

**Land North of St Johns Way
Chipping Sodbury
South Gloucestershire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Cotswold Homes

CA Project: 6295
CA Report: 17350

July 2017



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land North of St Johns Way
Location:	Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire
NGR:	373193 182798
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	12–16 June 2017
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives
Site Code:	TLCS 17

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2017 on land north of St Johns Way, Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire. A total of 23 trenches was excavated.

A pit and two ditches were identified in close proximity to a pond in the north-east of the site. While all these features contained prehistoric artefacts, the area was noted to have been subject to multiple instances of pond excavation which may have resulted in the re-deposition of materials.

A sherd of late prehistoric/Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of a ditch in the south-west of the site.

A small number of undated pits and postholes were also identified, including one with a charcoal-rich fill.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Cotswold Homes on land north of St Johns Way, Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 373193 182798; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform a future planning application to South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) for the construction of approximately 60 buildings, with an associated access road, services and utilities.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out after consultation with Paul Driscoll (Archaeology and Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer), the archaeological advisor to SGC, and in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017a) and approved by Paul Driscoll. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Paul Driscoll, including a site visit on 16th June 2017.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development site is approximately 3ha in extent and comprises agricultural land with modern buildings in the north-west and south-east corners. The site is bounded to the south by St. Johns Way, to the west by Trinity Lane and to the north and east by open grassland. It lies at approximately 98m AOD and is level.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the majority of the site is mapped as Langport Member and Wilmcote Limestone Member – Limestone and Mudstone, with a small area of Saltford Shale Member – Mudstone in the north-east of the site. Both geological formations are of the Jurassic and Triassic eras. No superficial overlying deposits are recorded (BGS 2017). Limestone brash was identified as the natural geological substrate in the majority of trenches. Sandy, degraded mudstone and clay was observed only in trenches located in the north-east of the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development site has been subject to a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2017b). The following is a summary of that document supplemented by publicly obtainable information.

- 2.2 There are currently no recorded prehistoric finds within the proposed development site. A Neolithic flint tool was recovered c.890m to the south of the site and a late Bronze Age socketed axe was found during quarrying, c.725m to the west. A possible Iron Age hill fort is recorded c.620m west of site as well as an Iron Age bronze brooch c.880m to the north-west of the site, although these areas have been extensively quarried (ibid).
- 2.3 Chipping Sodbury is situated between two Roman roads, both running on a north-south alignment, linking Cirencester and Bath to the east, and linking Gloucester and Keynsham to the west. It lies within a landscape of rural Roman villas and undefended settlements. Roman pottery and tile were also recorded during quarrying c.650m south-west of the site (ibid.).
- 2.4 Chipping Sodbury is not recorded in the Domesday Book, although the settlements at Old Sodbury (to the east of the site) and Yate (to the west) were recorded. The site was confined within the Royal Forest of Kingswood located to the west end of the parish of Sodbury. The Forest covered a large area between Bristol in the south, Huntingford in the north and from the Cotswolds to the River Severn. The Forest was used as a hunting preserve by Saxon Kings who had a royal hunting lodge at Pucklechurch. It was 'disafforested' in 1228 by Henry III, with much of the landscape gradually cleared after this (ibid.).
- 2.5 Chipping Sodbury was founded in the 12th century. The market town formed part of the trade route in wool between the sheep rearing districts of the Cotswolds and the city and port of Bristol. The site lies within the agricultural hinterland of medieval Old Sodbury common (ibid.).
- 2.6 During the post-medieval and early modern periods there was a considerable quarrying industry in Chipping Sodbury. A number of quarry areas are marked on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map and recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER). Within two of the largest quarries, lime kilns were also recorded. The 1882 map also records a pond in the northern area of site, with trees planted on the western boundary, although this had been infilled by the time of a 1989 aerial photograph. The current landowners have identified the presence of an additional backfilled pond in a location away from the 1882 pond and that visible today (ibid.).

- 2.7 The 1839 Tithe Map records the site as 'Trinity Ground'. It belonged to Reverend Thomas Iltid and was occupied by William Leonard who utilized it as pasture. Drainage ditches are recorded within and to the south-east of site (Crowther and Dickson 2016) as well as ridge and furrow mapped c.955m north-east of site. Approximately 1km south-west of site earthworks, possibly relating to post-medieval trackways and field boundaries, were recorded (CA 2017b).
- 2.8 The site remained predominately unaltered from the 19th century onwards. The aforementioned 1989 aerial photograph shows the commencement of building construction in the north-western corner of site (ibid.).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were 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* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable SGC 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).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 23 trenches, each measuring 25m in length and 2m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 16 were moved due to on site constraints. Trench 7 was shortened by 3m due to the presence of a modern field boundary. Trench 5 was not excavated as both a modern field boundary and an underground service cable ran through the proposed location of the trench. All alterations to the original trench layout (see Appendix D) were undertaken with the approval of Paul Driscoll. The 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*: two deposits were identified that required sampling. 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 Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–5)

- 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 respectively.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate was encountered at an average depth of 0.39m below present ground level (bpgl). Across the majority of the site it comprised limestone brash, with occasional patches and bands of periglacial clays. In Trenches 1 to 3 inclusive (located in the north of the site) the natural substrate was observed to be degraded mudstone. In all trenches the natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil layer, which was in turn sealed by modern topsoil and grass.
- 5.3 Trenches 4, 6–11, 13–17 and 20–24 contained no archaeological features or deposits. A modern service trench was identified within Trench 4.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.4 Pond 112 (Fig. 3, section AA) was partially revealed at the southern end of the trench. The two lower fills of the pond, 111 and 110, comprised mottled silts, with a small sherd of late prehistoric pottery being recovered from fill 110. Upper fill 109 contained a high proportion of large limestone pieces, particularly close to the surface therefore probably formed a consolidation deposit to stabilise boggy ground. Pottery of late prehistoric date was also recovered from this fill, though its average sherd weight indicated that the material had been broken up. The assessment of the environmental sample from this fill suggested it was representative of dispersed settlement waste, with limited indications of waterlogging.
- 5.5 Pit 114 (Fig. 3, section BB) was located 0.4m to the north of the pond and was oval in plan: 0.65m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.08m in depth. It appeared to have been severely truncated, with only the base remaining. The pit contained silty clay fill 113 from which a flint flake was recovered.
- 5.6 Parallel north-west/south-east aligned ditches 104 and 108 were located 1.6m apart near the northern end of the trench. Ditch 104 (Fig. 3, section CC) was 1.38m in width and 0.13m in depth with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. A flint flake was recovered from the silt fill of the ditch, 103. Ditch 108 (Fig. 3, section DD) was 0.71m in width and 0.15m in depth. No finds were recovered from its fill, 107, however given its orientation and location close to ditch 104, the features were assumed to be of similar age. Ditch 108 was recut on its southern edge by ditch 106, which was similarly undated.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.7 At the eastern end of the trench layers 202 and 203 were probably continuations of the pond fills 109 and 110. Two postholes, 205 and 207 (Fig. 4, sections EE and FF) were cut into the pond deposits. Both postholes were 0.4m in diameter and approximately 0.3m in depth with steep sides and rounded bases. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.
- 5.8 Two further postholes, 209 and 211, were recorded near the centre of the trench. The postholes were approximately 0.25m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. The features were undated, but their fills were very similar in colour to the topsoil and were thought to be modern.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.9 Ditch 1204 (Fig. 5, section GG) was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 0.52m in width, 0.16m in depth with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single naturally accumulated fill, 1203, from which no dating evidence was retrieved.

Trench 18 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.10 Ditch terminus 1811 (Fig. 5, section HH) was located near the western end of the trench and may represent the south-eastern terminus of ditch 1204/1903. In this trench the ditch contained a primary clay fill, 1809, which was sealed by the accumulated silt deposit 1810, equivalent to 1203 and 1904.
- 5.11 Pit 1804 (Fig. 5, section II) was located near the centre of the trench and was oval in plan, 1.15m in length, 1m in width and 0.09m in depth with shallow sides and a flat base. The pit appeared to have been heavily truncated, with only the base remaining. The fill of the pit, 1803, was a charcoal-rich deposit which also contained large quantities of ash but no artefacts. The natural underneath the feature showed no signs of scorching, suggesting that this deposit was not associated with *in situ* burning. The processed environmental sample supported this assessment, characterising the recovered wood fragments as likely dumped hearth material.
- 5.12 Undated pit 1808 (Fig. 5, section JJ) was identified near the eastern end of the trench. It was 2m length, 1.1m in width and 0.8m in depth with steep sides and a rounded base. It contained three silty clay fills: 1805, 1806 and 1807. The middle fill, 1806, contained a piece of animal bone.

Trench 19 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.13 Ditch 1903 (Fig. 5, section KK) was a continuation of ditch 1204/1811. In this trench the ditch was 0.89m in width, 0.2m in depth with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. A sherd of late prehistoric/early Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of fill 1904.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from six deposits (ditch fills, pond fills, a pit fill and subsoil). The recovered material dates to the late prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The

pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Post-medieval fabric codes used in Appendix B, and in parenthesis below, correspond to those of the Bristol Pottery type series (Ponsford 1988 and 1998). Fabric codes have been created for the prehistoric and Roman pottery.

Pottery: Late prehistoric

- 6.2 Pottery from this date range, from two fills of pond 112, totals 20 sherds (60g) in fabrics which had been tempered with shell (SH), limestone (LS) or both (SHLS). The low average sherd weight (3g) indicates the pottery has been well broken up. In terms of surface preservation and edge abrasion, condition was noted as moderate and carbonised (burnt food) residue was recorded on three sherds. A rimsherd in fabric SH derived from a vessel with a flattened rim. The pottery is dated to the late prehistoric period (spanning the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age) on the basis of fabric and form.

Late prehistoric/Early Roman transition

- 6.3 An unfeathered bodysherd from fill 1904 of ditch 1903, was manufactured in a grog-tempered fabric (GR, 10g) which was common during the mid/late 1st century AD. The sherd had undergone a moderate degree of edge abrasion.

Post-medieval

- 6.4 Subsoil 1801 produced an unfeathered bodysherd of glazed earthenware (GLEW, 5g) which is dateable to the mid-16th to 18th centuries.

Lithics

- 6.5 Single flint flakes were retrieved from fill 103 of ditch 104 and fill 113 of pit 114. Neither is chronologically diagnostic.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Fourteen fragments (183g) of animal bone were recovered from site and are detailed within Appendix C: Table 1. Thirteen (168g) of the bones came from fills 109 and 1904 of pond 112 and ditch 1903 respectively, with a single fragment (15g)

from fill 1806 of undated pit 1808. The material was moderately well preserved enabling the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*).

- 7.2 Thirteen fragments (168g) were recovered in association with artefacts dating broadly to the Late prehistoric period. The only identifiable remains were recovered from fill 109 of pond 112 where cattle (three fragments weighing 111g) and sheep/goat (four fragments weighing 21g) were both identified by isolated molar teeth and fragments of the lower leg and foot bones. No cut or chop marks that would suggest an origin in butchery waste were present and due to the low recovery it is not possible to make any useful inference beyond species identification.
- 7.3 A single bone (15g) was recovered from fill 1806 of pit 1808 which was identifiable as a first phalange of a cow (*Bos taurus*).

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 7.4 Two samples (21 litres of soil) were processed from fill 109 of pond 112 in Trench 1 and from charcoal rich fill 1803 within pit 1804 in Trench 18. The samples were taken to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site as well as any indicators of the local environment. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). A further 2 litres of soil was processed from fill 109 of pond 112 by wet sieving (250 micron mesh size) (CA Technical Manual No. 2) for the recovery of waterlogged remains.
- 7.5 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix C: Table 2 following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.
- 7.6 Fill 109 (sample 2) of pond 112 contained a small charred assemblage. This included a few indeterminate grain fragments, glume base fragments and charcoal pieces greater than 2mm. This is likely to be representative of dispersed settlement waste. The only uncharred seed recorded in both the bulk and wet sieved sample was that of buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). Material does not seem to have been preserved by waterlogging in this upper fill of the pond.

- 7.7 The large charcoal assemblage recovered from fill 1803 (sample 1) of pit 1804 included mature and round wood fragments. There were also a few hawthorn/blackthorn type (*Crataegus monogyna/Prunus spinosa*) thorn fragments. The assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped hearth material. There is no indication of the date of this feature from this assemblage. Some of the charcoal fragments have the potential to be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation successfully identified a series of features concentrated in the north-east of the site and towards the southwest.
- 8.2 A group of features containing abraded pottery of prehistoric/Roman date were concentrated at the north-east of the site, close to an extant pond and the recorded location of at least one further pond that was backfilled in the early 20th century (see Archaeological Background). The combination of cartographic evidence and land owner recollections suggests that up to three ponds were present in this area of the site. It is therefore plausible that the features identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 constitute one or more of these features, or features connected with water management, which would accord with the characterisation of the area during the National Mapping Programme as an area of drainage ditches (Crowther and Dickson 2016). Such repeated excavation/backfilling would increase the likelihood of artefactual material being redeposited, which may account for the abraded nature of the probably residual pottery.
- 8.3 It was noticeable during the evaluation that the water table was much higher in this part of the site; all of the features were affected by inflowing groundwater, which was not the case in any of the other trenches. This is consistent with the Ordnance Survey mapping of up to c1937, which annotate the land immediately to the north and east of the site as being marsh/bog.
- 8.4 A north-west/south-east aligned ditch was identified in Trenches 12, 18 and 19; in Trench 19, a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the ditch after machining. It is possible that the sherd is intrusive and as such the dating for this feature is tentative. The evaluation provided no conclusive evidence for the function of the ditch.

- 8.5 Two undated postholes at the eastern end of Trench 2 were cut into the backfill of pond deposits. Two further undated postholes in this trench, 209 and 211 were almost certainly modern given that their fills were very similar to the topsoil seen across site.
- 8.6 Pit 1804 had a charcoal-rich fill and while the lack of scorching to the natural substrate at the base of the pit indicates that there was no *in situ* burning, the fill deposit is likely to represent dumped hearth material. The pit remains artefactually undated.
- 8.7 Pit 1808 may be of geological origin given the nature of its fill, and the animal bone recovered from fill 1806 washed in rather than being firmly in context.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Nathan Chinchin and Jess Stevens. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Lesley Davidson. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Tr	Context	Context type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt			0.18	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silt clay			0.27	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay with patches of grey clay				
1	103	Fill	104	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silt clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>2	1.38	0.13	Prehistoric
1	104	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Gently sloping sides, uneven base	>2	1.38	0.13	
1	105	Fill	106	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal	>2	0.73	0.17	
1	106	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	>2	0.73	0.17	
1	107	Fill	108	Ditch fill	Light blue grey clay. Occasional small stones	>2	0.71	0.15	
1	108	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	>2	0.71	0.15	
1	109	Fill	112	Pond fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown clay silt. Frequent large limestones	>2	>1.8	0.18	Late Prehistoric
1	110	Fill	112	Pond fill	Second fill: light blue grey silt clay with orange mottling. Occasional charcoal	>2	>2.7	0.33	Late Prehistoric
1	111	Fill	112	Pond fill	Lower fill: light yellow grey silt clay with orange mottling	>0.7	>1.0 5	0.09	
1	112	Cut		Pond	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	>2	>3.4	0.5	
1	113	Fill	114	Pit fill	Light yellow grey silt clay	0.65	0.65	0.08	Prehistoric
1	114	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	0.65	0.65	0.08	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.2	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 101			0.25	
2	202	Fill		Pond fill	Same as 109			0.25	
2	203	Fill		Pond fill	Same as 110			0.1	
2	204	Layer		Natural	Yellow and brown sandy degraded mudstone				
2	205	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Steep sides, rounded base	0.4	0.4	0.31	
2	206	Fill	205	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silt clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	0.4	0.4	0.31	
2	207	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Steep sides, rounded base	0.4	0.39	0.23	
2	208	Fill	207	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silt clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	0.4	0.39	0.23	
2	209	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	0.27	0.27	0.04	
2	210	Fill	209	Posthole fill	Dark grey brown silt clay. Occasional small stones	0.27	0.27	0.04	
2	211	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	0.23	0.2	0.11	
2	212	Fill	211	Posthole fill	Mid grey brown silt clay. Occasional small stones	0.23	0.2	0.11	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay			0.34	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silt clay			0.15	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Yellow and brown sandy degraded mudstone with outcrops of limestone brash				
3	303	Fill		Pond fill	Same as 109. Unexcavated				
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 100			0.23	
4	401			Subsoil	Same as 101			0.16	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 300			0.22	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 301			0.14	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 300			0.16	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 301			0.11	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay			0.24	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silt clay			0.11	

Tr	Context	Context type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
8	802	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow and orange silty sand				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay			0.26	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow grey silt clay			0.12	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash				
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 900			0.3	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 901			0.1	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with bands of yellow clay				
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.17	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.09	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with bands of yellow and grey clay				
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.23	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.08	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with bands of yellow and grey clay				
12	1203	Fill	1204	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown silt clay. Occasional small stones	>2	0.52	0.16	
12	1204	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, flat base	>2	0.52	0.16	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.18	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.18	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow clay				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.2	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.09	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow clay				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.18	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.13	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash and sandy degraded limestone with bands of yellow and grey clay				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.23	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.14	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with bands of yellow and grey clay				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.19	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.18	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow clay				
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.17	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Same as 801			0.15	MC16-C18
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow clay				
18	1803	Fill	1804	Pit fill	Dark grey clay silt with ash and charcoal. Occasional lumps of burnt clay	1.15	1	0.09	
18	1804	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Shallow sides, flat base	1.15	1	0.09	
18	1805	Fill	1808	Pit fill	Upper fill: mid grey brown silt clay. Occasional small stones	2	1.1	0.37	
18	1806	Fill	1808	Pit fill	Second fill: light grey brown silt clay with yellow mottling. Occasional small stones	0.8	0.75	0.18	
18	1807	Fill	1808	Pit fill	Lower fill: mid grey brown silt clay. Common small stones	1.08	0.83	0.34	
18	1808	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Steep sides, rounded base	2	1.1	0.8	
18	1809	Fill	1811	Ditch fill	Upper fill: mid brown silt clay. Occasional small stones	>1	0.65	0.22	
18	1810	Fill	1811	Ditch fill	Lower fill: light yellow brown silt clay. Occasional small stones	>0.55	0.38	0.08	
18	1811	Cut		Ditch terminus	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	>1	0.65	0.3	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.17	
19	1901			Subsoil	Same as 801			0.14	
19	1902			Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow clay				

Tr	Context	Context type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
19	1903	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	>2.42	0.89	0.2	
19	1904	Fill	1903	Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown silt clay. Common manganese, occasional small stones	>2.42	0.89	0.2	MC1- LMC2
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 800			0.24	
20	2001			Subsoil	Same as 801			0.14	
20	2002			Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow clay				
21	2100			Topsoil	Same as 800			0.21	
21	2101			Subsoil	Same as 801			0.1	
21	2102			Natural	Limestone brash with bands of yellow and grey clay				
22	2200			Topsoil	Same as 800			0.28	
22	2201			Subsoil	Same as 801			0.18	
22	2202			Natural	Limestone brash with bands of yellow clay				
23	2300			Topsoil	Same as 800			0.2	
23	2301			Subsoil	Same as 801			0.11	
23	2302			Natural	Limestone brash with bands of yellow and grey clay				
24	2400			Topsoil	Same as 800			0.23	
24	2401			Subsoil	Same as 801			0.14	
24	2402			Natural	Limestone brash with patches of yellow clay				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
103	Worked flint	Flake		1	3	Prehistoric
109	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	5	7	Late prehistoric
	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	4	11	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	SHLS	10	41	
	Fired clay			3	23	
110	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	1	1	Late prehistoric
113	Worked flint	Flake		1	10	Prehistoric
1801	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	BPT285	1	5	MC16-C18
1904	Late prehistoric/Early Roman transitional pottery	Grog-tempered fabric		1	10	MC1-LC1

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric							
112	109	3	4	3	2	12	164
1903	1904				1	1	4
Subtotal		3	4	3	3	13	168
Undated							
1808	1806	1				1	15
Total		4	4	3	3	14	
Weight		126	21	29	7	183	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

Table 2 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

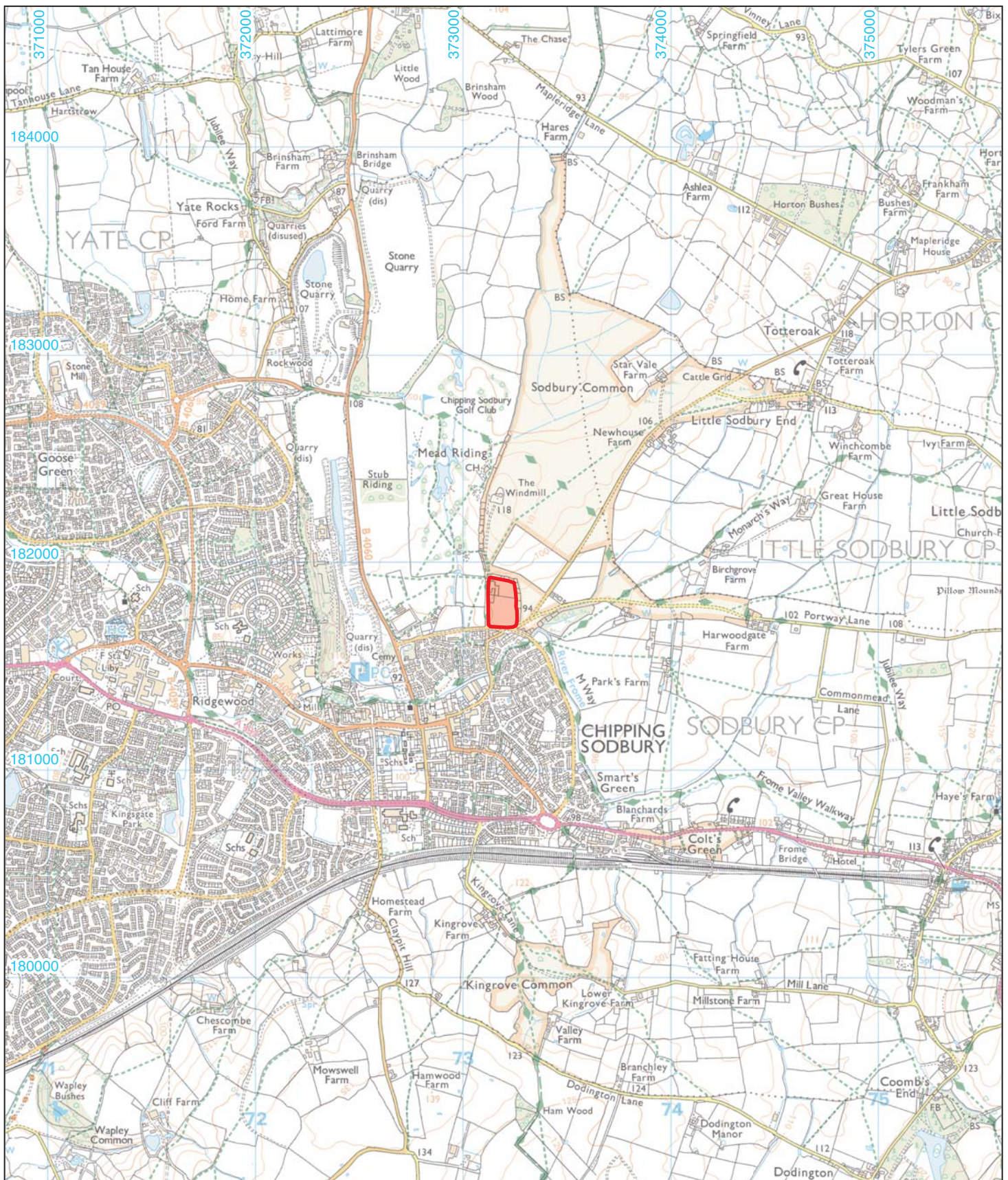
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 1: Pond												
112	109	2	14	25	50	*	*	Indet. grains, glume base frags	-	(uncharred seeds * <i>Ranunculus</i>)	**/**	-
112	109	2 W	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 18: Pit												
1804	1803	1	7	450	15	-	-	-	*	<i>Crataegus/Prunus spinosa</i> type thorn	*****/*****	-


Key: * = 1-4 items; ** = 5-19 items; *** = 20-49 items; **** = 50-99 items; ***** = >100 items


APPENDIX D: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION TRENCH PLAN

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land north of St Johns Way, Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2017 at on land north of St Johns Way, Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire. A total of 23 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A pit and two ditches were identified in close proximity to a pond in the north-east of the site. While all these features contained prehistoric artefacts, the area was noted to have been subject to multiple instances of pond excavation which may have resulted in the re-deposition of materials.</p> <p>A sherd of late prehistoric/Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of a ditch in the south-west of the site.</p> <p>A small number of undated pits and postholes were also identified, including one with a charcoal-rich fill.</p>	
Project dates	12–16 June 2017	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire	
Study area	3ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 73193 82798	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives	Ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives	Trench recording forms, Context sheets, Site drawings
Digital	Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Land north of St Johns Way, Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 17350		



 site boundary

N



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of St Johns Way, Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

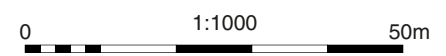
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Fill of pond
- Modern service



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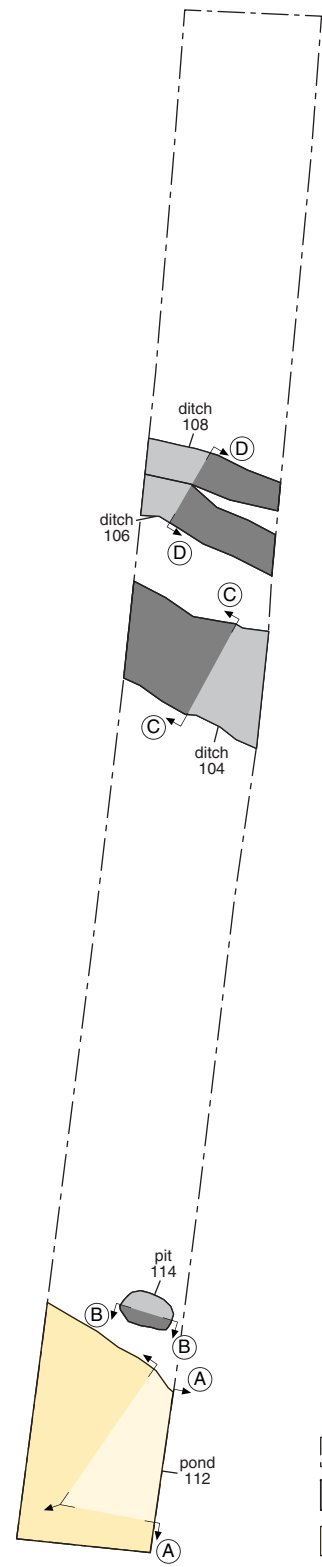
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of St Johns Way, Chipping Sodbury, South Gloucestershire

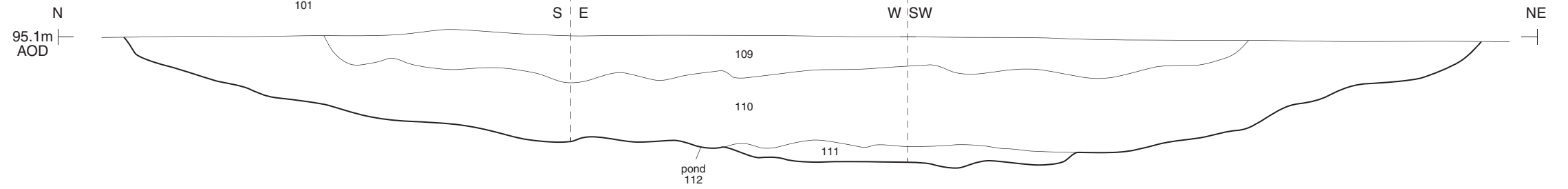
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22/06/2017	
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	2

Trench 1 plan



Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



Section DD



Pond 112, looking south-east (1m scale)



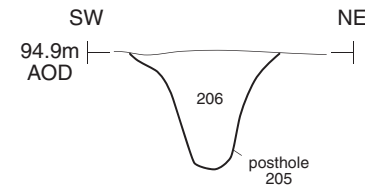
Ditch 108 and recut 106, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



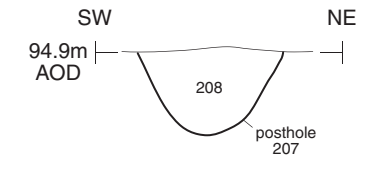
4.1

Postholes 205 and 207, looking north-west (1m scale)

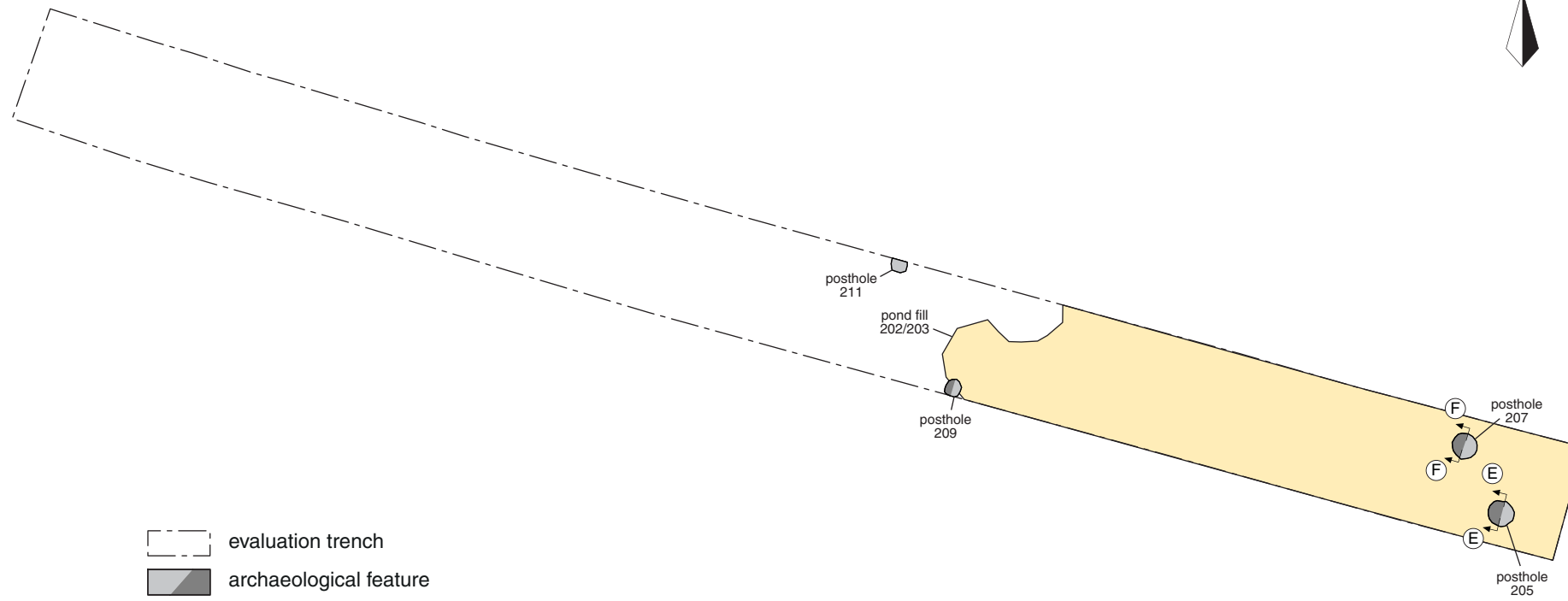
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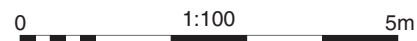
Section FF



Trench 2 plan



- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- fill of pond



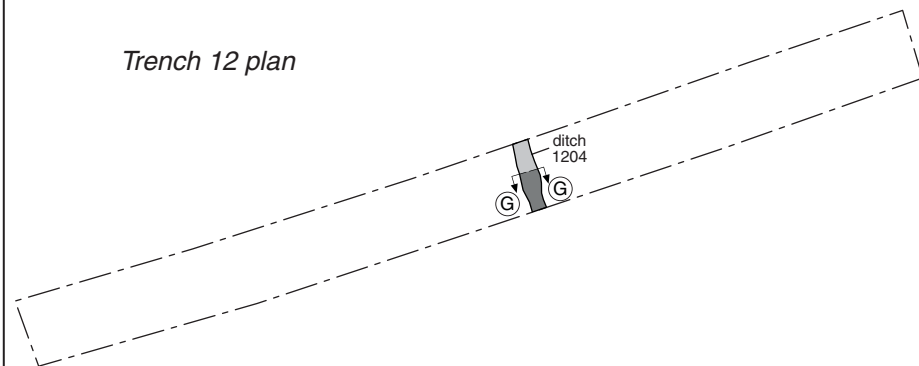
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of St Johns Way, Chipping
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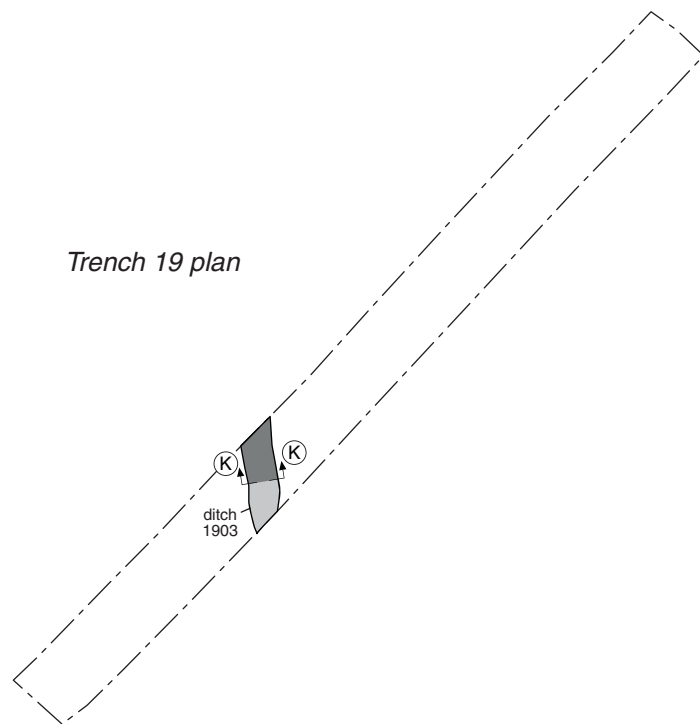
FIGURE TITLE
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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22-06-2017	4
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:100; 1:20	

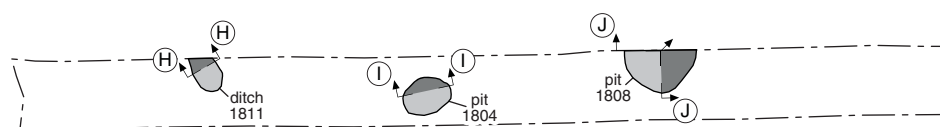
Trench 12 plan



Trench 19 plan



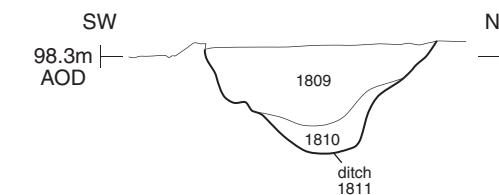
Trench 18 plan



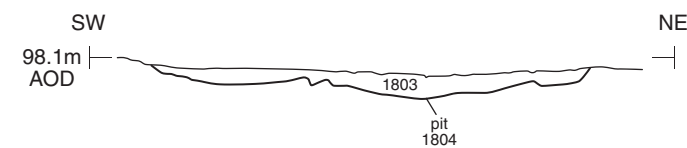
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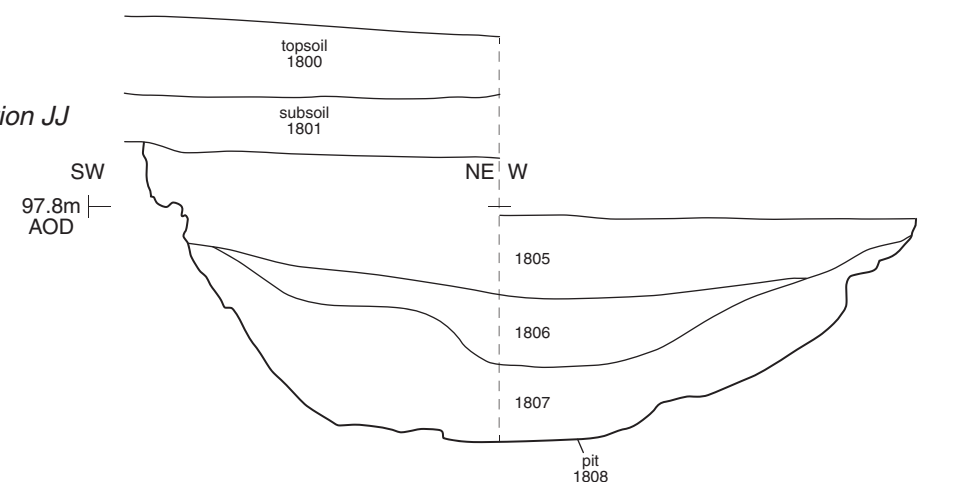
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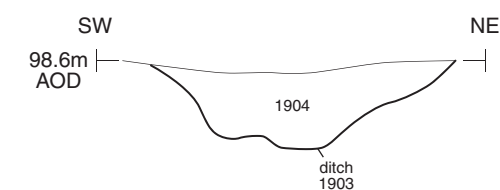
Section II



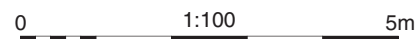
Section JJ



Section KK



- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- section location




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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 12, 18 and 19: plans and
 sections**

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	6295	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	22-06-2017	5
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE @A3	1:100; 1:20	



6.1

Ditch 1903, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



6.2

Pit 1804, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



6.3

Pit 1808, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

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