

Land at Purn Way Bleadon North Somerset

An Archaeological Evaluation

REPORT

February 2019





**Land at Purn Way
Bleadon
North Somerset**


for

C1 project code: C1/EVA/19/PBN

Claremont Somerset Ltd

REPORT

Prepared by	Cheryl Green, Post-excavation Manager
Date	27/02/19

Approved by	Richard McConnell, Director
Signed	

Date	28/02/19
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Issue	01
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PROJECT DETAILS

Client project/scheme ref.	N/A
Planning Application ref.	18/P/5035/OUT
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Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
Historic Environment Record ref.	TBA
Collecting Museum	South West Heritage Trust
Museum accession code	WESTM: 2019.2
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Front cover image: General view of Site from Trench 5, looking north-west

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Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany an outline planning application (planning reference: 18/P/5035/OUT) for the erection of 16 no. dwellings on Land at Purn Way, Bleadon, North Somerset.

There are no records of any previous archaeological activity on the Site although a moderate number of heritage assets are recorded in the vicinity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

Historic map regression assessment has identified the locations of former building(s), field boundaries (also visible on aerial photographs) and a pond on the Site itself. The evaluation comprised 5 no. 20m long trenches predominantly targeted over these locations with the aim of characterising any sub-surface remains. The evaluation contributes a very small amount of evidence to our knowledge of the medieval landscape by appearing to confirm the presence of two medieval boundaries. However, it has not revealed any evidence of the former building(s) or pond shown on 19th century mapping, beyond the identification of a possible plot boundary south of the former building(s). Overall, the almost complete absence of cultural material is striking given the proximity to medieval and post-medieval settlement, with the observation of only two small sherds of abraded medieval pottery.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany an outline planning application (planning reference: 18/P/5035/OUT) for the erection of 16 no. dwellings on Land at Purn Way, Bleadon, North Somerset (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). A previous application for 9 residential units on the site in 2017 was refused (planning reference: 17/P/1351/O). The project has been commissioned by Claremont Somerset Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), North Somerset Council (NSC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES). In a reply to an email consultation request from Mr Lee Bowering (Development Management Case Officer, NSC) on 7 January 2019, Ms Cat Lodge, Senior Archaeologist, Development & Control, NSC stated:

"I commented on the previous outline application (17/P/1351/O) as follows:

The undesignated asset is the site of barns, Purn Way (MNS8330), as seen on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1886. There is the potential for survival of features relating to these buildings where the access road will be situated. Former field boundaries shown on historic mapping may also survive, as they are visible on aerial photography of the site.

There are a number of post-medieval heritage assets which are still present in the vicinity of the proposed development area, including:

MNS6186 - Site of Weston Town Farm; MNS8329 - Site of farmstead, West Town; MNS8328 - Site of farmstead, West Town; MNS6184 - Manor House/cottage, form. Westone Farm; MNS8327 - Barley Cottage, Purn Way

Sherds of 11th to 14th century pottery were discovered during construction of a building to the south west of the site (MNS776 – Medieval pottery east of Manor Farm). Evaluations at Whitegate Farm 300m to the west of the site provided evidence of Iron Age pits and burials, Bronze Age pottery and also medieval occupation in the form of structures dating from the 12th-14th centuries.

To the north of the site prehistoric field systems have been recorded (Field System, Bleadon Hill – MNS26).

Therefore, due to the moderate potential of known and as yet unrecorded archaeology particularly prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval, an archaeological desk-based assessment will be required for this proposal, along with a geophysical survey of the whole site. The survey may result in further evaluation in line with policy DM6 of the North Somerset Sites and Policies Plan Part 1 and paragraph 128 (now 189) of the NPPF.

These comments still stand, as none of these requests were addressed in the previous application."

- 1.3 Given the known archaeological potential of the Site and the relatively small size of the proposal area, C1 asked if the HES would consider the exclusive use of trial trenching as a means of evaluation. This approach was approved by Ms Lodge in a subsequent email exchange with Richard McConnell (C1) on 7 February 2019.
- 1.4 The programme of archaeological works will comprise four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which sets out the project strategy (McConnell 2019); trial trenching; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.5 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 189 in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2018).

2. The Site

- 2.1 The Site (centred on NGR ST 33685 57181 covers 0.79ha and is located towards the north-east corner of Bleadon village, a civil parish c. 6.4km south of Weston-super-Mare. (**Figure 1**). The Site is situated to the rear (north) of houses fronting Purn Way with a narrow (vehicular) access from the road between the residences known as 'Broome House' and 'Southerly'. The Site partially borders Manor Grange cul-de-sac on the western side with all other aspects facing allotments and open fields. The West Mendip Way runs along the northern

boundary. The Site gently slopes down from 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east corner of the Site to 10m aOD in the south-west. The recorded geology is Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone and Halite-stone (BGS, 2019). There is no recorded superficial (drift) geology. The soils are characterised as freely draining slightly acid but base-rich (CSAIS, 2019). The Site is currently laid to scrubby grassland.

- 2.2 A summary of the most relevant heritage assets in the environs of the Site taken from the North Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER) are summarised in the consultation response copied in paragraph 1.2, with the relevant sites located on **Figure 1**. This notes moderate archaeological activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. The potential for encountering remains on the Site itself as indicated through historic map regression and aerial photography is also highlighted. Significantly, this includes 'L'-shaped barns shown on the Tithe map of 1843 (**Figure 1**). The barns could potentially be medieval in origin. At that time, the Site comprised three field units with the westerly and easterly unit resembling medieval strip fields (**Figure 1**). The central unit is wide enough to have originally comprised two further strip fields but may well have been amalgamated to form a larger unit associated with the barns described above. Indeed, the Tithe Apportionment enumeration for this unit and the barns is the same, indicating a common tenure. An elongated pond is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886, situated towards the south-east corner of the Site and it was still evident on mapping as late as 1962 (**Figure 1**).

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 was any evidence related to the prehistoric or medieval landscape; this would relate to Research Aims 40 (Improve our understanding of agricultural intensification and diversification in prehistory) and 42 (Improve our understanding of medieval farming) of the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008);
- determine whether there is any evidence specifically relating to the former building(s), relict field boundaries and pond shown on 19th century mapping, potentially relating to SWARF Research Aim 43 (Address the lack of knowledge of Post-medieval to modern food production) (Webster 2008).

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. 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 monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.3 The archaeological evaluation consisted of five trenches (Tr), each measuring 20m long x 1.8m wide and representing 2% of the proposal area. The trenches were predominantly targeted on remains/features indicated through historic map regression and laid out according to a pre-defined trench plan using an Emlid Reach GPS unit (see **Figure 1**). In the event, the excavation of Tr4 encountered deep tree roots and it was necessary to dog-leg around them, and the presence of a small plantation of young trees necessitated the slight anti-clockwise rotation of Tr5. All trenches were re-surveyed on completion of the work.

- 4.4 A 360-degree tracked machine 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 the first.
- 4.5 Once machine work was completed, the trenches were examined and a sample area of each trench section 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 and representative section were taken in .jpg format. Archaeological features/deposits were then identified for subsequent sampling. Where possible, features/deposits were excavated with the aim of producing at least one representative cross-section. The investigation of features at the edge of excavations included hand cleaning of the trench sides either side of the feature, for a distance of at least 1m from the feature edge, for the identification and recording of remnant/associated deposits and to record and gain an understanding of the overlying stratigraphy.
- 4.6 Archaeological features/deposits were sampled through manual excavation and 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. All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum, directly with an Emlid Reach GPS unit. A photographic record of the evaluation involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating both in 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**. 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). Features were also assigned a feature number which appear here prefaced with an F.

Deposit sequence

- 5.2 The deposit sequence was similar in all the evaluation trenches (**Figure 1; Plates 1-8**). The topsoil (contexts (100), (200), (300), (400) & (500)) comprised dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) soft sandy silt and measured 0.10-0.12m thick. With the exception of Tr5, this overlay an earlier topsoil (contexts (101), (201), (301) & (401)) which was virtually identical, although the colour was recorded as reddish brown (5YR 4/4). This measured 0.10-0.18m deep and covered the subsoil (contexts (102), (202), (302), (402) & (501)), which in Tr5 directly underlay the topsoil (500). It consisted of a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) soft sandy silt loam containing very sparse fragments of mudstone or degraded yellow sandstone. In the north part of the Site the subsoil was deep (0.55-0.60m deep in Tr1 & Tr2 respectively), whereas in Tr3, within the centre of the Site, it shallowed (0.30m deep). It was slightly deeper again in the south part of the Site (0.40-0.45m deep in Tr4 & Tr5 respectively). A single sherd of abraded pottery was observed within the subsoil in Tr2. The subsoil overlay natural deposits comprising a glacial deposit of mixed sand and gravel (contexts (104), (204), (304) & (404)) between bands of dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) firm clay, which underlies the entire Site. The gravel was absent from Tr5 where the subsoil (501) directly covered the deep clay; this might be explained by the proximity of the former pond, with any pockets of gravel having been perhaps washed away during flooding episodes.

Features

- 5.3 A total of five features were recorded, four of which cut the subsoil, three ditches F1, F4 and F5 and an animal burial F3, whereas a ditch terminus or tree throw F2 was sealed below the subsoil. Only Tr5 had no features, the east-west field boundary shown on historic maps and the edge of the pond unrecognizable within the deposit sequence.

- 5.4 Ditch F1 is visible on the ground as a linear depression aligned north to south and is coterminous with an historic field boundary shown on the 1843 tithe map. Trenches 1 and 3 intersected the course of the 1.40m wide ditch, which was visible in the trench sections and bases. The base of the ditch was excavated in Tr1 [105] giving a depth of 0.70m, with moderately steep sides oscillating between a straight sloping and slightly concave profile leading to a flat base (**Plate 9**). In both trenches two fills were recorded; in Tr1 the upper fill (106) consisted of reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) friable sandy silt loam, within which a single large sheep bone and some modern plastic was observed. The lower fill (107) was a dark red (2.5YR 4/3) friable sandy silt loam containing a single large fragment of modern Bridgwater brick. Within Tr3 the upper fill (306) was recorded as a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) friable sandy silt loam, with lenses of small stones/ gravel and charcoal indicating several backfilling episodes. The lower fill (307) consisted of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) friable sandy silt loam from which a single large mudstone was observed; this appeared to have a chamfered corner and may have been derived from a structure.
- 5.5 Tr2 was also positioned across an historic field boundary, also aligned north-south. This ditch, F5 [205], was much shallower, measuring only 0.30m deep, although at 1.10m wide it was only slightly narrower than F1. Recorded in the trench section, it had gently sloping concave sides and a slightly concave to flat base and contained a single fill (206) of dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) friable sandy silt loam with <1% small stones (**Plate 10**). A single fragment of Bridgwater tile was observed in the fill. A possible ditch terminal F2 [308] was recorded towards the east end of Tr2, extending by 0.40m from the north section (**Plate 11**). Circular in plan, with gently sloping slightly concave and convex sides, it was filled with a very firm dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) silty clay. The character of the fill was observed to be more akin to a natural deposit such as a tree throw rather than an archaeological fill, although the shape of the feature had the regularity of an archaeological feature.
- 5.6 An animal burial, F3, was recorded in Tr4, with burnt lime adhering to both the sides and flat base [405], the bones surrounded by a loose fill (406) of soil and lime, 0.25m deep (**Plate 12**). On the opposite side of the trench was a short stretch of ditch F4, aligned north-south and with an eastern return at the south end and a possible east aligned return at the north end, as the feature was discontinuous. Only the western side [407] could be excavated (the eastern side was in the baulk) and was straight and steeply sloping with a sharp break to a flat base, 0.55m deep (**Plates 13 & 14**). The fill (408) consisted of a dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) friable sandy silt loam and excepting some very occasional sandstone and mudstone fragments was very clean. A single sherd of abraded pottery was observed.

6. The finds

- 6.1 Two small sherds of pottery were observed, a body sherd (3g) from the subsoil (202) in Tr2 and a rim sherd (7g) from the fill (408) of ditch F4 in Tr4. The fabrics were identical coarsewares comprising a dark grey gritty flint tempered ware, probably locally sourced. Both sherds were heavily abraded and therefore not retained.
- 6.2 A deposit of closely associated animal bone was noted in association with a surrounding dressing of limey material in Tr4 (F3). The fragments seen included skull, mandible and scapula fragments from an adult pig, with a selection of ribs. None of the elements were repeating and were consistent with being derived from a single individual. The nature of the deposit, with uncompacted fill (406) surrounding the faunal remains, and the inclusion of lime, suggests a recent deposition of an entire animal carcass. Such burials in the modern period are common, and fallen stock were routinely buried up until the introduction of new EC regulations in 2009. A single small fragment of sheep bone was observed in fill (408) of ditch F4, and a single large fragment of sheep bone was observed in fill (106) of ditch F1 in Tr1. As the bone was analysed on Site by a C1 specialist, no further work was deemed necessary and the material was not retained.
- 6.3 Modern material including Bridgwater brick and tile and plastic was observed in ditches F1 and F5 but was not collected.

7. Discussion

- 7.1 Two of the field boundaries depicted on the 1843 tithe map were encountered, both aligned north to south but with the western boundary (F1) being more substantial than the eastern boundary (F5). As the width of both ditches was similar, this perhaps suggests the shallower depth of the eastern boundary may have been a result of truncation through agricultural activity. The presence of a small quantity of modern material in the backfills indicates the ditches were maintained until the mid-20th century, and the western boundary is still evident from a depression running across the field. No trace was found of the former building(s) towards the south end of the Site, suggesting either a structure of shallow foundations or timber frame that was easily removed through subsequent landscaping. A pig burial (F3) utilising lime for decomposition, most likely a diseased animal, was situated immediately south of the former building(s); such burials are common in the modern period, although as it was sealed below both topsoil deposits and might be contemporary with the former building(s). A short stretch of ditch (F4) measuring 4m long was also positioned south of the barns and was also sealed below the topsoil deposits; this yielded a single sherd of medieval pottery. The only feature cutting the subsoil, with just a single sherd of medieval pottery, was a possible ditch terminal F2. However, despite the regularity of the feature the firm character of the fill is more suggestive of a tree-throw, possibly relating to use of the Site as an orchard in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 7.2 The archaeological features identified during the evaluation, together with a marked absence of cultural material, accord with the existing evidence that the Site formed part of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape, located at the edge of occupation. Indeed, previous archaeological discoveries and historic maps indicate the closest known medieval occupation was c. 300m west of the Site at Whitegate Farm. Post-medieval occupation immediately south of the Site and farmsteads was depicted on the 1843 Tithe Map and later OS maps. The shared alignment of the two boundaries found during the trial trenching indicates they are broadly contemporary, relating to the same field system which was extant in the mid-19th century. Although these delineate a field of wider proportions than the strip fields that are characteristic of the medieval period, the two flanking units are much narrower. Consequently, it is suggested that the central unit is wide enough to have originally comprised two further strip fields, a relic of which might be the boundary east of the former building(s) as shown on the tithe map and the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. The short stretch of ditch recorded to the south of the former building(s) may also relate to an earlier plot boundary. However, it is too short to have been associated with a field ditch. Nevertheless, by the time the former building(s) were constructed, the strip fields may well have been amalgamated to form a larger unit. Indeed, the Tithe Apportionment enumeration for this unit and the barns is the same, indicating a common tenure.
- 7.3 In conclusion, this archaeological evaluation has contributed a small amount of evidence to our understanding of the medieval landscape, by appearing to confirm the presence of two medieval boundaries and has addressed Research Aim 40 of the SWARF (Webster 2008). However, the evaluation has not revealed any evidence of the former building(s), or pond shown on 19th century mapping, beyond the identification of a possible plot boundary south of the former building(s). Overall, the almost complete absence of cultural material is striking given the proximity to medieval and post-medieval settlement, with only two small sherds of abraded medieval pottery observed. This implies that it was peripheral to occupation activity in those periods.

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 was encountered, all relevant data has been incorporated into the assessment 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 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. Alternatively, the landowner can choose to keep the assemblage but arrangements must be made to ensure its long-term curation and public accessibility in accordance with NPPF.

- 8.5 As no archaeological artefacts or ecofacts were removed from Site, there is no physical archive in this case.

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/>). Ref. context01-342264.

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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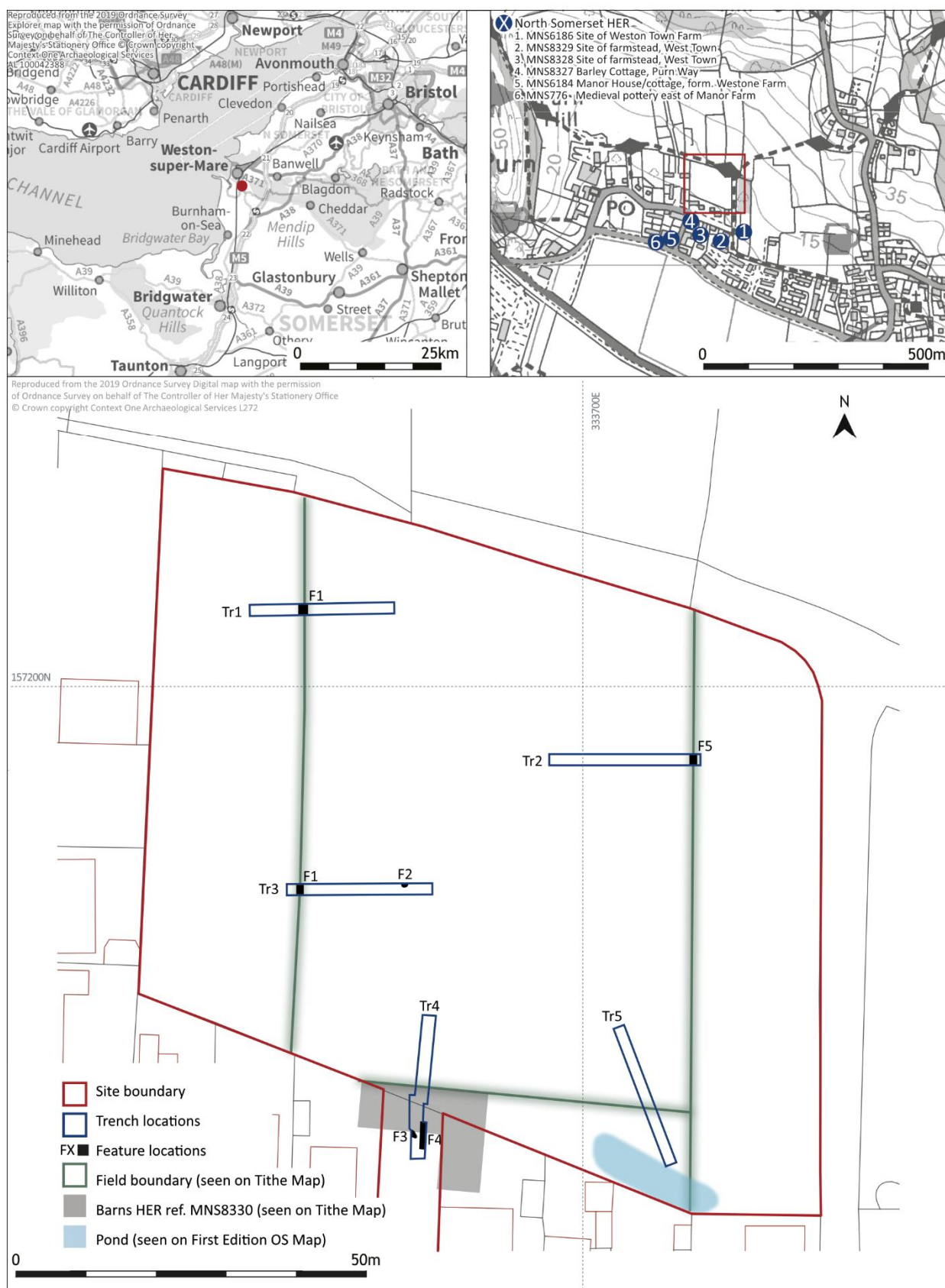


Figure 1. Site setting with trench locations, features & relevant HER's



Plate 1. Tr1, looking W (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 2. Tr2 looking E (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 3. Tr3, looking E (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 4. Tr4, looking N (2 x 1m scales)



Plate 5. Tr 2 profile, looking S (1 x 1m scale)



Plate 6. Tr 3 profile, looking N (1 x 1m scale)



Plate 7. Tr 4 profile, looking W (1 x 1m scale)



Plate 8. Tr 5 profile, looking E (1 x 1m scale)



Plate 9. F1 in Tr1, looking N (1 x 1m scale)



Plate 10. F5 in Tr2, looking N (1 x 1m scale)



Plate 11. F2 in Tr3, looking N (1 x 1m scale)



Plate 12. F3 in Tr4, looking E (1 x 0.5m scale)



Plate 13. F4 in Tr4, looking N (1 x 0.5m scale)



Plate 14. F4 in Tr4, looking N (1 x 0.5m & 1 x 1m scale)

Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO. & FEATURE (F) NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH (m)	WIDTH/ DIAMETER (m)	THICKNESS/ DEPTH (m)
Trench 1									
(100)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) soft sandy silt	NA	-	101	-	-	0.10
(101)	Modern	Layer	Earlier topsoil. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) soft sandy silt	100	-	102	-	-	0.10
(102)	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) soft sandy silt loam with <1% mudstone or degraded yellow sandstone <0.10m diameter	101	-	104	-	-	0.60
(103)	Geological	Layer	Clay natural. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) firm clay	104	-	-	-	-	-
(104)	Geological	Layer	Natural glacial deposit. Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) friable sandy silt loam matrix with 80% gravel, sand, degraded mudstone & yellow sandstone	102	-	103	-	-	-
(105) F1	Med/ Post-Med	Cut	Ditch. Linear aligned N-S with sides that are both moderately steep sloping & slightly concave, and a flat base	107	305	102	-	Top - 1.40m; base 0.40m	0.70
(106) F1	Modern	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [105]. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) friable sandy silt loam. Single animal bone fragment observed but not collected	101	306	107	-	1.40	0.40
(107) F1	Modern	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [105]. Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) friable sandy silt loam. Single large fragment of modern Bridgwater brick observed but not collected	106	307	105	-	1.40	0.30
Trench 2									
(200)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) soft sandy silt	NA	-	201	-	-	0.10
(201)	Modern	Layer	Earlier topsoil. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) soft sandy silt	200	-	202	-	-	0.10
(202)	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) soft sandy silt loam with <1% mudstone or degraded yellow sandstone <0.10m diameter. Single sherd of pottery collected	201	-	204	-	-	0.55
(203)	Geological	Layer	Clay natural. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) firm clay	204	-	-	-	-	-
(204)	Geological	Layer	Natural glacial deposit. Mixed red (2.5YR 4/6) with patches of yellow (10YR 5/6) from degraded sandstone, soft sand with 80% small gravel & small to medium stones - mostly yellow sandstone but also grey mudstones. Glacial deposit above and between ridges of natural clay (203). Very similar to (104) but no soil matrix - entirely sand, gravel & stones	202	-	203	-	-	-
(205) F5	Med/ Post-Med	Cut	Ditch. Linear aligned N-S with gently sloping concave sides & slightly concave to flat base. Not excavated as identified in trench section	206	-	202	-	1.10	0.30

(206) F5	Modern	Fill	Fill of ditch [205]. Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) friable sandy silt loam with <1% small stones. Contained a single fragment of modern Bridgwater tile	201	-	205	-	1.10	0.30
Trench 3									
(300)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) soft sandy silt	NA	-	301	-	-	0.10
(301)	Modern	Layer	Earlier topsoil. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) soft sandy silt	300	-	302	-	-	0.10
(302)	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) soft sandy silt loam with <1% mudstone or degraded yellow sandstone <0.10m diameter	301	-	304	-	-	0.30
(303)	Geological	Layer	Clay natural. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) firm clay	304	-	-	-	-	-
(304)	Geological	Layer	Natural glacial deposit. Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) friable sandy silt loam matrix with 80% gravel, sand, degraded mudstone & yellow sandstone	302	-	303	-	-	-
(305) F1	Med/ Post-Med	Cut	Ditch. Linear aligned N-S with sides that are both moderately steep sloping & slightly concave, and a flat base. Not excavated as continuation of [105] but upper part recorded in trench section	307	105	302	-	1.06	-
(306) F1	Modern	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [305]. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) friable sandy silt loam. Several backfilling episodes apparent from 2 lenses of other material, comprising small stones/ gravel & a charcoal deposit	301	106	307	-	1.06	0.27
(307) F1	Modern	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [305]. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) friable sandy silt with occasional gravel. A single large mudstone, possibly with a chamfered corner, was observed but not collected. Visible in section & base of trench but not excavated	306	107	305	-	-	-
(308) F2	Undated	Cut	Ditch terminus/ tree throw. Rounded feature extending by 0.40m from N edge of S facing section. Circular in plan, with gently sloping slightly concave & convex sides plunging steeply towards base within baulk	309	-	304	-	0.90	0.28
(309) F2	Undated	Fill	Fill of [308]. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) compacted silty clay. Very firm fill which is more like a natural deposit such as a tree throw rather than an archaeological fill, although shape of feature has regularity of archaeology	302	-	308	-	0.90	0.28
Trench 4									
(400)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) soft sandy silt	NA	-	401	-	-	0.12
(401)	Modern	Layer	Earlier topsoil. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) soft sandy silt	400	-	402	-	-	0.18
(402)	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) soft sandy silt loam with <1% mudstone or degraded yellow sandstone <0.10m diameter	401	-	404	-	-	0.40
(403)	Geological	Layer	Clay natural. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) firm clay	404	-	-	-	-	-
(404)	Geological	Layer	Natural glacial deposit. Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) friable sandy silt loam matrix with 80% gravel, sand, degraded mudstone & yellow sandstone	402	-	403	-	-	-

(405) F3	Post-med	Cut	Pit with animal bone. Subcircular in plan with west side in trench section. Steeply sloping sides & flat base with burnt lime adhering to both	406	-	402	1.00	0.80	0.25
(406) F3	Post-med	Fill	Fill of animal pit [405]. Very loose soil around burnt lime & animal bone	401	-	405	1.00	0.80	0.25
(407) F4	Med/ Post-Med	Cut	Ditch. Linear aligned N-S with straight steeply sloping W edge (E edge in baulk) with sharp break to flat base. E return at S end & possible E return at N end where terminates	408	-	402	4.00	0.70	0.55
(408) F4	Med/ Post-Med	Fill	Fill of ditch [407]. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) friable sandy silt loam with <1% sandstone & mudstone. Single sherd of pottery collected	401	-	407	4.00	0.70	0.55
Trench 5									
(500)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) soft sandy silt	NA	-	501	-	-	0.15
(501)	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) soft silty clay with <1% mudstone or degraded yellow sandstone <0.10m diameter	500	-	502	-	-	0.45
(502)	Geological	Layer	Clay natural. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4) firm clay	501	-	-	-	-	-



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