

**Land at Kenn Road
Yatton
Somerset**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Pegasus Group Ltd

on behalf of:
Strongvox Ltd

CA Project: CR1376
CA Report: CR1376_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-514027

June 2023



Land at Kenn Road Yatton Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: CR1376
CA Report: CR1376_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-514027

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	12 June 2023	Josh Nowlan	Monica Fombellida	Draft	–	Steven Sheldon

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Cirencester Building 11 Cotswold Business Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY.....	7
5. RESULTS.....	8
6. THE FINDS	8
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	13
8. DISCUSSION.....	16
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	21
10. REFERENCES.....	21
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	23
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	28
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	29
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	31

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features (1:2,000)
- Fig. 3 Trenches 12 to 16 location plan showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features (1:500)
- Fig. 4 Trenches 17 to 24 location plan showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features (1:500)
- Fig. 5 Trench 14: plan (1:200), section (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 6 Trench 14: section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 7 Trench 16: section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 8 Trench 17: section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 9 Trench 18: section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 10 Trench 19: plan (1:200), sections (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 11 Trench 19: sections (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 12 Trench 20: plan (1:200), sections (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 13 Trench 21: plan (1:200), sections (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 14 Trench 21: sections (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 15 Trench 22: plan (1:200), section (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 16 Trench 24: plan (1:200), sections (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 17 Trench 24: section (1:20) and photograph

SUMMARY

Project name:	Land at Kenn Road
Location:	Yatton, Somerset
NGR:	41635 67435
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	17-24 April 2023
Planning reference:	North Somerset Council 22/P/0455/FUL
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-514027
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Somerset Museum Services and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	KENY23

In April 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset. A total of 13 trenches were excavated.

A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from a ditch identified in a trench excavated towards the southern edge of the site. The function of this ditch remains unclear although it may relate to localised agricultural activity. A further, though residual, sherd of pottery of an Iron Age date was recovered from a ditch dating to the Roman period in a trench excavated immediately adjacent.

A concentration of features, comprising pits and ditches, indicative of probable settlement activity of Roman date, were identified in the south-western part of the site (focussed on Trenches 19-22). The remains of two walls identified in one of these trenches indicates the presence of a stone-built structure in this area, although the extent, form and function of this structure remains unclear. Further ditches of a Roman date, albeit seemingly of a more agricultural nature, were identified in a trench excavated in the central part of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In April 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset (centred at NGR: 41635 67435). This evaluation was undertaken for Pegasus Group who were acting on behalf of Strongvox Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the relocation of the Yatton Rugby Football Club, comprising change of use of agricultural land to sports pitches, construction of a clubhouse, and other associated works which has been made to North Somerset Council (NSC; planning ref: 22/P/0455/FUL).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Cat Lodge, Principal Archaeologist, Place Directorate North Somerset Council, in a brief (NSC Internal Memorandum, dated 5 September 2022). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2023) and approved by Cat Lodge.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *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: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 9.1ha in extent. It lies on the eastern side of Kenn Road, on the north-western outskirts of Yatton. The site currently comprises agricultural land spread across five fields, with these fields being bounded by hedgerows and drainage ditches. The north-westernmost of these fields was the site of a former brickworks (North Somerset HER ref. MNS2303; see *paragraph 2.11* below). The site lies at approximately 6m AOD and is broadly level.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as the Mercia Mudstone Group of mudstone and halite-stone, which formed in the Triassic period. This is overlain by Tidal Flat deposits of clay and silt, which formed in the Quaternary Period, in the north-western extent of the site (BGS 2023). The natural substrate, comprising light red-brown clay with occasional limestone fragments, was encountered in all of the excavated trenches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site has been subject to a Heritage Statement (PG 2021) and three phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken across the site (AS 2022; YCCART 2019 and 2021), with the exception of the north-western field. The land directly to the south and east of the site has been subject to archaeological excavation (ACA 2018 and WA 2019 and 2020) and archaeological evaluation (CA 2022). The following is a brief summary of pertinent information taken from these assessments.

Prehistoric

2.2. During archaeological excavations carried out c. 500m to the south of the site a number of pits containing Beaker pottery and worked flints were identified (ACA 2018).

2.3. Metalworking activity was recorded during archaeological excavations undertaken to the south-east of the site, including the recovery of numerous clay fragments of moulds and crucibles dating to the Bronze Age (WA 2019). A number of later prehistoric pits were also recorded, two of which contained inhumation burials, along with evidence for structures in the form of post-holes. A metallated trackway with flanking ditches, of Late Iron Age to early Roman date was also identified, along with further linear features (ibid.).

Roman

2.4. The trackway described above continued to be used into the Roman period (WA 2019 & 2020). Further enclosure ditches, linear features and four inhumation burials were also identified to the south-west of the current site (WA 2020).

2.5. Further evidence of Roman settlement and funerary activity has been recorded c. 700m to the north-east of the site (North Somerset HER ref. MNS297, MNS2630, MNS7882, MNS8987).

Post-Roman and Medieval

2.6. A post-Roman cemetery containing more than 550 burials was excavated c. 650m to the south-east of the site (WA 2020).

2.7. A drove road thought to originally date to the medieval period lies approximately 300m to the north-east of the site (North Somerset HER ref: MNS8623).

2.8. Unstratified sherds of Medieval pottery were recovery during an evaluation carried out c. 400m to the south of the site (CA 2022).

Post-medieval

- 2.9. During previous excavations, undertaken to the south and east of the site, multiple post-medieval ditches were recorded (WA 2019) as well as a single pit which contained a horse burial (ACA 2018).
- 2.10. A number of Grade II listed buildings are recorded around the general environs of the site, including the Grange (list entry no.1312288), Box Bush farmhouse (list entry no.1137599), and Oldacre (list entry no.1320964), to the south of the site; with Lampley and Hope farmhouses (list entry no. 1320961 and 1129153 respectively) located to the south-west and west of the site respectively. These farmhouses are recorded as Post-medieval in date, although they are thought to preserve medieval land layouts.
- 2.11. The majority of the site is depicted as agricultural fields on the 1841 Tithe Map of Yatton (Somerset), with the exception of a brick yard depicted in the north-western corner of the site (North Somerset HER ref. MNS2303). A further brick yard is recorded c. 350m to the north of the site (North Somerset HER ref. MNS2302).

Geophysical survey (GS)

- 2.12. During a GS undertaken in the north-western field of the site (YCCART 2021) rectilinear anomalies were recorded towards the north-western corner. During GS carried out in the southern fields of the site (YCCART 2019), a series of rectilinear anomalies, considered to represent parallel drainage channels, were recorded.
- 2.13. During a subsequent GS, undertaken across the site (AS 2022), positive anomalies of archaeological potential were recorded to the southern field (Area 5, anomalies 17 to 18). These anomalies were interpreted as being related to industrial activity.
- 2.14. A broadly north-south aligned ditch-like anomaly of possible archaeological origin was identified in the site's northern field and toward the northern end of this field further weak anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified (ibid.).
- 2.15. Anomalies of possible archaeological origin, comprising a possible cluster of discrete features, were identified in the central parts of the site. Further weak ditch-like anomalies of possible archaeological origin were recorded in across the site.
- 2.16. Variable magnetic response of possible natural origin were identified to the north of the site and may relate to tidal flat deposits (ibid.).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable NSC 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 proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate the anomalies recorded by the Geophysical Survey (AS 2022).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The fieldwork evaluation comprised the excavation of 13 trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on Figs 2-4.
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies. A total of 24 trenches were specified in the preceding WSI (CA 2023), however in the event 13 trenches were excavated to avoid disturbance to an active rugby training pitch with the approval of Cat Lodge.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and six samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

-
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Somerset Museums Service for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, 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 are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (animal bone and palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The natural substrate, comprising light red-brown clay with occasional limestone fragments, was identified at between 0.6 and 0.8m below present ground level (bpgl) in all of the excavated trenches. In Trenches 12, 13 and 24 a colluvial layer, averaging 0.3m in thickness, was observed sealing the natural substrate. In Trenches 14, 15, 16, 18 to 20, 22 and 23 an alluvial layer, averaging 0.3m to 0.2m in thickness, was observed sealing the natural substrate. These layers were sealed by a dark reddish-grey silt-clay subsoil, measuring 0.25m in thickness, which in turn was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.
- 5.3. Where encountered, archaeological features were observed cutting the natural substrate with their respective fills being sealed by colluvium or alluvium, with the exception of Trenches 17 and 21, where the upper fills of the identified features were directly sealed by subsoil.
- 5.4. No archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 12, 13, and 23.

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 5.5. Ditches 1404, 1406 and 1409 were identified in the central part of the trench, where they broadly coincided with the location of an irregular anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022).

5.6. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1404 (Fig. 5, Section AA) measured 0.93m in width, 0.4m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 1405, which was cut by ditch 1406. Broadly east/west aligned ditch 1406 (Fig. 5, Section AA) measured 1.1m in width, more than 0.44m in depth and contained two fills, 1407 and 1408. A single fragment of animal bone, a small quantity of fired clay and seven pottery sherds of 2nd to 4th-century date were recovered from the earliest of these fills, 1407. No finds were recovered from fill 1408.

5.7. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1409 (Fig. 6, Section BB) measured 1.13m in width and 0.38m in depth, and contained three fills, 1410, 1411 and 1412. A small quantity of animal bone, industrial waste material and sixteen pottery sherds of late 2nd to 4th-century date were recovered from fill 1411. No finds were recovered from fills 1410 and 1412.

Trenches 15 and 16 (Figs 2-4 & 7)

5.8. North-west/south-east aligned ditch terminus 1504 was recorded towards the south-western end of Trench 15. It measured 0.8m in length, 1.1m in width, and remained unexcavated. A probable continuation of this feature was identified in Trench 16, where it was recorded as ditch 1604.

5.9. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1604 (Fig. 7, Section CC) was recorded in the central part of Trench 16. It measured 1.15m in width, 1.3m in depth and contained two fills, 1605 and 1606. No finds were recovered from these fills although animal bone fragments were recovered from fill 1606.

Trench 17 (Figs 2, 4 & 8)

5.10. Oval pit 1703 (Fig. 8, Section DD) was partially exposed towards the south-eastern end of the trench where it didn't coincide with the location of a geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.9m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.33m in depth, and contained a single fill 1704, from which a single sherd of pottery of mid-1st to 2nd-century date was recovered.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2, 4 & 9)

5.11. Pit 1804 (Fig. 9, Section EE) was partially exposed towards the south-eastern end of the trench, where it broadly corresponds with part of an anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical (AS 2022). It measured 0.72m in length, more than 0.9m in width, 0.56m in depth and contained three fills, 1805, 1806 and 1807. A small quantity of animal bone and pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date were recovered from fills 1805

and 1806. Environmental samples, <1> and <2> respectively, were taken from these fills. The environmental assemblage recovered from these samples suggests that there may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench, which may also include late-stage crop processing. No finds were recovered from the uppermost fill of this feature, 1807, which was cut by plough scar 1808.

Trench 19 (Figs. 2, 4, 10 & 11)

- 5.12. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1910 was partially exposed at the southern end of the trench where it cut alluvial deposit 1911, and broadly coincided with a linear anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). It remained unexcavated and its single exposed fill, 1921, remained undated.
- 5.13. The earliest features identified in the north-western half of the trench were north-east/south-west aligned ditches 1903 (Fig. 10, Section FF) and North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1913 (Fig. 11, Section GG).
- 5.14. Ditch 1903 broadly correlated with a linear anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). It measured 0.94m in width and 0.53m in depth, and contained a single fill, 1904, from which 39 sherds of pottery of mid 3rd to 4th-century date were recovered alongside animal bone fragments, fired clay and a headed bone pin (RA1).
- 5.15. Ditch 1913 measured more than 3m in width and 0.4m in depth and contained a single fill, 1908, from which 14 sherds of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date were recovered, alongside animal bone and industrial waste material.
- 5.16. The fills of these ditches were cut by construction cut 1905/1915 (Fig. 10, Section FF and Fig. 11, Section GG) for wall 1906/1917. No relationship between these walls could be determined within the confines of the trench.
- 5.17. Construction cut 1905/1915 measured 0.57m in width and in excess of 0.57m in depth and contained wall 1906/1917 which was constructed from roughly dressed limestone and survived up to four courses in height. Two sherds of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date and animal bone fragments were recovered from the backfill of this construction cut, 1907/1916 which was cut by broadly north-south aligned ditch 1914 (Fig. 11, Section GG).

-
- 5.18. Ditch 1914 measured 1.7m in width and 0.4m in depth, and contained a single fill, 1909, from which animal bone fragments, one copper alloy Coin (RA 2) and four sherds of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date were recovered. An environmental sample, <5>, was recovered from the fill of this ditch and it produced an assemblage of grains and charred plant remains interpreted as food preparation waste material, that may indicate domestic activity in the vicinity of the trench.

Trench 20 (Figs. 2, 4 & 12)

- 5.19. East/west aligned ditch 2004 (Fig. 12, Section HH) was recorded in the south-eastern half of the trench. It measured 0.55m in width and 0.2m in depth and contained single undated fill, 2005, from which an environmental sample, <4>, was recovered. This sample produced a small assemblage of grains and seeds that are considered to represent windblow/dispersed settlement waste. Sub-oval pit 2006 (Fig. 12, Section II) was partially revealed immediately to the north-west.
- 5.20. Pit 2006 measured more than 0.94m in length, 1.34m in width and 0.2m in depth and contained a single fill, 2007, from which a single sherd of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date was recovered. An environmental sample, <6>, was also recovered from this fill, which produced a small assemblage of grains and charcoal pieces that may indicate settlement activity in the vicinity of the trench.
- 5.21. Oval pit 2008 was recorded at the south-eastern end of trench where it was partially exposed and broadly coincide in its location with a geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.06m in length, 0.95m in width and remained unexcavated.
- 5.22. Sub-oval pit 2010 was partially exposed towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It measured more than 1.9m in length and 1.6m in width and remained unexcavated.
- 5.23. Irregular pit 2012 was partially exposed towards the north-western end of the trench. It measured 1.24m in length and 1.2m in width and remained unexcavated.

Trench 21 (Figs. 2, 4, 13 & 14)

- 5.24. Possible occupation deposit 2111 was recorded across the south-eastern half of the trench. It measured more than 1.8m in width, more than 2.9m in length and more than 0.34m in depth. A single sherd of pottery of mid-1st to 4th-century date was recovered from the surface of this deposit, alongside small quantities of industrial waste material.

-
- 5.25. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2112, was recorded cutting deposit 2111 towards the centre of the trench. It measured 1.06m in width and 0.2m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 2113, from which a small quantity of animal bone was recovered. The fill of this ditch was cut by small sub-oval pit 2103.
- 5.26. Partially exposed pit 2103 (Fig.13, Section JJ) measured more than of 1.2m in length, more than 0.7m in width and 0.25m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 2104.
- 5.27. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2105 (Fig.14, Section KK) was recorded towards the south-eastern end of the trench where it broadly coincided with the location of an anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). It measured 0.65m in width, more than 0.58m in depth and contained a single fill, 2106, from which a single sherd of pottery of Iron Age date and a single sherd of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century pottery date were recovered. This fill was cut by ditch 2107.
- 5.28. Broadly north-south aligned ditch 2107 (Fig.14, Section KK) measured 0.67m in width, and more than 0.58m in depth and contained a single fill, 2108, from which seven sherds of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered. This fill was cut by partially exposed pit 2109.
- 5.29. Pit 2109 (Fig.14, Section KK) measured 1.18m in width and 0.2m in depth, and contained a single undated fill, 2110.
- 5.30. Sub-oval pit 2114 (Fig.14, Section LL) was partially exposed towards the north-western end of the trench. It measured more than 3.2m in length, more than 0.9m in width and 0.27m in depth. It contained a single fill, 2115, from which six sherds of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date, a small quantity of animal bone, fragments of fired clay and industrial waste material were recovered. This fill was cut by ditch 2116.
- 5.31. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 2116 (Fig.14, Section LL) was partially exposed towards the north-western end of the trench, where it broadly correlated with the location of an anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). It measured more than 0.3m in width and more than 0.11m in depth and contained a single fill 2117, from which a small quantity of animal bone, fired clay, an iron object (RA 3) and pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date was recovered. An environmental sample, <3>, was also recovered from this fill, which produced a small number of grains and seeds.

Trench 22 (Figs. 2, 4 & 15)

- 5.32. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2204 (Fig. 15, Section MM) was identified in the eastern half of the trench, where it broadly coincided with the location and orientation of an anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). It measured 1.25m in width and 0.31m in depth and contained a single fill, 2205, from which a single sherd of pottery of Iron Age date was recovered.
- 5.33. North-south aligned ditch 2206 aligned was recorded in the central part of the trench, where it coincided with the location of an irregular linear anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). It measured 1.75m in width and remained unexcavated.
- 5.34. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2208 was revealed in the western half of the trench. It measured 0.8m in width and remained unexcavated.

Trench 24 (Figs. 2, 4, 16 & 17)

- 5.35. North-east/south-east aligned ditch 2408 (Fig. 17, Section PP) was recorded in the north-western half of the trench where correlated closely with a linear anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). It measured 1.16m in width and 0.41m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 2409.
- 5.36. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 2404 (Fig. 16, Section NN) was identified in the central part of the trench. It measured 0.59m in width and 0.12m in depth and contained a single fill, 2405, from which a single sherd of pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date was recovered. Small sub-oval pit 2406 (Fig. 16, Section OO) was also identified in the central part of the trench. It measured 0.48m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.08m in depth and contained a single undated fill, 2407, from a small quantity of animal bone fragments was recovered.
- 5.37. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2410 was recorded in the south-eastern half of the trench. It measured 1m in width and remained unexcavated.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material, comprising pottery, fired clay, industrial waste, worked bone, copper alloy and iron was recovered by hand from 19 deposits and from one bulk soil sample. Recording of this material was direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Appendix B, Table 1 is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and

fragment/item count, weight, type and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021).

Pottery

- 6.2. A total of 112 sherds of pottery, weighing 1410g, was hand recovered from 19 deposits consisting of the fills of 9 ditches, 4 pits, 1 construction cut, 1 possible occupation layer and from topsoil deposits. A total of two sherds of pottery were recovered from the bulk soil sample of one deposit. The assemblage is well broken up and surface survival is poor. Codes for pottery fabrics referred to in the report are defined in Appendix B, Table 2. Where appropriate for the Roman material, codes relate to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Late Prehistoric

- 6.3. Two sherds (53g) of pottery, in fabric types likely of Iron Age date, were recovered. A bodysherd (12g) in a handmade fine shell tempered (SH) fabric from ditch 2105 (fill 2106) was present alongside Roman material and is therefore considered residual. A base sherd (41g) in a handmade quartz tempered fabric (QZ) was recorded from ditch 2204 (fill 2205). It comes from a vessel probably of jar proportions, with a slightly pushed-out base angle, and probably dates to the Middle Iron Age.

Roman

- 6.4. Pottery dating to the Roman period makes up the majority of the material recorded. A total of 110 sherds (1357g) were recovered, the large majority consisting of coarsewares dating in the 2nd to 4th-centuries. Types possibly of earlier dating include an abraded sherd of an early Severn Valley ware variant fabric (SVW GT) from deposit 1704, which is of mid-1st to 2nd century date, and a pedestal base sherd (55g) in a coarse sandy, black-firing fabric (BS) ware from deposit 1411. The latter is probably from a bowl form of 1st century type, although was associated with material no earlier than the late 2nd century.
- 6.5. A number of greyware fabrics were defined (Table 2), the most common being sandy, micaceous type GW4 (65 sherds, 669g). This type may correspond to Congresbury greywares, produced at kilns 5km to the west of Yatton from the 2nd-century onwards (Usher and Lilly 1964). Less common greyware types (GW1–3, 5 sherds, 181g) may also be Congresbury products, with output known to be notably diverse. Identified

vessel forms among the greywares consist of everted rim jars and a small number of bowls, all derived from Black-burnished ware forms.

- 6.6. A total of 33 sherds (395g) of south-east Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) were also present. Forms recorded from amongst this fabric include plain rim dishes of late 2nd to 4th century date from ditches 1409 (fill 1411) and 1903 (fill 1904) and pit 1804 (fill 1805). A single Type 25 bowl/dish with a dropped flange was recovered from ditch 1903 (fill 1904), and is of mid-3rd to 4th century in date (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 235).
- 6.7. Fineware types from the Roman assemblage were limited to the three sherds (21g) of Central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2). Two sherds were recorded from ditch 1409 (fill 1411), including from a form 36 bowl with an overhanging rim with applied trailed leaves. This type dates to the 2nd Century although it was more commonly imported in the late 2nd century (Webster 1996, 46). The second sherd was recovered from deposit 1411 and a sherd from ditch fill 1904 were from plain vessels of uncertain form and broadly datable to the 2nd century AD.

Fired Clay

- 6.8. A total of five sherds of fired clay, weighing 95g, were recovered from five deposits. The majority are medium fired and present in orange, pink and grey sandy fabrics. These are all amorphous, preserving no features indicative of function. A single fragment (40g) from ditch 2116 (fill 2117) was part vitrified and may relate to an (indeterminate) industrial process.

Industrial Waste

- 6.9. A total of 5 fragments (641g) of industrial waste was recorded from four deposits. All material consists of fragments of tap slag derived from iron smelting. The dispersion and fragmented nature of this material do not suggest that such activity was undertaken in the immediate area of the excavations.

Worked Bone

- 6.10. Ra. 1 was recovered from fill 1904 of ditch 1903 (Fig. 10, Section FF) and is identified as a Crummy Type 3 pin with a spherical head and shouldered shaft. This type is suggested to date from the 3rd to late 4th or early 5th centuries (Crummy 1979, 161)

Copper Alloy

-
- 6.11. A corroded and illegible coin (Ra. 2) was recovered from fill 1909 of ditch 1914 (Fig. 11, section GG). It is either a radiate or *nummus* of late 3rd to 4th century date.

Iron

- 6.12. A single fragment (11g) of an iron object (Ra. 3) was recorded from fill 2117 of ditch 2116 (Fig.14, Section LL). It is flat in section, retaining a single rivet/nail and may be from a binding strip.
- 6.13. A total of 10 fragments (179g) from a possible mineralised shoe sole were recovered from fill 1904 of ditch 1903 (Fig. 10, Section FF). Several hobnails can be seen within the mineralisation and these appear to be of Manning Type 10 with conical/rounded heads and short clenched shafts and were commonly in use with footwear in the Roman period (Manning 1985, 136).

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. An assemblage of animal bone, amounting to 142 fragments (1606.18g) was recovered from 16 deposits consisting of the fills of various pit and ditch features revealed, for the most part, in the southern part of site. Artefactual material dating to the Roman period was also recovered from these features (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was well preserved though highly fragmented, resulting in 74% of the bone being unidentifiable. Despite this, it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).
- 7.2. Fourteen fragments (1142g) of cattle bone were recovered, an amount normally too low to provide any useful interpretive information. However, an origin in butchery waste is suggested by a fragment of pelvis, from pit fill 1805 (Fig. 9, Section EE), which displayed chop marks indicative of carcass dismemberment.
- 7.3. Sheep/goat, pig and horse were also identified but with a recovery of only seven, four and one fragments each, a species identification is the only useful information that could be obtained. However, each were commonly exploited domestic animals that are to be expected in assemblages of this period.
- 7.4. Fifty-five fragments (1.18g) of small mammal/amphibian bone was recovered via the processing of bulk soil samples taken from the fills of pit 1804, 2006, 2406 and ditches

1914 and 2004. It was not possible to identify these bones to a species level, but their presence indicates that these features were left open for an extended period, acting as pit-fall traps for small mammals or amphibians, possibly attracted to refuse and/or a wet environment that may have formed in the base of these pits and ditches.

- 7.5. There is no further useful interpretative information to be gained from such a small assemblage of animal bone and long-term deposition within the site archive would not be recommended. However, if further work provides a reasonable assemblage the value of the present assemblage would be increased.

The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 7.6. Six bulk samples (120 litres of soil) were taken from five features in Trenches 18, 19, 20, and 21. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, and state of preservation. The samples were intended to contribute to the realisation of this objective. They 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. It was also hoped that these samples might assist with the dating of these features.
- 7.7. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation procedures using a 0.25mm mesh for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope and the presence of any charred plant remains or ecofacts are noted in Table 1. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.
- 7.8. The flots varied in size and most contained moderate to high proportions of fibrous root material, which may suggest post depositional movement of material. All of the charcoal pieces were well preserved, and some included some roundwood. All of the flots contained charred plant remains, most of these were well preserved and many could be identified to species. Small mammal bones were also present in two of the flots.

Trench 18 (Fig. 9)

- 7.9. Samples 1 and 2 (Fig. 9, Section EE) were recovered from fills 1805 and 1806 of Roman pit 1804. Both samples contained spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) grains, some less identifiable wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains, and some crop processing waste in the

form of culm nodes and spelt glumebases. Sample 1 contained a moderate quantity of other charred plant remains that included those of vetch or wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) oat or bromegrass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), elongated sedge (*Carex elongata*) and medick (*Medicago* sp.). Sample 2 included a smaller number and taxonomic range of other types of charred plant remains. These included ryegrass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.) and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*). These samples also included a large number of charcoal pieces. The material in both of these samples appears to suggest that there may have been settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench. Moreover, the material suggests, possibly, that late-stage crop processing may have taken place nearby as part of that settlement activity. The charred plant remains that are not cereal generally represent plants that frequently grow amongst crops or at field margins and are likely to have been harvested accidentally alongside the cereal. As spelt wheat was the dominant type of wheat in southern Britain during the late prehistoric and Roman periods, the material from these samples is compatible with the date suggested by the finds spot date for this feature.

Trench 19 (Fig. 11)

- 7.10. Sample 5 (Fig. 11, Section GG), recovered from fill 1909 of Roman ditch 1914 in this trench, contained a small number of cereal grains and a large quantity of other types of charred plant remains. Some of these included the same taxa as was seen in Samples 1 and 2. However, it also included cleavers (*Galium aparine*), celtic bean (*Vicia faba*), and a species of grass (Poaceae). Whilst the grass seed and cleavers could, again, represent taxa that may have been harvested accidentally alongside crops, the celtic bean, like the cereal grains, was possibly intended to be exploited as food. This material also appears to represent settlement activity. However, given the absence of chaff and the presence of a slightly wider range of plants typically exploited as food, this material potentially includes some food preparation waste material and be indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity of the trench.

Trench 20 (Fig. 12)

- 7.11. Two samples were recovered from two features in this trench. Sample 4 (Fig. 12, Section HH) was taken from fill 2005 of undated ditch 2004 and it contained a cereal grain that was too poorly preserved to be identified, a grass seed, a small quantity of poorly preserved charcoal, and small mammal bones. This material appears to represent windblown/dispersed settlement waste.

7.12. Sample 6 (Fig. 12, Section II), taken from fill 2007 of Roman pit 2006, contained a small number of spelt wheat grains, and a spelt glumebase, was present alongside a barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain. It also included a moderate quantity of other types of plant remains. Many these were the same species present in samples 1, 2, and 5. However, this samples also included buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). All of these species could represent plants that grew amongst crops or at field margins and got swept up with the harvest.

7.13. This sample also included a large quantity of well-preserved charcoal pieces. This material, like that within samples 1 and 2 from Trench 18, appears to represent potential settlement activity that was likely Roman in date. The presence of the glumebases suggest that late-stage crop processing was possibly taking place nearby as part of that possible Roman settlement activity.

Trench 21 (Fig. 14)

7.14. Sample 3 (Fig. 14, Section LL), recovered from fill 2117 of Roman ditch 2116, contained a small number of spelt wheat grains, a seed of either ryegrass or fescue, and a small number of charcoal pieces. This material appears to represent windblown/dispersed waste.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. A series of predominantly, but not exclusively, Roman archaeological features, comprising pits, ditches and walls, were identified during the current evaluation (with the majority of these features being identified in Trenches 17-24 in the southern part of the site). In general, there was moderate to good correlation between the observed archaeological features and the anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022).

Late Prehistoric

8.2. The presence of some, albeit limited, prehistoric activity within the site is suggested by recovery of two Iron Age pottery sherds, one recovered as a residual find from the fill of Roman ditch 2105, identified in Trench 21 and one from ditch 2205, identified in Trench 22. However, no further features or deposits of comparable date were identified in the remaining excavated trenches, indicating that activity during this period was of a limited, or perhaps transient, nature.

-
- 8.3. Whilst some evidence of Iron Age activity is recorded in the wider area (see *Archaeological Background* above), the limited and isolated nature of the Iron Age material recovered during the current evaluation does little to enhance our understanding of activity in the area during this period.

Roman

- 8.4. Pottery of a mid-1st to 2nd-century date was recovered from fill 1704 of pit 1703, identified in Trench 17. Further pottery of this date range was recovered from deposit 2111, identified in Trench 21. The nature of this deposit remains tentative, although its composition suggests that it may represent an occupation deposit or buried soil horizon that contains cultural material.
- 8.5. Archaeological features containing pottery of a 2nd to 4th-century date were more widespread, indicating an increase in activity during the mid to late Roman period. A number of the ditches of this date identified in Trenches 19-24 correlate closely to linear anomalies identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022) and appear to form a series of small enclosures or parts of a field system.
- 8.6. Trenches 19 to 22, are located on a ridge of slightly higher ground which appears more suitable for settlement and this appears to be reflected in the density and type of the archaeological features identified in these trenches. This interpretation is further supported by the environmental evidence which indicates that crop processing and industrial activities may have taken place in this area.
- 8.7. Walls 1906 and 1907, identified in Trench 19, indicate the presence of a structure or building, with wall 1906 also seemingly coincident with a linear anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey (AS 2022). However, the extent and form of this possible structure remains unclear, as it is not clearly identified on the geophysical interpretation plot or on the accompanying greyscale.

Undated

- 8.8. A small number of pits and ditches identified during the current evaluation remained undated, although the majority of those identified in Trenches 17-24 (e.g. pits 2103 and 2114, identified in Trench 21 and ditches 1910, 2004 and 2206, identified in Trenches 19, 20 and 22 respectively) are currently considered most likely to relate to Roman activity by virtue of their proximity to features artefactually dated to this period.

-
- 8.9. The function of undated ditch 1504/1605, identified in Trenches 15 and 16 respectively, remains unclear due to its isolated nature within the excavated trenches, although its form and fill characteristics suggest that it may relate to agricultural land management, drainage or division.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Josh Nowlan, assisted by Julian Collinson, Mark Holding, Merrin Kemp and William Sibley. This report was written by Josh Nowlan. The finds report was written by Claire Collier-Jones. The biological evidence report, animal and paleoenvironmental evidence, were written by Andy Clarke and Charlotte Molloy, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by Josh Nowlan, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Monica Fombellida.

10. REFERENCES

- ACA (AC Archaeology) 2018 *Land off Arnolds Way, Yatton, North Somerset: Post-excavation assessment report on the results, with proposals for further analysis, publication and deposition archive* Unpublished report, ref. **ACD1251/3/2**
- AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2022 *Land of Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset: Magnetometer Survey Report* Ref No. **J925**
- British Geological Survey 2023 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 9 June 2023
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2022 *Box Bush Farm, Yatton, North Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report No. **CR1128_1**
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2023 *Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- CIfA 2021 CIfA Finds reporting toolkit <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed May 2023)
- Crummy, N. 1979 'A Chronology of Romano-British Bone Pins' *Britannia* **10**, 157–63
- Greig, J. 1991 'The British Isles' in van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) 1991, 229-334

-
- Manning, W.H. 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum* London, British Museum Publications
- PG (Pegasus Group) 2021 *Land off Kenn Road, Yatton, Heritage Statement*
- Seager Smith, R. and Davies, S.M. 1993 *Black Burnished Ware Type Series – The Roman Pottery from Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, Dorset 1981–4*, Dorchester. DNH&AS
- South West England Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) 2023
[Research Agenda - South West England Research Framework \(researchframeworks.org\)](https://researchframeworks.org) Accessed 17 March 2023
- Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press Books
- Usher, G. and Lilly, D. 1964 'A Romano-British Pottery Kiln site at Venus Street, Congresbury', *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. And Natur. Hist. Soc.* 108. 172–4
- van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) 1991 *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany*, Rotterdam, Balkema
- WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2019 *Arnolds Way Primary School Site, Yatton, North Somerset. Post excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. Unpublished report ref. **208941.1**
- WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2020 *Land off North End Road, Yatton, Somerset (Phase 2). Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. Unpublished report ref. **117821.1**
- YCCCART (Yatton, Congresbury, Claverham and Cleeve Archaeological Research Team) 2019 *Geophysical surveys at land adjacent to Kingston railway bridge, Yatton*. Y15 v.1
- YCCCART 2021 *Geophysical survey north-west of Ham Farm, Yatton*. Y8, v.1
- Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition, Oxford, Clarendon Press

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
12	1200	layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown loose clay	>30	1.8	0.18	
12	1201	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown clay, moderately compact, occasional limestone fragments	>30	1.8	0.3	
12	1202	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid reddish brown silt clay, moderately compact, very wet, occasional limestone fragments	>30	1.8	0.3	
12	1203	layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay, compact, occasional limestone fragments	>30	1.8	n/a	
13	1300	layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown loose clay	>30	>1.8	0.25	
13	1301	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown clay, moderately compact, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.3	
13	1302	layer		Colluvial Layer	Light bluish brown clay, compact	>30	0.3	0.3	
13	1303	layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay, compact, occasional limestone fragments	>30	1.8	n/a	
14	1400	layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown loose clay	>30	0.2	0.2	
14	1401	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown clay, moderately compact, occasional limestone fragments	>30	0.3	0.3	
14	1402	layer		Alluvial Layer	Light bluish brown clay, compact	>30	0.2	0.2	
14	1403	layer		Natural	Mid bluish brown clay, compact, water effected, had patches of orangey brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	1.8	n/a	
14	1404	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderately steep sides, flat base	>2.1	0.93	0.4	
14	1405	fill	1404	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, silt clay	>2.1	0.93	0.4	
14	1406	cut		Ditch	Recut of ditch, aligned NE/SW, moderately steep, partially bottomed	>2.1	0.8	0.44	
14	1407	fill	1406	Lower fill of ditch	Light blue grey, silt clay, moderately compact, occasional charcoal flecks		0.5	0.22	C2-C4
14	1408	fill	1406	Upper fill of ditch	dark greyish brown, silt clay, frequent charcoal, and occ. limestone fragments		0.8	0.25	
14	1409	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderately steep sides, flat base	>2.1	1.13	0.38	
14	1410	fill	1409	Lower fill of ditch	Mid bluish grey, silt clay, moderately compact, occasional charcoal flecks		0.7	0.15	
14	1411	fill	1409	Middle fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown, silt clay, loosely compact, frequent charcoal and occasional limestone fragments		1.13	0.25	LC2-C4
14	1412	fill	1409	Upper fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, silt clay, compact, moderate charcoal flecks and occ. limestone fragments		0.85	0.18	
15	1500	layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown loose clay	>30	>1.8	0.3	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
15	1501	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown clay, moderately compact, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.3	
15	1502	layer		Alluvial Layer	Light bluish brown clay, compact	>30	>1.8	0.2	
15	1503	layer		Natural	Light reddish brown clay, compact, patches of light brown clay and limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	n/a	
15	1504	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch, unexcavated	>1.1	0.8	0.7	
15	1505	fill	1504	Fill of ditch	Mid bluish brown silt clay, unexcavated	>1.8	0.8	0.15	
16	1600	layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish brown clay	>30	>1.8	0.26	
16	1601	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown clay, moderately compact, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.18	
16	1602	layer		Alluvial Layer	Light bluish brown clay, compact	>30	>1.8	0.6	
16	1603	layer		Natural	Light reddish brown clay, compact, patches of light brown clay and limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	1.3	
16	1604	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, v-shaped, concave base	1.15	1.3	0.28	
16	1605	fill	1604	Fill of ditch	Light bluish grey, silt clay, compact, very occasional charcoal flecks and limestone fragments	0.44	0.28	1	
16	1606	fill	1604	Fill of ditch	Mid blue grey, silt clay, compact, occasional charcoal flecks and limestone fragments	1.15	1	0.47	
17	1700	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.4	
17	1701	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish grey, silt clay, loosely compact, occasional sub-angular stones	>30	>1.8	0.03	
17	1702	layer		Natural	Mid reddish grey clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.33	
17	1703	cut		Pit	Sub-oval Pit, moderately sloping, irregular base	0.65	0.33	0.33	
17	1704	fill	1703	Other Fill	Pit fill, mid brownish grey, silty clay, friable, occasional sub-angular stones	0.65	0.33	0.22	MC1-C2
18	1800	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.2	
18	1801	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish grey, silt clay, loosely compact, occasional sub-angular stones	>30	>1.8	0.26	
18	1802	layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid reddish brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.7	
18	1803	layer		Natural	Mid reddish grey clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	n/a	
18	1804	cut		Pit	Sub-triangular pit, angular corners, moderately steep, concave base	0.72	0.9	0.56	
18	1805	fill	1804	Fill of pit	Pit fill, dark greyish blue, silt clay, compact, occasional charcoal and sub-angular stones	0.72	0.9	0.17	LC2-C4

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
18	1806	fill	1804	Fill of pit	Pit fill, mid greyish blue, silty clay, compact, occasional charcoal and sub-angular stones	0.72	0.9	0.18	C2-C4
18	1807	fill	1804	Fill of pit	Pit fill, mid bluish grey, silty clay, compact, very occasional charcoal flecks	0.72	0.9	0.21	
18	1808	cut		Plough scar	E/W aligned cut	>1	0.2	0.3	
18	1809	fill	1808	Fill of plough scar	Mid grey brown, silt clay	>1	0.2	0.2	
19	1900	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.32	
19	1901	layer		Subsoil	Dar reddish brown, silt clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.1	
19	1902	layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid reddish brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.4	
19	1903	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, steep sides, flat base		0.94	0.53	
19	1904	fill	1903	Fill of ditch	Ditch fill, Mid brownish grey, silty clay, friable, occasional sub-angular stones		0.94	0.53	MC3-C4
19	1905	cut		Construction cut	Construction cut of wall 1906, NE/SW aligned, steep sides, not bottomed		0.57	0.57	
19	1906	structure	1905	Wall	Limestone roughly coursed wall, 4 courses, unclear shape and alignment, rubble foundation, clay/earth bonding, no clear facing	>2	0.6	0.4	
19	1907	fill	1905	Other Fill	Foundation bonding/ packing, dark brownish grey, silty clay, filled by wall 1906, not bottomed	>4	1.1	0.55	C2-C4
19	1908	fill	1913	Other Fill	Ditch fill, mid reddish grey, silty clay, friable	>1.8	>3	0.45	C2-C4
19	1909	fill	1914	Other Fill	Ditch fill, dark brownish grey, clayey silt, frequent charcoal inclusions	>2	>0.7	0.4	C2-C4
19	1910	cut		ditch	N/S aligned ditch, not excavated				
19	1911	layer		Alluvial Layer	Deposit/ alluvial layer, mid greyish brown, silty clay, not excavated	>30	>1.8		
19	1912	layer		Alluvial Layer	Deposit/ alluvial patch, mid greyish brown. silty clay, not excavated	>30	>1.8		
19	1913	cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear, feature not excavated full extent is unclear	>0.4	1.7	>0.4	
19	1914	cut		Ditch	Ditch terminus aligned N/S, Steep sides, concave base	>0.4	1.7	>0.4	
19	1915	cut		Construction cut	aligned NE/SW, steep sides, not fully excavated, not clear in section		1.1	>0.4	
19	1916	fill	1915	Fill of construction cut	Foundation cut fill, dark brownish grey, silty clay, covers wall 1917		1.1	>0.4	
19	1917	structure		Wall	Limestone roughly coursed wall, 4 courses, unclear shape and alignment, rubble foundation, clay/earth bonding, no clear facing	>0.4	0.37	>0.1	
19	1918	cut		Natural Feature	Natural deposit, change/merging of natural substrate		0.8	0.3	
19	1919	fill	1918	Fill of natural feature	Fill of natural deposit, mid brownish grey, silty clay		0.8	0.3	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
19	1920	layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	n/a	
19	1921	Fill	1910	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey, silty clay				
20	2000	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.22	
20	2001	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish grey, silt clay, loosely compact, occasional sub-angular stones	>30	>1.8	0.37	
20	2002	layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid reddish brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.16	
20	2003	layer		Natural	Mid reddish grey clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	n/a	
20	2004	cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, moderately steep sides, concave base		0.55	0.2	
20	2005	fill	2004	Fill of ditch	Ditch fill, mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact		0.55	0.2	
20	2006	cut		Pit	Sub-oval pit, moderate slopping, concave base		1.34	0.2	
20	2007	fill	2006	Fill of pit	Dark blackish grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional sub-angular stones		1.34	0.2	C2-C4
20	2008	cut		Pit	N-S aligned ditch terminus or pit, recorded in plan unexcavated		1.06		
20	2009	fill	2008	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, not excavated		1.06		
20	2010	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch, recorded in plan, unexcavated		>1.9		
20	2011	fill	2010	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, not excavated		>1.9		
20	2012	cut		Pit	N-S aligned ditch terminus or pit, recorded in plan, unexcavated	1.24	1.12		
20	2013	fill	2012	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown with mottled red hues, silty clay, unexcavated	1.24	1.12		
21	2100	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.3	C2-C4
21	2101	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish grey, silt clay, loosely compact, occasional sub-angular stones	>30	>1.8	0.2	
21	2102	layer		Natural	Light orangey brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	n/a	
21	2103	cut		Pit	Sub-oval pit, moderate slopping, concave base	>1.20	0.7	0.25	
21	2104	fill	2103	Fill of pit	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional sub-angular stones	>1.20	0.7	0.25	
21	2105	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderate slopping, not bottomed		0.65	0.58	
21	2106	fill	2105	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, friable		0.65	0.58	C2-C4
21	2107	cut		Ditch	N-S aligned, steep slopping, not bottomed		0.67	0.58	
21	2108	fill	2107	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish blue, silty clay, compact, occasional charcoal flecks		0.67	0.2	C2-C4
21	2109	cut		Ditch	Sub-circular pit or ditch terminus, moderate slopping, flat base		1.18	0.2	
21	2110	fill	2109	Fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, compact, occasional sub-angular stones		1.18	0.2	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
21	2111	layer		Occupation Layer	Mid reddish brown, clayey silt, friable	>1.8	>2.9	0.34	MC1-C4
21	2112	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderately slopping, flat base		1.06	0.2	
21	2113	fill	2112	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, occasional sub-angular stones		1.06	0.2	
21	2114	cut		Pit	Sub-oval pit, steep slopping, slopping base NW/SE		0.9	0.27	
21	2115	fill	2114	Fill of pit	Dark brownish grey, clayey sand		0.9	0.27	C2-C4
21	2116	cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, moderately slopping, not bottomed		0.3	0.11	
21	2117	fill	2116	Fill of ditch	Dark blackish grey, clayey sand, friable, occasional sub-angular stones		0.3	0.11	C2-C4
22	2200	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.15	
22	2201	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish grey, silt clay, loosely compact, occasional sub-angular stones	>30	>1.8	0.25	
22	2202	layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid reddish brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	>30	>1.8	0.2	
22	2203	layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay with limestone patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
22	2204	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderately slopping, flat base		1.25	0.31	
22	2205	fill	2204	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, friable, moderate sub-angular stones		1.25	0.31	IA
22	2206	cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, recorded in plan, not excavated		1.75		
22	2207	fill	2206	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, recorded in plan, unexcavated.		1.75		
22	2208	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, recorded in plan, unexcavated		0.8		
22	2209	fill	2208	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, recorded in plan, unexcavated		0.8		
23	2300	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.25	
23	2301	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown, silt clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.36	
23	2302	layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, moderately compact	>30	>1.8	0.18	
23	2303	layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay with limestone patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
24	2400	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.23	
24	2401	layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish brown, silt clay, loosely compact	>30	>1.8	0.3	
24	2402	layer		Colluvial Layer	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, moderately compact	>30	>1.8	0.2	
24	2403	layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay with limestone patches	>30	>1.8	n/a	
24	2404	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderately slopping, flat base		0.59	0.12	
24	2405	fill	2404	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable, occasional sub-angular stones		0.59	0.12	C2-C4
24	2406	cut		Pit	Sub-oval pit, moderately slopping, flat base		0.42	0.08	
24	2407	fill	2406	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable		0.42	0.08	
24	2408	cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, moderately slopping, flat base		1.16	0.41	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
24	2409	fill	2408	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable, occasional sub-angular stones		1.16	0.41	
24	2410	cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned, recorded in plan, not excavated		1		
24	2411	fill	2410	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, not excavated		1		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Fabric Code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
1407	Fired Clay		Medium fired, grey sandy	1	13	C2-C4
	RB Pottery	GW4		7	95	
1411	Industrial Waste		Tap slag	1	37	LC2-C4
	RB Pottery	LEZ SA2		2	19	
	RB Pottery	GW1		2	96	
	RB Pottery	BS		1	55	
	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		3	93	
	RB Pottery	GW4		1	8	
	RB Pottery	GW4		7	79	
1704	RB Pottery	SVW GT		1	31	MC1-C2
1805	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		4	37	LC2-C4
	RB Pottery	GW4		1	19	
1806	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		1	2	C2-C4
1904	Fired Clay		Medium fired, pink sandy; orange	2	32	MC3-C4
	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		15	174	
	RB Pottery	GW4		20	150	
	Iron		Mineralised shoe sole	10	179	
	RB Pottery	OX1		1	2	
	RB Pottery	GW2		2	41	
	RB Pottery	LEZ SA2		1	2	
1907	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		2	15	C2-C4
	RB Pottery	GW4		1	9	
1908	Industrial Waste		Tap slag	1	93	C2-C4
	RB Pottery	GW4		14	145	
1909	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		2	13	C2-C4
	RB Pottery	GW4		1	13	
	RB Pottery	OX2		1	3	
	Copper Alloy		Ra. 2. Coin. Radiate/ <i>nummus</i> , illeg.	1	1	
2007	RB Pottery	GW4		1	5	C2-C4
2100	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		2	22	C2-C4
2106	LP Pottery	SH		1	12	C2-C4
	RB Pottery	GW4		1	10	
2108	RB Pottery	GW4		4	91	C2-C4
	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		3	23	
2111	Industrial Waste		Tap slag	1	101	MC1-C4
	RB Pottery	GW3		1	44	
2115	Industrial Waste		Tap slag	2	230	C2-C4
	Fired Clay		Medium fired, orange sandy	1	10	
	RB Pottery	GW4		6	43	
2117	RB Pottery	GW4		1	2	C2-C4
	Fired Clay		Part vitrified	1	40	
	Iron		Ra. 3. Riveted binding strip frag.	1	11	
2205	LP Pottery	QZ		1	41	IA
2405	RB Pottery	DOR BB1		1	16	C2-C4

*codes in bold match with NRFRC types (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Table 2: Pottery fabrics summary

Date/ source	Fabric*	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
Iron Age	QZ	Handmade, quartz tempered	1	41
	SH	Fine shell tempered	1	12
<i>Sub-total</i>			2	53
Roman Local/ unsourced	BS	Coarsem sandy, black-fired	1	55
	GW1	Medium sandy greyware with burnt out organics	2	96
	GW2	Medium sandy greyware	2	41
	GW3	Coarse sandy greyware	1	44
	GW4	Medium sandy greyware, slightly micaceous (Congresbury type)	65	669
	SVW GT	Severn Valley Ware, grog tempered	1	31
	OX1	Fine sandy oxidised	1	2
	OX2	Medium sandy oxidised	1	3
Regional	DOR BB1	South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware	33	395
Imports	LEZ SA	Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	3	21
<i>Sub-total</i>			110	1357
Total			112	1410

*codes in bold match with NRFRC types (Tomber and Dore 1998)

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	SM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
1406	1407								1		1	5
1409	1411	1	1				2				4	92
1604	1605	2				14					16	270
1804	1805	1	1	3				6	5		16	78.3
1804	1806		1					7	2		10	6.2
1903	1904	2				4	2				8	119
1905	1907	2				6					8	79
1913	1908	1									1	9
1914	1909		2					7			9	21.1
2004	2005							8			8	0.3
2006	2007							8		11	19	1.05
2107	2108	3							11		14	232
2112	2113					1					1	99
2114	2115	2	2	1				1			6	588
2116	2117							1			1	5
2406	2407							19	1		20	1.23
Total		14	7	4	1	24	6	55	20	11	142	
Weight		1142	90	15	99	153	41	1.18	64	1	1606.18	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ - horse; LM = large size mammal; MM = medium size mammal; SM/AM = small mammal/amphibian; Ind = indeterminate; BB SS = burnt, unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

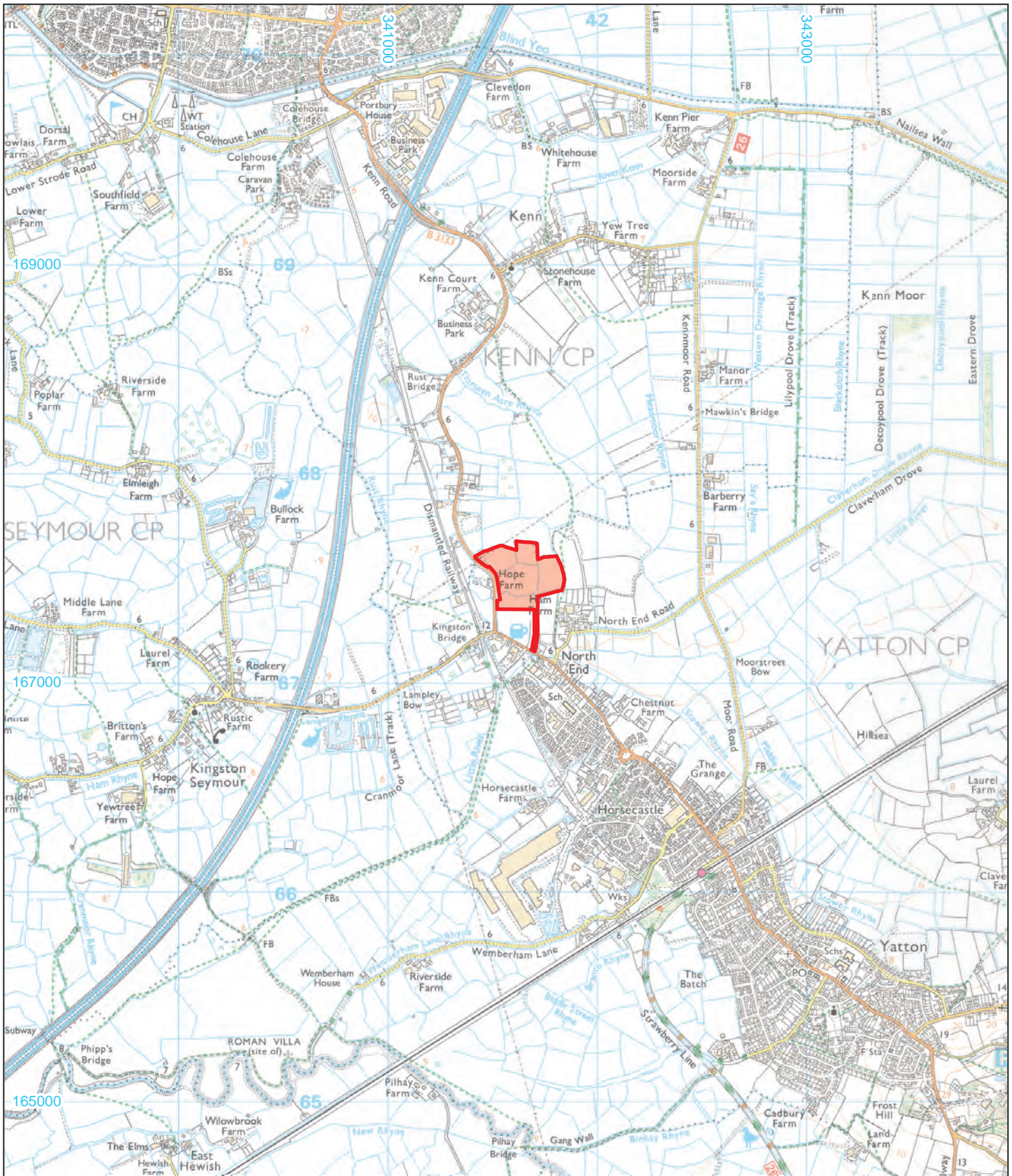
Table 2: Assessment of the paleoenvironmental remains

Cut	Context	Sample	Vol (Flot m	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Notes	Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Other notes
Trench 18 Roman pit														
1804	1805	1	20	75	10	**	-	Spelt; Wheat sp.	***	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus;</i> <i>Avena/Bromus;</i> <i>Raphanus raphanistrum;</i> <i>Carex elongata;</i> <i>Medicago</i>	****/****	-	-	
	1806	2	20	10	40	**	**	Spelt; Wheat sp.; Spelt wheat glume bases; culm nodes	**	<i>Sherardia arvensis;</i> <i>Lolium/Festuca</i>	**/****	-	-	
Trench 19 Roman ditch														
1914	1909	5	20	77	60	*	-	Wheat sp.; Indet	*****	<i>Lolium/Festuca;</i> <i>Poaceae</i> sp.; <i>Vicia</i> sp.; <i>Vicia/Lathyrus;</i> <i>Galium aparine;</i> <i>Vicia</i> cf. <i>faba;</i> <i>Rumex</i> sp.; <i>Avena/Bromus</i>	***/**	Bn(*)	Small mammal bones	
Trench 20 Undated ditch														
2004	2005	4	20	25	99	*	-	Indet. Frag	*	<i>Poaceae</i> sp.	**/*	Bn(*)	Small mammal bones	
Trench 20 Roman pit														
2006	2007	6	20	35	85	**	*	Spelt; Wheat sp.; Barley; Spelt glume base	***	<i>Carex elongata;</i> <i>Rumex</i> sp.; <i>Persicaria</i> sp. <i>Lolium/Festuca;</i> <i>Carex</i> sp.; <i>Ranunculus;</i> <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	***/**	-	-	
Trench 21 Roman ditch														
2116	2117	3	20	45	95	**	-	Spelt wheat; Wheat sp.	*	<i>Lolium/Festuca</i>	**/**	-	-	

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

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, Somerset	
Short description	<p>In April 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset. A total of 13 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from a ditch identified in a trench excavated towards the southern edge of the site. The function of this ditch remains unclear although it may relate to localised agricultural activity. A further, though residual, sherd of pottery of an Iron Age date was recovered from a ditch dating to the Roman period in a trench excavated immediately adjacent.</p> <p>A concentration of features, comprising pits and ditches, indicative of probable settlement activity of Roman date were identified in the south-western part of the site (focussed on Trenches 19-22). The remains of two walls identified in one of these trenches indicates the presence of a stone-built structure in this area, although the extent, form and function of this structure remains unclear. Further ditches of a Roman date, albeit seemingly of a more agricultural nature, were identified in a trench excavated in the central part of the site.</p>	
Project dates	17-24 April 2023	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Statement (PG 2021) three phases of geophysical survey (AS 2022; YCCART 2019 and 2021),	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Kenn Road, Yatton, Somerset	
Study area (m ² /ha)	9.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	41635 67435	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	North Somerset Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Monica Fombellida	
Project Supervisor	Josh Nowlan	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content:
Physical	Somerset Museum Service WESTM : 2023.14.	Pottery sherds, animal bone, environmental sample residues
Paper	Somerset Museum Service WESTM : 2023.14.	Context registers, trench records, photo registers
Digital	Somerset Museum Service WESTM : 2023.14.	Digital photos and maps
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation CA</i> typescript report CR1376_1		



 Site boundary



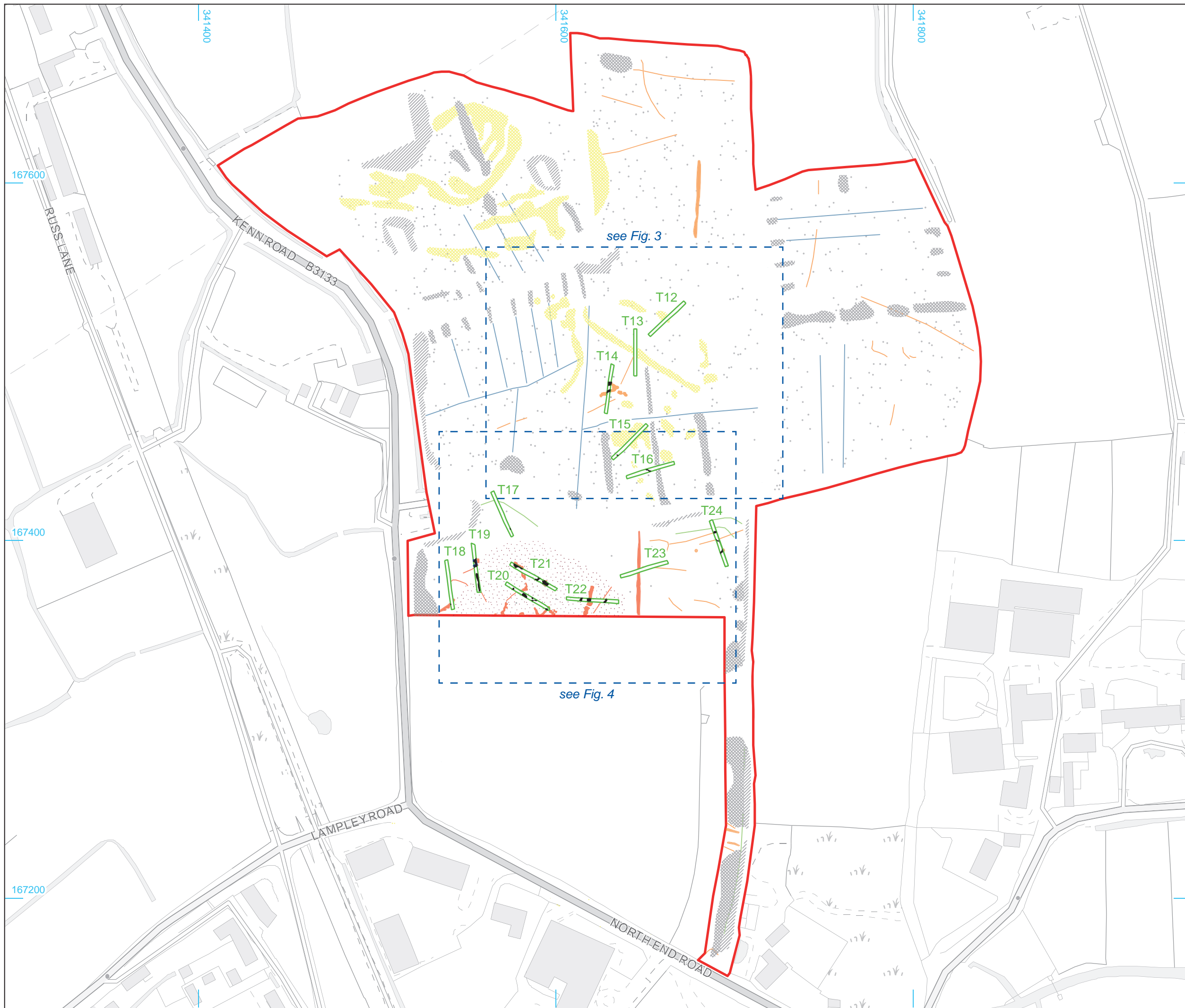
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR1376	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/05/2023	1
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	

© Crown copyright and database rights 2023
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature

*Geophysical survey results
(Archaeological Surveys, 2022)*

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature /feature associated with burning of archaeological potential
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Negative linear anomaly - extant drainage channel (grype)
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Discrete positive response - cut feature /feature associated with burning of archaeological potential
- Strong positive response - feature associated with burning of archaeological potential
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant material of archaeological potential
- Variable magnetic response of natural origin
- Magnetic debris-spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



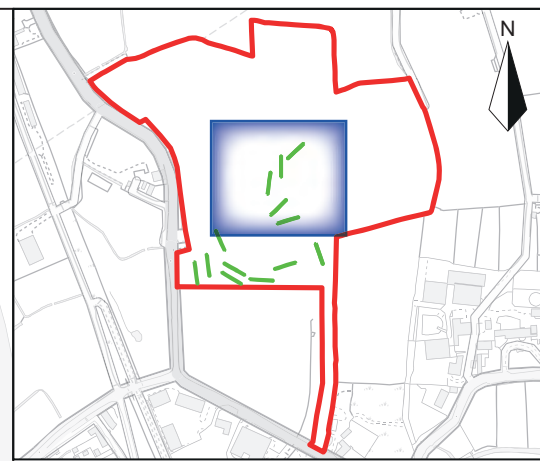
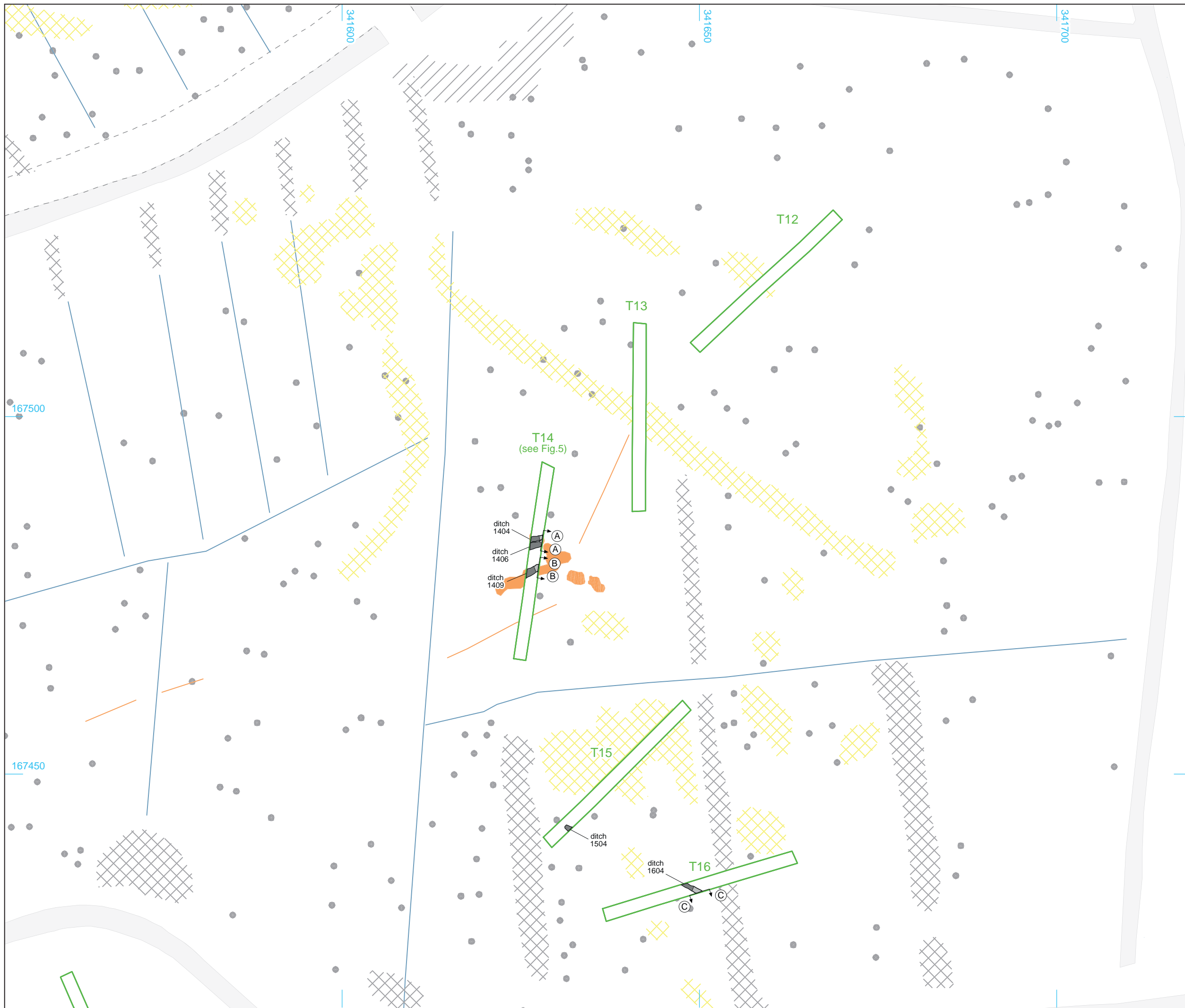
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land At Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

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

DRAWN BY HMM	PROJECT NO. CR1376	FIGURE NO. 2
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 09/05/2023	
APPROVED BY MF	SCALE@A3 1:2000	



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- A Section location

Geophysical survey results
(Archaeological Surveys, 2022)

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Negative linear anomaly - extant drainage channel (grype)
- Variable magnetic response of natural origin
- Magnetic debris-spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



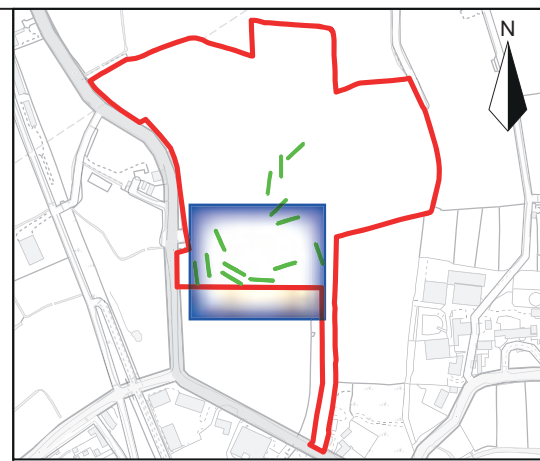
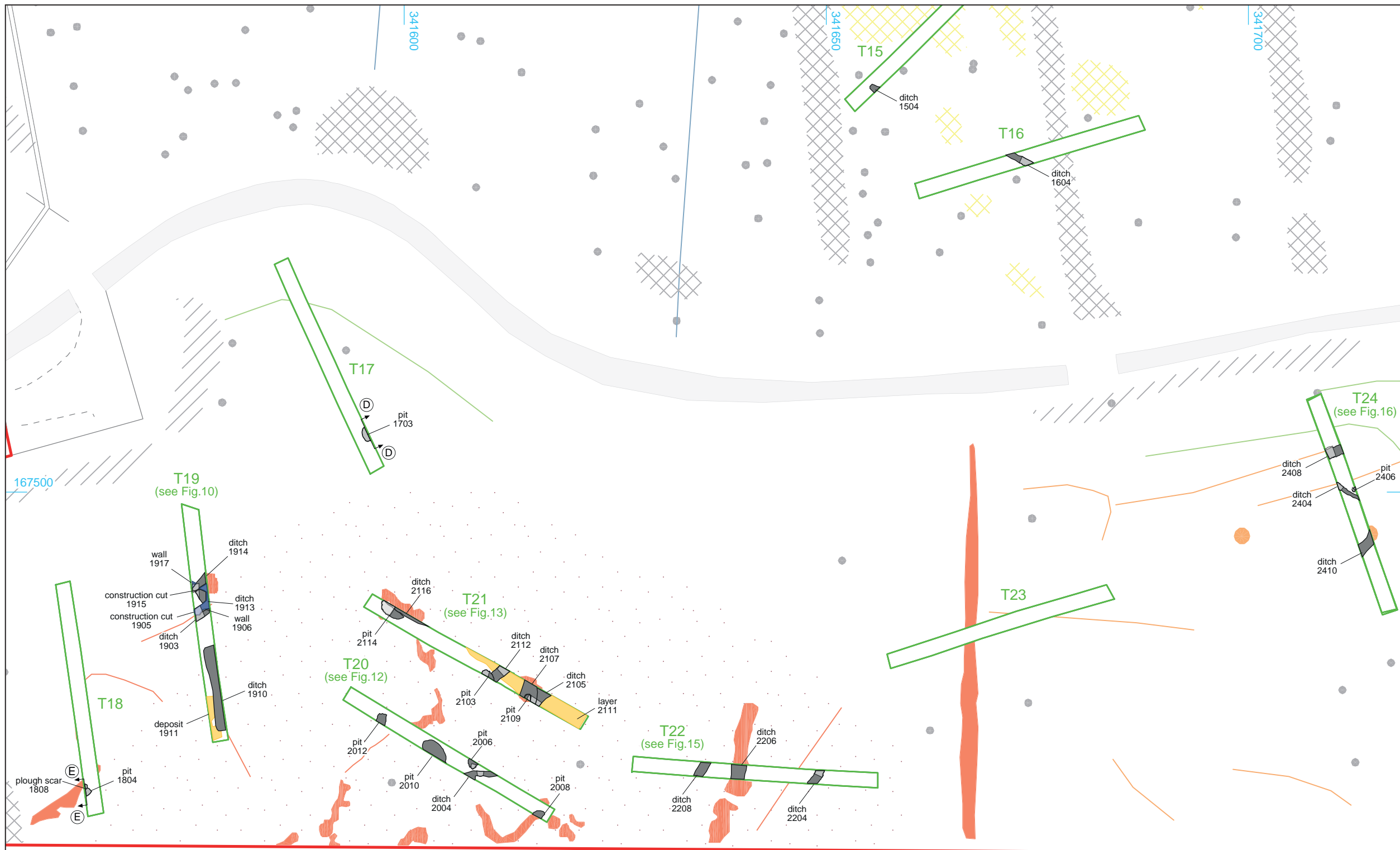
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land At Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches 12 to 16 location plan showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features

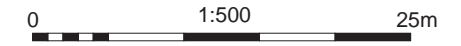
<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1376	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 3
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 09/05/2023	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MF	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:500	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Structure (unexcavated/excavated)
- Deposit
- Section location

Geophysical survey results (Archaeological Surveys, 2022)

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature /feature associated with burning of archaeological potential
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Negative linear anomaly - extant drainage channel (grype)
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Discrete positive response - cut feature /feature associated with burning of archaeological potential
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant material of archaeological potential
- Variable magnetic response of natural origin
- Magnetic debris-spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



© Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land At Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches 17 to 24 location plan showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1376	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 4
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 09/05/2023	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MF	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:500	

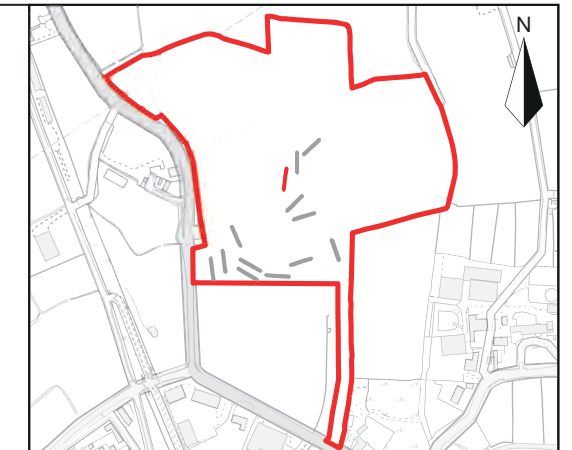
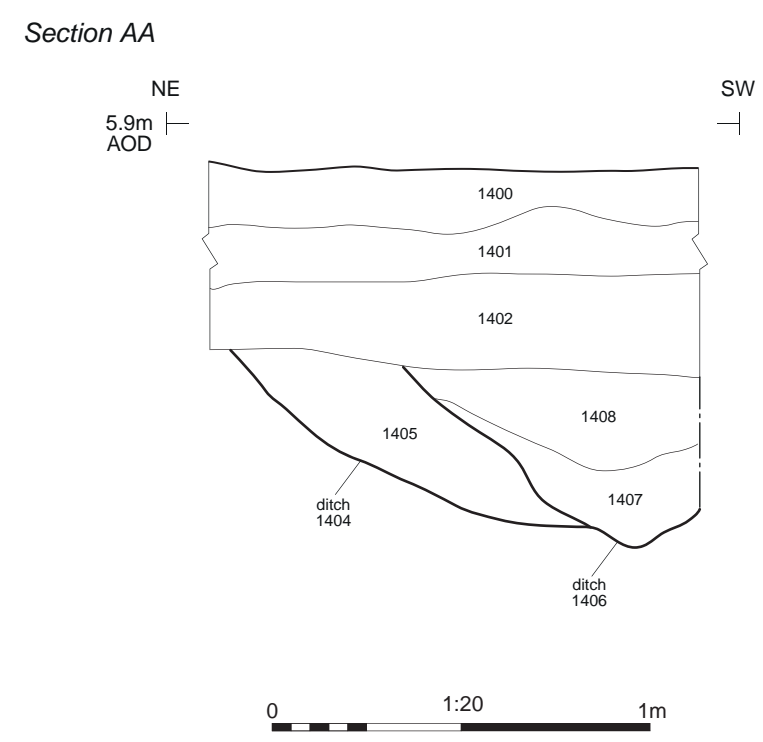
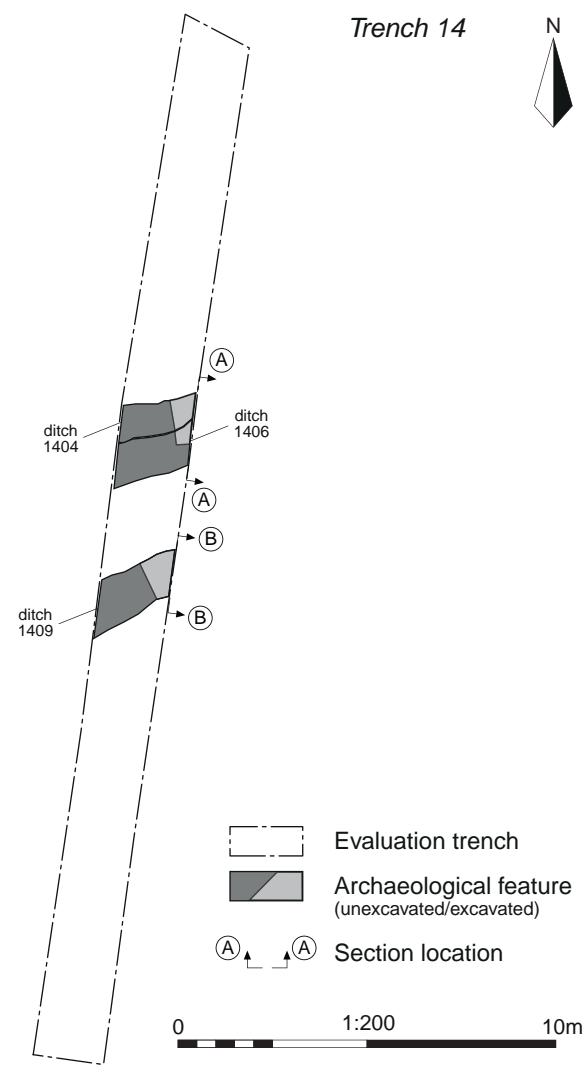
167450

167500

341600

341650

341700



Trench 14, looking south-west (1m scales)



Ditches 1404 and 1406, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

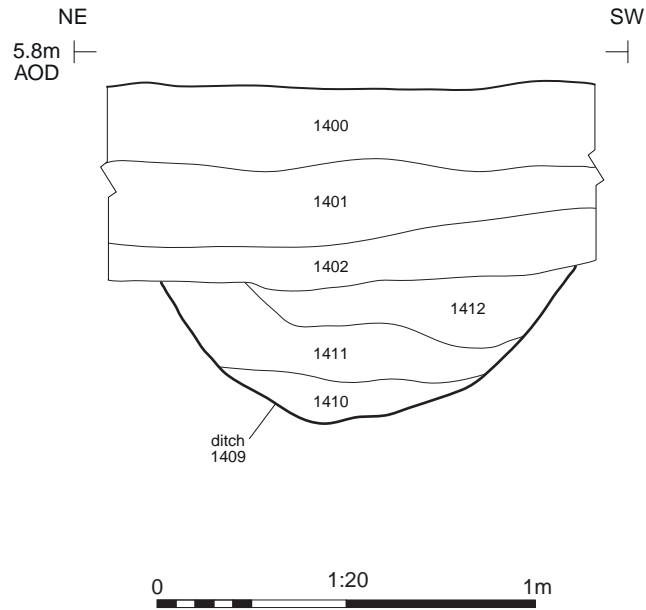
Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 14: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY HMM	PROJECT NO. CR1376	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 09/05/2023	5
APPROVED BY MF	SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200	

Section BB



Ditch 1409, looking north-east (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

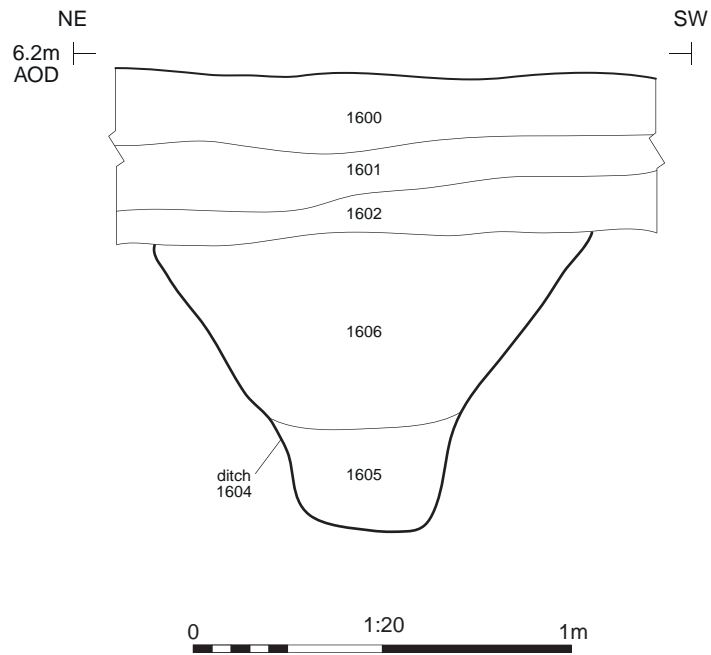
Trench 14: section and photograph

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR1376
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/05/2023
 APPROVED BY MF SCALE@A4 1:20

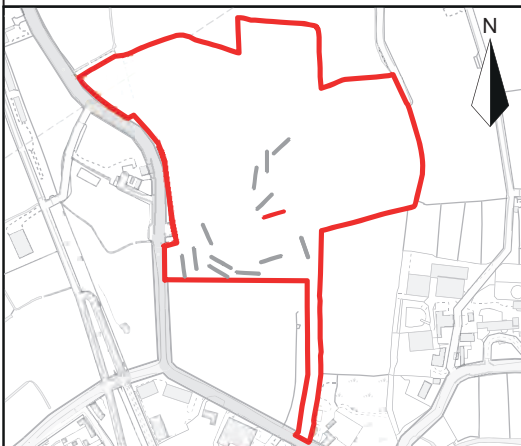
FIGURE NO.

6

Section CC



Ditch 1604, looking south-east (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

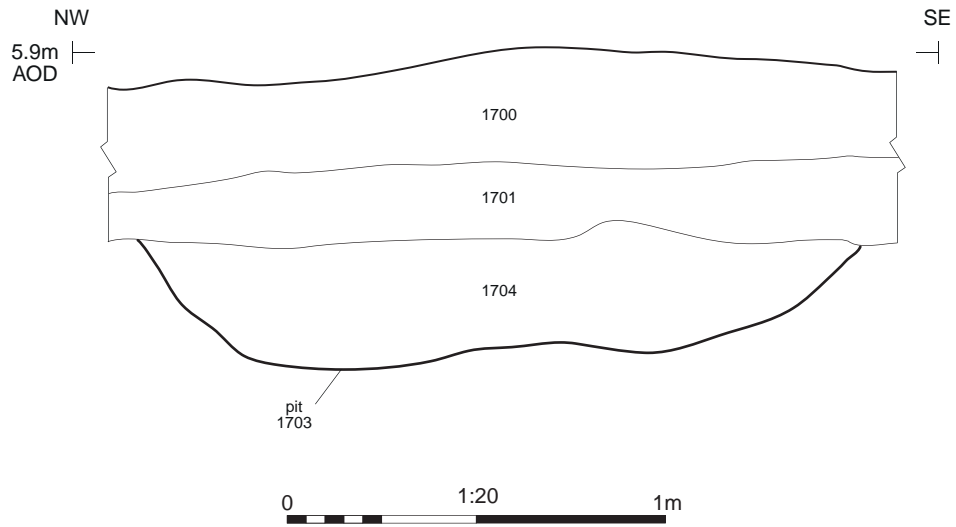
Trench 16: section and photograph

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR1376
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/05/2023
 APPROVED BY MF SCALE@A4 1:20

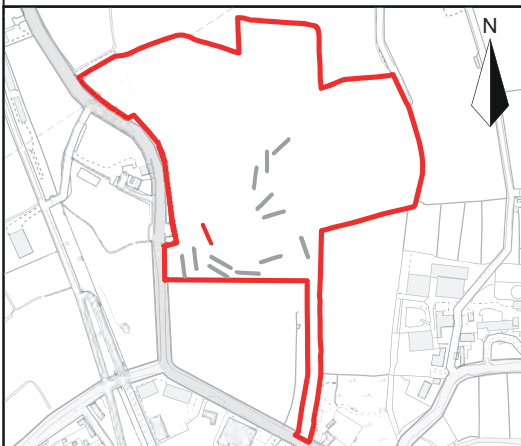
FIGURE NO.

7

Section DD



Pit 1703, looking north-east (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

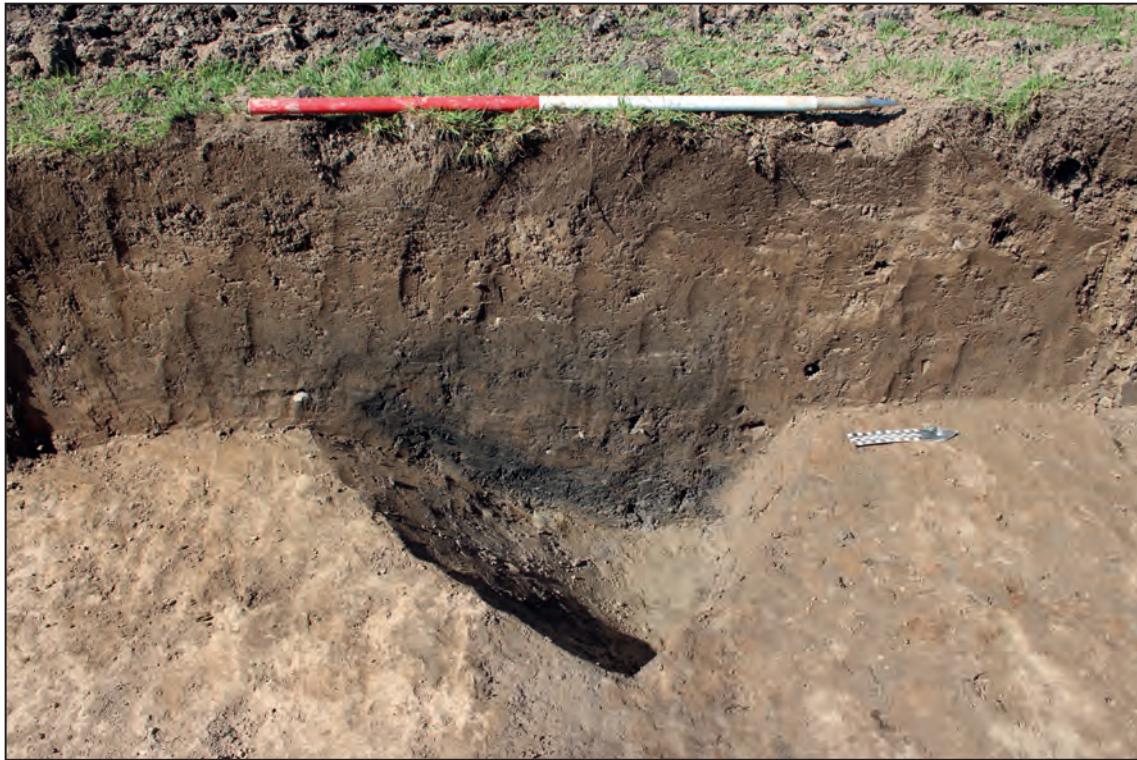
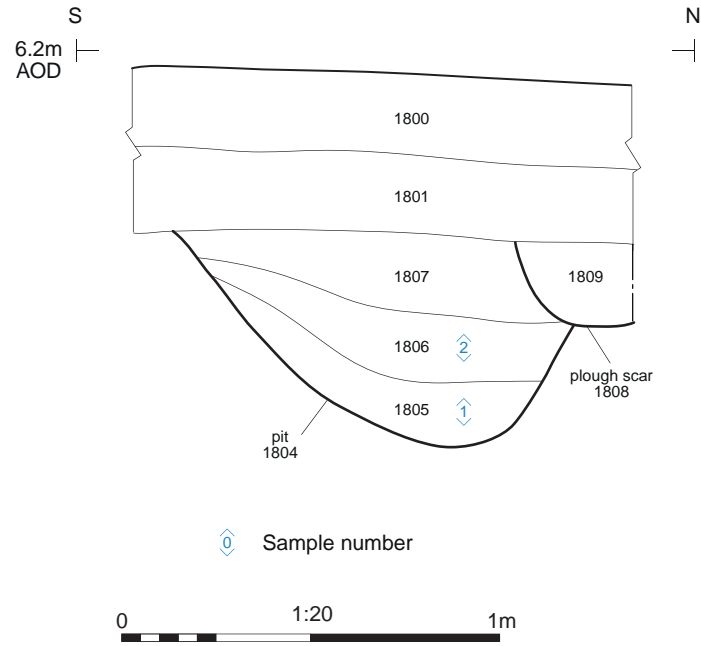
Trench 17: section and photograph

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR1376
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/05/2023
APPROVED BY MF SCALE@A4 1:20

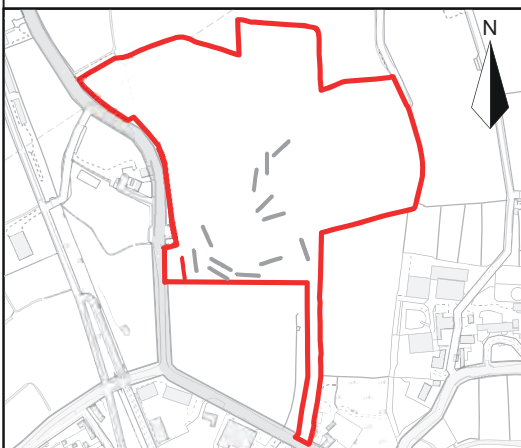
FIGURE NO.

8

Section EE



Pit 1804, looking west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

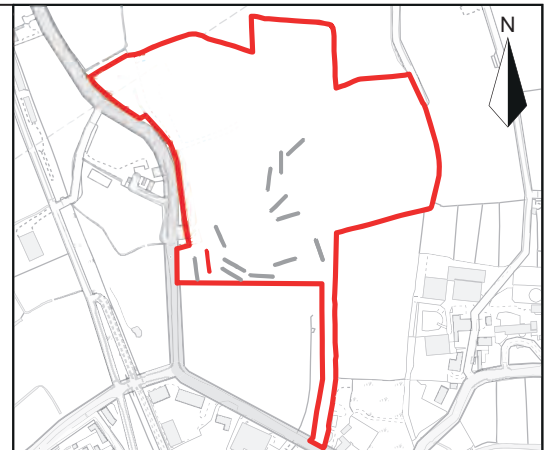
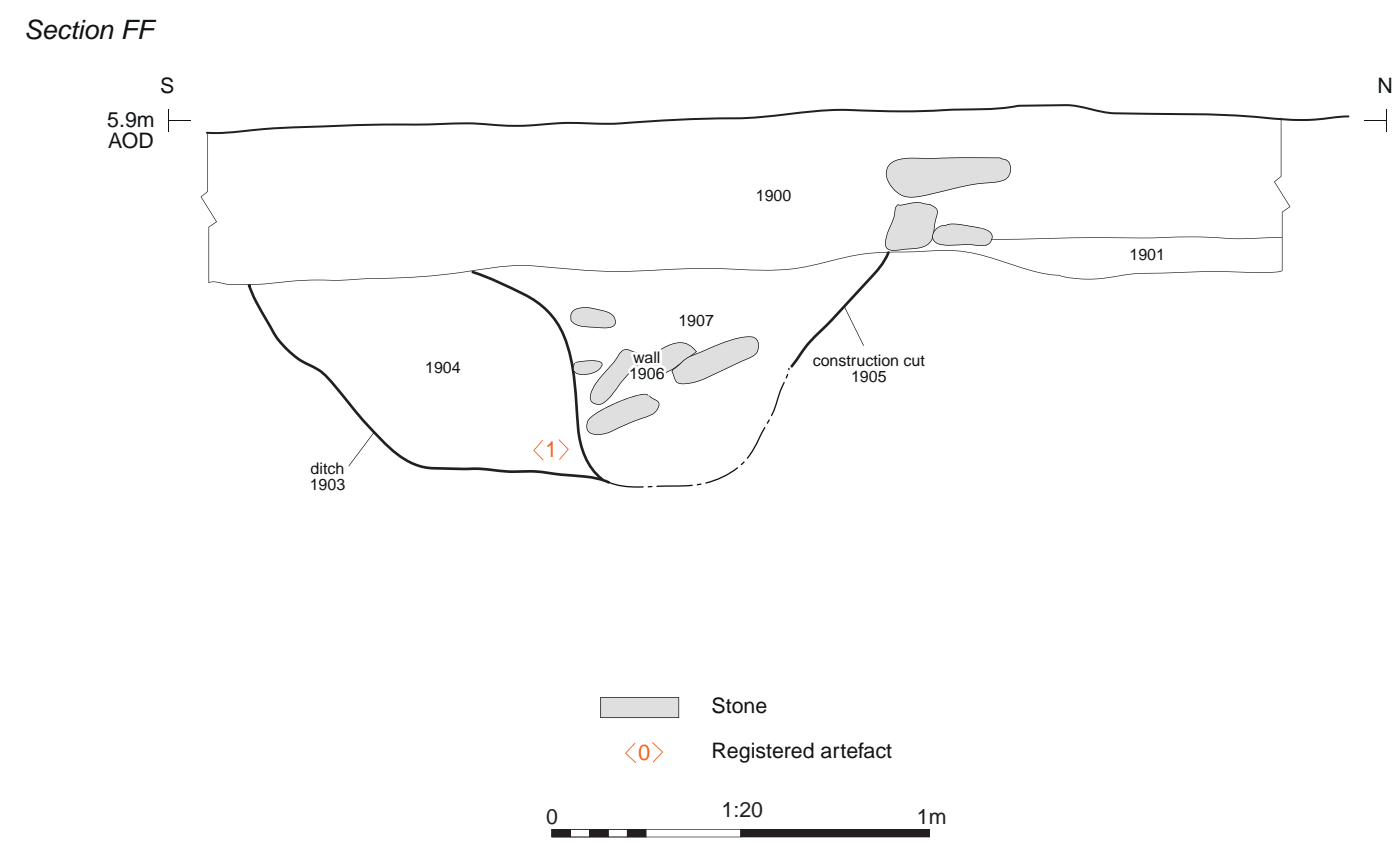
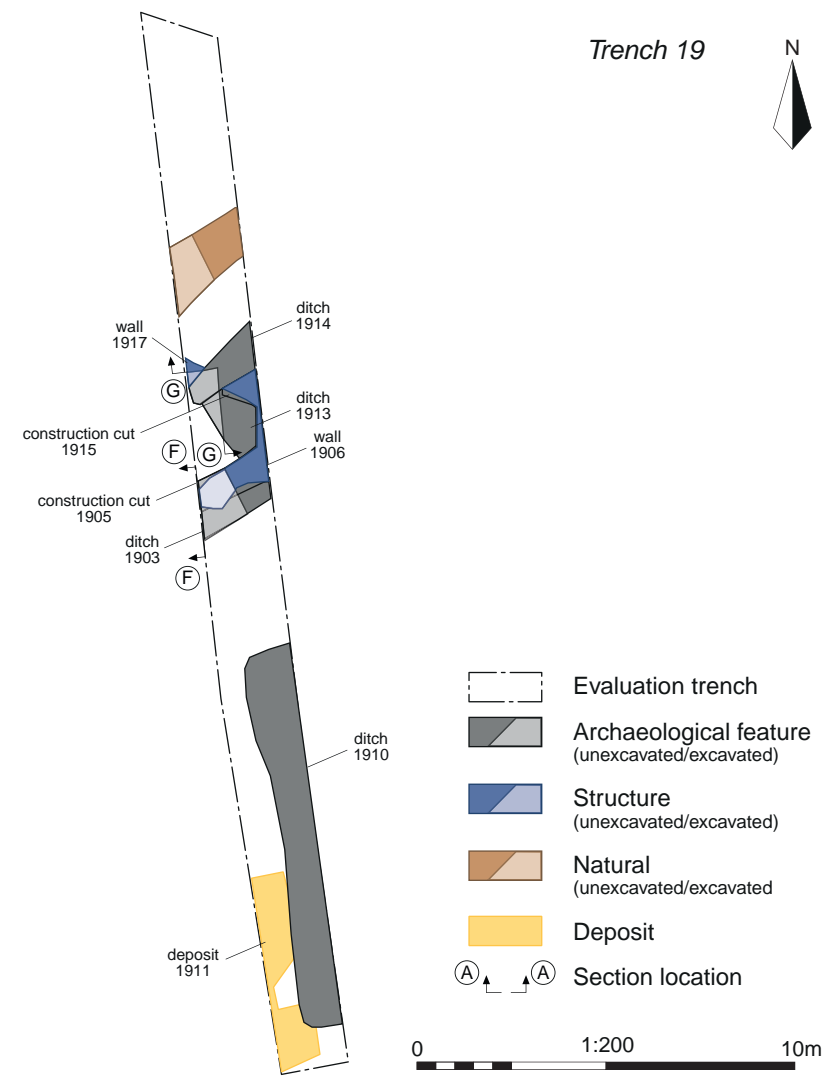
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: section and photograph

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR1376
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/05/2023
 APPROVED BY MF SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

9



Ditch 1903 and wall 1906, looking south-west (1m scale)



Wall 1906, looking east (1m scale)

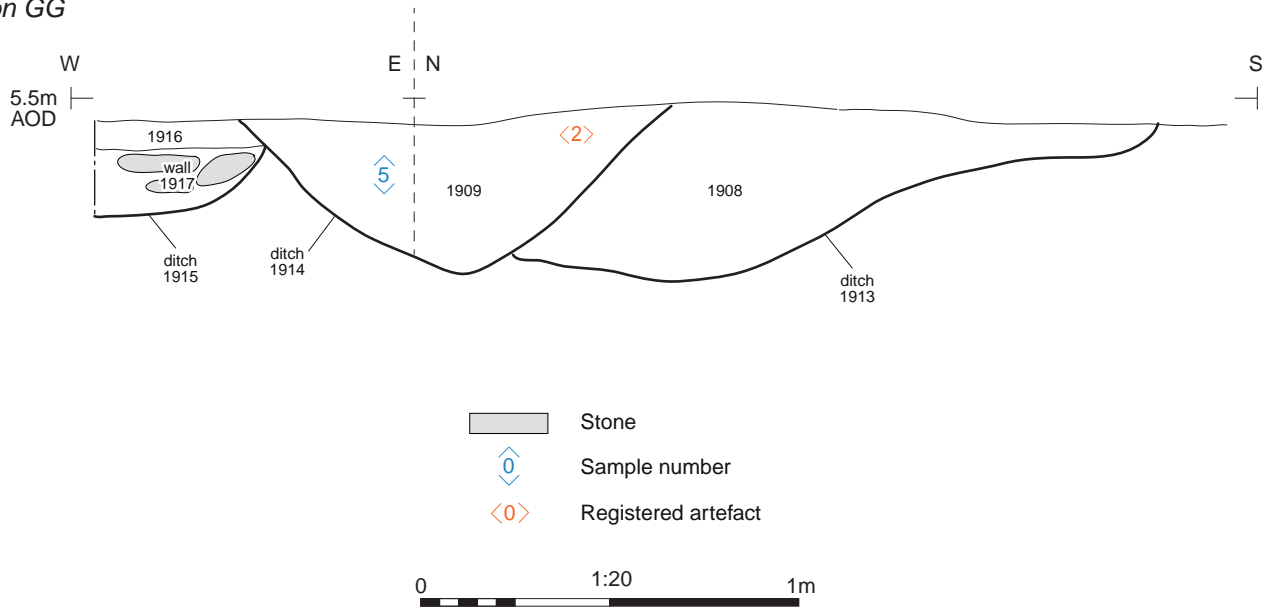
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 19: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR1376 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/05/2023
 APPROVED BY MF SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200 10

Section GG



Ditches 1915, 1914, 1913 and wall 1917 looking north-east (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

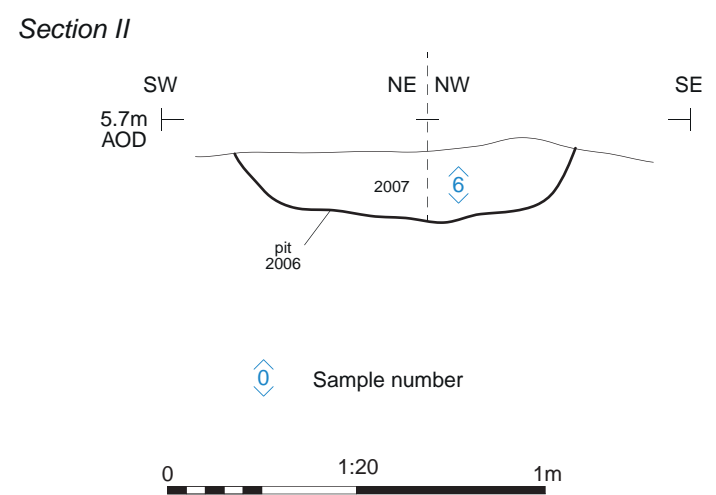
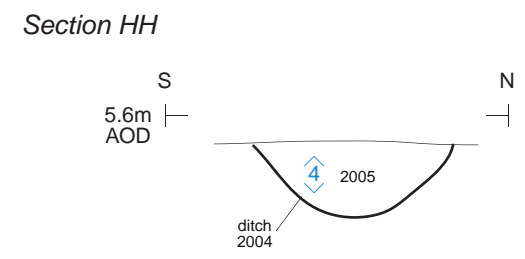
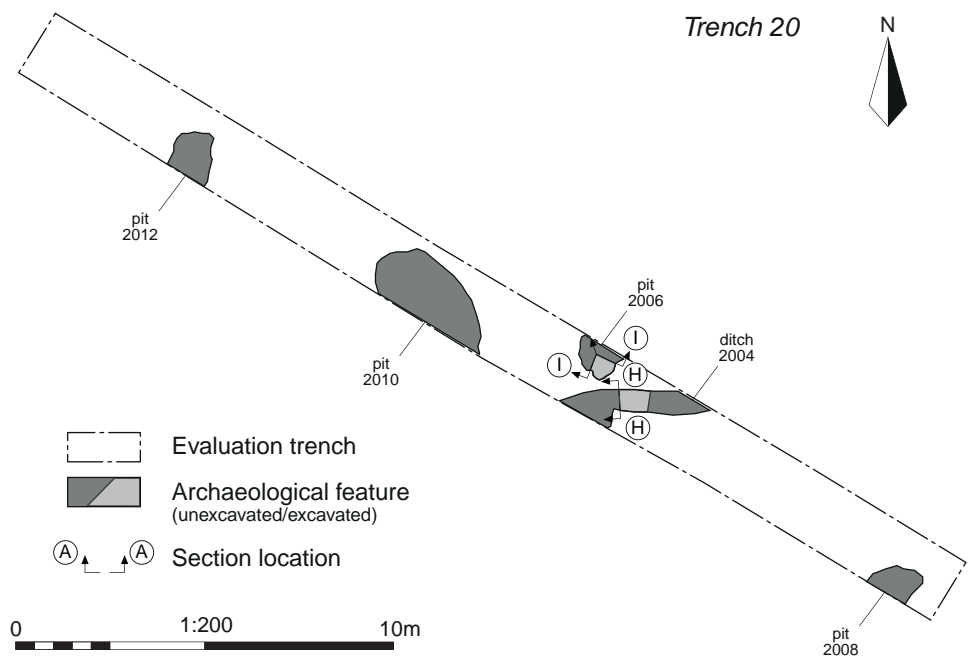
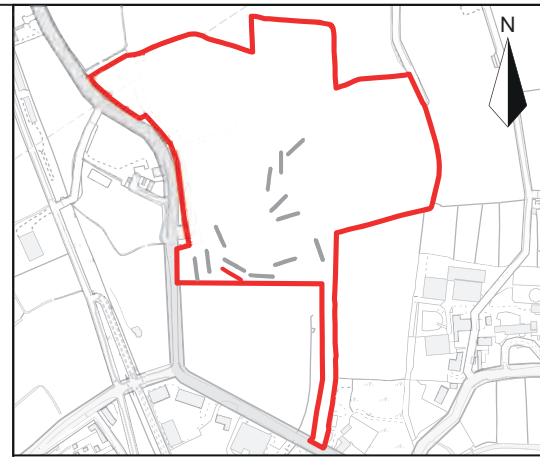
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 19: section and photograph

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR1376
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/05/2023
 APPROVED BY MF SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

11



Ditch 2004, looking west (0.4m scale)



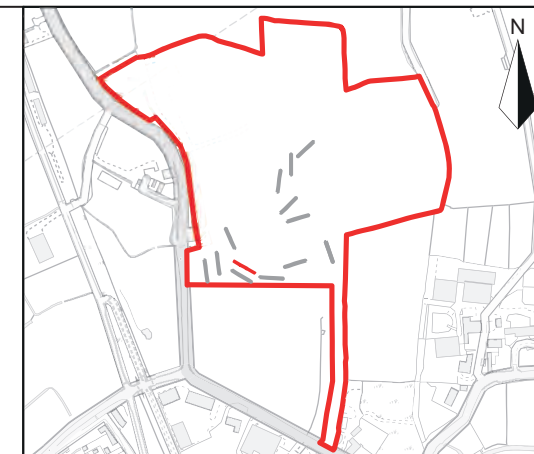
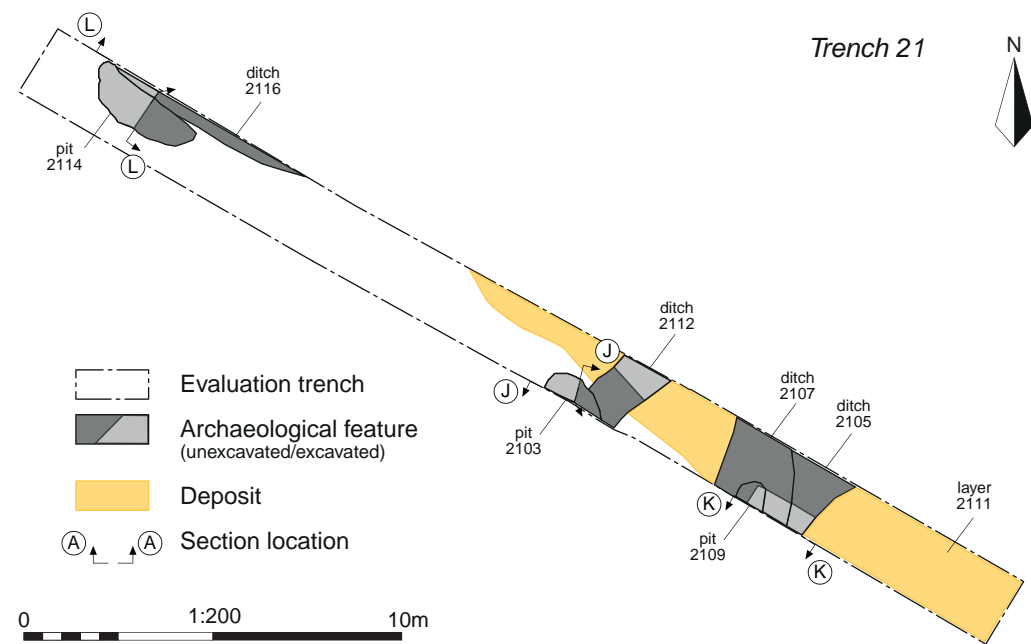
Pit 2006, looking north-west (0.4m scale)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

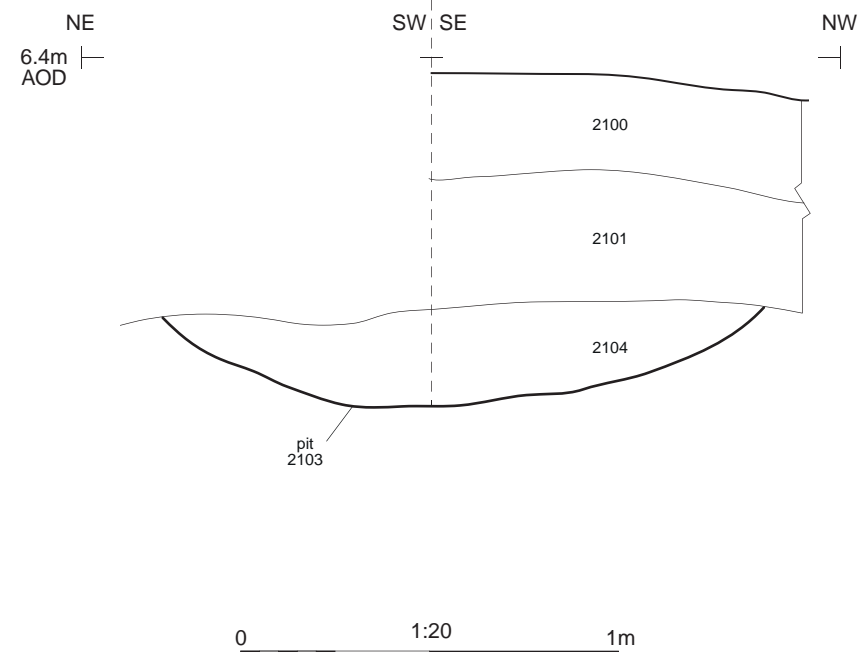
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 20: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY HMM	PROJECT NO. CR1376	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 09/05/2023	12
APPROVED BY MF	SCALE @A3 1:20 & 1:200	



Section JJ



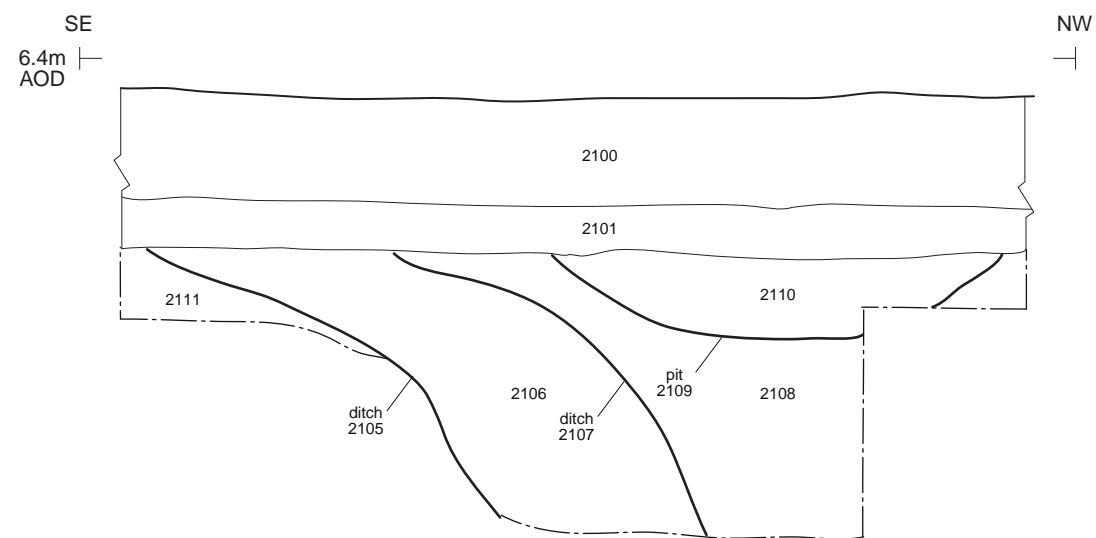

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

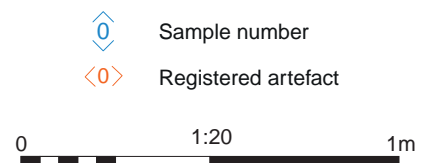
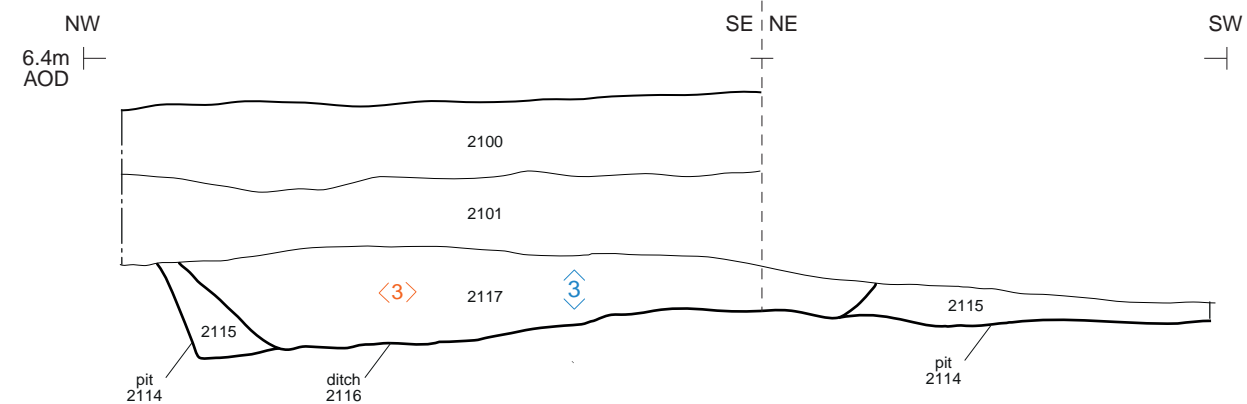
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 21: plan, section and photographs

<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1376	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 09/05/2023	13
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MF	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:20 & 1:200	

Section KK



Section LL



Ditches 2105, 2107 and pit 2109, looking south-west (1m scale)



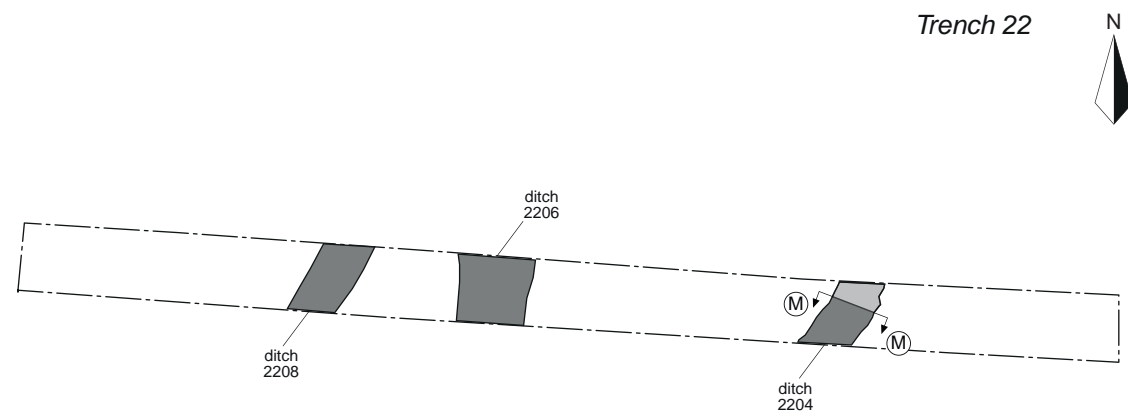
Pit 2114 and ditch 2116, looking north-east (1m scale)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 21: sections and photographs

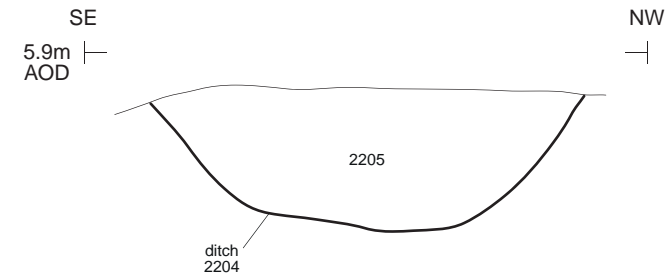
DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR1376	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/05/2023	14
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A3	1:20	



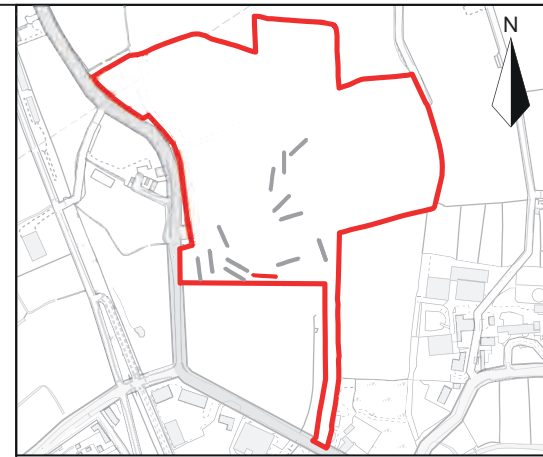
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section MM



0 1:20 1m



Trench 22, looking east (1m scales)



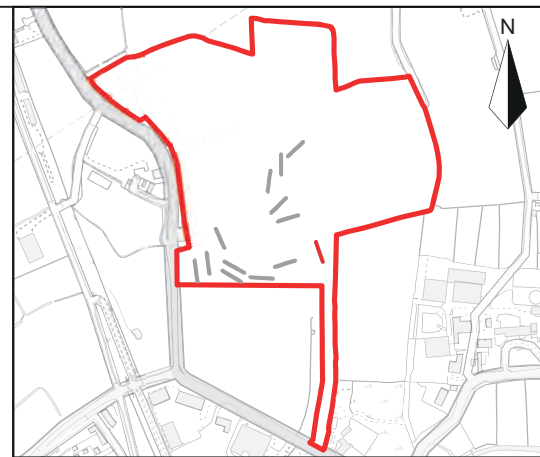
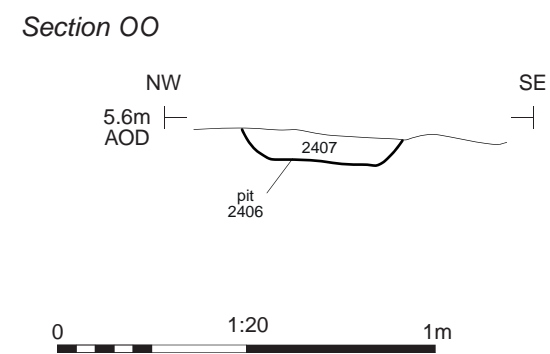
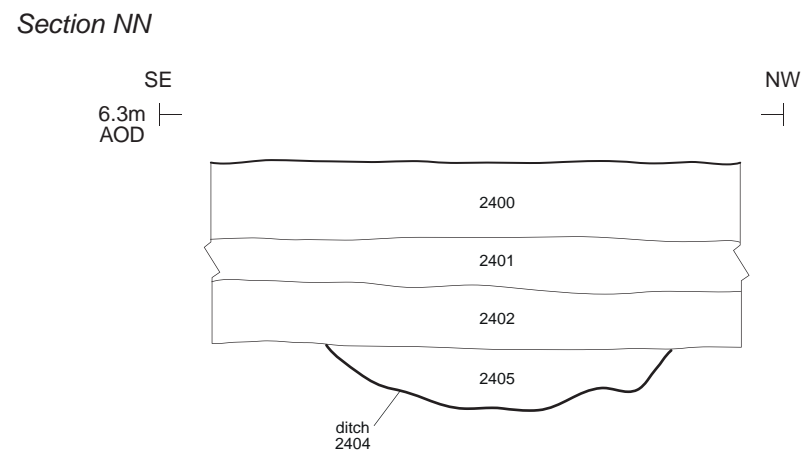
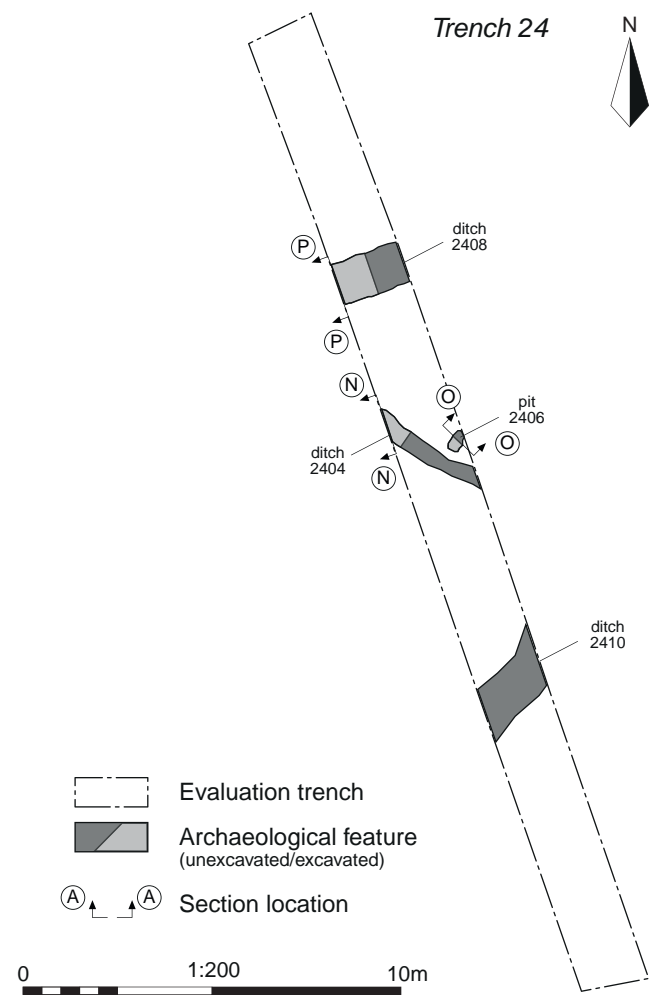
Ditch 2204, looking south-west (1m scale)


 Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 22: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR1376	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/05/2023	15
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A3	1:20	



Ditch 2404, looking west (1m scale)



Pit 2406, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

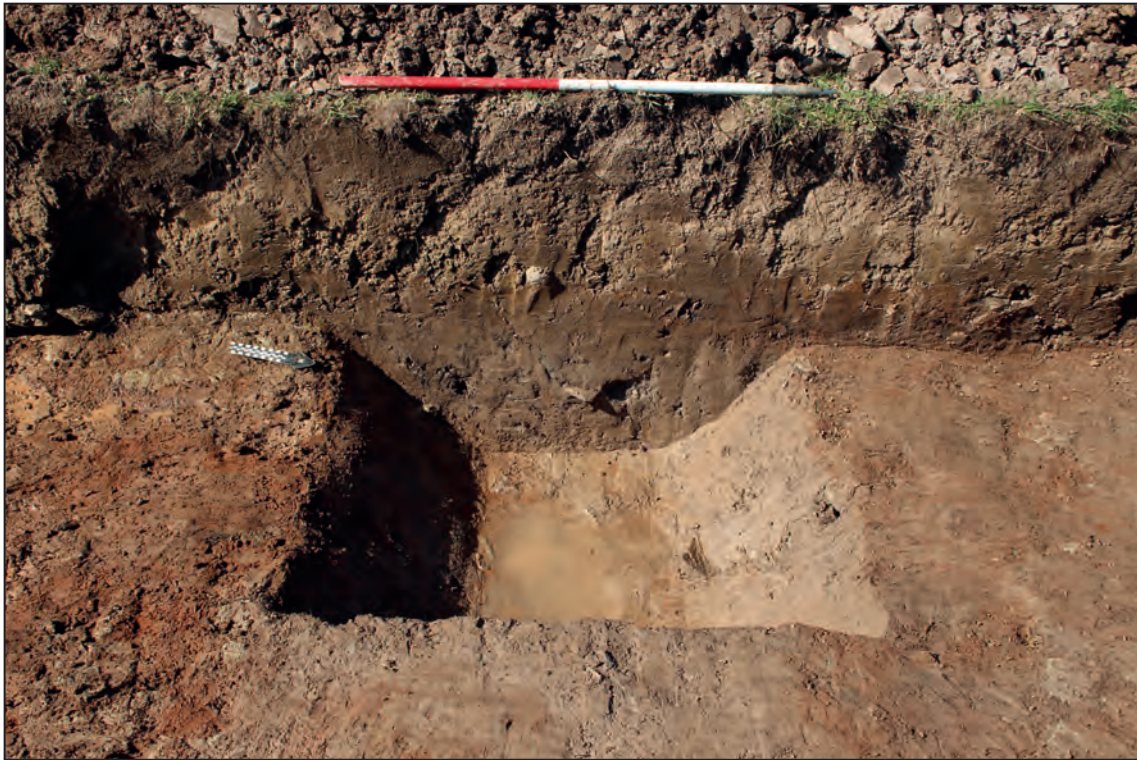
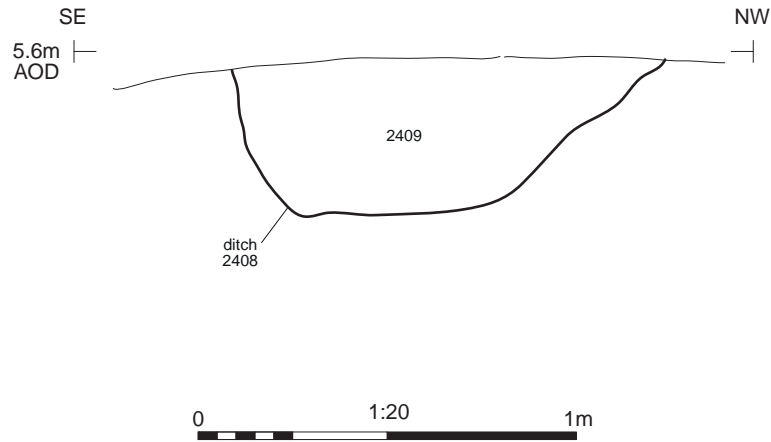
Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 24: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY HMM **PROJECT NO.** CR1376 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 09/05/2023 **16**
APPROVED BY MF **SCALE@A3** 1:20 & 1:200

Section PP



Ditch 2408, looking south-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Kenn Road, Yatton, North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 24: section and photograph

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR1376
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/05/2023
APPROVED BY MF SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

17

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

