric. One sherd, from pit fill 1104, is decorated with a burnished lattice design. The source of this material is not known, but it is most likely of local production.
- 6.5 Three plain body sherds (27g) of white slipped ware (UNS WS) are recovered from pit fill 1104. Again, the material has probably been produced locally.

- 6.6 Pit fill 1104 produced a flat-rimmed dish with obtuse burnished lattice decoration made in a Dorset Black Burnished I ware fabric (DOR BB1). This form dates from the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991).

Stone

- 6.7 One fragment (268g) of orange hematite kidney ore was recovered from ditch fill 1106. This fragment is probably not typical of the local geology, which comprises sedimentary rocks (mainly mudstones).

Summary

- 6.8 The pottery evidence suggests that activity at the site took place during the Roman period, possibly during the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD. Due to the small size of the assemblage, it has not possible to draw any meaningful conclusions regarding the nature of the activity.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation identified a sub-square Roman period enclosure and a small number of possibly associated features in the eastern half of the site. The western half of the site was devoid of archaeological remains, except for a ditch and a pit recorded in the north-western corner.
- 7.2 There was a strong correlation between the below-ground features in the eastern half of the site and the previous geophysical survey results (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2018), although one ditch (1005, T10) had not been detected by the survey and a linear anomaly tested by T6 did not correspond to an archaeological feature.
- 7.3 The match was less good in the eastern half of the site. Here, the majority of the geophysical anomalies tested by trenching were not found to correspond to below-ground archaeological features, although ditch 204 (T2) was on the line of a linear anomaly. Some of the pit-like anomalies in the western field are almost certainly artefacts from its known use as an orchard (e.g. treebole 903 in T9). Other anomalies may have been caused by variations in the natural substrate or shallow features within the topsoil and/or subsoil.
- 7.4 Artefactual material was recovered from two deposits only (both T11). All of this material was Roman in date. The remainder of the features were undated

artefactually, but it was possible to date most of them to the Roman period through their association with the more securely-dated features.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 7.5 Enclosure ditch 1105 (T11) contained nine sherds of Romano-British pottery. Further slots were excavated across this enclosure ditch in T10 (ditch 1003) and T12 (ditch 1203). The geophysical survey results indicate that this enclosure is roughly square in plan, with an internal area of approximately 43m by 48m. Large pit 1103 (T11) was a possible internal feature. A total of 52 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this pit; where closely dateable, this material originated in the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD.
- 7.6 Ditches 603 (T6) and 1005 (T10) were undated artefactually, but were immediately adjacent to and on the same alignment as the Roman period enclosure ditch; it is therefore assumed that they are part of the same phase of land division. Similarly, undated ditch 204 (T2) continues the alignment of ditch 603 and the enclosure ditch, and may therefore be related.
- 7.7 It is known that a small Romano-British villa lay close to Pyle Well, c. 850m south of the evaluation site (see *Archaeological background*, above). This villa would have been surrounded and supported by an agricultural estate. It is possible that the sub-square enclosure recorded by the present evaluation is domestic in nature, perhaps representing a Roman farmstead; this domestic interpretation is supported by the relatively large amount of Roman period pottery recovered from internal pit 1103. Outlying ditches 204, 603 and 1105 may represent associated land divisions, possibly within an agricultural field system.

Undated

- 7.8 Shallow pit 206 (T2) was undated artefactually. Its provenance is uncertain.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Eilidh Barr, assisted by Arizona Mosby, Barbara Grahame and Mark Davies. This report was written by Eilidh Barr. The find report was written by Pete Banks. The report illustrations were prepared by Eleanor Cox. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

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- Barclay A., Booth, P., Knight D., Evans J., Brown D.H. and Wood I., 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* Historic England
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- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Tomber R. and Dore J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook* Museum of London Archaeological Service, London



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context No	Type	Fill of	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
1	100	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.25	
1	101	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stones		0.22	
1	102	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
2	200	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.25	
2	201	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stones		0.22	
2	202	Colluvium	-	Dark red brown, sand silt, friable with occasional medium sub angular stones		0.3	
2	203	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
2	204	Cut	-	Ditch, with straight moderately sloping sides and a flat base, running NW-SE	1.1	0.2	
2	205	Fill	204	Mid red brown, sand silt, loose with frequent medium to large sub angular stones	1.1	0.2	
2	206	Cut	-	Pit, oval, partly obscured by the bulk, with straight gradually sloping sides and a flat base	1.84	0.15	
2	207	Fill	206	Mid red brown, sand silt, friable with frequent small – medium sub angular stones and occasional charcoal	1.84	0.15	
3	200	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.36	
3	201	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stones		0.22	
3	202	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
4	400	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.48	
4	401	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone inclusions		0.3	
4	402	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones		>0.7	
5	500	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.43	
5	501	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone inclusions		0.27	
5	502	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
6	600	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.35	
6	601	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone inclusions		0.56>	
6	602	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
6	603	Cut	-	Ditch, with steep sloping sides and a flat base, running NW-SE	0.89	0.23	
6	604	Fill	603	Mid yellow brown silt clay, firm with occasional sub angular stone inclusions	0.89	0.23	
7	700	Topsoil	-	Mid grey brown silt clay, loose, with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.58	
7	701	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silty clay, friable with occasional stone inclusions		0.1	
7	702	Natural	-	Mottled mid red brown with yellow brown, clay with bands of silt, firm with occasional angular stone inclusions			
8	800	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.28	
8	801	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone		0.27	
8	802	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			

Trench No	Context No	Type	Fill of	Description	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
9	900	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.27	
9	901	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone		0.32	
9	902	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
9	903	Cut	-	Tree throw, irregular shape in plan, edges and base	1.06	0.44	
9	904	Fill	903	Mid orangey brown clay silt loose with occasional stone and charcoal	1.06	0.44	
10	1000	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.33	
10	1001	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone		0.24	
10	1002	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
10	1003	Cut	-	Ditch, with straight moderately sloped side – south west side and steep sloping side on the north east side, and a flat base. South East and North West	1	0.24	
10	1004	Fill	1003	Dark red brown, sand silt, loose, with moderate medium to large sub angular stones with occasional charcoal	1	0.24	
10	1005	Cut	-	Gully with moderate sloping sides, south east side slightly more stepped, and a flat base	0.6	0.28	
10	1006	Fill	1005	Mid red pink brown, clay silt, loose with small sub angular stone inclusions	0.6	0.28	
11	1100	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.4	
11	1101	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone		0.2	
11	1102	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
11	1103	Cut	-	Pit, linear in plan, with steep sloping edges and a flat base, runs across the trench in an east –west direction	2.98	0.23	
11	1104	Fill	1103	Dark grey brown with patches of orange brown, clay silt, friable with occasional medium sub angular stones and flecks of charcoal	2.98	0.23	MC2–EC3
11	1105	Cut	-	Ditch with steep sloping sides and a break of slope on both edges, with a flat base, ditch runs north west, south east	2.34	0.58	
11	1106	Fill	1105	Dark red brown, silt clay, firm with large sub rounded stones and manganese	1.04	0.22	Roman
11	1107	Fill	1105	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, firm with small sub rounded stones, truncated by a field drain	2.4	0.36	
12	1200	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.34	
12	1201	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone		0.3	
12	1202	Natural	-	Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			
12	1203	Cut	-	Ditch with moderately steep sides and a flat base, runs north west- south east	1.11	0.37	
12	1204	Fill	1203	Mid orangey brown, clay silt, loose with small to medium sub angular and rounded stone inclusions	1.11	0.37	
13	1300	Topsoil	-	Mid red grey brown silt clay, loose with rooting and small stone inclusions		0.34	
13	1301	Subsoil	-	Mid red brown, silt clay, loose with occasional sub angular stone		0.36	
13	1302	Natural		Mid brown red clay, firm, with small and medium stones			

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table B1: finds concordance

Context	Feature	Class	Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1104	Pit 1103	Roman Pottery	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	48	541	MC2-EC3
		Roman Pottery	White slipped ware	UNS WS	3	27	
		Roman Pottery	Black burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	57	
1106	Ditch 1105	Roman Pottery	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	9	53	Roman
		Stone	Hematite		1	268	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

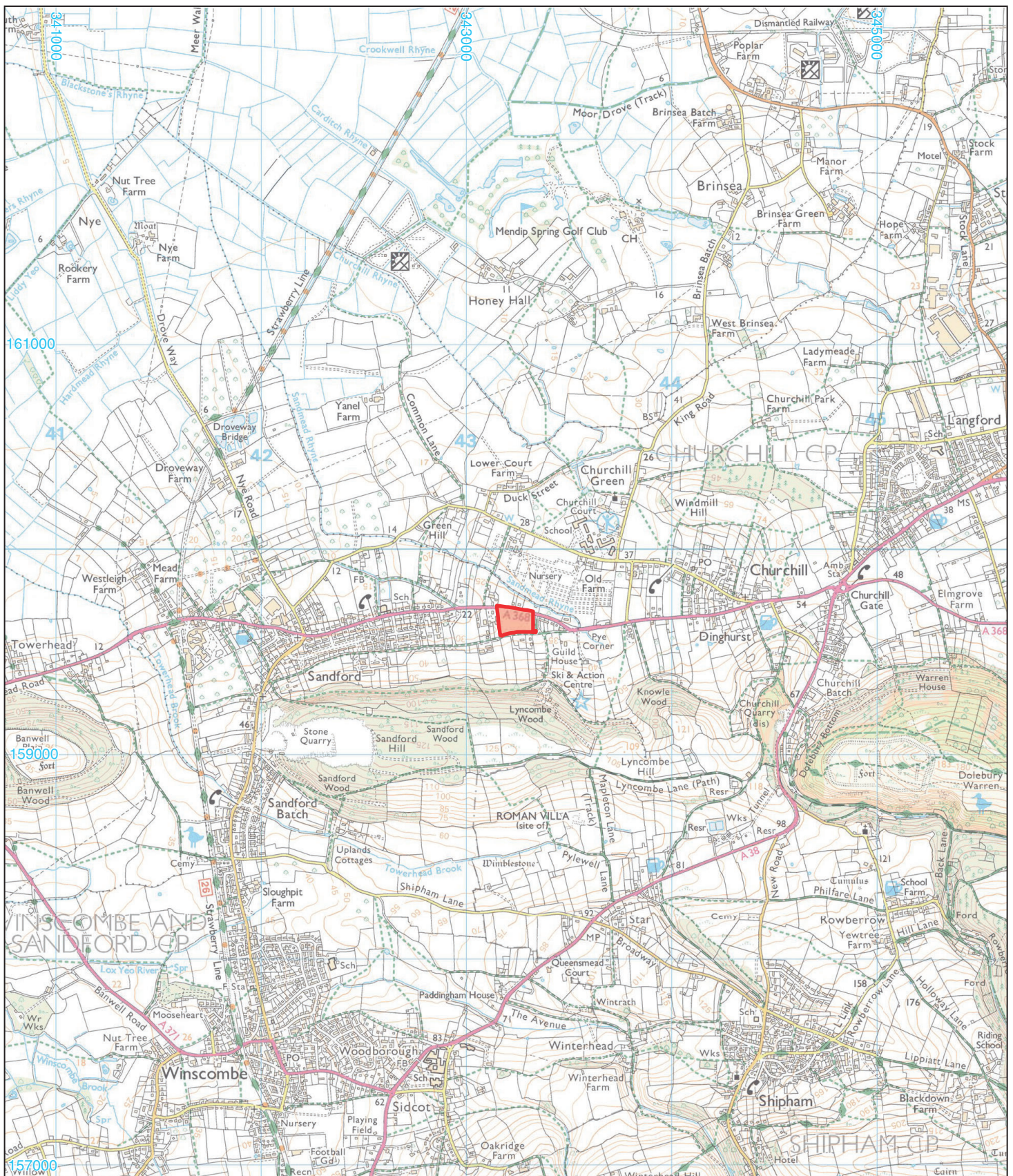
Table B2: fabric description

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric code*	Count	Weight (g)
Roman Pottery	Sandy reduced ware	UNS RE	57	594
	White slipped ware	UNS WS	3	27
	Black burnished ware 1	DOR BB1	1	57
Grand Total			61	678

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at the Paddocks, Greenhill Road, Sandford, North Somerset	
Short description	<p>In April 2019, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at the Paddocks, Greenhill Road, Sandford, North Somerset. A total of 13 trenches were excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a sub-square Roman period enclosure and a small number of possibly associated features in the eastern half of the site. The western half of the site was devoid of archaeological remains, with the exception of an undated (but possibly Roman period) ditch and an undated pit recorded in the north-western corner.</p> <p>It is possible that the enclosure represents a Roman period farmstead, with the outlying ditches potentially forming associated land divisions, possibly within an agricultural field system.</p>	
Project dates	8–12 April 2019	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based heritage assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2018) Geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Greenhill Road, Sandford, North Somerset	
Study area (m ² /ha)	c. 1.9ha	
Site co-ordinates	343242 159642	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Eilidh Barr	
MONUMENT TYPE	Roman enclosure	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Somerset Museums Service	Ceramics
Paper	Somerset Museums Service	Site recording paperwork and drawings
Digital	Somerset Museums Service	Digital photos and survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2019 <i>Land at the Paddocks, Greenhill Road, Sandford, North Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report 6798_1		



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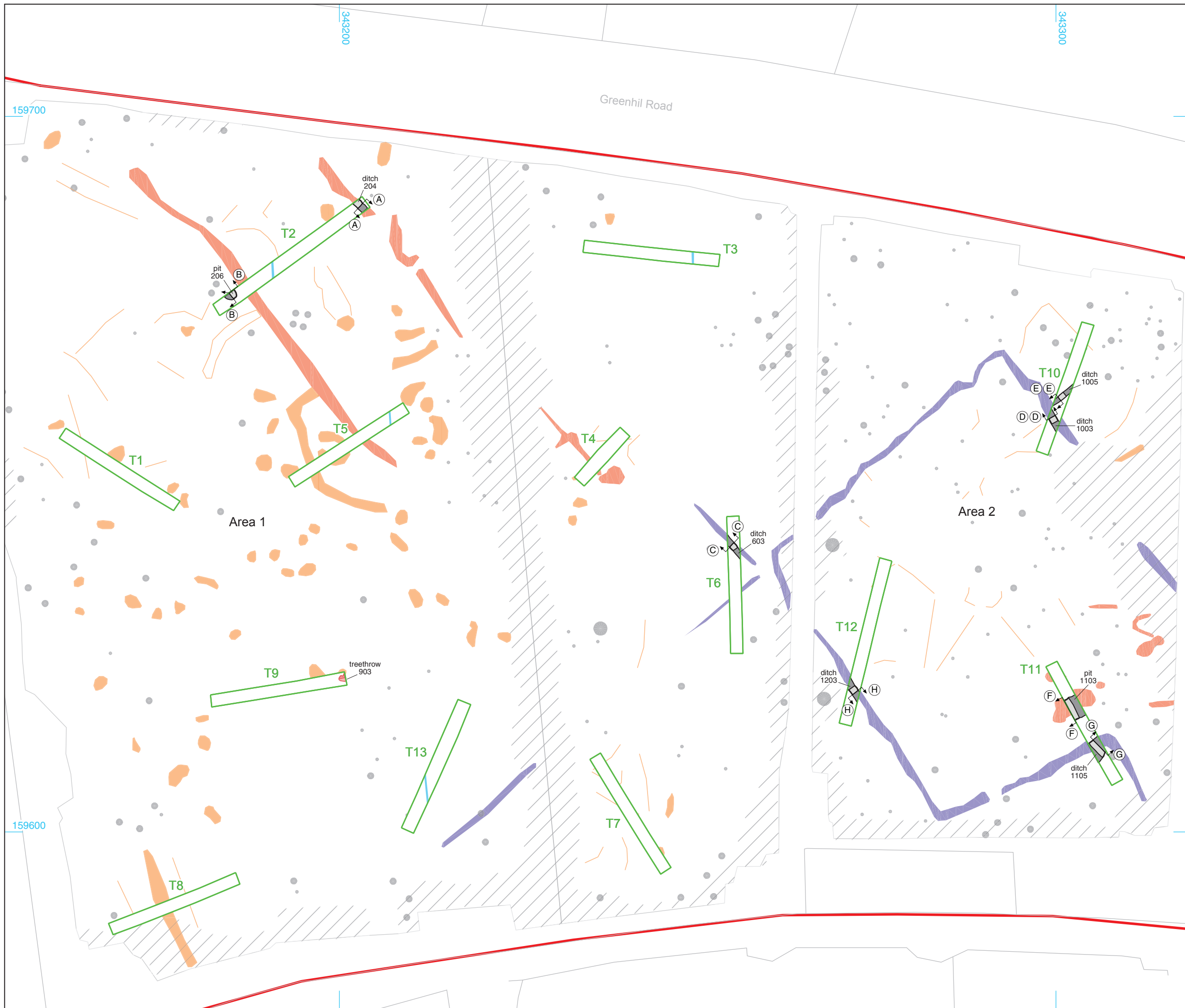
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 14/05/2019	
APPROVED BY EB	SCALE @A4 1:25,000	1



- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench
- Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Treethrow (excavated / unexcavated)
- Field Drain
- Section locations

Abstraction and interpretation of magnetic anomalies
 (source: Archaeological Surveys Ltd.)

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archeological potential
- Positive curvilinear/rectilinear anomaly - enclosure ditch
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow
- Discrete positive response - cut feature of archeological potential
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline/cable/service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



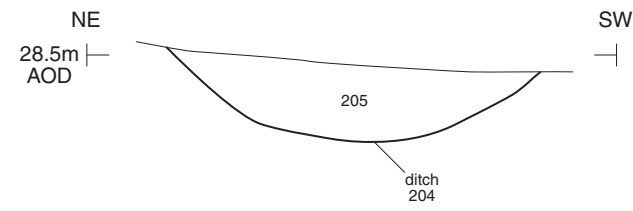
Andover 01264 347630
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 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North Somerset

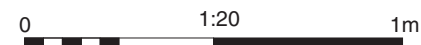
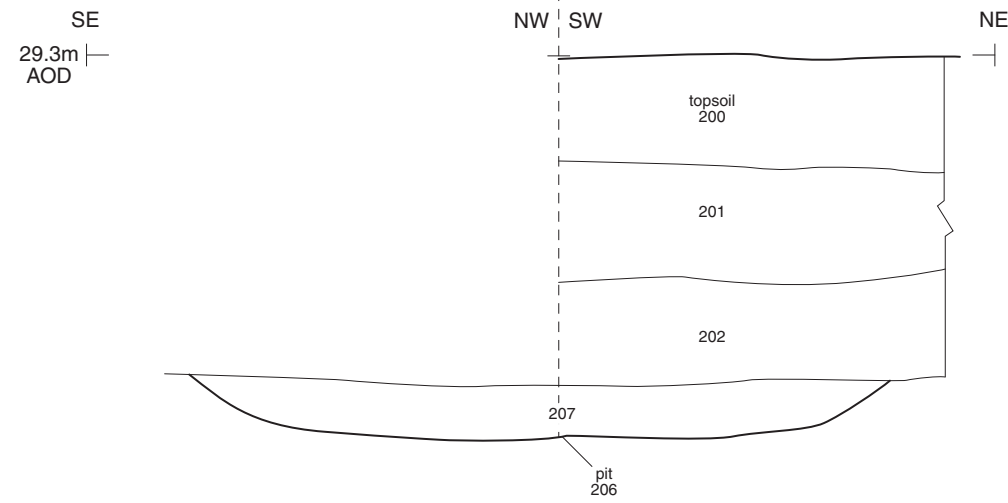
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 14/05/19	2
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Section AA



Section BB



Ditch 204, looking north-west (1m scale)



Pit 206, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

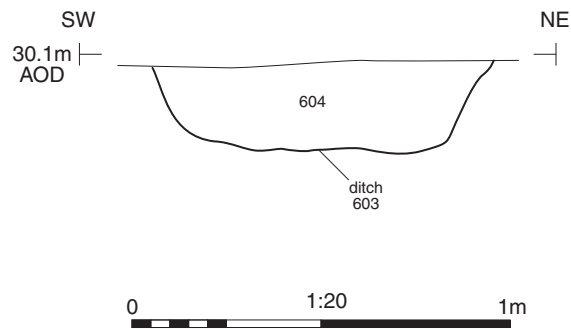

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: sections and photographs

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Section CC



Ditch 603, looking north (0.5m scale)



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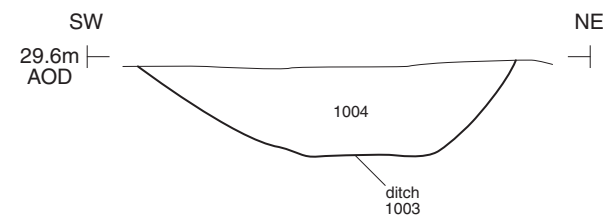
Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

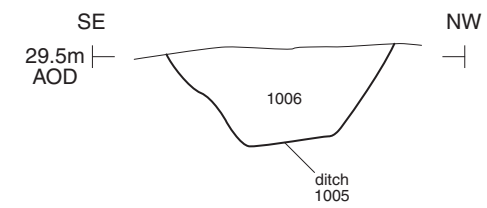
Trench 6: section and photograph

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Section DD



Section EE



Ditch 1003, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch 1005, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

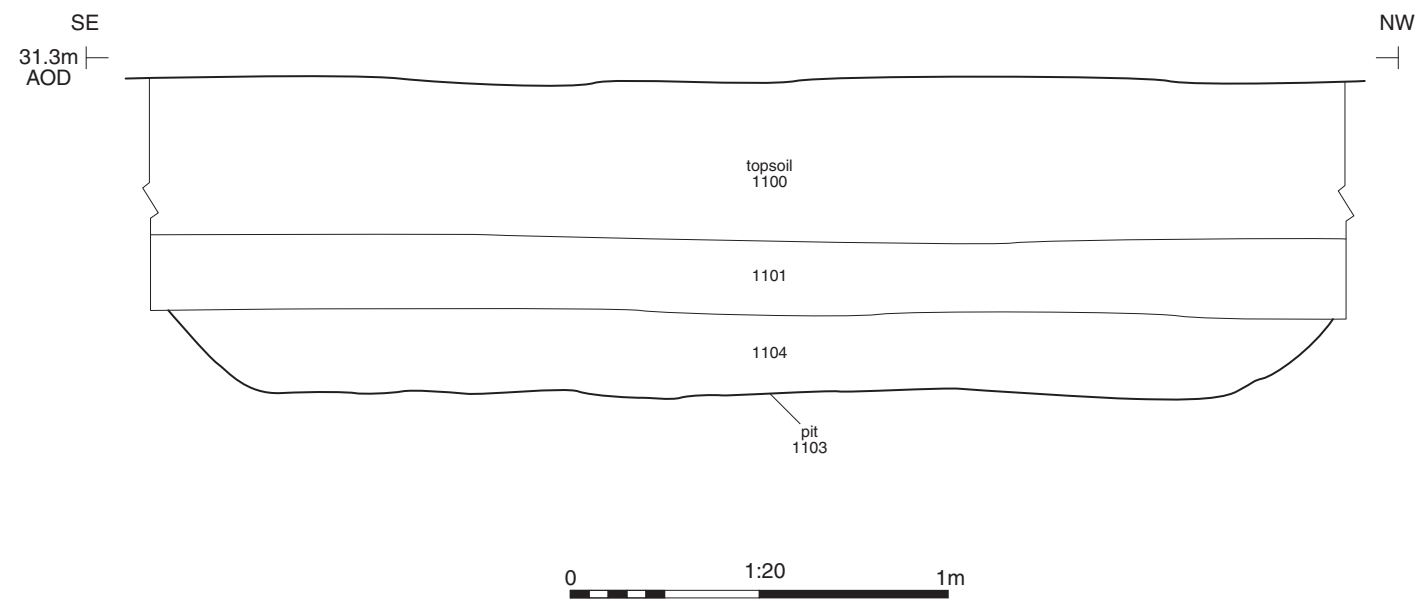
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 Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	EB	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section FF



Pit 1103, looking south-west (2m scale)

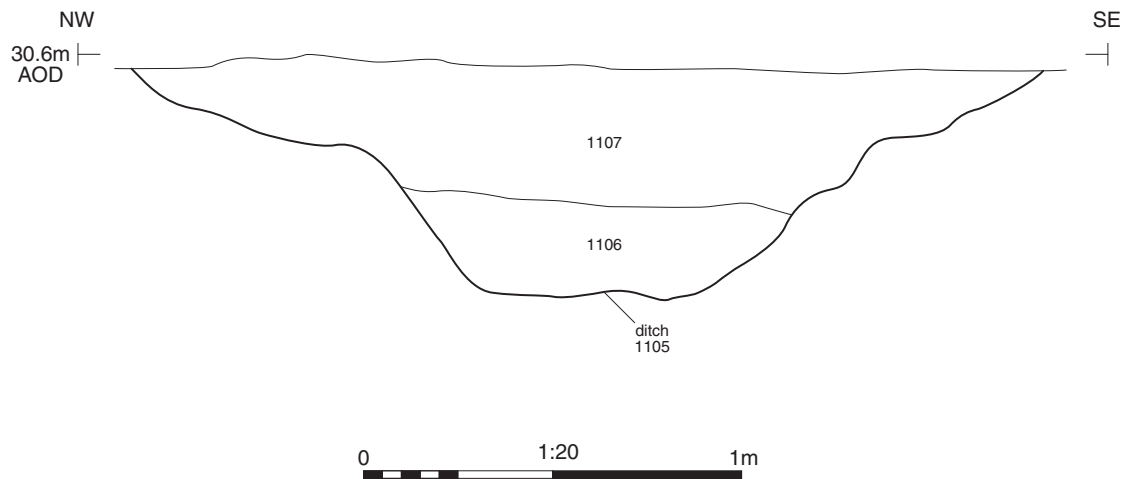
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North
Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 11: section and photograph

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Section GG



Ditch 1105, looking north-east (2m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

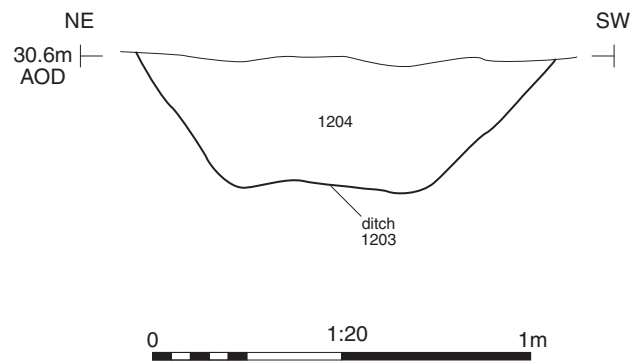
Trench 11: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

7

Section HH



Ditch 1203, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at the Paddocks, Sandford, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 12: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

8

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