

M5 Junction 25
Improvement Works
Taunton
Somerset

An Archaeological Evaluation report

September 2017




**M5 Junction Improvement Works
Taunton
Somerset**

for

C1 project code: C1/EVA/17/MTS

Somerset County Council

REPORT

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Date	19/09/17
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Date	20/09/17
Issue	01

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DETAILS

Client project/scheme ref.	N/A
Planning Application ref.	N/A
Local Planning Authority	Taunton Deane Borough Council/Somerset County Council
Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
Historic Environment Record ref.	37657
Collecting Museum	SWHT
Museum accession code	TTNCM 57/2017
OASIS reference	contexto1-289659

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Summary

Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation in advance of proposed works to improve the capacity of junction 25 of the M5 at Taunton in Somerset. The project was commissioned by Somerset County Council.

The Site is immediately to the south of a Prehistoric and Romano-British site excavated at Cambria Farm prior to the construction of Taunton Gateway Park and Ride. A geophysical survey had previously been undertaken on the Site which located a number of potential archaeological features.

A total of 19 evaluation trenches were excavated, with archaeological features and deposits identified in two trenches and a natural feature in two others. None of the other evaluation trenches produced any features, deposits or finds. This largely agrees with the previous geophysical survey, although the area where the archaeological features were encountered was masked by magnetic disturbance. This area, in the south-west part of the southern-eastern portion of the Site, exclusively related to the Romano-British period and consisted of three ditches and an occupation layer. Separated from the activity at Cambria Farm, with no features or deposits seen in the intervening trenches, it may be that this area represents a further focus of habitation. In addition, the original course of the Black Brook, known from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, was located along the northern boundary of the Site.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching between 21 August and 7 September 2017 in advance of potential works to improve the capacity of junction 25 of the M5 at Taunton in Somerset (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project was commissioned by Somerset County Council.
- 1.2 The evaluation was requested on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES), South West Heritage Trust (SWHT) due to the proximity of known archaeological deposits at the adjacent Taunton Gateway Park and Ride (Cambria Farm).
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works comprised three elements: trial trenching; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition. The programme of works followed a previously prepared Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Haworth 2017) which set out the project strategy.
- 1.4 The requirements follow advice by Central Government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).

2. The Site

- 2.1 The Site (centred on NGR ST 25722 24648) covers 21.1ha and is located to the east of Taunton, Somerset, with Henlade to the south-east. The M5 motorway runs along the western boundary, it is bounded by Haydon Lane to the south, and has agricultural land to the north and east (**Figure 1**). The Site in the west area slopes gently from 18m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north to 11m aOD in the south, whilst the east area is relatively level at 13m aOD. The recorded geology for the Site is Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone and Halite-stone, with Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel superficial (drift) geology (BGS, 2017). The soils are characterised as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (CSAIS, 2017). The Site currently comprises agricultural land.
- 2.3 A geophysical survey was undertaken on the Site prior to the trench investigations (**HER No. 36108**). The impetus for this was the findings of an excavation carried out by C1 immediately to the north at Cambria Farm (**HER. No. 28214**), prior to the construction of Taunton Gateway Park and Ride. Prehistoric and Romano-British features covered an extensive area (Mason 2010), whilst the presence of building rubble indicated the nearby presence of a Romano-British building (**HER. No. 28221**). To the south of the Site was a Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery (**HER No. 44598**) and a GL radar station (**HER No. 22513**).

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

- 3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological investigations were to:
 - identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during groundworks;
 - determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
 - recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
 - provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate
- 3.2 The research objectives were to:
 - determine whether there is any evidence specifically relating to the geophysical anomalies identified previously and any extension of the known archaeology to the south/south-east of the Site.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, rev. 2001, 2008, 2014) and in accordance with the *Somerset County Council Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook* (2011). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES, and arrangements were made for a representative to visit the Site and monitor archaeological fieldwork. On this occasion, a monitoring visit was not required. However, monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.3 The archaeological evaluation comprised 23 trenches (Tr), each measuring 30m long x 1.8m wide and representing 4% of the proposal area. The trenches were laid out according to a pre-defined trench plan (see **Figure 1**) using Ordnance Survey (OS) co-ordinates with a TopCon GRS1 GPS unit. In the event Tr1, 3, 5 and 6 were not excavated because they were positioned over a palaeochannel which was adequately characterised in Tr2 and Tr4, and is discussed below.
- 4.4 A JCB (JS130LC) 13 tonne slew equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket was used to remove topsoil/overburden under the constant supervision of C1 archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered, whichever was first. Spoil was mounded either side of each trench but no less than 1m from the trench edges and inspected for artefacts.
- 4.5 Once machine work had been completed, the trenches were examined and any suspected features/deposits were cleaned using hand tools. Core details of each trench was recorded on C1 *pro-forma* evaluation trench forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. This included logging a representative section of the trench to allow an understanding of the stratigraphy. A digital photograph of each trench in plan and representative section was taken in .jpg format.
- 4.6 Suspected archaeological features/deposits were first assessed to determine the level of investigation needed to characterise them satisfactorily. Once identified, features were excavated with the aim of producing at least one representative cross-section. All features/deposits were recorded using standard C1 *pro-forma* feature intervention recording forms and/or context forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a “Harris-Winchester matrix” diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart. Features were drawn on dimensionally stable media at scales of 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum directly with a TopCon GRS1 RTK GPS unit. A photographic record of the evaluation was carried out and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the principal features discovered. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposits and features encountered during the excavation are listed and described in **Appendix 1**, and summarized in **Table 1 & 2**. In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [104]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (102). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill number(s). Features are shortened to ‘F’ followed by a unique feature number, e.g. F1.
- 5.2 The topsoil across all the evaluation trenches (e.g. 500, 600 etc) (**Plates 1 & 2**) was generally a reddish brown or dark reddish grey silty clay with occasional limestone fragments. The topsoil was uniformly 0.20-0.30m deep. This overlay a subsoil (e.g. 501, 901 etc) of yellowish red or reddish brown with occasional limestone fragments, generally 0.50-0.80m deep, and 0.30-0.40m deep in Tr20 and Tr21. This subsoil overlay natural deposits of yellowish red clay in Tr2 and Tr4 (202) and (402); soft grey clay in Trenches 7 to 15 (e.g. 702, 802 etc); and reddish grey clay in Trenches 16 to 23 (e.g. 1602, 1702 etc).

5.3 A number of archaeological features and deposits were identified under the subsoil in Tr2 and Tr4 at a depth of 1.0m, and in Tr19 and Tr20 at a depth of 0.75m and 0.70m respectively. These could be assigned a likely date based on finds within their fills or by stratigraphic relationships.

Romano-British

5.4 Features which could be assigned to the Romano-British period occurred in a discrete area in the south-eastern portion of the Site covered by Tr19 and Tr20. A buried soil or occupation layer was located in Tr19. This comprised two layers of dark reddish clay with variable amounts of limestone fragments, (1903) and (1904) which were designated as F3 (**Plate 3**). Layer (1903) contained considerable amounts of charcoal, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone which enabled it to be assigned to the Romano-British period.

5.5 Three ditches could also be assigned to the Romano-British period. These were not related to any geophysical anomalies, probably because the features were masked by an extensive area of magnetic disturbance seemingly related to the adjacent boundary and farm buildings (**Figure 2**). In Tr19, F6 [1906] (**Plate 4**) was 1.35m wide, oriented north-south and had moderately sloping concave sides. It was excavated to a depth of >0.25m but the base was not seen due to rising groundwater in the trench. However, it contained a single fill of firm reddish grey silt (1905), with a single piece of abraded Romano-British pottery. In Tr20, two ditches were identified. F4 [2004] (**Plate 5**) was on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was >0.55m wide and had moderately sloping concave sides, but again, could not be excavated to the base, although c. 0.25m was examined. It contained a single fill of firm dark grey silty sandy clay (2003) and contained exclusively Romano-British pottery and a single piece of slag. In the same trench, F5 [2006] (**Plate 6**) was a 0.80m wide linear on a north-west to south-east alignment with moderately sloping concave sides. This was excavated to >0.33m deep, but again could not be bottomed due to standing water. It contained a single fill of firm dark grey silty sandy clay (2005) with some rare charcoal flecks, as well as the bulk of the finds from the Site. These comprised Romano-British pottery, CBM, stone and animal bone.

Modern

5.6 A palaeochannel relating to an old river course of the Black Brook was identified in Tr2 and Tr4, and corresponded with an anomaly on the gradiometer survey (**Figure 2**). In Tr2 this was designated F1 (**Plate 7**) and comprised a 9m wide linear cut [204] on an east-west alignment. It had moderately sloping concave sides, but despite being excavated to more than 2m, the base was not observed due to the water table. It contained a single fill of reddish brown silty clay (203), and contained modern debris comprising concrete fragments and scrap metal. In Tr4 this feature was designated F2 (**Plate 8**) and comprised a 7m wide linear cut [404] on a north-south alignment. This also had moderately sloping concave sides, and again the base was not observed although it was excavated to more than 2.0m deep. It contained a similar single fill (403) and modern debris of similar character to that seen in F1.

Table 1. Feature summary

FEATURE TYPE	EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE	NO. OF FEATURES	FEATURE/ & CUT NUMBERS
Ditches	Romano-British	3	Tr20 F4 [2004] (2003) Tr20 F5 [2006] (2005) Tr19 F6 [1906] (1905)
Deposit	Romano-British	1	Tr19 F3 (1903) (1904)
Palaeochannel	Modern	2	Tr2 F1 [204] (203) Tr4 F2 [404] (403)

Table 2. Feature & context information

FEATURE NO.	CONTEXT NO'S & DESCRIPTION	FIGURE & PLATE REFS	FINDS
Ditches			
Tr20 F4	[2004] (2003) A linear cut on a NE-SW alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not seen, >0.55m wide and 0.25m deep with a single fill of firm dark grey (2.5YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with moderate angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.02m.	Figure 3 Plate 5	Pottery, slag
Tr20 F5	[2006] (2005) A linear cut on a NW-SE alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not seen, 0.80m wide and >0.33m deep with a single fill of firm dark grey	Figure 3; Plate 6	Pottery, CBM,

	(2.5YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with Moderate angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.02m, rare charcoal flecks.		animal bone
Tr19 F6	[1906] (1905) A linear cut on a N-S alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not seen, 1.35m wide and >0.25m with a single fill of firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) silty clay moderate angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.03m.	Figure 3; Plate 4	Pottery
Occupation layer/buried soil			
Tr19 F3	(1903) (1904) A compacted dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) silty clay with moderate angular limestone fragments <0.15m and frequent charcoal (1903), overlying a firm dark reddish grey (2.5YR 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone gravel <0.02m (1904).	Figure 3; Plate 3	Pottery, CBM, animal bone
Palaeochannel			
Tr2 F1	[204] (203) Linear cut on an E-W alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not observed, 9.0m wide and >2.0m deep. It contained a single fill reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.05m.	Figure 3; Plate 7	Modern debris
Tr4 F2	[404] (403) Linear cut on an N-S alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not observed, 7.0m wide and >2.0m deep. It contained a single fill reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.05m.	Figure 3; Plate 8	Modern debris

6. The finds

- 6.1 A total of 62 artefacts were recovered from the evaluation and comprised pottery, animal bone, CBM, stone and slag. These were washed, air-dried and bagged.

The pottery

- 6.2 A total of 48 sherds weighing 2,152g were recovered from four contexts. The material is exclusively of Romano-British date.
- 6.3 Several types and fabrics were present and the sherds were largely unabraded. A large proportion of the material was large sherds of coarsely tempered amphora (**Table 3**). A few sherds of greyware were also present. A single sherd of possible mortaria in a soft orange fabric came from context 2005. Context 2005 also produced a large portion of a black burnished ware straight-sided bowl, including a number of refits. Two fragments of rim from flanged black burnished ware dishes also came from (1903). Both of these forms have a long currency.

Table 3. The Pottery

Context	Amphora	Black Burnished	Greyware	Other coarseware	Orange fabric	Total
(1903) F3		4	1			5
(1905) F6			1			1
(2003) F4			2	3		5
(2005) F5	11	18	5	2	1	37

The ceramic building material (CBM)

- 6.4 Three pieces of CBM weighing 641g were recovered from two contexts. These are consistent with a Romano-British date. A piece of pillar tile was recovered from (1903). A fragment of possible pillar tile and a fragment of imbrex came from context 2005.

The slag

- 6.5 A single fragment of iron slag described as porous, light and filled with cavities, and weighing 13g was recovered from context 2005 in ditch F5.

The stone

- 6.6 Four pieces of stone weighing 1,305g were recovered from ditch context 2005 in F5. These were pinkish red in hue and highly micaceous, with thin laminations and appear to be a kind of schist. The colouration may be the result of having been burnt, and they do not appear to have been worked, although they may represent building stone. Two small pieces of burnt lias came from the same context.

The animal bone

- 6.7 A total of six fragments of animal bone weighing 159g were recovered from two contexts. The material was generally in poor-average/average condition. Two weathered fragments came from (1903), a fragment of long bone from a cattle-sized mammal and an entire left cattle astragalus. In context 2005 all the fragments were weathered. An unidentified fragment had been gnawed. The other fragments comprised a small portion of cattle scapula, a lower left third cattle molar at Grant Stage g and a fragment of rib from a cattle sized animal. This small assemblage is consistent with the species noted from the Cambria Farm site, and is necessarily limited, but indicates that a range of data (age, metrics, taphonomy) are likely to be available should more material be recovered from this area.

Summary of the finds

- 6.8 This assessment has established that the dateable material is exclusively of Romano-British date. Further work on the finds is not recommended at this stage, although there is potential for further analysis should further investigations be carried out. The material therefore will be retained so that it can be incorporated with any finds arising from any such work, and absorbed into a single archive.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 Archaeological features and deposits were seen in two trenches, with a natural feature in two more trenches (see **Figure 3**). None of the other evaluation trenches produced any features, deposits or finds. Three ditches and a probable occupation layer could be assigned to the Romano-British period. All of these were located in the south-west part of the south-eastern portion of the Site, in close proximity to each other. These features were not anticipated from the geophysical survey as the area was masked by magnetic disturbance; it is therefore possible that there are other unrecognised potential archaeological features in this part of the Site. However, the investigations appear to suggest that archaeological features and deposits are confined to this area.
- 7.2 The features were situated c. 150m to the south-south-west of the series of Romano-British enclosures and habitation excavated as part of the Taunton Gateway Park and Ride (Cambria Farm) site (Mason 2010), suggesting that the ditches may represent boundaries related to that series of enclosures. However, it is of interest that the trenches excavated in the intervening area (Tr16, 17 and 18) did not reveal evidence of Romano-British occupation. The layout of the ditches on the southern edge of the Cambria Farm excavation could be interpreted as forming the outer boundary of a unit of enclosures, beyond which that system did not extend. This current evaluation revealed several ditches and a potential occupation layer in a discrete area. The density of finds from some of these features might also imply proximity to settlement. It is possible therefore that the group of features recognised during this project represent an associated, but separate, unit of settlement separated from the Cambria Farm site, possibly affected by the low-lying topography and water table. It is interesting that the modest selection of finds include ceramic tile fragments derived from a substantial building, and the presence of a building in the area was also hinted at by finds from Cambria Farm (cf. **HER No. 28221**).
- 7.3 In the north-west of the Site, adjacent to the current river, F1 and F2 were found to relate to a palaeochannel which corresponded with a meandering feature seen on the geophysical survey. This was contiguous with the course of the Black Brook on the 1st edition Ordnance survey map of 1888.
- 7.4 In conclusion, the evaluation has located an area of archaeological features and deposits relating to the Romano-British period in the south-west part of the south-eastern portion of the Site. The original course of the Black Brook, known from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, was located along the northern boundary of the Site. There were no other archaeological features and deposits seen. This largely agrees with the geophysical survey, although the area where the Romano-British features were seen was masked by magnetic disturbance. It may be that this area represents a further focus of habitation to that seen to the north at Cambria Farm.

8. Archive

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 141). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive; and the physical archive (artefact/ecofact assemblage).

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits have been recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. On conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a trusted digital repository such as the county repository or Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data.
- 8.3 In this case, the complexity of the archaeological features was limited and all relevant data has been incorporated into the assessment report. The digital archive will therefore be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

Physical archive

- 8.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible.
- 8.5 In this case, the artefact archive could be suitable for additional research, in combination with potential further material from the same Site, and will be retained by C1 pending further work occurring. Consideration will be given in due course to its suitability for long-term curation in a museum.

Dissemination: report

- 8.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 8.7 The excavated heritage asset is of limited local significance. A summary will be provided for publication in the 'Somerset Archaeology' section of the county archaeological journal for 2018.

9. Bibliography

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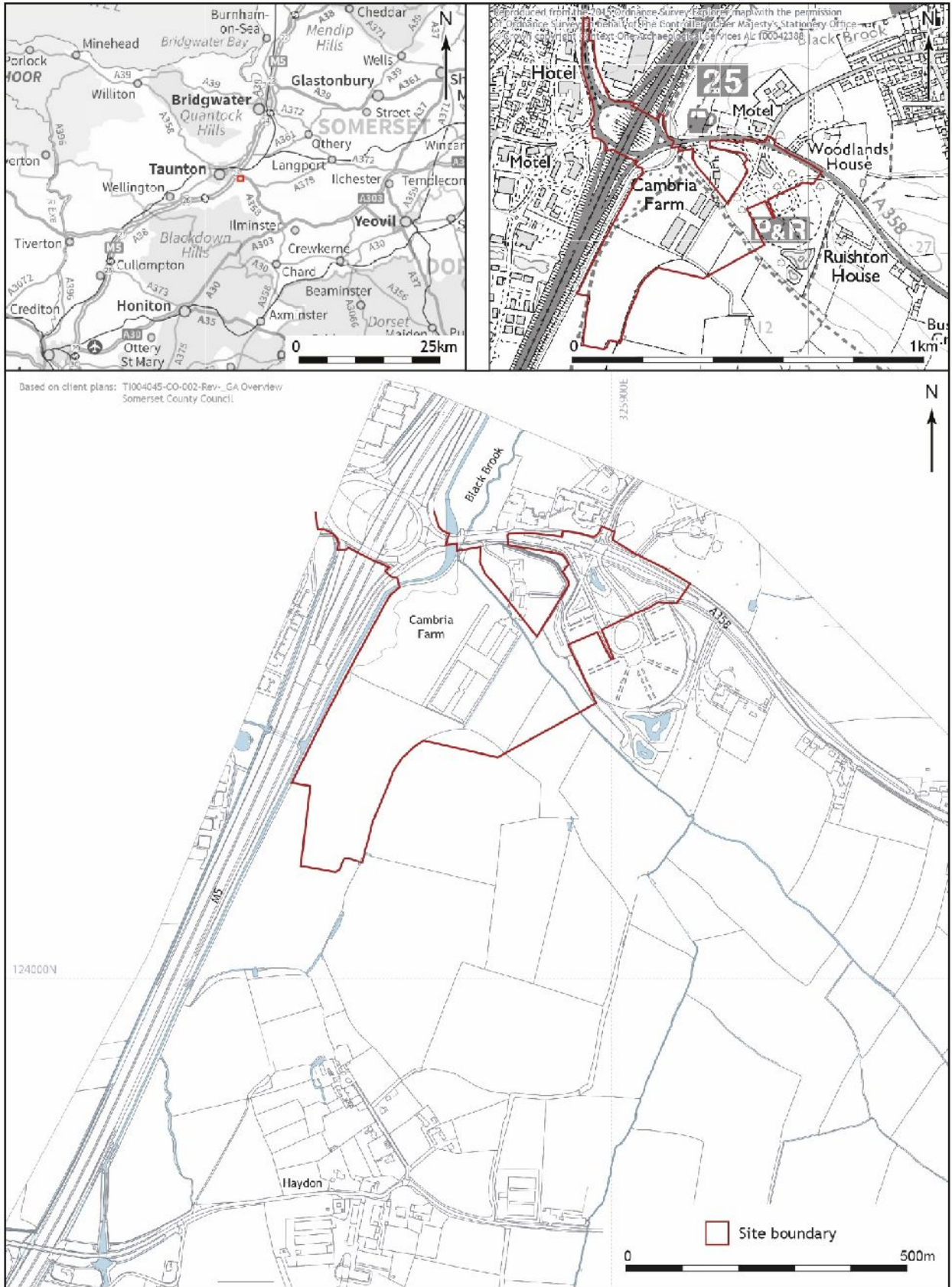


Figure 1. Site setting

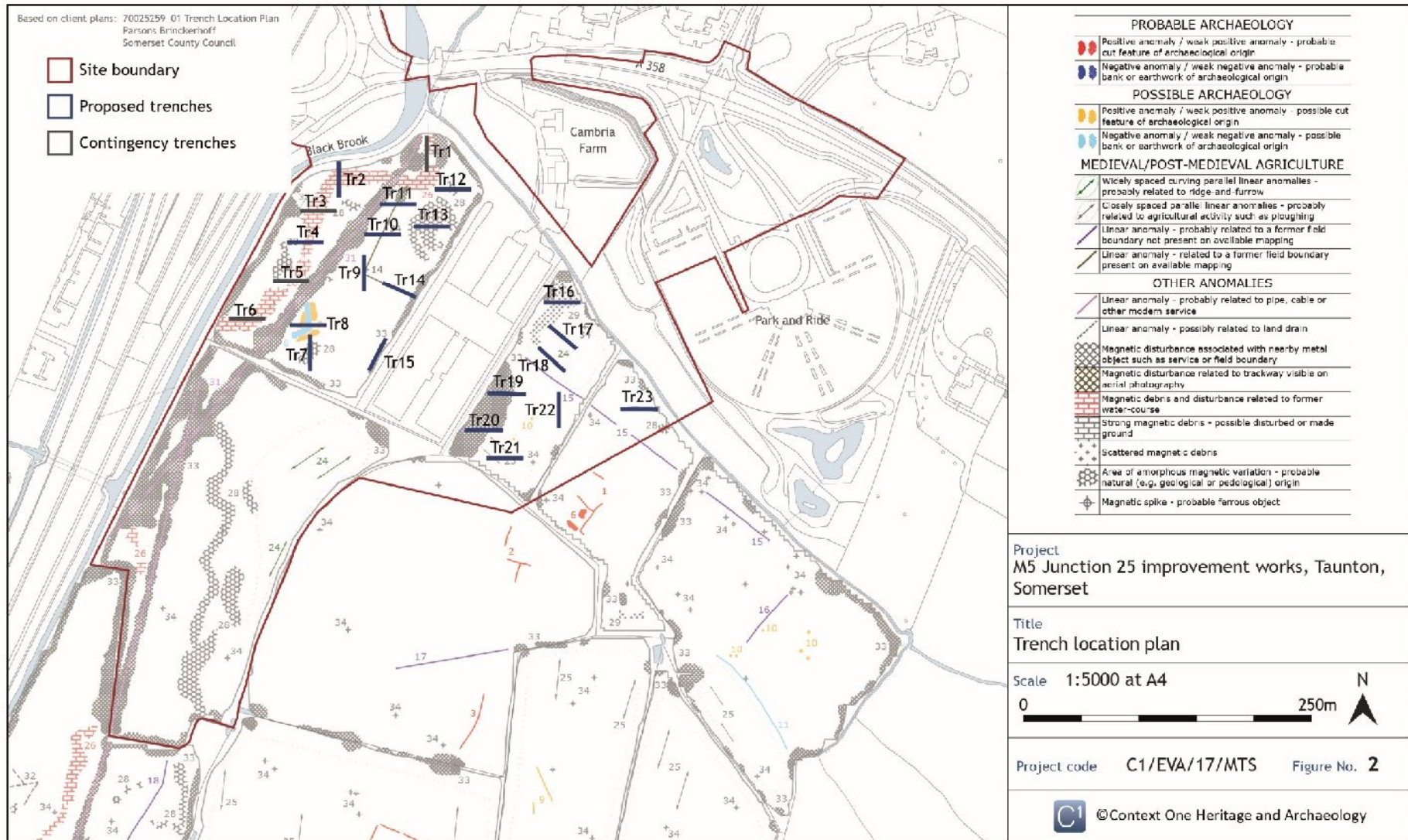


Figure 2. Trench location plan

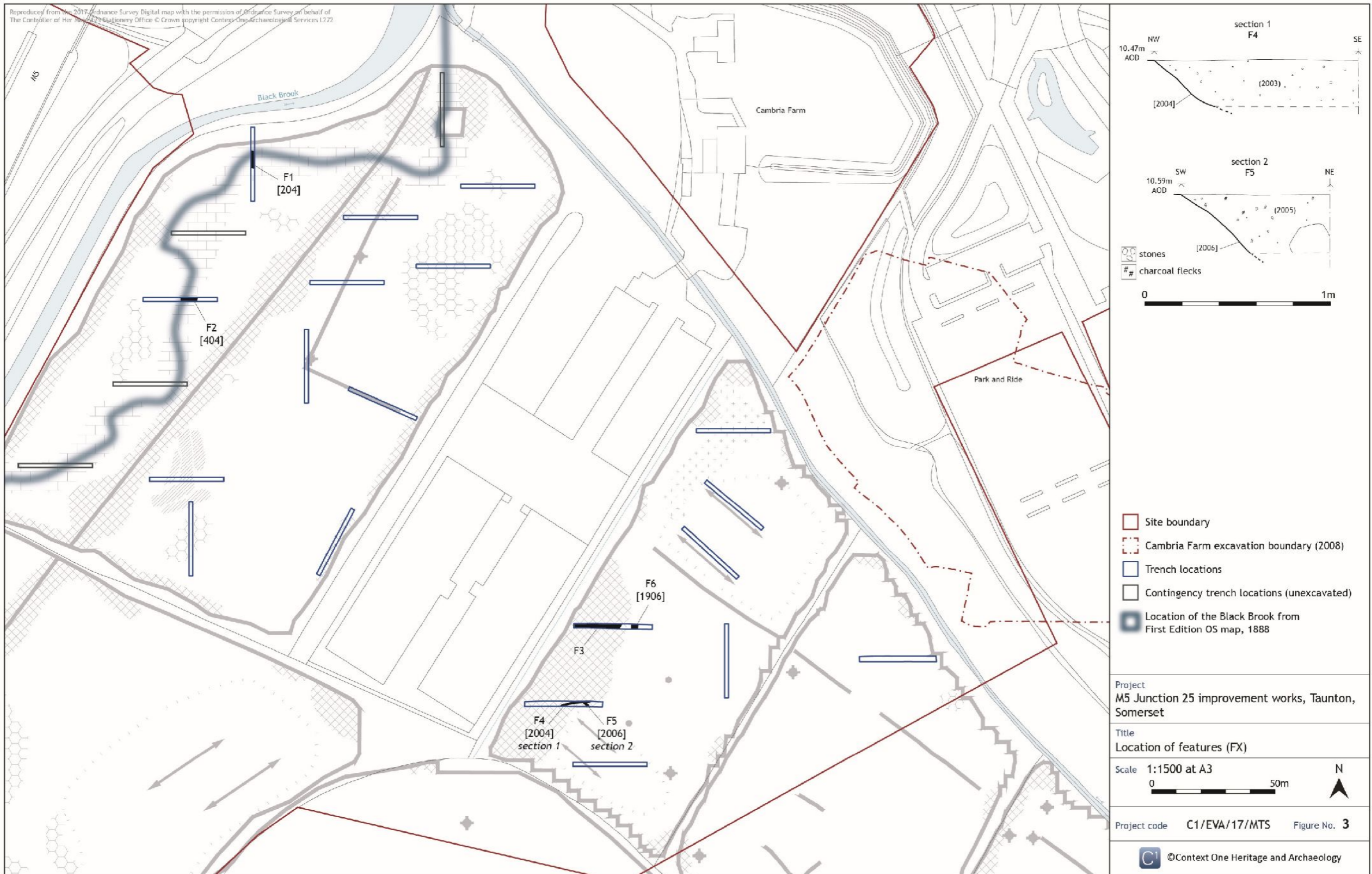


Figure 3. Location of features



Plate 1. Tr7 (facing N; 1m scales)



Plate 2. Tr21 (facing E; 1m scales)



Plate 3. Tr19 F3 (facing N; 2m scale)



Plate 4. Tr19 F6 (facing N; 2m scale)



Plate 5. Tr20 F4 (facing W; 1m scale)



Plate 6. Tr20 F5 (facing W; 0.50m scale)



Plate 7. Tr2 F1 (facing SE; 2m scale)



Plate 8. Tr4 F2 (facing NW; 2m scale)

Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/DIAMETER	THICKNESS/DEPTH (m)
Trench 1 – NOT EXCAVATED									
Trench 2 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	NA	-	201	-	-	0.20
201	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	200	-	202	-	-	0.80
202	Natural	Layer	Natural. A compacted yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.02m	201	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
203	Modern	Fill	Palaeochannel fill. A friable reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.05m	201		204	>1.8	9.0	2.0
204	Modern	Cut	Palaeochannel. Linear cut on an E-W alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not observed.	203		202	>1.8	9.0	2.0
Trench 3 – NOT EXCAVATED									
Trench 4 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	NA	-	401	-	-	0.20
401	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	400	-	402	-	-	0.80
402	Natural	Layer	Natural. A compacted yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.02m	401	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
403	Modern	Fill	Palaeochannel fill. A friable reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.05m	401		404	>1.8	7.0	2.0
404	Modern	Cut	Palaeochannel. Linear cut on an N-S alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not observed.	403		402	>1.8	7.0	>2.0
Trench 5 – NOT EXCAVATED									
Trench 6 – NOT EXCAVATED									

Trench 7 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
700	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	701	-	-	0.20
701	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	700	-	702	-	-	0.70
702	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	701	-	NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 8 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
800	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	801	-	-	0.20
801	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	800	-	802	-	-	0.60
802	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	801	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 9 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
900	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	901	-	-	0.20
901	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	900	-	902	-	-	0.70
902	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	901	-	NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 10 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1000	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	1001	-	-	0.20
1001	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	1000	-	1002	-	-	0.80
1002	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m, manganese flecks and tiny shells	1001	-	NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 11 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	1101	-	-	0.20

1101	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	1100	-	1102	-	-	0.70
1102	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	1101	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 12 - 30m long x 2m wide									
1200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	1201	-	-	0.25
1201	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	1200	-	1202	-	-	0.50
1202	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	1201	-	NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 13 - 30m long x 1.5m wide									
1300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	1301	-	-	0.20
1301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	1300	-	1302	-	-	0.60
1302	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	1301	-	NA	-	-	>0.10
Trench 14 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	1401	-	-	0.20
1401	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	1400	-	1402	-	-	0.70
1402	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	1401	-	NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 15 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1500	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A soft and friable dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA	-	1501	-	-	0.20
1501	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	1500	-	1502	-	-	0.70
1502	Natural	Layer	Natural. A soft grey (5YR 5/1) clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m and manganese flecks	1501	-	NA	-	-	>0.20

Trench 16 – 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1600	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA		1601	-	-	0.2
1601	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	1600		1602	-	-	0.8
1602	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	1601		NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 17 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1700	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA	-	1701	-	-	0.20
1701	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	1700	-	1702	-	-	0.80
1702	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	1701	-	NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 18 - 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1800	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA	-	1801	-	-	0.20
1801	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	1800	-	1802	-	-	0.80
1802	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	1801	-	NA	-	-	>0.20
Trench 19- 30m long x 1.8m wide									
1900	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA		1901	-	-	0.2
1901	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	1900		1903	-	-	0.55
1902	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	1904		NA	-	-	>0.20
1903	Romano-British	Layer	Occupation layer. A compacted dark reddish grey (10R 3/1) silty clay with moderate angular limestone fragments <0.15m and frequent charcoal	1901		1904	-	-	0.22
1904	Romano-British	Layer	Occupation layer. A firm dark reddish grey (2.5YR 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone gravel <0.02m	1903		1902	-	-	0.25

1905	Romano-British	Fill	Ditch fill. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) silty clay moderate angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.03m	1901		1906	>1.80	1.35	>0.25
1906	Romano-British	Cut	Ditch. A linear cut on a N-S alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not seen.	1905		1902	>1.80	1.35	>0.25
Trench 20 30m long x 1.8m wide									
2000	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA		2001	-	-	0.3
2001	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	2000		2002	-	-	0.4
2002	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	2001		NA	-	-	>0.30
2003	Undated	Fill	Ditch fill. A firm dark grey (2.5YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with moderate angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.02m	2001		2004	>8.50	>0.55	>0.25
2004	Undated	Cut	Ditch. A linear cut on a NE-SW alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not seen.	2003		2002	>8.50	>0.55	>0.25
2005	Undated	Fill	Ditch fill. A firm dark grey (2.5YR 4/1) silty sandy clay with Moderate angular and sub-angular limestone fragments <0.02m, rare charcoal flecks	2001		2006	>2.50	>0.80	>0.33
2006	Undated	Cut	Ditch. A linear cut on a NW-SE alignment with moderate concave sides. Base not seen.	2005		2002	>2.50	>0.80	>0.33
Trench 21 30m long x 1.8m wide									
2100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA		2101	-	-	0.3
2101	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	2100		2102	-	-	0.3
2102	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	2101		NA	-	-	>0.40
Trench 22 30m long x 1.8m wide									
2200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA		2201	-	-	0.2
2201	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	2200		2202	-	-	0.8
2202	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	2201		NA	-	-	>0.20

Trench 23 30m long x 1.8m wide									
2300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. A friable dark reddish grey (10R 4/1) silty clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	NA		2301	-	-	0.2
2301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. A firm red (10R 5/6) silty sandy clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	2300		2302	-	-	0.8
2302	Natural	Layer	Natural. A firm reddish grey (10R 5/1) clay with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m and frequent manganese flecks	2301		NA	-	-	>0.10

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