JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

GLENDA SPOONER FARM, BRINCIL HILL LANE, KINGSDON, SOMERSET

ST 51051 25791

On behalf of

World Horse Welfare

AUGUST 2008

REPORT FOR	World Horse Welfare c/o DLA Ltd Mead Cottage Axford Marlborough Wiltshire SN8 2EX
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FIELDWORK	21st July – 1st August 2008
REPORT ISSUED	18th August 2008
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Site Code	KNGSF 08
JMHS Project No:	1950
Archive Location	To be arranged

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FIGURES

Summary

John Moore Heritage Services concluded an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site between 21st July and 1st August 2008. Thirteen trenches, totalling approximately 340 metres in length, were excavated to reveal the underlying natural geology.

The investigation revealed that although aerial photographs showed significant detail along the road much of this was not reflected in the geophysical results. These results were themselves questioned by the lack of archaeological features in the majority of trenches.

The Roman road was bisected by three trenches where it was seen to survive in varying degrees of preservation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site of the proposed development is located on the west side of Brincil Hill Lane immediately south of the existing farm buildings (NGR ST 51051 25791). The site lies at roughly 20m OD. The site is currently agricultural land.

1.2 Planning Background

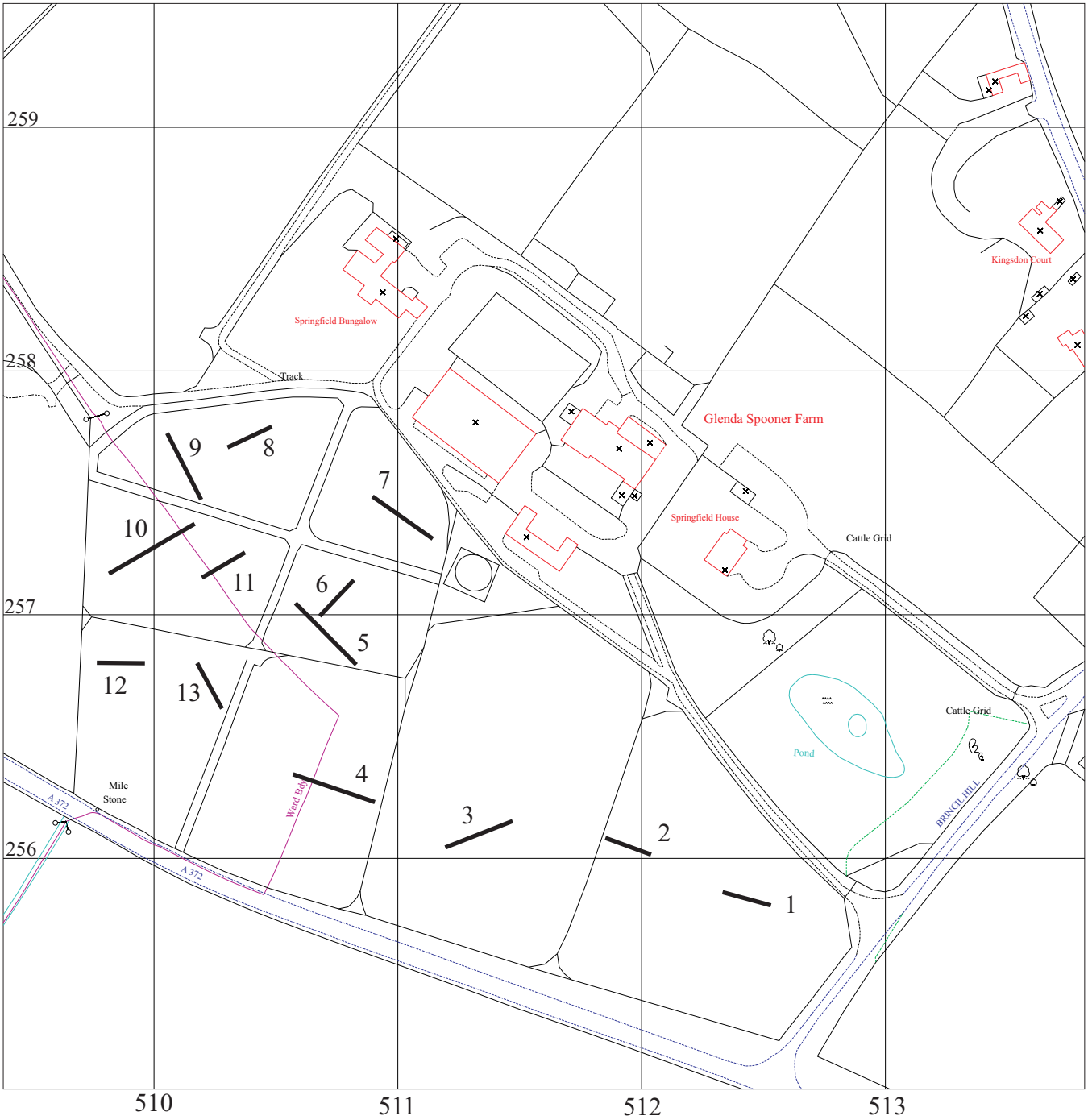
Planning permission is being sought from South Somerset District Council for development at Glenda Spooner Farm. Due to the presence of known archaeological remains the Historic Environment Service (HES) of Somerset County Council has advised that a predetermination field evaluation is required. This is in line with PPG16 and Local Plan Policy.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A Roman road runs through the proposed development site and there are extensive Roman remains in the landscape surrounding the site. These include a Roman villa and settlement at Catsgore Farm 700m to the west and another Roman settlement 600m to the north. The 1946 aerial photographs show features associated with the Roman road, which take the form of rectangular enclosures, probably fields, with other features possibly being buildings.

A geophysical survey was conducted over the area of the proposed development. This predicted the survival of several linear banks and ditches as well as the possibility of a few pits (Stratascan 2008).

Analysis of geophysical survey data and aerial photography was carried out to determine any correlation between the two. The investigation revealed that although the aerial photographs showed significant detail along the road much of this was not reflected in the geophysical results. This may be due to truncation of features by modern ploughing (JMHS 2008).



0 m 100 m

Figure 1. Site location

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To determine as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

In particular

- To determine the whether the rectangular enclosures are field systems or other type of enclosure
- To determine whether buildings and other features are present
- To determine the form of survival of the Roman road

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to the Historic Environment Service (HES) of Somerset County Council's request a scheme of investigation was designed by JMHS and agreed with HES and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the excavation of trial trenches across the site (Fig. 1).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999) and the procedures laid down in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

3.2 Methodology

The trenching sample required was achieved through the excavation of seven 20m long trenches (Tr 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 13), three 30m long trenches (Tr 3, 7 and 9), two 35m long trenches (Tr 4 and 5) and a single 40m trench (Tr 10).

All trenches were 1.6 m wide and were excavated by a 3T 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand prior to sample hand excavation of any identified archaeological deposits.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced. The trenches were backfilled after recording.

Mr Steven Membery of the Historic Environment Service of Somerset County Council monitored the work.

4 RESULTS

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [ ] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material.

4.1 Excavation Results

The soil sequence was uniform across the entire area.

The lowest deposit in the area was the natural yellowish-brown brashy calcareous clay overlying Lower Lias bedrock (1/03), (2/03), (3/03), (4/03), (5/03), (6/03), (7/03), (8/03), (9/03), (10/03), (11/03), (12/03) and (13/03).

Above this was a compact yellow-grey to brown silty-clay with some stone inclusions and the odd fleck of charcoal (1/02), (2/02), (3/02), (4/02), (5/02), (6/02), (7/02), (8/02), (9/02), (10/02), (11/02), (12/02) and (13/02). It varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.4m. This would appear to be a plough soil.

The uppermost layer was a topsoil of mid grey-brown silty-clay that varied in thickness from 0.1m to 0.2m (1/01), (2/01), (3/01), (4/01), (5/01), (6/01), (7/01), (8/01), (9/01), (10/01), (11/01), (12/01) and (13/01).

Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Aligned roughly north to south was the remains of a modern track-way. It was cut [1/04] into the natural (1/03) and was 4.2m wide and 0.15m deep. This was filled with a mix of gravel, stone and grey clay (1/05) that made up the track surface. A slight camber of this track could be seen in section.

At the eastern end of the trench was a field drain constructed of flat stones angled at 45° in a linear cut. It was aligned roughly northwest to southeast.

Neither of these features were location by the geophysical survey.

Trench 2 (Figure 2)

The geophysical survey predicted two large oval pits and an area of disturbed ground where this trench was placed. The western most of the predicted pits was cut [2/06] into the natural (2/03), 2.2m wide and 0.6m deep with rounded sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange-brown clay (2/05) with some stone and brick fragments up to 0.6m thick. An upper fill, of greenish-brown clay (2/04) with stone and brick fragments, is indicative of either dumping layers or a re-cut of the original pit.

There was no sign of the seconded predicted pit; however there was a concentration of ash, stone and brick (2/09) within the subsoil roughly 2m wide in approximately the same area.

At the eastern end of the trench in the area of disturbed ground was a large modern french drain [2/08] filled with breeze-blocks and concrete in a dark brown clay matrix (2/07).

Trench 3 (Figure 2)

The ground sloped sharply from the east to the west forming what was originally thought to be a remnant of a bank; this was also the prediction of the geophysics. Upon excavation this was seen to be a slope in the natural geology; although a natural feature it was probably enhanced by human activity.

Against the lower portion of the slope was a build up of light brown-grey silty-clay (3/04) approximately 1m wide and 0.06m thick. To the west of this were the remains of the Roman road that survived in very poor condition, as a deposit of mid brownish orange clay (3/05) with some stone approximately 4.1m wide. This was distinguishable from surrounding deposits due to the high concentration of stone.

The poor condition of the road and indistinct edges could be explained if it remained in use as a cattle or drovers track. Constant churning of the soil would remove any evidence for a construction cut disperse the stone and even erode the soil in the area enhancing the natural slope forming something like a hollow-way. The deposit against the slope (3/04) could be a build up of material from this process or the remains of a roadside ditch.

To the southeast the geophysics predicted a ditch, which was not evident during excavation, although the geology in the area showed banding.

Trench 4 (Figure 2)

The trench was placed to cut across three linear features predicted by the geophysical survey. The easterly feature was a modern field drain with a ceramic pipe. There was no sign of the middle feature within the trench although a slight undulation of the surface was noted roughly in the predicted location (Fig. 2, section 4.2).

The western most feature was the remains of a very ephemeral ditch aligned NE - SW, again surface undulations were visible in the area. The cut [4/04] was very indistinct with the edges defuse due to root action. It was approximately 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep with an irregular flattish base (Fig. 2, section 4.1). The silty-clay fill was only barely distinguishable from the subsoil being a fraction darker and was not visible in plan.

Trench 5 (Figure 3)

The trench was placed to intersect a linear feature and a line of large pits predicted by the geophysical survey. There was no sign of the linear feature within the trench and the line of pits was in fact two modern field drains. To the south-eastern end of the trench was a stone lined drain (5/06) cut by a later modern pipeline [5/07], neither of which was observed in the geophysical survey.

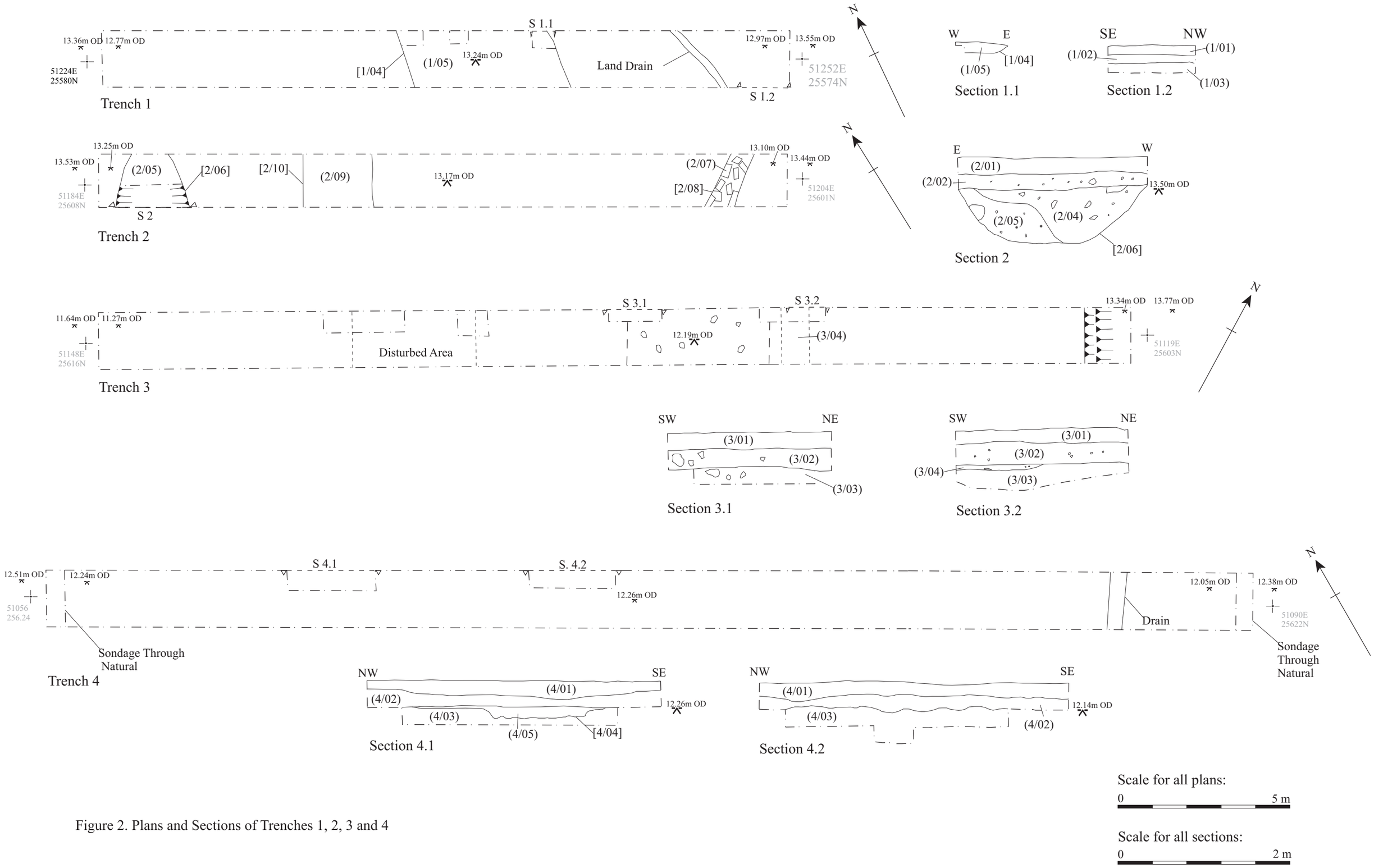


Figure 2. Plans and Sections of Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4

The cut [5/04] for the stone lined drain (5/06) was over 1.8m wide and 0.55m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. The drain was constructed with flattish stone blocks with a base, sides and capping. It was rectangular in section and filled with a mid grey silt. The cut of the drain was filled with greenish-brown clay (5/05) that contained a single sherd of pottery.

Trench 6 (Figure 3)

The linear feature predicted by the geophysical survey was a modern service. Other anomalies within the trench were variations within the natural geology.

Trench 7 (Figure 3)

The bank predicted by the geophysical survey in fact turned out to be the backfill of a modern pipe trench. No other features were seen within this trench.

Trench 8 (Figure 3)

No archaeological features were recorded. Three field drains similar to the one recorded in Trench 1 ran roughly north south across the trench; these were not picked up by the geophysical survey.

Trench 9 (Figure 3)

A modern field drain filled with brick in the fill was seen at the northern end of the trench, this was not predicted by the geophysical survey. To the south the linear feature predicted appeared to coincide with shelving of the bedrock close to the surface. To the south of this was a second field drain.

Trench 10 (Figure 4)

At the north-eastern end of the trench the remains of the Roman road (10/05) was present. It consisted of angular stones pressed into the upper surface of the natural (10/03). It had seen considerable disturbance. A single course of stone survived, these stones varied greatly in size from 0.3m to 0.05m.

To the south west of the road and parallel to it was a ditch [10/07] that was 1m wide and 0.26m deep with a very shallow U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange-brown clay (10/08) with the odd small stone.

Aligned roughly N-S and cutting the road (10/05) was a drain [10/04]. This was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep filled with large flat angular stones in an orange brown silty clay matrix (10/06).

This drain appeared to stop at the edge of the ditch [10/07]. Perhaps this ditch was still in use or at least visible at the time of construction.

There was no evidence for the predicted linear feature in the southeast of the trench. In this area the bedrock was only about 0.1 – 0.15m below ground surface.

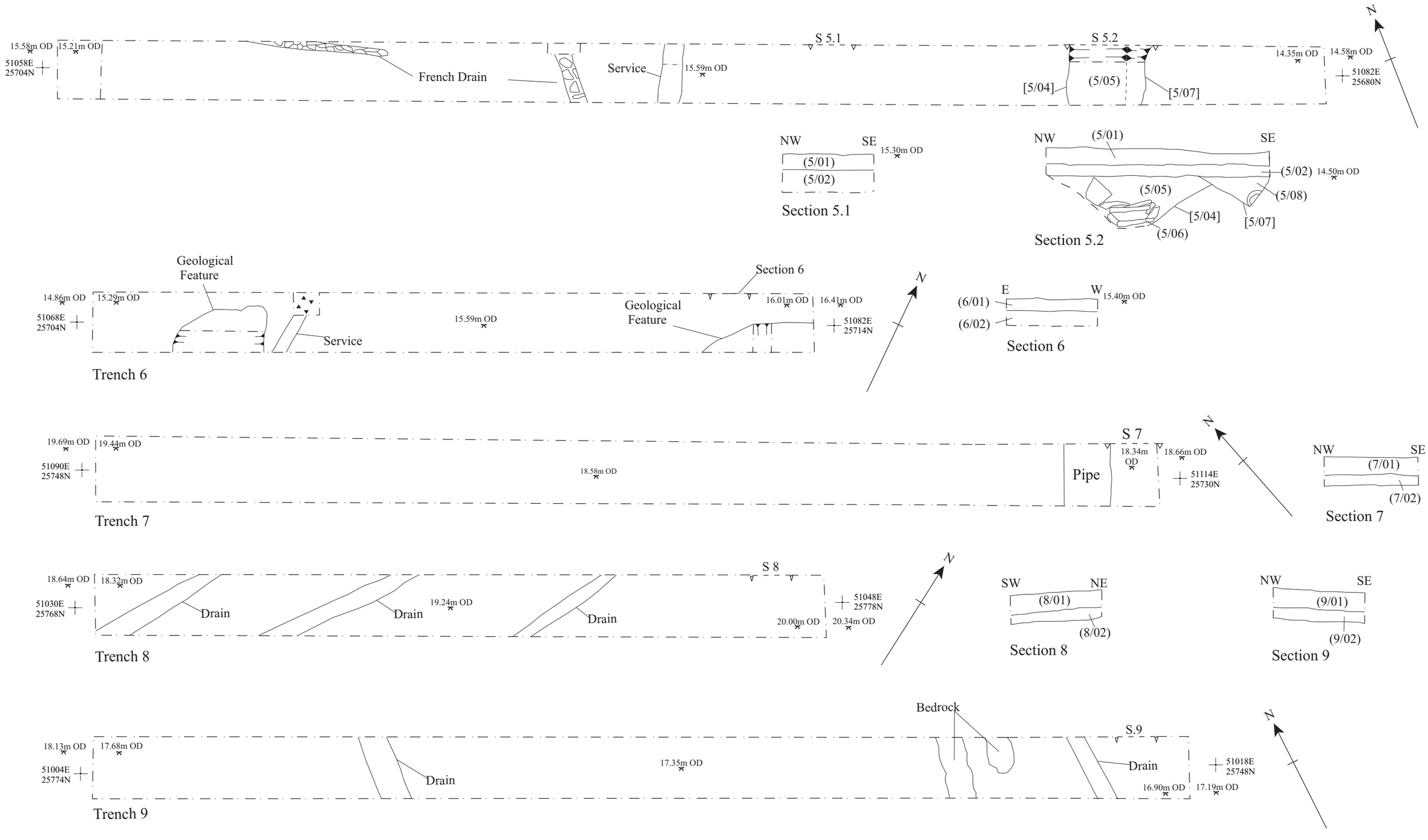
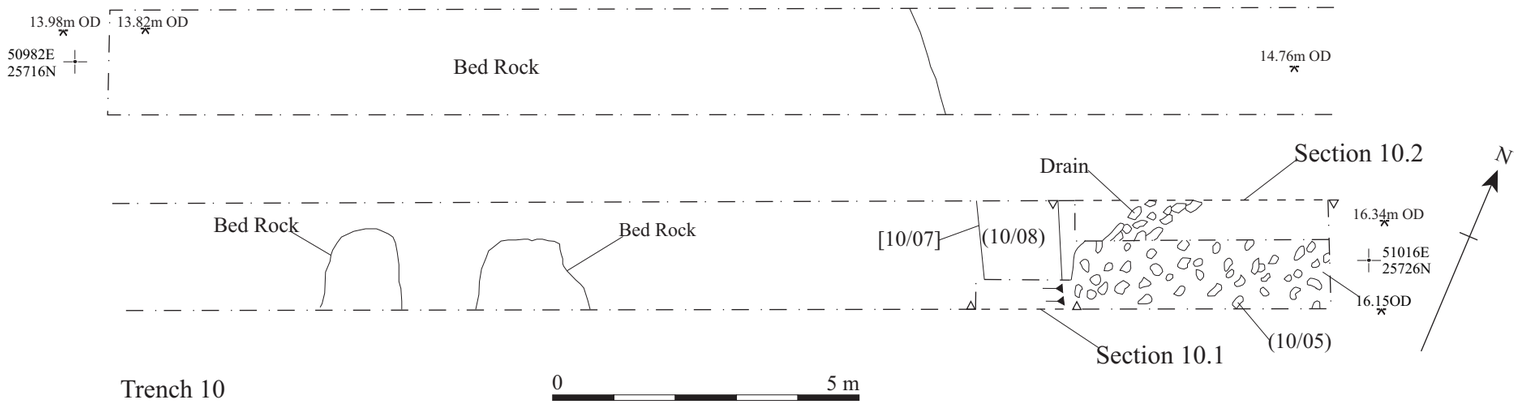
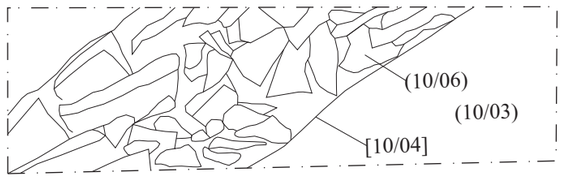
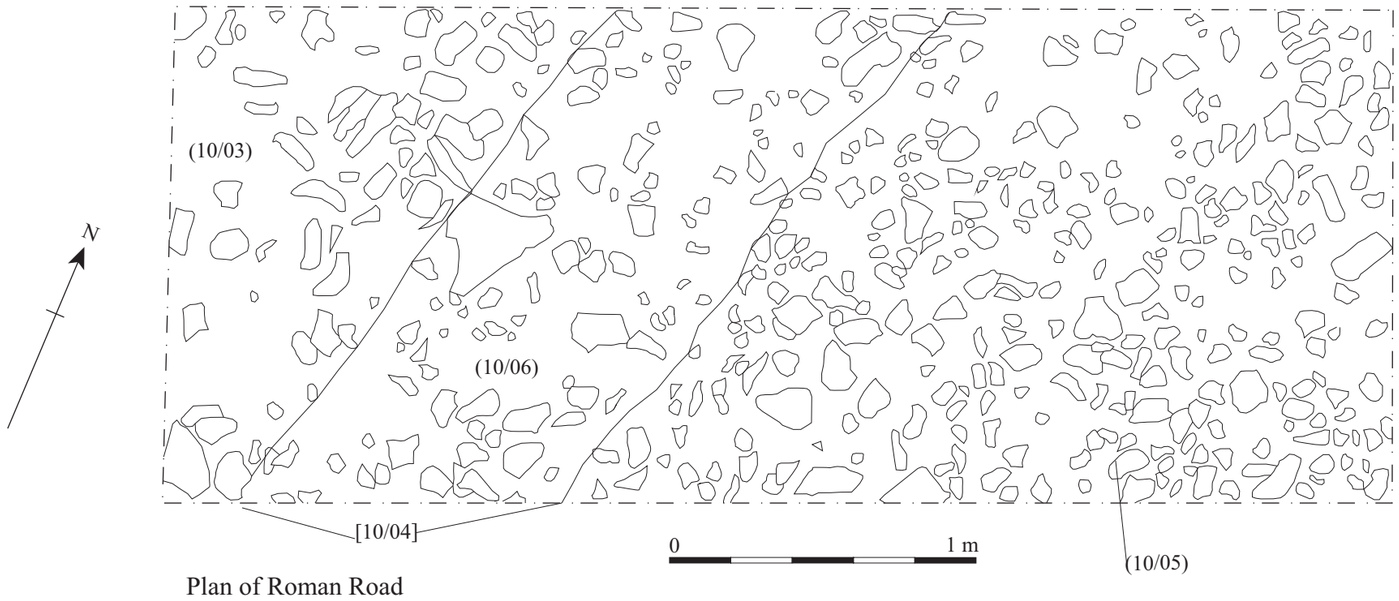
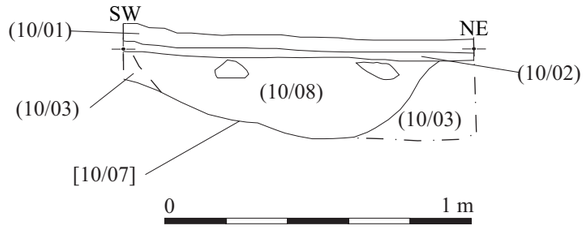


Figure 3. Plans and Sections of Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9









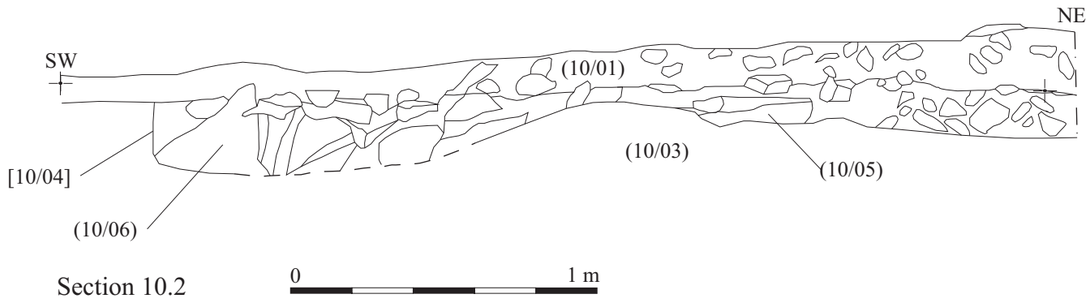


Figure 4. Plans and Sections of Trench 10

Trench 11 (Figure 5)

The remains of the Roman road (11/08) were present. It consisted of angular stones pressed into the upper surface of the natural (11/03), and had seen some disturbance. The edges of the road were defined by two gully-like cuts in the natural [11/06] and [11/09] these were 0.3m – 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep and filled with angular stones in a mid-orange brown clay matrix (11/07) and (11/10) respectively. The construction layer (11/08) of the road was laid over and in between these. There function would appear to be that of basic foundations keeping the road edges and the intervening construction deposit (11/08) in place. A slight camber could be seen in the surface of (11/08). The width of the road from the outer edge of the two gullies was 3.7m. As was seen in Trench 10 the size of the stones within the road varied in size although those within the gullies where generally smaller in size.

Along either flank of the road was a ditch. The northerly one [11/11] was heavily truncated, 0.9m wide and 0.04m deep with a slightly concave base. It was filled with a loose dark grey-brown silty clay (11/12). The southerly ditch [11/04] was less truncated being 1.5m wide, 0.2m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile. It was filled with a friable mid grey-brown silty clay (11/05). The southern ditch is further from road than north one.

Trench 12 (Figure 6)

The predicted pit and linear feature were not evident during excavation. The edge of a ditch or pit [12/04] was located at the western end of the trench. It was at least 0.7m wide, and 0.3m deep with shallow concave sides and a flattish base. It was filled with dark brown-grey clay (12/05) containing the occasional small stone and modern glass.

Within the trench were three distinct spreads of stone rubble (12/06), (12/07) and (12/08). All were only one stone thick, which was pressed into the upper surface of the natural. They measured 1.3m wide, 1.5m wide and 1m wide respectively.

It would seem likely that these represent the up-cast from the two pits predicted to the north and south of the trench on the geophysical survey. It is possible these represent heavily damaged remains of a floor or yard surface, with the geophysical results being erroneous as proved elsewhere.

Trench 13 (Figure 6)

The NW-SE linear feature predicted by the geophysical survey was a modern service [13/04]. A second modern service [13/08] was seen to the north of the trench. The other anomaly [13/06] within the trench was a variation within the natural geology.

4.2 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The excavation of the trenches took place during periods of good weather with only a few showers.

Several sondages were dug in the ends of certain trenches to test the geology and make sure that no colluvial deposits masked any archaeological features.

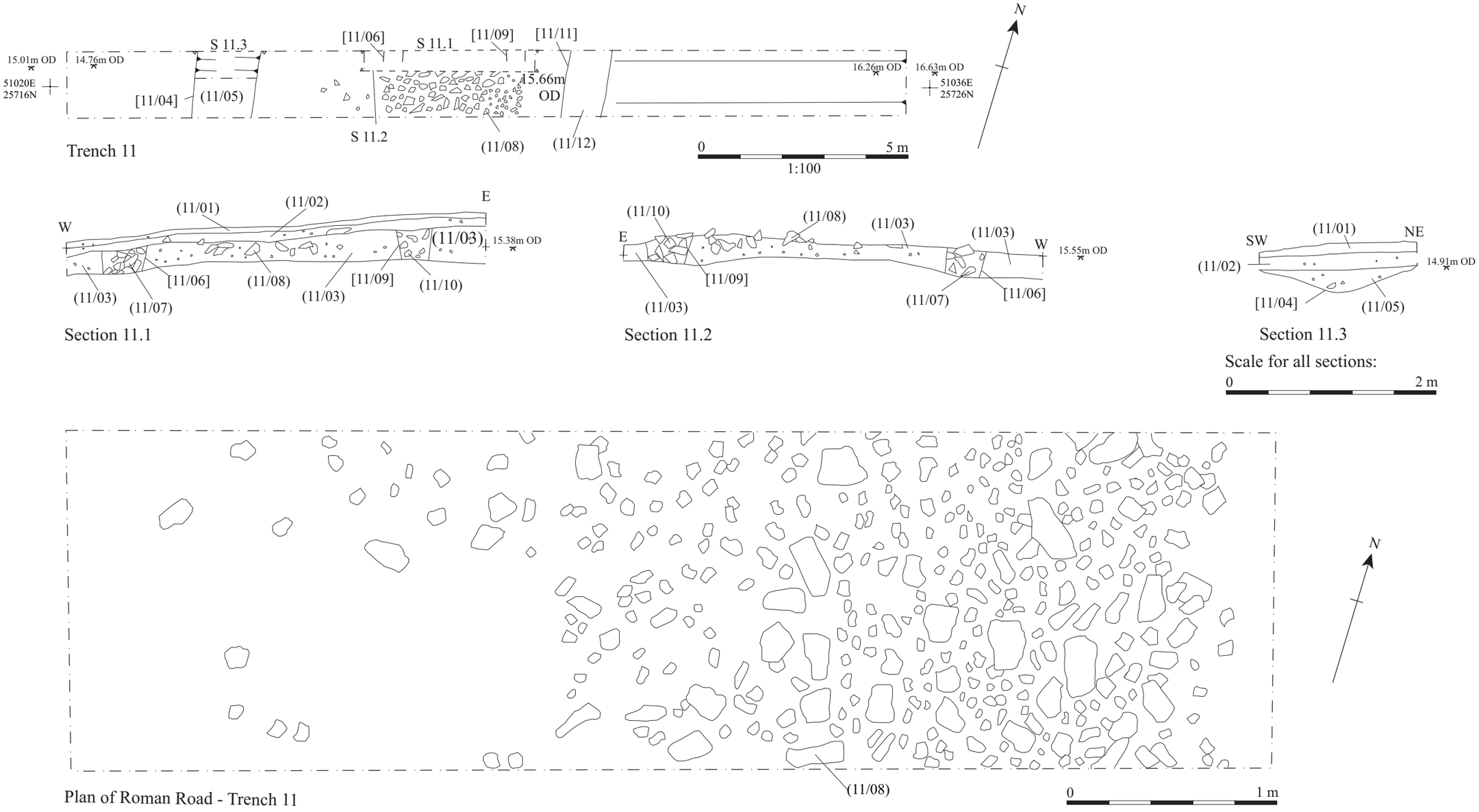


Figure 5. Plans and Sections of Trench 11

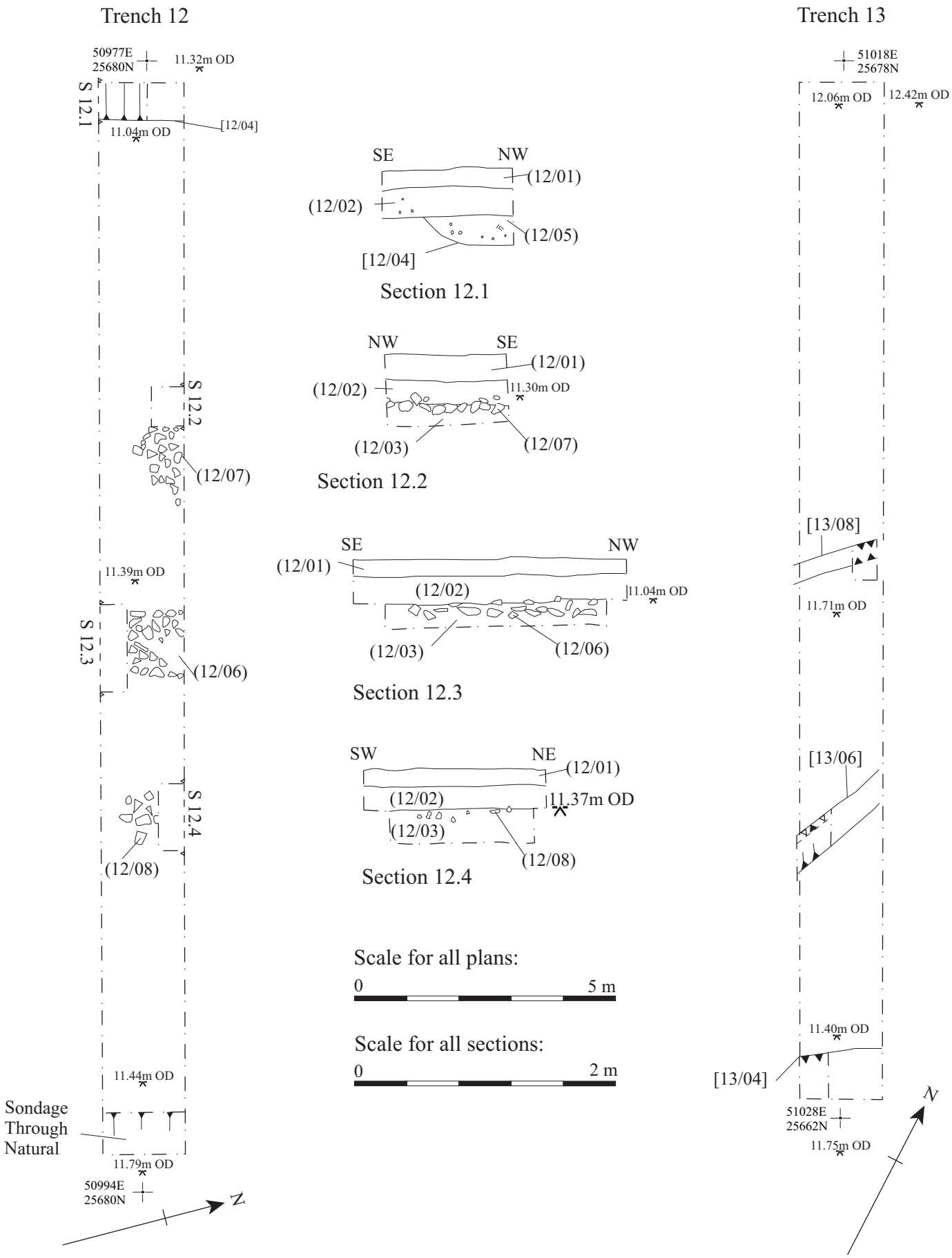


Figure 6. Plans and Sections of Trenches 12 and 13

The results of the geophysical survey were disappointing, often excavated features did not show up, predicted features did not exist and in one case a modern pipe trench was interpreted as a relict bank.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery *(By P. Blinkhorn)*

The pottery assemblage comprised 24 sherds with a total weight of 275 g. It consisted of a range of medieval and later types, which suggest that there was virtually unbroken, low-level activity at the site from the 13th century onwards, although most of the medieval pottery was very abraded and/or re-deposited in later contexts, suggesting considerable disturbance of any strata of that date.

The following fabrics were noted:

Donyatt fabric DPT1, 13th C. (Coleman-Smith and Pearson, 1988, 102). Hard grey fabric with flint, limestone and quartz inclusions. Coil-built jars and bowls, unglazed. 2 sherds, 9g.

Donyatt fabric DPT4, 14th C. (ibid., 103). Wheel-thrown. Hard sandy fabric with ironstone and rare limestone inclusions. Glazed with applied slip decoration. 3 sherds, 35g.

Donyatt fabric DPT6, 16th C. (ibid., 104). Wheel-thrown. Hard smooth fabric with fine sand, ironstone and rare limestone inclusions. Glazed. 7 sherds, 149g.

Donyatt fabric DPT7, 17th C. (ibid). Wheel-thrown. Hard smooth fabric with fine sand, ironstone and rare limestone inclusions. Glazed and slip-trailed. 2 sherds, 17g.

BS: Bristol-type Slipware. AD1650-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small bowls and mugs etc are known. 2 sherds, 13g.

CRM: Creamware, c 1740-1880. A cream-coloured earthenware made from the same calcinated flint clay that produced Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares. However, Creamwares were fired at different temperatures with a lead glaze, resulting in a rich cream colour. The general range of forms for this ware include plates and bowls. 2 sherds, 28g.

Misc. 19th/20th century wares. Mass-produced white earthenwares, horticultural pottery, stonewares etc. 6 sherds, 24g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The fabric types are all well known in the region. All the medieval wares were bodysherds from jars or jugs, apart from a fragment of a handle from a glazed jug, and a bodysherd from another with applied slip decoration.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

		DPT1		DPT4		DPT6		DPT7		BS		CRM		19thC		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1	1	3									1	6			U/S
1	2					1	4									16thC
1	5			1	24											14thC
2	1							1	3					2	7	U/S
2	4					1	33									16thC
2	5							1	14							17thC
3	1			1	6									2	10	U/S
5	1					1	89									16thC
5	2	1	6													U/S
5	5					1	7									16thC
7	1					1	2									16thC
7	2					1	5									16thC
8	2											1	22	1	2	U/S
8	Drain Fill									1	6					M17thC
9	2			1	5					1	7			1	5	U/S
10	5					1	9									16thC
	Total	2	9	3	35	7	149	2	17	2	13	2	28	6	24	

5.2 Environmental Remains

Due to the nature of the deposits encountered no environmental samples were taken

6 DISCUSSION

Analysis of the 1946 aerial photograph compared to modern satellite images predicted that survivability of archaeological remains in the area might be compromised (JMHS 2008), and this appears to be the case.

The road itself was heavily truncated with only the lowest courses of its rubble sub-base were left. In some places, notably Trench 3, even this had been heavily disturbed and dispersed with fragments of ceramic field drain mixed amongst the stones. Some fields displayed stone on the surface on the line of the road. No trace of an agger was seen under this stone layer.

The southern roadside ditch survived in places and there appears to be traces of a northern ditch as well. The features to the side of the road apparent in the 1946 aerial photograph were not evident during excavation.

The road as seen within Trench 11 is not equidistant from both roadside ditches. The reason for this remains uncertain, but may be due to drainage issues on the sloping ground as well as the apparent curve in direction of the road itself.

The ephemeral ditch [4/04] located in Trench 4 interestingly appears to align exactly with the local parish ward boundary (Fig. 1). This probably indicates the ditch was a significant feature in the landscape at one point.

Interestingly no material of Roman date was recovered from the area. The pottery retrieved dates from the 13th century onwards and is likely to be associated with manuring of the fields over a considerable number of years, some sherds then finding their way into later contexts as residual pieces. No concentrations of pottery or other artefacts were noted.

The stone field drains probably date to the 18th century or earlier while the ceramic drains are from the 19th century onwards. The V-shaped trenches of the stone drains are typical (Brigden 1983).

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JMHS 2008 *Aerial Photographic Analysis of Glenda Spooner Farm, Brincil Hill Lane, Kingsdon, Somerset*

Stratascan 2008 *Geophysical Report: Glenda Spooner Farm, Kingsdon, Somerset*

APPENDIX – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 1			0.2	1.6	20		
1/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	Pottery	Modern
1/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	Pottery	
1/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	0.4	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
1/04	Cut	Linear cut	0.12	c.4m	-	-	
1/05	Fill	Brown-grey gravel and clay	c.0.15+	c.4m	-	Pottery, bone, glass, CBM	Modern
Trench 2			0.22	1.6	20		
2/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.12	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
2/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	
2/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
2/04	Fill	Light green-brown clay	0.6	1	-	Pottery, CBM	Modern
2/05	Fill	Mid orangey-brown clay	0.6	0.7	-	Pottery, CBM	Modern
2/06	Cut	Sub-circular cut	0.6	2.2	-		Modern
2/07	Fill	Dark brown clay + breeze blocks	0.2+	0.7	Tr.		Modern
2/08	Cut	Linear cut	0.2+	0.7	Tr.		Modern
2/09	Deposit	Mid brown clay, ashes and rubble	0.1	2	Tr.		Modern

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 3			0.25	1.6	30		
3/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.15	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
3/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	
3/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	1	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
3/04	Deposit	Light brownish grey clay	0.06	1	-	-	
3/05	Deposit	Mid brownish orange	0.3	c.1.2	-	CBM	
Trench 4			0.4	1.6	35		
4/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.1-0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
4/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.15-0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	
4/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
4/04	Cut	Linear cut	0.12	1.2	-		
4/05	Fill	Grey-yellow brown silty clay	0.12	1.2	-	-	
Trench 5			0.35	1.6	35		
5/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
5/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.15	Tr.	Tr.	-	
5/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
5/04	Cut	Linear cut	0.6	2	Tr.	-	Roman or medieval
5/05	Fill	Green-brown clay	>0.3	2	Tr.	Pottery	Roman or medieval
5/06	Masonry	Triangular stone slabs	0.07	0.2-0.35	0.3-0.4	-	

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 6			0.45	1.6	20		
6/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
6/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.25	Tr.	Tr.	-	
6/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
6/04	Geo. feature	Darker mid brownish grey clay	c.0.4	2.5	-		Natural
6/05	Geo. Feature	Lighter mid brownish grey clay	-	-	-		Natural
Trench 7			0.3	1.6	30		
7/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
7/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	
7/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
Trench 8			0.3	1.6	20		
8/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
8/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	
8/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
Trench 9			0.3	1.6	30		
9/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
9/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	
9/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 10			0.25	1.6	40		
10/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.15	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
10/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	
10/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
10/04	Cut	Linear cut	0.3	1	-	-	
10/05	Masonry	Angular stones	>0.06	>0.06	>0.1	Pottery	Roman
10/06	Masonry	Big angular stones - flat & triangular	0.02-0.06	0.1-0.35	0.15-0.4	-	
10/07	Cut	Linear cut	0.26	1	-	Pottery, bone	
10/08	Fill	Mid orangey-brown clay	0.26	1	-	Pottery, bone	
Trench 11			0.13	1.6	20		
11/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.08	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
11/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.05	Tr.	Tr.	-	
11/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
11/04	Cut	Linear cut	0.2	1.5	1.6	Pottery	
11/05	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.2	1.5	1.6	Pottery	
11/06	Cut	Linear cut	0.3	0.4	-	-	Roman
11/07	Masonry	Firm coarse stone	-	0.1	0.1-0.2	-	Roman
11/08	Masonry	Firm coarse stone	-	0.1	0.1-0.2	Pottery	Roman
11/09	Cut	Linear cut	0.3	0.3	-	-	Roman
11/10	Masonry	Rough faced stones	-	0.1	0.1-0.2		Roman
11/11	Cut	Linear cut	0.04	0.9	-	-	
11/12	Fill	Dark greyish brown clay	0.04	0.9	-	-	

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
Trench 12			0.35	1.6	40		
12/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.15	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
12/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.2	Tr.	Tr.	-	
12/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
12/04	Cut	Linear cut	0.3	0.7	1.6	-	Modern
12/05	Fill	Dark brown grey clay	0.3	0.7	-	Glass	Modern
12/06	Masonry	Unworked drystone/ coarse	-	0.05-0.1	0.05-0.26	-	
12/07	Masonry	Coarse stones	-	0.05-0.15	0.05-0.2	-	
12/08	Masonry	Coarse dry stones	-	0.05-0.1	0.05-0.12	-	
Trench 13			0.2	1.6	20		
13/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	Modern
13/02	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish-grey clay	0.1	Tr.	Tr.	-	
13/03	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay	N/A	Tr.	Tr.	-	Natural
13/04	Cut	Linear cut	-	-	-	-	Modern
13/05	Fill	Yellow grey clay	-	-	-	-	Modern
13/06	Cut	Linear cut	-	-	-	-	Modern
13/07	Deposit	Mixed bluish orangey grey clay	0.4	0.3	-	-	
13/08	Cut	Linear cut	0.75	0.4	1.8		Modern
13/09	Fill	Dark brown grey clay	0.75	0.4	1.8		Modern