

**LAND AT HAYGROVE FARM
BRIDGWATER
SOMERSET**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

DPDS CONSULTING

on behalf of

DAVID WILSON HOMES


CA PROJECT: 3274
CA REPORT: 10204

NOVEMBER 2010

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Haygrove Farm
Location: Bridgwater, Somerset
NGR: ST 2851 3613
Type: Evaluation
Date: 1-5 November 2010
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Somerset County Museum, Taunton
Accession Number: TTNCM 165/2010
Site Code: HYF 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2010 on land at Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset. Sixteen trenches were excavated.

A number of features dating from the Late Neolithic to the Romano-British period were identified, as well as some post-medieval activity. A single pit containing Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age pottery was located within the eastern field. This feature lay approximately 100m to the east of a potential enclosure, the ditches of which contained Iron Age material. Within the enclosure lay two postholes, one of which contained Romano-British pottery. An area of stone surfacing, which contained Roman-British pottery, as well as a stone-filled ditch were also identified. An undated curvilinear gully was also identified c. 20m to the east of the enclosure.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for DPDS Consulting on behalf of David Wilson Homes on land at Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset (centred on NGR: ST 2851 3613; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to support a planning application which is to be made to Sedgemoor District Council (SDC) for the erection of domestic dwellings on the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out at the request of Naomi Payne, Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology), Somerset County Council (SCC), archaeological advisor to SDC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Ms Payne. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook* (SCC 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Ms Payne, including a site visit on the 3 November 2010.

The site

- 1.3 The site is located to the south-west of the centre of Bridgwater, south of Durleigh Road, and is bounded to the south by the Durleigh Brook. It comprises three arable fields divided by Haygrove Lane which runs north/south through the site to Haygrove Manor and its associated gardens, with one field to the west and two to the east (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 22m AOD, with the ground sloping down to the south to approximately 9m AOD.
- 1.4 The site is approximately 8ha in size and is currently used for growing arable crops.
- 1.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Mudstone and Halite-Stone of the Scythian to Rhaetian Era, with superficial deposits of Alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) to the south, and River Terrace deposits to the north (BGS 2010). Natural substrate was encountered across the site.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 A full description of the archaeological and historical background of the site can be found in the Desk-Based Assessment carried out for this site (CA 2009), a brief summary of which is presented below. A summary of work carried out within the site since the DBA was prepared is also included.
- 1.7 Roman settlement in Bridgwater appears to have been concentrated to the east of the River Parrett, east of the site (Leech and Leach 1982, 65). A single ditch containing Late to Post-Roman artefacts was found to the south-east of the site (CA forthcoming), and a find spot of Roman material, including coins, to the east of Bridgwater (SCC HER 17891) suggests occupation nearby.
- 1.8 The site is historically situated in the Manor of Haygrove, which is recorded as a secondary settlement to Bridgwater in the 11th century. It is thought to have originally comprised a nucleated hamlet around a single farm, and it is likely that this site comprised the agricultural hinterland to the settlement (CA 2009).
- 1.9 The site is first depicted in detail on a map dated 1775. Only the western and eastern fields are depicted. To the west the site was divided into small fields, two buildings were located to the north-west and one to the south-west, all of which had areas of orchard to their south and west. To the east a single building is depicted, with a strip of orchard along the brook (CA 2009).
- 1.10 A geophysical survey of the site (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2010) identified a potential enclosure ditch to the east of Haygrove Manor. A number of potential pits were also identified both within and outside the enclosure as well as a number of linear features immediately to the east. A number of removed field boundaries (identified using historic mapping) were also identified within the site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.11 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist Sedgemoor District Council in making an informed judgement

on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 16 trenches, each 50m long by 2m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plans (Figs 2 and 3). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.13 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* (2007).
- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Somerset County Museum, Taunton under accession number TTNCM 165/2010 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified in all trenches. Across the majority of the site the natural substrate consisted of mid orange brown sandy clay, however this was interleaved with areas of brownish-red sandy clay and red sandy clay in a gravel matrix. The natural was encountered on average 0.35m below present ground level (bpgl). This was covered by subsoil of between 0.1m and 0.3m in depth in a number of trenches, and all trenches were in turn covered by 0.3m of plough soil. All of the archaeological features uncovered were cutting the natural substrate.
- 2.3 Of the trenches excavated ten were blank: nos 1-3, 5, 7-8, 11 and 14-16.

Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 4)

- 2.3 A small shallow circular pit 404 was identified towards the southern end of the trench. This was concave and even in profile, and contained a single fill 405 from which two sherds of pottery dating from the Late Neolithic to the Early/Middle Bronze Age were recovered. This feature does not correspond to any geophysical anomaly. A number of other linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey were not identified within the trench.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 4)

- 2.4 A single shallow north/south curvilinear gully was identified within the trench. Two sections, 604/606, were excavated along its length and in each case contained a single undated fill, 605 and 607 respectively. This feature does not correspond to any geophysical anomaly. A number of other anomalies identified during the geophysical survey were not identified within the trench.

Trench 9 (Figs 3, 5 and 6)

- 2.5 Within the northern end of the trench east/west ditch 908 was identified, which contained four fills 904-907 (Fig. 5). The primary fill 907 contained a single sherd of

Iron Age pottery, whilst the fourth fill 904 contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and a loom weight fragment. The secondary fill 906 contained a large amount of fired clay, which appears to represent a dump of at least five fragmented objects, which appear to be triangular weights of an Iron Age type. Immediately to the south the terminal of a north-west/south-east ditch 910 was located (Fig. 5). This contained a single undated, very stony, fill 909.

- 2.6 To the south of this lay an area of stone metalling 911 (Fig. 5). During the cleaning of this 6 sherds of prehistoric pottery, as well as 34 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Immediately to the north of this a very shallow potential posthole 913 was identified, which contained a single undated fill 912. Surface 911 was partially removed during machining, and in section was observed as far north as this posthole. Its relationship with 913 however could not be determined. To the south of surface 911 a further posthole 916 was identified (Fig. 5). This was much deeper in profile than posthole 913 with a slightly pointed base. This contained two fills 914 and 915, the upper of which (914) contained two sherds of Romano-British pottery, as well as three fragments of fired clay.
- 2.7 At the southern end of the trench a series of intercutting ditches and a pit were identified (Figs 5 and 6). At the northern edge of this series shallow east/west ditch 917 was identified. This contained a single fragment of prehistoric worked flint within its single fill 918. This was later cut to the south by a v-shaped east/west ditch 919, slightly undercut at its base, which contained a single undated fill 920. To the south of this, only visible within the east facing section, small pit 921 was recorded cutting ditch 919. This contained a single fill 922 from which six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered. Within the west-facing section undated deposit 923 was recorded. This was cut by both ditch 919 and pit 921.
- 2.8 At the southern end of this ditch sequence east/west ditch 924 cut both the deposit 923 and the pit 921. The ditch contained two fills, the lower of which 925 contained 15 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, and the upper of which 926 contained 33 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, as well as a single fragment of fired clay. This ditch was later recut at its southern edge by east/west ditch 927. This also contained two fills, the lower one 928 containing 6 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, and the upper fill 929 containing 25 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

- 2.9 The ditches within the northern and southern end of the trench correspond to a potential enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. A number of discrete features were also identified within the enclosure, and it seems likely that these represent the features identified between the two ditches.

Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

- 2.10 A single north-west/south-east gully 1004 was identified within the western end of the trench. This was v-shaped in profile, and contained a single undated fill 1005. This feature does not correspond to any geophysical anomaly. No features were observed within the eastern end of the trench where a now removed field boundary was depicted on historic mapping.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

- 2.11 An undated deposit of dark brown sandy silt 1203 was identified running east/west across the trench. This was not within a cut, but represents a build up of material adjacent to a removed historic field boundary, which here took the form of a lynchett.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

- 2.12 Within the northern end of the trench a shallow north-east/south-west gully 1306 was identified. This contained a single fill 1305 from which four sherds of late 16th to 18th-century pottery were recovered. To the south of this an area of post-medieval disturbance 1304 was identified within the trench. This contained both brick fragments and one sherd of pottery dating to the late 17th to 18th century, as well as a single fragment of post-medieval glass. Within the southern end of the trench an east/west 'French drain' 1308 was recorded. This contained single fill 1307, from which a single sherd of 16th to 18th-century pottery was recovered.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.13 Quantities of pottery, fired clay, ceramic building material and worked flint were recovered from 13 deposits (Appendix B).

- 2.14 A single piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered, a broken flake in poor grey-coloured flint from ditch fill 918. Close dating is not possible for this piece.
- 2.15 Pottery of an earlier prehistoric type was recovered from pit fill 405 as two bodysherds in a similar coarse grog-tempered fabric. The larger sherd from this deposit exhibits possible paired fingernail impressions, a motif seen sometimes with Beaker coarsewares. The decoration is indistinct and not sufficient to apply a 'Beaker' date with certainty. For this reason a broader Late Neolithic to Early/Middle Bronze Age date is given.
- 2.16 Pottery of a Iron Age date was identified from deposits 904, 907, 922, 925, 926, 928 and 929. In addition a number of fragmented clay weights of an Iron Age type were recovered from ditch fill 906. The Iron Age pottery occurs in limestone-tempered, quartz-tempered and grog (or clay pellet)-tempered fabrics (Appendix B), all handmade and black fired and commonly with surface burnish. Sherds from deposits 926 and 929 feature scored decoration, that from 926 occurring as a zone of repeated chevrons within a double-lined border at the shoulder. The style of decoration has affinities with the Late Iron Age 'Southwest decorated style', although the necked bowls most characteristic of this style are not present. Identifiable vessel forms (from deposits 922, 925, 926 and 929) all consist of globular vessels with bead or 'proto-bead' rims. Such forms are common among Late Iron Age 'calcite-tempered wares', known from north Somerset and south Wales (Allen 1998, 36, Fig. 4).
- 2.17 Pottery of a broadly Roman date was recovered from surface 911 and ditch fill 914. The larger group from deposit 911 consists of bodysherds of Black-Burnished ware, including sherds from an everted-rim jar, and greyware. The pottery from posthole fill 914 comprised two burnt sherds of Black-Burnished ware.
- 2.18 Pottery of post-medieval date, comprising sherds in Somerset glazed earthenwares, including yellow slipware, was identified from deposits 1304, 1305 and 1307. This material, together with handmade 'stock' bricks and a fragment of bottle glass from deposit 1304 probably date to the late 17th or 18th centuries.
- 2.19 The fired clay from ditch fill 906 appears to represent a dump of at least five fragmented objects comprising triangular weights of Iron Age type. The weights are of different sizes, the most complete weighing almost 3kg and unusually massive.

The largest weight is the only example with a visible perforation, through one apex and 9mm in diameter. The single perforation contrasts with the most characteristic 'tri-perforated' Iron Age form, although single or bi-perforated weights are known for example from Danebury (Poole 1991, 377). The usual interpretation for triangular clay weights is for use with warp-weighted vertical looms, although one alternative is as thatch weights. The examples from deposit 906 occur in a low-fired fabric which is largely inclusion free and probably natural (unprepared) local clay.

3. DISCUSSION

Bronze Age

- 3.1 A single isolated feature containing Late Neolithic to Early/Middle Bronze Age material was identified within trench 4, within the western half of the site c. 50m to the east of the Iron Age enclosure. No other features of this date were identified within the evaluation.

Iron Age

- 3.2 Within Trench 9 a number of features were uncovered, and these correspond to a potential enclosure ditch identified during the geophysical survey. Within the northern end of the trench this is represented by a single wide, deep ditch 908 containing four fills. Material dating to the Iron Age was recovered from these fills, most notably a large quantity of fragmented loom/thatch weights from the secondary fill 906. These may suggest that the enclosure is domestic in nature, rather than being a simple stock enclosure, as it would seem unlikely that such objects would have been transported far before being disposed of. In addition, settlement in the area in the Late Iron Age is characterised by small, household-size enclosures (less than 1ha in size), usually rectilinear in shape (Webster 2008, 128-131).
- 3.3 Within the southern end of the trench the geophysical anomaly corresponds to a number of roughly parallel intercutting ditches and a pit. Although the earlier two ditches 912 and 919 contained no dating, all of the later features, pit 921 and ditches 924 and 927, contain quantities of Late Iron Age pottery. Ditch 927, the most recent of these ditches stratigraphically, is also similar in profile to 908 to the north, and due to the similar date of material recovered may be contemporary, and potentially part of the same enclosure as suggested by the geophysical survey.

Roman

- 3.3 A number of features were identified within the area of the potential enclosure, within trench 9. Unlike the enclosure ditches, with their Iron Age material, these contained Romano-British pottery. A roughly cobbled stone surface 911 was recorded. This was over 2.5m in width, and appeared to be running east/west. During the cleaning of this feature pottery dating to both the prehistoric and Romano-British period were recovered. This material was recovered from the top of the surface, rather than from within or underneath it, and may indicate that this enclosure was occupied from the Iron Age into the Roman period.
- 3.4 To the south of this surface a deep v-shaped posthole 914 was identified. It contained two fills, the lower one of which contained a large amount of stone suggesting that it represents post packing, whilst the upper fill was quite fine, potentially created when the post was removed, and from which a few small fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered. A further very shallow undated posthole 913 lay to the north of the surface. There are no other postholes within the trench, and the structure(s) that they formed part of was not recognisable.

Post-medieval

- 3.4 Within trench 13 a number of features containing post-medieval material were identified. A number of buildings were depicted in this location on the 1775 map of the western field, and these deposits may represent features associated with these structures.

Undated

- 3.5 A number of undated features were identified during the evaluation. Within trench 9 a north-west/south-east ditch was identified within the northern end of the trench, to the south of ditch 908. This ditch contained large quantities of stone, quite loosely compacted. This feature lay within the potential Iron Age enclosure as identified during the geophysical survey and evaluation, but the lack of dating means that it is not possible to determine whether this feature is contemporary.
- 3.6 Gully 1004 within trench 10 does not relate to any other archaeological features, although it does lie 40m to the north of the Late Iron Age enclosure identified within trench 9.

- 3.5 Curvilinear gully 606 within trench 6 lies c. 20m to the east of the enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. Although this feature contains no dating, its shape in plan and its proximity to the Late Iron Age enclosure, suggests it may be a drip gully associated with a roundhouse, approximately 11m in diameter.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Kelly Saunders, assisted by Jessica Cook and Andrew Loader. The report was written by Kelly Saunders. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Kelly Saunders, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1 Present ground level: north-east 11.86m AOD
south-west 12.63m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
101	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
102	Layer	Subsoil			0.15	
103	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 2 Present ground level: east 9.77m AOD
west 10.05m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
201	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
202	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
203	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 3 Present ground level: east 13.66m AOD
west 15.38m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
301	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
302	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
303	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 4 Present ground level: south-east 16.73m AOD
North-west 17.95m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
401	Layer	Topsoil			0.17	
402	Layer	Subsoil			0.11	
403	Layer	Natural Substrate				
404	Cut	Cut of small circular pit	0.44	0.44	0.14	
405	Deposit	Single fill of pit 404	0.44	0.44	0.14	LNeo-E/MBA

Trench 5 Present ground level: south-east 19.13m AOD
North-west 21.32m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
501	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
502	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
503	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 6 Present ground level: south-east 16.45m AOD
North-west 19.00m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
601	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	

602	Layer	Subsoil			0.12	
603	Layer	Natural Substrate				
604	Cut	Cut of terminus of gully	>0.5	0.45	0.09	
605	Deposit	Single fill of 604	>0.5	0.45	0.09	
606	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully	>0.57	0.35	0.13	
607	Deposit	Single fill of 606	>0.57	0.35	0.13	

Trench 7 Present ground level: east 10.59m AOD
west 10.33m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
701	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
702	Layer	Subsoil			0.27	
703	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 8 Present ground level: south-east 13.60m AOD
north-west 16.10m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
801	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
802	Layer	Subsoil			0.07	
803	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 9 Present ground level: south 17.77m AOD
north 21.14m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
901	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
902	Layer	Subsoil			0.16	
903	Layer	Natural Substrate				
904	Deposit	Third fill of ditch 908	>2	1.83	0.22	LIA
905	Deposit	Fourth fill of ditch 908	>2	1.11	0.15	
906	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 908	>2	2.28	0.24	IA
907	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 908	>2	1.44	0.29	IA
908	Cut	Cut of east/west ditch	>2	2.84	0.65	
909	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 910	>0.84	0.68	0.18	
910	Cut	Cut of north/west/south-east ditch	>0.84	0.68	0.18	
911	Deposit	Compacted stone surface	2.7	>2		RB
912	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 913	0.41	0.41	0.02	
913	Cut	Cut of shallow posthole	0.41	0.41	0.02	
914	Deposit	Secondary fill of posthole 916		0.21	0.13	RB
915	Deposit	Primary fill of posthole 916	0.5	>0.34	0.31	
916	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.5	>0.34	0.31	
917	Cut	Cut of east/west ditch	>2	>0.5	0.2	
918	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 917	>2	>0.5	0.2	
919	Cut	Cut of north-east/south-west ditch	>2	0.45	0.4	
920	Deposit	Single fill of north-east/south-west ditch 919	>2	0.45	0.4	
921	Cut	Cut of small pit	0.6	0.5	0.4	

922	Deposit	Single fill of small pit 921	0.6	0.5	0.4	LIA
923	Deposit	Heavily truncated deposit, origin unclear	>0.4		0.12	
924	Cut	Cut of east/west ditch	>2	>1.25	0.5	
925	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 924	>2	1	0.25	LIA
926	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 924	>2	1.05	0.28	LIA
927	Cut	Cut of east/west ditch, recut of 924	>2	1.4	0.61	
928	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 927	>2	0.75	0.24	LIA
929	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 927	>2	1.4	0.4	LIA

Trench 10 Present ground level: east 22.66m AOD
west 22.48m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1001	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
1002	Layer	Subsoil			0.1	
1003	Layer	Natural Substrate				
1004	Cut	Cut of north-west/south-east gully	>1.9	0.45	0.15	
1005	Deposit	Single fill of gully 1004	>1.9	0.45	0.15	

Trench 11 Present ground level: east 22.72m AOD
west 21.80m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1101	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
1102	Layer	Subsoil			0.13	
1103	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 12 Present ground level: east 19.11m AOD
west 15.61m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1201	Layer	Topsoil			0.35	
1202	Layer	Natural Substrate				
1203	Deposit	Material deposited against a field boundary	10.32	>3.4		

Trench 13 Present ground level: south 10.87m AOD
north 16.81m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1301	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1302	Layer	Subsoil			0.05	
1303	Layer	Natural Substrate				
1304	Deposit	Area of post-medieval disturbance	15	>2		
1305	Deposit	Single fill of gully 1306	>2	0.48	0.07	LC17-C18
1306	Cut	Cut of north-east/south-west gully 1306	>2	0.48	0.07	
1307	Deposit	Single fill of french drain 1308	>2	1		C16-C18
1308	Cut	Cut for east/west french drain	>2	1		

Trench 14 Present ground level: east 9.49m AOD
west 9.51m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1401	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1402	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 15 Present ground level: south 10.18m AOD
north 14.20m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1501	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
1502	Layer	Subsoil			0.14	
1503	Layer	Natural Substrate				

Trench 16 Present ground level: south 22.60m AOD
west 21.50m AOD

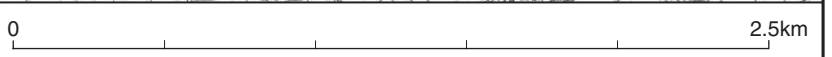
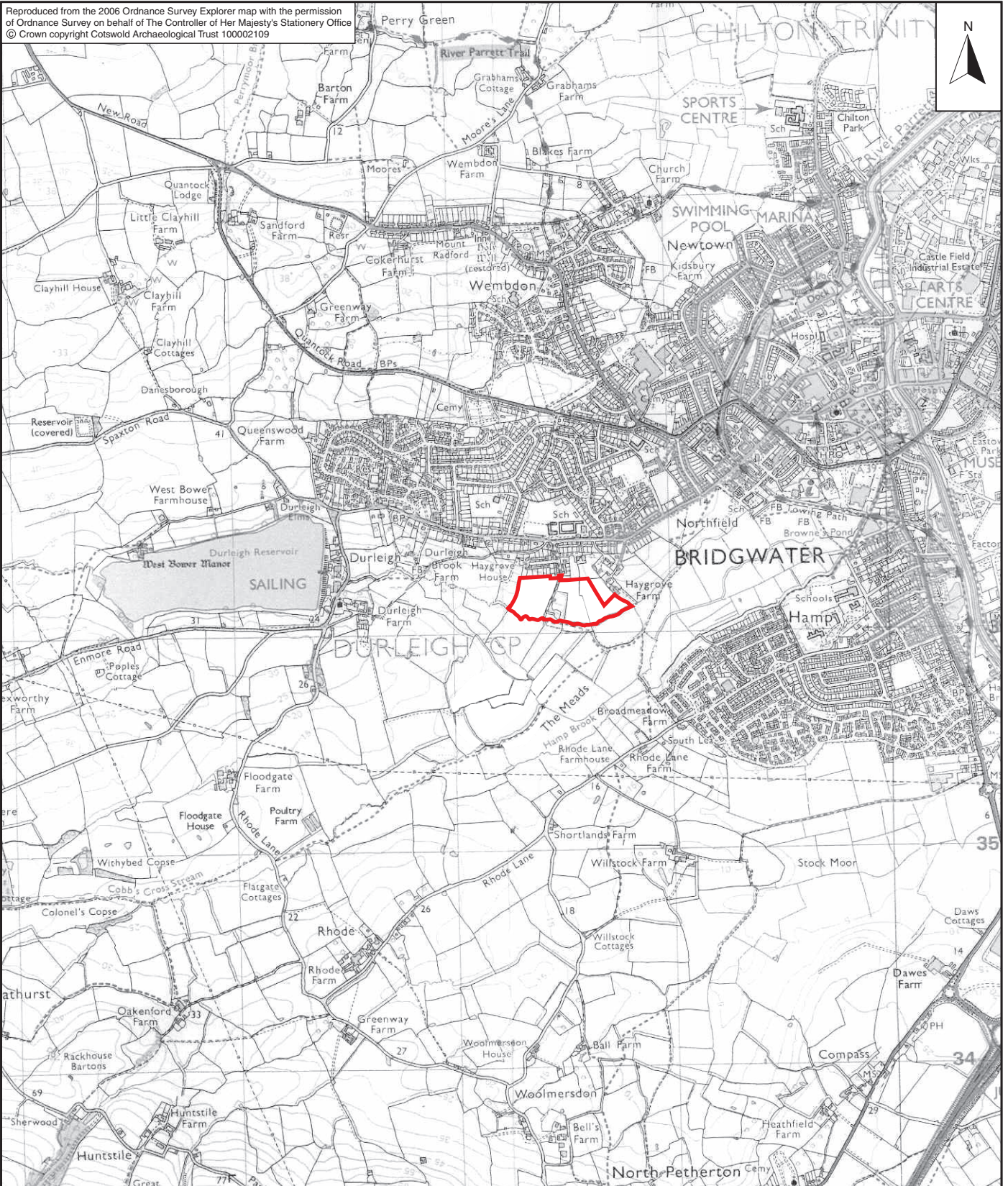
No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1601	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1602	Layer	Natural Substrate				


APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

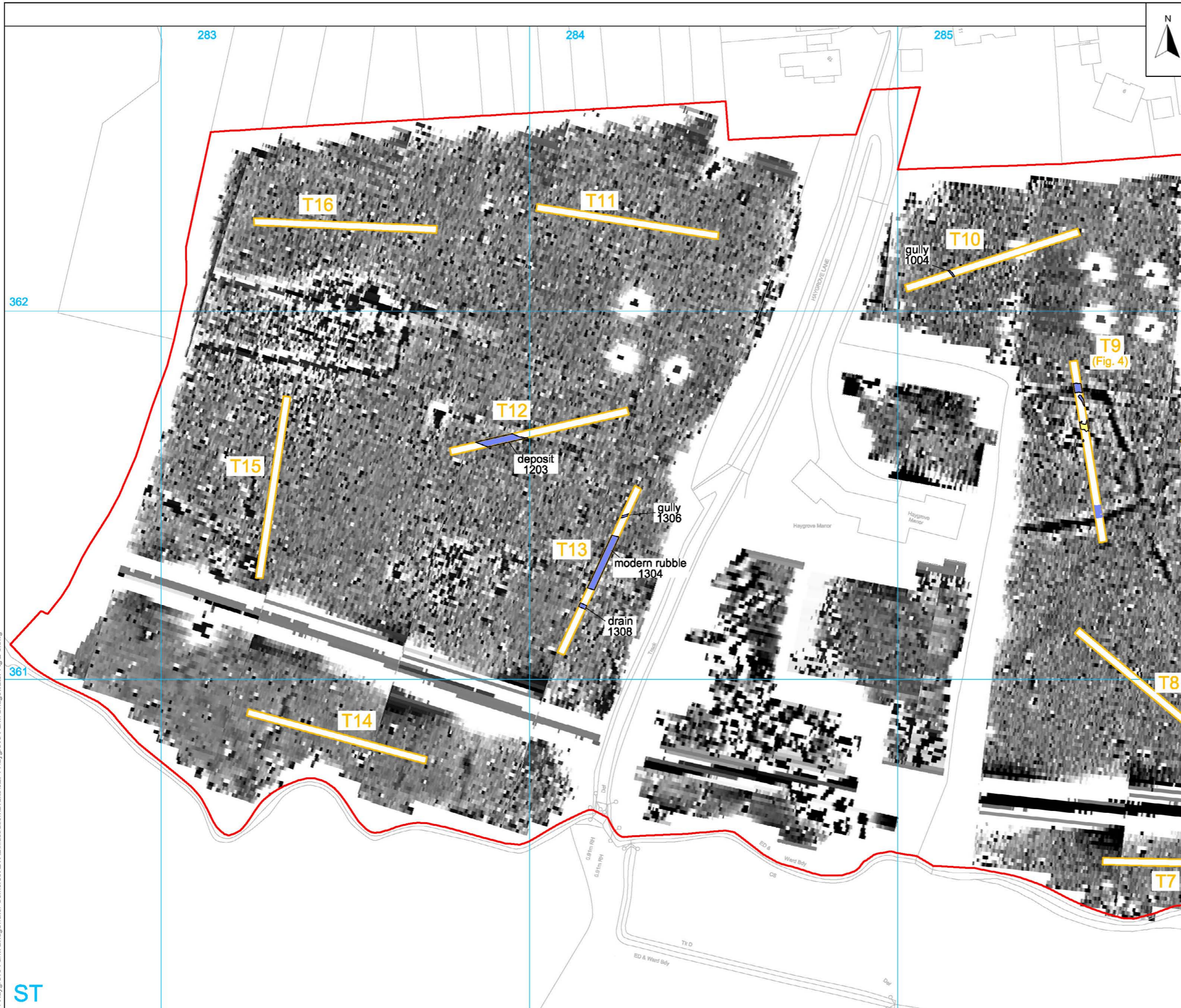
Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Date
405	Prehistoric pottery: coarse grog-tempered	2	58	LNeo-E/MBA
904	Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered; quartz-tempered Fired clay: loomweight fragment	6 1	20 40	LIA
906	Fired clay: loomweight fragments	100+	14318	IA
907	Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered	1	3	IA
911	Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered; quartz-tempered Roman pottery: Black-Burnished; greyware	6 24	16 109	RB
914	Roman pottery: Black-Burnished ware? (burnt) Fired clay: misc. frags	2 3	4 7	RB
918	Worked flint: broken flake	1	3	-
922	Prehistoric pottery: grog and quartz organic-tempered	6	30	LIA
925	Prehistoric pottery: grog and quartz-tempered	15	128	LIA
926	Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered; quartz and organic-tempered Fired clay: misc. frags	33 1	107 8	LIA
928	Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered	6	33	LIA
929	Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered	25	162	LIA
1304	Post-medieval pottery: South Somerset yellow slipware Post-medieval glass: green bottle glass Brick	1 1 3	32 4 3644	LC17-C18

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2010 on land at Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset. Sixteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A number of features dating from the Late Neolithic to the Romano-British period were identified, as well as some post-medieval activity. A single pit containing Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age pottery was located within the eastern field. This feature lay approximately 100m to the east of a potential enclosure, the ditches of which contained Iron Age material. Within the enclosure lay two postholes, one of which contained Romano-British pottery. An area of stone surfacing, which contained Roman-British pottery, as well as a stone-filled ditch were also identified. An undated curvilinear gully was also identified c. 20m to the east of the enclosure.</p>	
Project dates	1st – 5th November 2010	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 Land at Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment CA typescript report 09182	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset	
Study area (M ² /ha)	8ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 2851 3613	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Somerset County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Kelly Saunders	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Somerset County Museum, Taunton: TTNCM 165/2010	Pottery, flint
Paper	Somerset County Museum, Taunton: TTNCM 165/2010	Proforma recording sheets
Digital	Somerset County Museum, Taunton: TTNCM 165/2010	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Land at Haygrove Farm, Bridgwater, Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 10204		



 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Land at Haygrove Farm Bridgwater, Somerset			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:25,000@A4	3274	1



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- surface

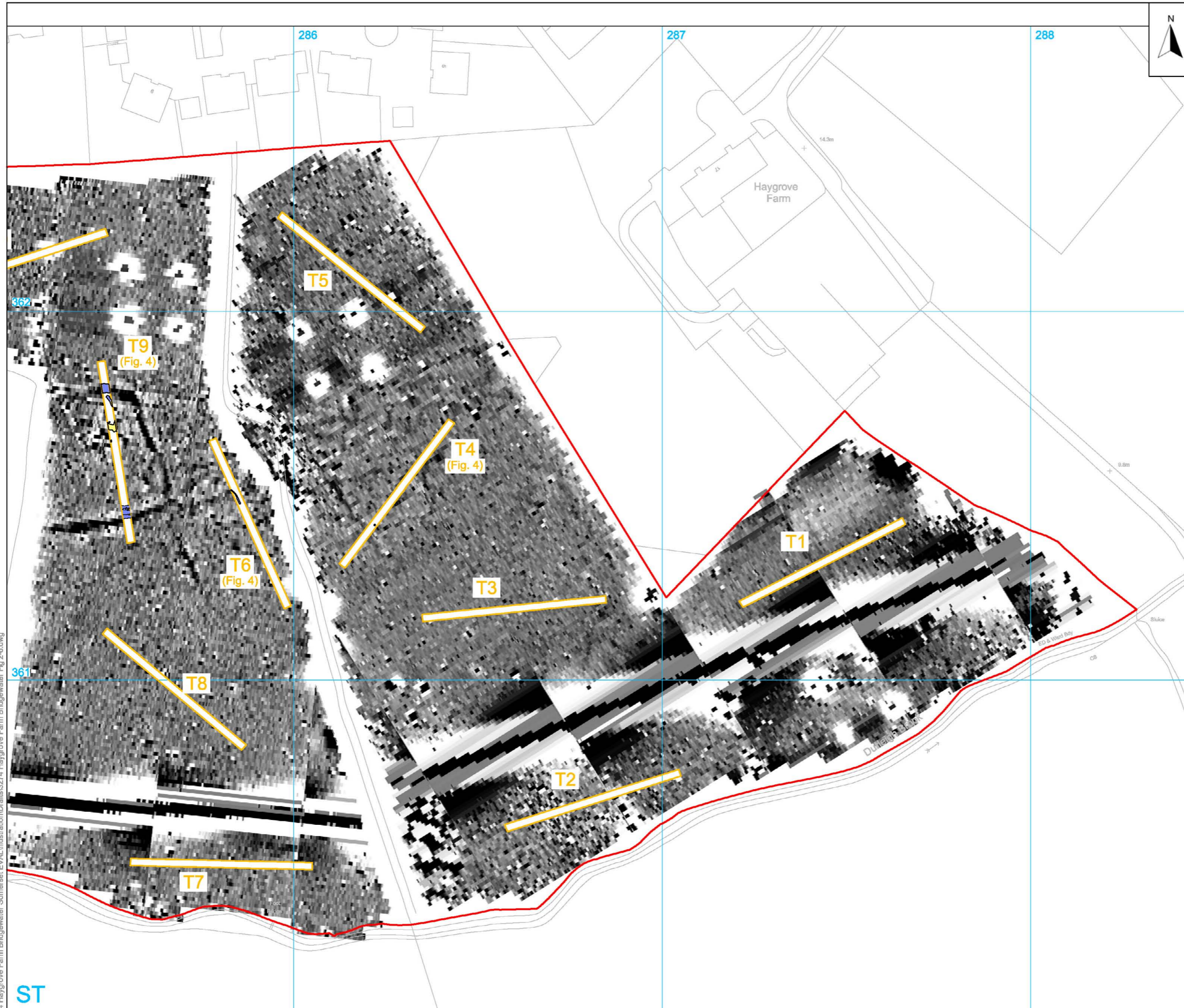
0 50m

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Haygrove Farm
Bridgwater, Somerset

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

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:1000@A3	3274	2



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- surface

0 50m

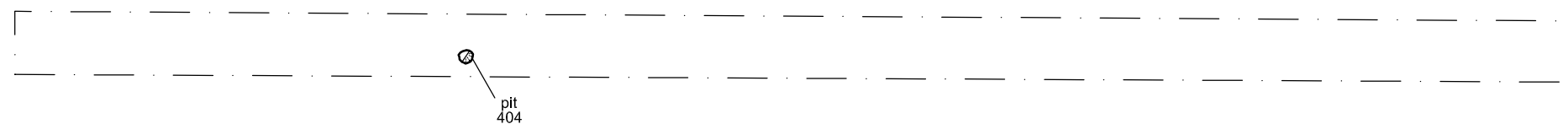


PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Haygrove Farm
 Bridgwater, Somerset**

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

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LG	1:1000@A3	3274	3

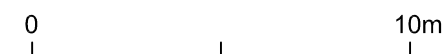
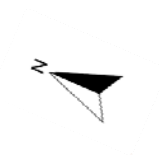
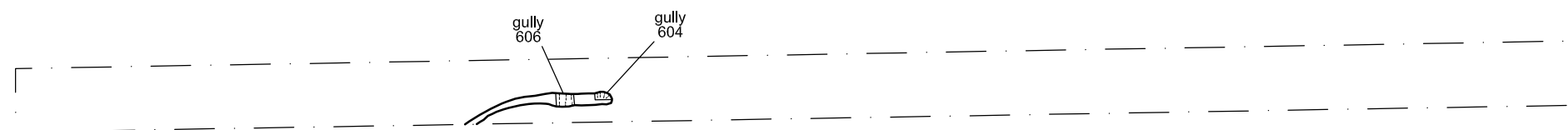
Trench 4; Plan



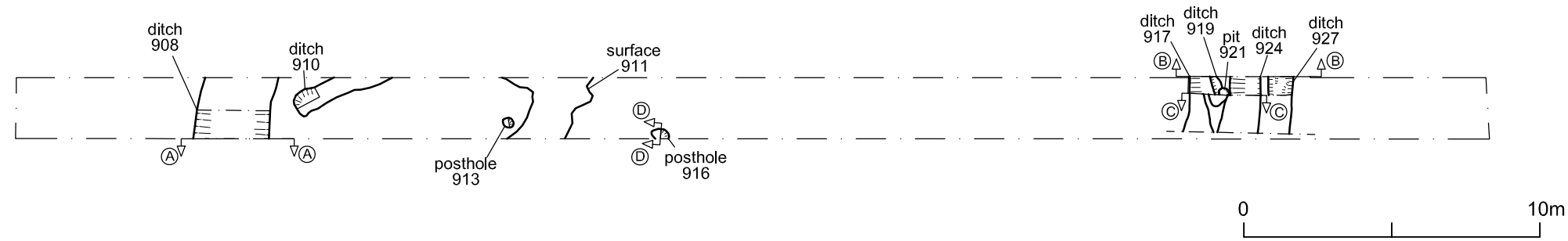
Trench 4; view of pit 404, looking south-west. Scale 0.3m



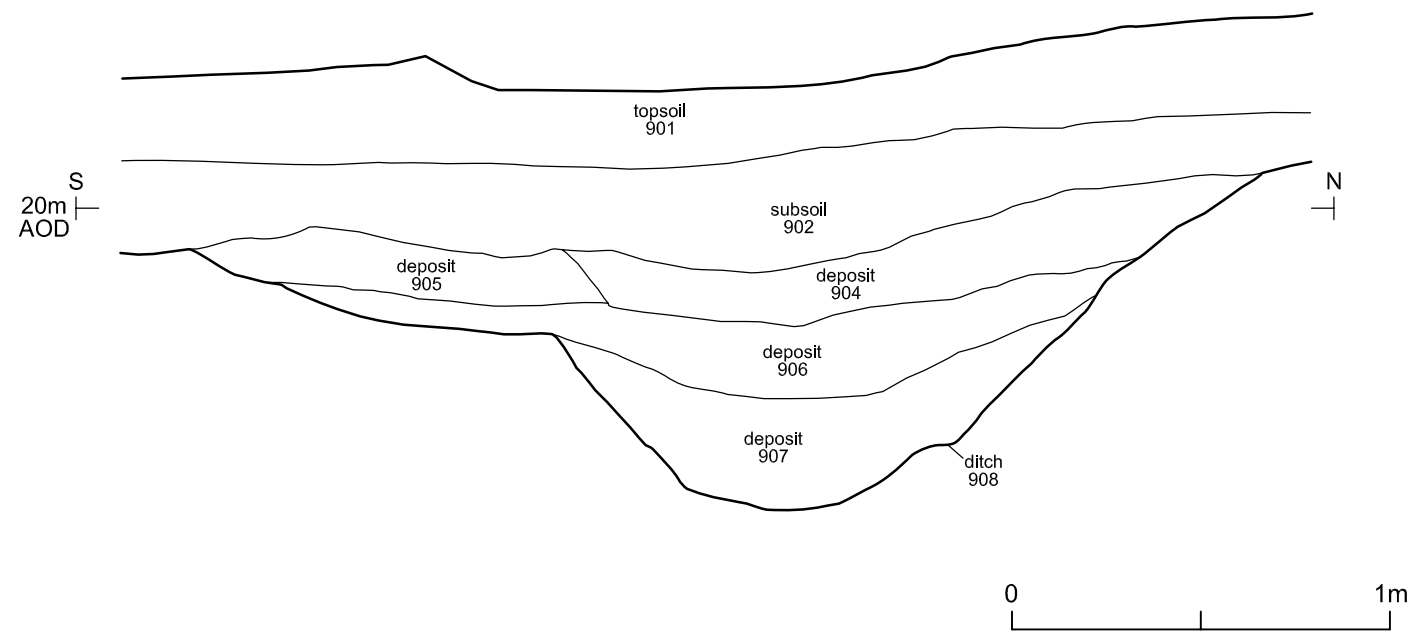
Trench 6; Plan



Trench 9; Plan



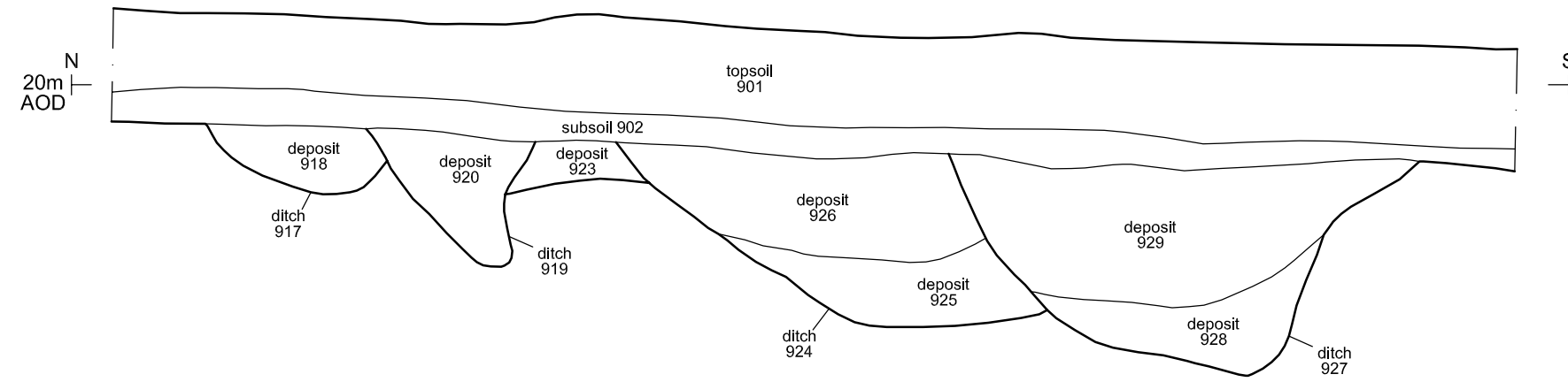
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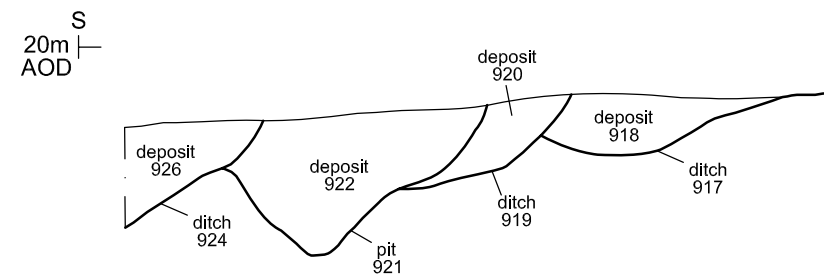
Trench 9; view of ditch 908, looking west. Scales 1m and 0.5m



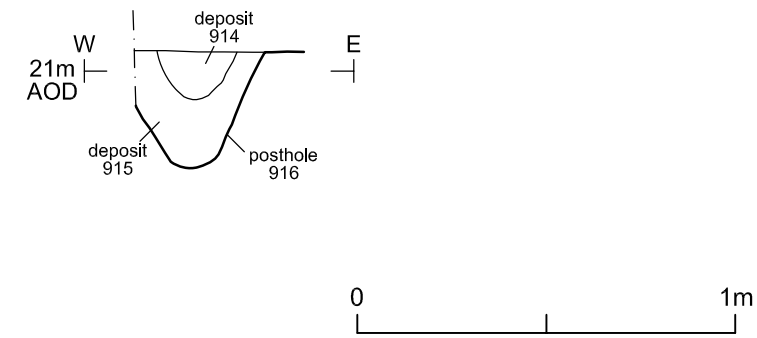
Section BB



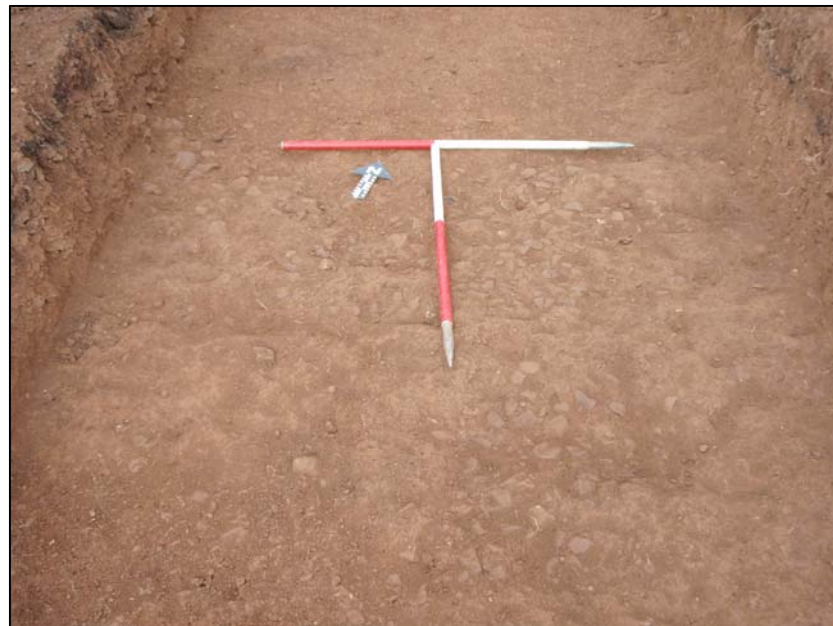
Section CC



Section DD



Trench 9; view of surface 911, looking north. Scales both 1m



Trench 9; view of ditches 917, 919, 924, 927 and pit 921, looking south-east. Scale 1m

