

Land adjacent to
The Florins
Bineham Lane
Yeovilton
Yeovil
Somerset

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

REPORT

JULY 2019

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**Land Adjacent to The Florins
Bineham Lane
Yeovilton
Yeovil
Somerset**


for

C1 project code: C1/EVA/18/BYS

Mr Paul Rogers

REPORT

Prepared by	Clare Randall, Tara Fairclough & Richard McConnell
Date	04/07/19

Approved by	Richard McConnell
Signed	
Date	24/07/19

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PROJECT DETAILS

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Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
Historic Environment Record ref.	41327
Collecting Museum	SWHT
Museum accession code	TTNCM 27/2019
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Front cover: aerial view of the Site ©Google Inc.

Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a planning application for the construction of two, single storey dwellings and the formation of vehicular access on Land Adjacent to The Florins, Bineham Lane, Yeovilton, Yeovil, Somerset. The project was commissioned by Mr Paul Rogers.

The Site itself is within the known location of Romano-British pits. There are several findspots and sites of a similar period in the wider area on all sides. The archaeological evaluation therefore consisted two 'L' shaped trenches with trench 1 measuring 11m and 9m x 1.6m and trench 2 measuring 18m and 12m x 1.6m.

The evaluation encountered eight archaeological features and deposits comprising five linears, most of which were probably ditches, a possible path and two occupation deposits. Two of the ditches correspond with the location of a field boundary shown on the 1838 Tithe map. A modest assemblage of finds was recovered from the features and was dominated by medieval coarse wares with some fineware, all dating to the 13th-15th centuries. Combined, the evidence leans towards a medieval burgage plot with light occupation or close to a focus of settlement nearby. The lack of any meaningful evidence post-dating the medieval period suggests an abandonment of the plot. It is suggested that the features and deposits encountered have only local significance.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a planning application (planning reference: 19/00454/OUT) for the construction of two single storey dwellings and the formation of vehicular access on Land Adjacent to The Florins, Bineham Lane, Yeovilton, Yeovil, Somerset (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The investigation was carried out on 5-6 June 2019. The project was commissioned by Mr Paul Rogers.
- 1.2 The evaluation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), South Somerset District Council (SSDC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES), South West Heritage Trust (SWHT). In a reply to an email consultation request from Mr David Kenyon (Case Officer, SSDC) on 4 March 2019, Mr Steven Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, SWHT stated:
- “This proposal is located on a known Roman archaeological site. In 1985 two Roman pits were found which contained high status pottery and charcoal. This indicates either domestic occupation or perhaps industrial activity. The proposal is therefore likely to impact upon a heritage asset. However, there is currently insufficient information contained within the application on the nature of any archaeological remains to properly assess their interest. For this reason, I recommend that the applicant be asked to provide further information on any archaeological remains on the site prior to the determination of this application. This is likely to require a field evaluation as indicated in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 189).”*
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works will comprise four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which sets out the project strategy (Randall 2019); trial trenching; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.4 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 189 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2018).

2. The Site

- 2.1 The Site (centred on NGR ST 54355 23045) covers c. 0.3 hectares and is located along the western approach road to Yeovilton known as Bineham Lane. The Site is bound to the west and east by residential properties and to the north by agricultural land and RNAS Yeovilton (**Figure 1**). The Site is largely situated on level ground at an average height of c. 21m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The recorded geology is Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone and Limestone, Interbedded. The drift geology is listed as Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and gravel (BGS 2019). The soils are characterised as freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (CSAIS 2019). The Site comprised overgrown scrub, some tree cover and two derelict buildings. The scrub was reduced to 100mm in height in the areas identified for trial trenching and excavated spoil stockpiling several days prior to the investigation being carried out to allow any reptiles to disperse from the operational areas. This followed a recommendation by Katherine Williams of Abbas Ecology during a site meeting with Richard McConnell (C1) on 29 May 2019.
- 2.2 The county Historic Environment Record (HER) shows several heritage assets within the environs of the Site. Most of these are related to the medieval and post-medieval fabric of the village of Yeovilton, and the Site itself is the location for Romano-British pits (**HER Ref. 56953**). These consisted of two round charcoal-filled pits which contained Black Burnished Ware and Samian Ware pottery. These were reportedly encountered at a depth of 5' (1.5m) (Dennison 1985), presumably from the contemporary ground surface. The wider area has a number of findspots and sites dating to a similar period. This includes Roman pottery found when bulldozing on Yeovilton aerodrome (**HER Ref. 54797**), c. 1.2km to the east of the Site; Roman settlement on Costello Hill (**HER Ref. 54799**), c. 1.6km to the north-west; and Iron Age and Roman occupation, near Podimore (**HER Ref. 54793**), c. 1.6km to the north-east. The civitas town of Ilchester is situated c. 1km to the west. There is also evidence of Romano-British activity to the south of the Site, e.g. at Limington (**HER Ref. 56894**) c. 900m distant. There is therefore a clearly established distribution of Romano-British archaeological features and deposits in the general area as well as within the Site itself.

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits encountered;
- 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 Romano-British occupation of the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, rev. 2001, 2008, 2014) and in accordance with the *Somerset Archaeological Handbook* (2017). 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, but it was not deemed necessary for a representative to visit the Site to monitor archaeological fieldwork. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.

4.3 Originally the archaeological evaluation was to consist of four trenches (Trx), each measuring 20m long x 1.6m wide representing 4% of the proposal area. However, due to present ecological constraints and patches of piled vegetation, it was necessary to alter the trench plan to two 'L' shaped trenches with Trench 1 (Tr1) measuring 11m and 9m x 1.6m and Trench 2 (Tr2) measuring 18m and 12m x 1.6m (see **Figure 1**). The revised trench layout was added to the approved WSI as an addendum. In the event, the excavation of the 12m axis of Tr2 encountered buried service cables and was shortened to 9m. The trenches were laid out using Ordnance Survey (OS) co-ordinates with Emlid Reach RTK GPS unit and hand planned at 1:50 on completion of the work.

4.4 A 360-degree tracked machine equipped with a 1.6m 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 examined for the retrieval of artefacts.

4.5 Once machine work was completed, the trenches were examined and, where necessary, cleaned using hand tools. Core details of each trench were 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 was taken in .jpg format. Archaeological features/deposits were then identified for sampling and appropriate manual excavation undertaken.

4.6 All archaeological 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. 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.

- 4.7 All finds recovered from the investigation excluding any metalwork were washed, air-dried and bagged in preparation for assessment (**section 6**) and archiving/discard.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposits and features encountered during the evaluation are listed and described in **Appendix 1**, summarised below in paragraphs 5.2-5.6, and illustrated in **Figure 1**. In the text context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [104]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (105); and feature numbers are prefaced with an F. Deposit colours were matched on Site against a Munsell soil colour chart and described below with their Munsell hue and reference, e.g. brownish yellow (10YR 6/8).

Deposit sequence

- 5.2 The deposit sequence in Tr1 consisted of topsoil (100) which was a very dark grey compacted silty clay with moderate subangular and angular stones and flint. A large proportion of the stones were scalplings. This layer was 0.15m deep and overlay a subsoil (101) which was a dark brown compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stones and flint, 0.40m deep. This overlay a further sub-soil (102), consisting of dark yellowish brown compacted clay, 0.45m deep, and contained very occasional subangular stones and flint chips smaller than those noted in the deposits above. The underlying natural deposits (103) consisted of dark yellowish brown compacted clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones and flint fragments, 0.20m thick. Beneath this was (104) a yellowish brown and grey mottled compacted alluvial clay. Elsewhere in the trench the natural (113) was a dark yellowish brown and dark greyish brown mottled compacted clay with very occasional flint fragments and moderate very small stones.
- 5.3 In Tr2, the topsoil (200) was a very dark greyish brown compacted sandy silt loam with frequent lias fragments (<0.20m) and moderate flint fragments (<0.10m), 0.20m deep. This overlay a sub-soil (201), a very dark grey compacted sandy silt loam with frequent angular flint fragments (<0.10m) and occasional lias fragments (>0.10m), 0.30m deep. The natural deposits (203) were a yellowish brown compacted clay with occasional angular flint fragments (<0.10m).

Features

- 5.4 A total of eight features were encountered; these were revealed in plan, but did not merit further investigation (**Figure 1**). In Tr1 (**Plate 1**) there were three linear cuts (ditches or gullies), a possible pathway and an occupation deposit. F1 (**Plate 2**) was a linear cut [106] aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, 0.70m wide and filled with (107). This was a very dark greyish brown soft silty clay with occasional small fragments of subangular flint and stones. This also included charcoal flecks and some burnt clay material, as well as medieval pottery and animal bone. F3 [109] (**Plate 3**) was a short, narrow gully running north to south, 0.30m wide. It was filled with (110) a dark grey compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stone and flint fragments as well as some very small stones. A further linear F4 [111] was east-west aligned and more than 0.80m wide. It was filled with (112), a dark grey compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stone and flint fragments as well as some very small stones.
- 5.5 A structure was noted in the south-western corner of the trench, F8/S1 (105) (**Plate 4**) and has been interpreted as a possible pathway. It consisted of a linear stone setting 0.60m wide aligned north to south comprising of roughly rectangular lias stones and set two abreast. No mortar bonding was observed and there only appeared to be a single course, 0.10m deep. In addition, there was an extensive deposit, F2 (108), (**Plate 5**) situated between the ditches F1 and F3 and F4, and covering the width of the trench. This deposit comprised a dark grey and brown mottled compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stones and flint fragments, as well as occasional charcoal flecks. It contained modest quantities of medieval pottery, animal bone and slag.
- 5.6 In Tr2 (**Plate 6**) there were two linear features (F6 and F7), both on a north to south alignment and parallel to each other at the eastern end of the trench. F6 [204] was 0.60m wide and filled with (205), a dark grey compacted silty clay with frequent angular flint fragments (<0.10m) and occasional lias fragments (>0.10m). F7 [206] was 1.0m wide, filled with (207), a dark grey compacted silty clay with frequent angular flint

fragments (<0.10m) and occasional lias fragments (>0.10m). The west part of Tr2 was entirely filled with F5, a buried subsoil (202) which consisted of brownish yellow compacted silty clay with occasional angular flint fragments (<0.10m) extending the width and length of this half of the trench and 0.30m thick. This probably represents an occupation deposit or midden. Whilst no finds were observed within the deposit, medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered from the subsoil (201) above it.

6. The finds

- 6.1 Finds were collected from three contexts. The majority of this was pottery, with a small collection of animal bone and slag noted.

Pottery by Rachel Hall

- 6.2 A total of 23 sherds, weighing 162g, were recovered from three contexts from the evaluation (see **Table 1**). The sherds are all medieval in date, based on form and fabric, with exception of a single sherd of Black Burnished Ware, dating to the Early Romano-British period. The average sherd size was 7.04g and generally the assemblage was in a good/fair condition.

Medieval (13th -15th Century)

- 6.3 The entire assemblage of sherds date to the medieval period and are in a fair/good condition. Seven different fabrics were identified, apart from three fineware sherds, all fabrics are coarse and are probably locally sourced. The coarse wares include moderate quartzite, patinated flint, sparse iron oxide pellets and organic voids in sandy, often micaceous fabrics. There is evidence of sandwich firing and reduced cores which is indicative of sherds of this period. The sherds are all handmade with variable firing and smoothed surfaces and are in fair to good condition.
- 6.4 A small number of diagnostic sherds were identified in the assemblage. Two base sherds were recovered from ditch (107) and occupational deposit (202) with sooted exteriors, suggesting these were used a cooking vessels. Two everted jar rims were also recovered from occupational spread (108), in reduced coarse fabrics. These are similar to other cooking jar rims from the medieval period (MPRG 1988). Two coarse ware body sherds were also recovered from deposits (108) and (202) with rilled decoration in horizontal bands around the girth of the vessel. The decoration suggests these may be tableware vessels, such as jugs. Otherwise, the assemblage is plain with no other decorative traits.
- 6.5 The only fineware sherds were recovered from an occupation spread (202) with three conjoining body sherds in a whiteware fabric with green glaze. The sherds have fingernail pinched decoration and form part of a jug. These can be dated to the 13th-15th century and are likely to be sherds of Surrey Whiteware (Pearce 1988).
- 6.6 Based on both form and fabric, the assemblage can be dated to the medieval period (13th-15th century). The examples of cooking vessels and serving vessels, can also all be dated to the 13th-15th century. They are commonly recovered from domestic, low status settlements. No further work is deemed necessary for this assemblage.

CONTEXT	MATERIAL	FABRIC	DATE	NO.	WT. (G)
107	pottery	Moderate Quartz, flint and sparse Iron oxides	13-14 th	1	25
108	pottery	Black Burnished Ware	ERB	1	5
108	pottery	sandy (oxidised)	13-14 th	2	16
108	pottery	Sparse quartz in micaceous fabric	13-14 th	5	40
108	pottery	sandy in micaceous fabric	13-14 th	1	1
108	pottery	sandy, frequent patinated flint	13-14 th	1	1
202	pottery	Surrey Whiteware -white fabric with green glaze	13-15 th	3	11
202	pottery	Moderate Quartz, flint and sparse Iron oxides	13-14 th	4	37
202	pottery	Sandy, rare Iron oxidise and quartz	13-14 th	2	10

202	pottery	Sandy, rare flint and quartz (reduced)	13-14th	3	16
TOTALS				23	162

Table 1. Pottery by feature, context, fabric, date, number and weight (g).

The animal bone, by Clare Randall

- 6.7 Three fragments of animal bone were recovered, from contexts (107) (108) and (201). All three were cattle, each representing a substantial portion of the element. Both axial and limb bones were represented, and the material was in average-good condition. Whilst no evidence of processing or taphonomic change was noted the good condition of the bone suggests that if further material should be recovered as part of further work it would be worthy of retention and likely to supply useful information about the economy and use of the Site.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 The evaluation has located a number of archaeological deposits and features. These comprised five linears, most of which were probably ditches with one small gully; a possible path; and two spread deposits. The features were not excavated but examined in plan. In Tr2, a pair of parallel, north-south aligned ditches correspond to the location of a field boundary shown on the 1838 Tithe map. Consequently, the ditches represent either side of a hedge or movement of the boundary over time. A medieval origin is possible.
- 7.2 Also in Tr2, F5 was an extensive deposit representing a probable occupation spread. No material was recovered from the deposit itself although medieval pottery was retrieved from the sub-soil directly overlying it. In Tr1, a similar deposit (F2) contained medieval pottery, animal bone and slag. A further sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch F1. It therefore seems most likely that the features in this area are all medieval in origin, rather than relating to the Romano-British period as expected. The Site falls at least in part (**Figure 1**) within an area where Romano-British activity had previously been noted (**HER Ref. 56953**), namely with the identification of a pair of pits containing both black burnished ware and samian pottery. However, only a single fragment of black burnished ware was recovered during the trial trenching, and that was from a context with which was dominated by a pottery assemblage of 13th-15th century date. As such, the focus of any Romano-British activity indicated by the previously discovered pits must lay outside the Site.
- 7.3 A manor at Yeovilton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and appears to have been sub-divided and changed hands several times during the medieval period (Baggs *et al* 1974). However, other evidence of the medieval settlement is scant with only the church of St Bartholomew (**HER Ref 50323**) surviving from this period, c. 300m to the east (Baggs *et al* 1974). There are no other medieval structures in Yeovilton and the earliest extant buildings are 17th century so there is little evidence of the original organisation of the village centre or use of the surrounding area. The features encountered and the finds recovered during the trial trenching perhaps lean towards the Site forming part of a medieval burgrave plot with either limited/ephemeral occupation or peripheral to more intensive activity close by. Either way, the chronology of the finds indicates that no meaningful activity on the Site went beyond the 15th century and, in common with many other such settlements during this period, this might be the result of village contracting; the shrunken medieval settlement at Limmington (**HER Ref 54159**) situated c. 700m to the south being a close example. Despite this, the mix of both local coarseware and imported fineware that make up the pottery assemblage encountered perhaps indicate a measure of prosperity during the later medieval period at least.
- 7.4 There is clearly some archaeological potential relating to medieval occupation on the Site although the indications are that this is limited and/or ephemeral, and of local significance. There appears to be little potential for Romano-British activity beyond the pits previously discovered. It is likely that significant development excavations for foundations and services in particular will impact archaeological levels.

8. Archive and dissemination

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 199). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.
- 8.3 As limited archaeological evidence is encountered, all relevant data has been incorporated into this report and the paper/digital archive will 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 human remains and any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, in accordance with NPPF (para. 199), there is a presumption that the landowner will 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. In the event that the designated museum cannot receive the physical archive, the material will be stored for a time-limited period with C1. If it determined that the finds are surplus to research needs by the designated museum, then C1 will endeavour to pass the assemblage on to an academic institution as part of a teaching collection.
- 8.5 Regardless of the destination of the artefact/ecofact assemblage, an ordered archive will be prepared in accordance with prevailing standards for deposition (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and will be formally transferred within three months of final report submission.

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 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical.

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- | | |
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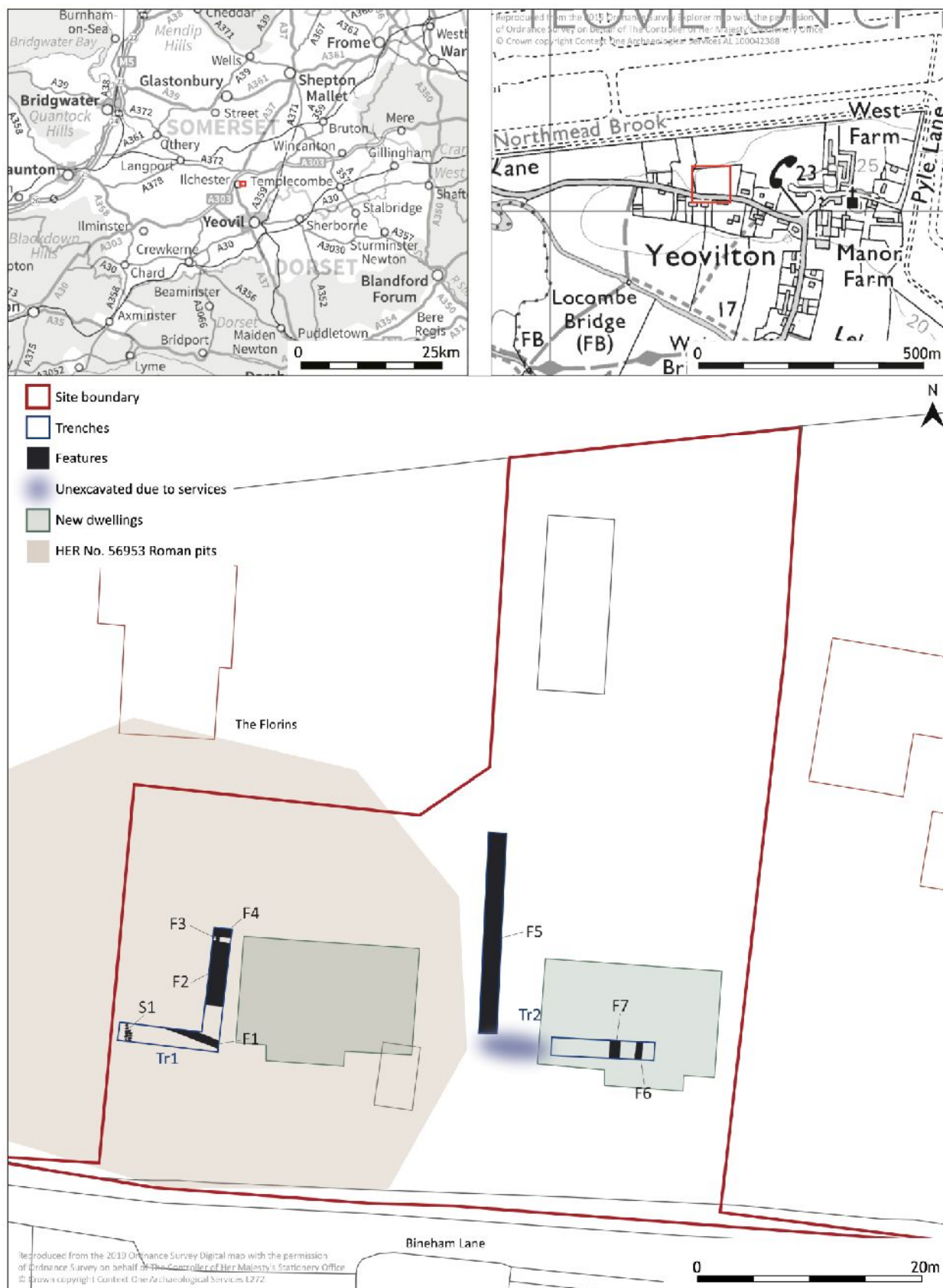


Figure 1. Site setting and trench locations showing archaeological features/deposits



Plate 1. Trench 1 (1m scales; facing S)



Plate 2. F1 Ditch (1m scale; facing WNW)



Plate 3. Linear features F3 and F4 (1m scale; facing N)



Plate 4. Possible pathway, F8/Structure 1 (1m scale; facing E)



Plate 5. F2 deposit (1m scale; facing N)



Plate 6. Trench 2 (1m scales; facing E)

Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO. & FEATURE (F) No.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS / DEPTH (m)
Trench 1									
(100)	Modern	layer	Topsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) compacted silty clay with moderate subangular and angular stones and flint, a large proportion of the stones were scalplings	-	-	101	-	-	0.15
(101)	Undated	layer	Subsoil. Dark brown (10YR 3/3) compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stones and flint	100	-	102, 107	-	-	0.40
(102)	Undated	layer	Buried subsoil. Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compacted clay. Very occasional subangular stones and flint smaller than those noted in the deposits above	101, 106	-	103, 105	-	-	0.45
(103)	Geological	layer	Natural. Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compacted clay. Frequent small sub rounded stones and flint fragments	102, 105	-	104	-	-	0.20
(104)	Geological	layer	Natural. Yellowish brown and grey (10YR 5/4 with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 6/1) mottled compacted alluvial clay	103	-	-	-	-	>0.30
(105) F8	Undated	Structure	Possible pathway. Linear stone alignment comprising of roughly rectangular lias stones and set two abreast. No mortar bonding was observed and there only appeared to be one course	102	-	103	1.60	0.60	0.10
[106] F1	Medieval	cut	Ditch. Linear aligned WNW-ESE and filled with (107)	107	-	102	-	0.70	-
(107) F1	Medieval	fill	Fill of ditch [106]. Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) soft silty clay with occasional small fragments of subangular flint and stones. Also contains charcoal flecks and some burnt CBM	101	-	106	-	0.70	-
(108) F2	Medieval	layer	Occupation deposit. Dark grey and brown (10YR 4/1 & 10YR 4/3) mottled compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stones and flint fragments. Also contains occasional charcoal flecks. Appeared to be cut by [109] in plan	101, 109	-	113	6.10	>1.60	-
(109) F3	Undated	cut	Gully. Linear running N-S between occupational spread (108) and EW linear [111]. This short, narrow gully appeared to cut (108) in plan but was cut by [111]	110	-	108, 113	0.60	0.30	-
(110) F3	Undated	fill	Fill of gully [109]. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stone and flint fragments as well as some very small stones	101, 111	-	109	0.60	0.30	-
(111) F4	Undated	cut	Ditch. Linear aligned E-W. Appeared to cut [109] in plan	110, 113	-	112	>1.60	>0.80	-
(112) F4	Undated	fill	Fill of ditch [111]. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) compacted silty clay with occasional subangular stone and flint fragments as well as some very small stones	101	-	111	>1.60	>0.80	-

(113)	Geological	layer	Natural. Dark yellowish brown and dark greyish brown (10YR 4/4 & 10YR 4/2) mottled compacted clay. Very occasional flint fragments and moderate very small stones.	108, 109, 111	-	-	-	-	>0.05
Trench 2									
(200)	Modern	layer	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) compacted sandy silt loam with frequent lias fragments <0.20m and moderate flint fragments <0.10m	-	-	201	-	-	0.20
(201)	Medieval	layer	Subsoil. Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) compacted sandy silt loam with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m and occasional lias fragments >0.10m	200	-	202	-	-	0.30
(202) F5	Undated	layer	Subsoil. Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) compacted silty clay with occasional angular flint fragments <0.10m	201	-	203	-	-	0.30
(203)	Geological	layer	Natural. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) compacted clay with occasional angular flint fragments <0.10m	202	-	-	-	-	>0.10
(204) F6	Undated	cut	Ditch. Linear aligned N-S along the same orientation as [206]. Possible field boundary	205	-	203	1.60	0.60	-
(205) F6	Undated	fill	Fill of [204]. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) compacted silty clay with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m and occasional lias fragments >0.10m	200	-	204	-	-	-
(206) F7	Undated	cut	Ditch. Linear aligned N-S along the same orientation as [204]. Possible field boundary	207	-	203	1.60	1.00	-
(207) F7	Undated	fill	Fill of [206]. Dark grey (10YR 4/1) compacted silty clay with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m and occasional lias fragments >0.10m	200	-	206	-	-	-



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