Coffin Field
Saltford, near Bath

Archaeological Field Evaluation
and
Post-Excavation Assessment

May 2019

Author R. Holley

Site Code CFS/18

SEG
Saltford Environment Group

BATH AND COUNTIES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Archaeological Field Evaluation
And
Post-Excavation Assessment

Contents

- **1 List of Illustrations**
- **2 Summary**
- **3 Acknowledgements**
- **4 Description and Location of the site**
- **5 Geology and Soils**
- **6 Location Map**
- **7 Research Aims and Objectives**
- **8 The Geophysical Survey**
- **9 Conclusion of the Geophysical Survey**
- **10 Excavation Methods and Techniques**
- **11 The Recorded Archaeology from the Trench**
- **12 Finds**
- **13 Small Finds Master Record Sheet**
- **14 Pottery Table**
- **15 Pennant Sandstone Tiles**
- **16 Daub or Burnt Clay**
- **17 Ceramic Building Materials**
- **18 Shaped Stone or Tool Objects**
- **19 Slag or Clinger Iron and Copper Alloy**
- **20 Glass Objects**
- **21 Iron Objects**
- **22 Flint Objects**
- **23 Charcoal and Coal**
- **24 Animal and Bird Bones Report**
- **25 Discussion**
- **26 Bibliography**
- **27 Project Archive**
- **28 Master Context Index and Sheets**

1 List of Illustrations.

Figure, Illustrations & Table Numbers	Description	Page Numbers
Fig. 1	Photograph of the volunteers carrying out the excavation - North- north east facing	Report Front Cover
Fig. 2	General location Map showing the location of Bath and North East Somerset Unitary Authority	5
Fig. 3	OS Explorer Map, 1:25000. @ Crown-copy 2015. Licence No. 100060399.	6
Fig. 4	"Map data ©2019 Google	6
Fig. 5	Magnetometer Results	8
Fig. 6	Resistance Results	9
Fig. 7	Photograph of the trench after the topsoil had been removed.	12
Fig. 8	Photograph of the trench showing the subsoil being excavated.	12
Fig. 9	Photograph of the trench showing the stones being exposed.	13
Fig. 10	Photograph of the trench showing the stones being exposed in the northern half.	13
Fig. 11	Photograph of the trench showing the stones being exposed.	14
Fig. 12	Photograph of the complete trench showing the exposed stones.	15
Fig. 13	Photograph of the northern side of the trench showing the exposed stones, East facing.	16
Fig. 14	Photograph of the southern side of the trench showing the exposed stones, East facing	16
Fig. 15	Photograph of the north west corner of the trench showing the exposed Pad stone.	17
Fig. 16	Photograph of the north west corner of the trench showing the exposed Pad stone.	17
Fig. 17	Photograph of the trench being backfilled firstly by stones	18
Fig. 18	Photograph of immature sheep skeletons buried in a shallow pit.	23

2. Summary

Saltford Environment Group (SEG) have been researching and recording the history of the village. As part of this research a field to the south of the village has been of particular archaeological interest. It is known locally as the Coffin Field. In 1948 a Roman stone coffin complete with a skeleton of a young man was found in the field when the farmer was removing a tree. A year later some trial trenches had been dug, these unearthed pottery fragments, coins, nails, and utensils together with 'oyster shells too numerous to record'. In recent years metal detectorists have discovered Roman pottery, glass. iron and copper alloy slag or waste, ceramic building materials, pieces of pennant sandstone. flints and tesserae may be spotted when field walking.

In 2018 volunteers from the Bath and Counties Archaeological Society (BACAS) and SEG carried out an excavation at this site. This report constitutes the findings from the excavation and post analysis/assessment of the finds recovered. The excavation was carried out between the 13th to 15th August 2018.

3. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank and is indebted to the landowner Adam Stratton for allowing access onto his property to carry out this excavation.

The author would also like to thank the following:

-Roger Vaughan for organising the excavation, dealing with equipment requirement and washing and bagging the many finds.

-Former Bath and North East Somerset Archaeological officer Richard Sermon for his advice, encouragement and assistance.
-Members of SEG and BACAS for their much appreciated help with this project, they include Steve Drew, Heather Greenwood, Bob Mordle, Chris Higgs, Wendy Russ, Mike Headford, John Knapper, Richard Hatton, John Richards, Adrian Betts, Ray Buchanan, Rick Crowley, Frances Eggbeer, Phil Harding, Mike Headford, Keith Miller and Andrew Stainer.

4. Description and Location of the Site

The field involved in this project lies to the south of Keynsham Manor, Manor Road, Saltford in the Unitary Authority of Bath and North East Somerset. It is shown as Field 3137 on the 1965 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey National Grid series map, and on older County series maps as Field 794. The field is locally known as the Coffin Field and is 17.0 acres or 7.24 hectares. The field has mixed hedgerows with small trees which delineate its boundaries. At the time of the excavation the cereal crop had been harvested but the land had not been ploughed or harrowed. This field is centred on ST 67326640 at a height of 70 metres OD.

5 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology consists of blue lias formation overlain by a silty sandy clay with copious number of stones (British Geological Survey South Sheet, 3rd Edition 1979). The overlaying soils vary in depth which increases significantly further down the slope, the southern half of the field drains towards the north.

6. Location Maps

Figure 2. General location Map showing the location of Bath and North East Somerset Unitary Authority

Figure 3. OS Explorer Map, 1:25000. @ Crown copy 2015. Licence No. 100060399. Site is marked by a black star.

Figure 4. "Map data ©2019 Google". Site marked by a black star

7. Research Aims and Objectives

The Project Design was to locate any archaeological structure or remains:

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present. To establish the Eco factual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features, as well as establishing a stratigraphic sequence.

To obtain a coherent plan of the site in terms of complete structures, particularly buildings and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefacts, and environmental samples to assist in defining the character and to the dating of activity on the site.

To address relevant research issues relating to the site, and to place them into context locally and nationally, to make available and to publish the result of the investigations

8. The Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey of the field, led by John Oswin, was carried out jointly by BACAS and SEG, in 2015 and 2016.

The first phase of the survey in 2015, which covered roughly half of the field, indicated the possible presence of prehistoric round houses in the northern portion of the field, and signs of what may be a Roman structure on the higher ground in the southern part of the field, near to where a Roman coffin was discovered in 1948.

The second phase of the survey 2016 completed the geophysical and focussed mainly on the southern half of the field. The results suggested that there was a large structure, probably of Roman origin in this area. It would appear to be encompassed within a pair of parallel ditches extending westwards,

Twin-prod resistance Geoscan RM15 and TR/CIA meters also a magnetometer Bartington 601-2 twin fluxgate gradiometer was utilized to obtain these results, see results figures 5 & 6.

9. Conclusion of the Geophysical Survey

Early indications from these geophysical anomalies perhaps suggest occupation of the site for a considerable length of time. In the north and west areas of the field several features can be made out through the plough lines. These round features might represent prehistoric round houses. In the far southern area of the field is an area very disturbed, which appears to contain rectangular shapes. This could be a major structure probably of Roman date, it is curious that it lies across the contours rather than along the slope.

Immediately to the west, this structure is encompassed by a pair of lines, probably ditches, heading west. Field boundaries appear to have been aligned on them, but they could well be older and likely of Roman origin.
This conclusion was extracted from the BACAS reports (see Oswin, J. and Vaughan, R. 2016, 2017).

Figure 5. Magnetometer Results

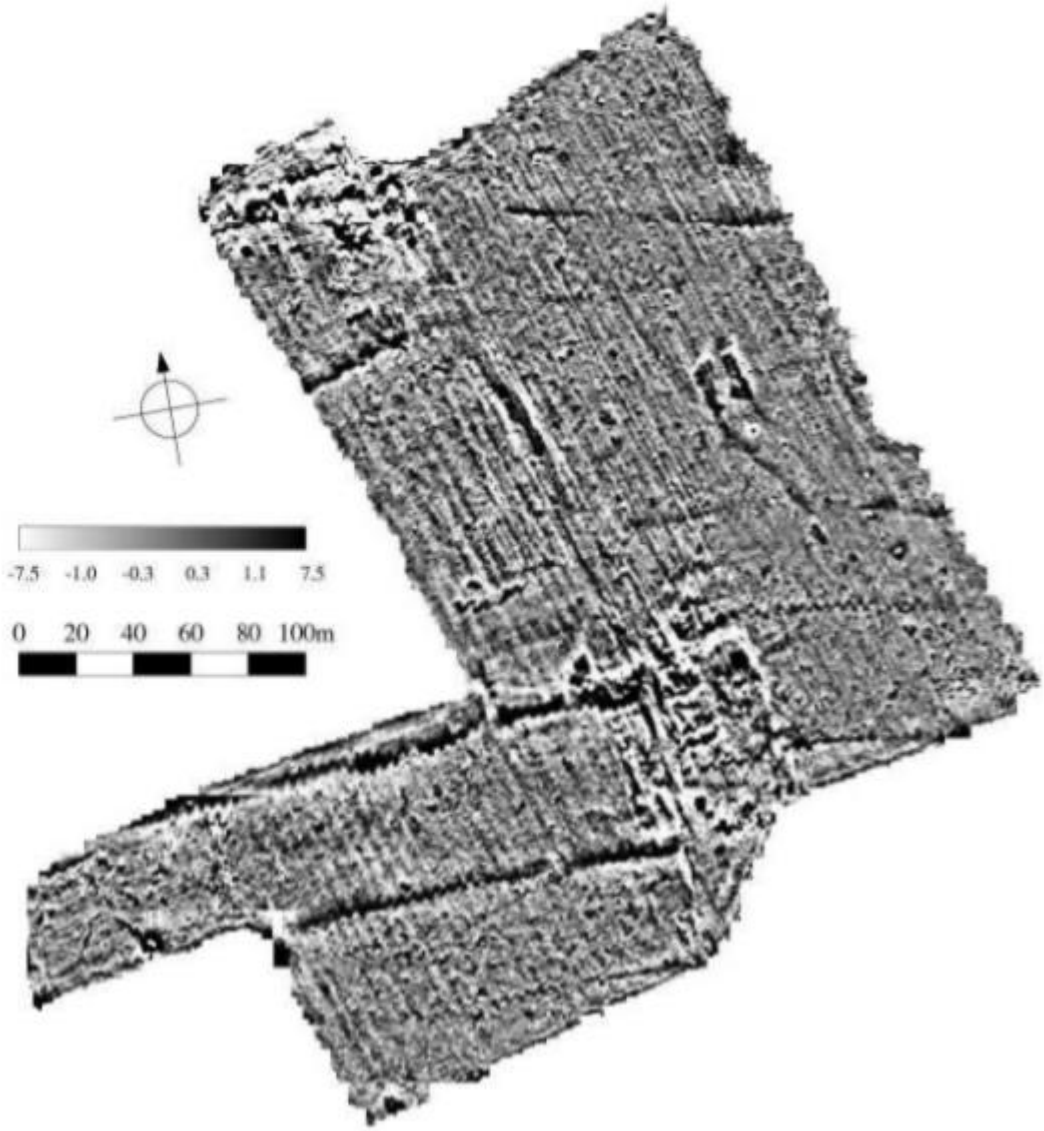
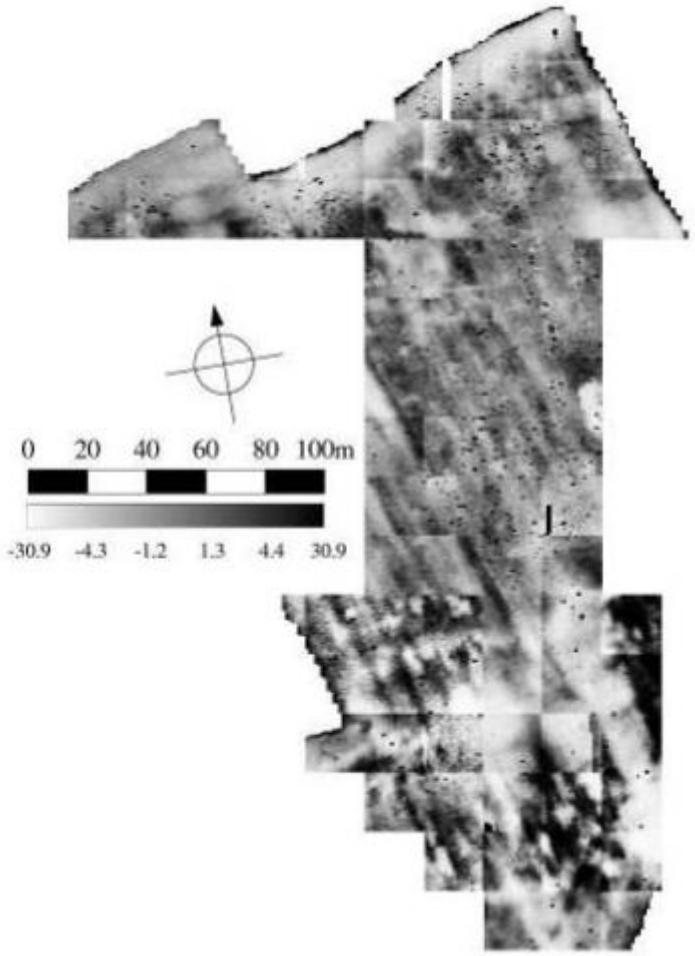


Figure 6. Resistance Results



10. Excavation Methods and Techniques

To achieve the research aims it was decided to lay out a single trench across the area where the geophysics survey suggested ditches and other features might be located.

This trench was excavated by hand and was dug down to the uppermost surviving levels of archaeological significance, or until natural deposits were reached.

All discrete features were excavated to a degree enough to establish the extent, character and where possible to date the feature.

An appropriately qualified archaeologist monitored all intrusive groundworks.

A unique site code (CFS/18) was agreed prior to the commencement of the excavation.

All features and deposits were recorded using BACAS *pro forma* recording systems, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number.

All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated, and all plans and sections were annotated with OD heights.

A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained throughout the excavations using a digital camera.

Finds were treated in accordance with the principles and practices set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001).

At the completion of the work, the trench was reinstated using the excavated materials.

.

11. The Recorded Archaeology from the Trench

Trench 1

The trench was positioned at NGR ST67306645 at approximate height of 78m AOD. and orientated in a north south direction.
This trench measured 5.5 metres in length and 2.5 metre in width and varied in depth from 0.45m at the northern end to 0.72 at the southern end; this greater depth is likely to be derived from hill-wash and represents a colluvial action

After the removal of the stubble from the summer crop, the topsoil was revealed (011), which was a firm dark brown silty clay, containing pieces of white lias and other stones, which amounted to about 10% of the overburden and varied in depth between 15 to 20cm in-depth.

Directly under the topsoil, the subsoil (012) consisted of friable yellowish-brown silty clay with numerous fragments of white lias stone about 20% and averaged 0.75 cm deep.

The trench was divided in half on an east-west axis and allocated separate numbers for fills and cuts [13] was the cut for the northern half and its fill (014) consisted of a firm light fawn to brown layer of small to medium sized white lias stones, on average 0.15cm in-depth which appeared to have been levelled to form a surface. In between these stones were occasional areas of greyish brown clay. The southern half cut [015] and the fill (016) had a similar fill as (014) but the depth average was 0.18cm. This stone layer might represent a layered floor inside an unknown workshop or farm structure, but it might represent an external yard surface, as it was noted that this area had occasional small shallow pits dug into the surface where immature bones of sheep were deposited (see Figure 18)

Context [17] was a laid white lias stone pad in the north east corner of the trench and measured 32cm in length x 30cm wide and 10cm in-depth. What this stone represents is currently unclear, it might be a stone pad onto which a large wooden post would have stood, perhaps to support a roof. It does appear to have been deliberately laid as a level area of clay was discovered under this stone.

After all contexts (11), (12), (14) and (16) were removed the natural underlying white lias bedrock (18) was found. It was not excavated.

Figure 7. Photograph of the trench after the topsoil had been removed.

Figure 8. Photograph of the trench showing the subsoil being excavated.

Figure 9. Photograph of the trench showing the stones being exposed.

Figure 10. Photograph of the trench showing the stones being exposed in the northern half.

Figure 11. Photograph of the trench showing the stones being exposed.

Figure 12. Photograph of the complete trench showing the exposed stones

Figure 13. Photograph of the northern side of the trench showing the exposed stones, East facing.

Figure 14. Photograph of the southern side of the trench showing the exposed stones, East facing.

Figure 15. Photograph of the north west corner of the trench showing the exposed Pad stone.

Figure 16. Photograph of the north west corner of the trench showing the exposed Pad stone.

Figure 17. Photograph of the trench being backfilled firstly by stones

12. Finds

Finds are described and shown in tables set out below. They range in date from the Bronze Age to modern times.
Finds comprised: bones (some butchered), ceramic building material, charcoal and coal fragments, daub or burnt clay, flint, glass objects, pieces of glass, iron and lead, sherds of pottery, stone objects and slag or clinker.

13. Small Finds Master Record Sheet.

Number	Brief Description	Context
1	Roman Coin, Radiate or Nummus AD 260 to 400 very worn.	(012)
2	Fragment of a Copper Alloy Pin or Off Cut	(011)
3	Roman Coin, Radiate copying a coin of Tetricus AD 275 to 285	(012)
4	Roman Coin, Radiate, unreadable AD 260 to 400	Spoil Heap

14. Pottery Table
Chronological breakdown of pottery assemblage (number / weight in gm and Kg.)

	Surface		Context (11)		Context (12)		Context (14)		Context (16)		Context (18)
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count
Bronze Age Pottery							1	8			N/A
Iron Age Pottery							6	76			N/A
Roman Samain Ware					5	7	4	26	1	4	N/A
Roman Black Burnished Ware	2	10	5	18	12	102	20	152	30	237	N/A
Roman Black Ware					46	238					N/A
Roman Grey Ware	1	10	5	49	24	159	15	144	11	64	N/A
Roman Coloured Coated Ware					7	38	4	30			N/A
Roman New Forest Pottery					2	5					N/A
Roman Fine Ware					16	143	14	79			N/A
Roman Locally Produded Wares			2	10	41	206	32	173	2	23	N/A
Roman Savernake Ware							1	21	1	14	N/A
Roman Severn Valley Type Wares	2	12	9	47	67	358	12	49	7	34	N/A
Roman Oxford Ware					3	15	4	64			N/A
Medieval Wares Green Glazed			1	29							N/A
Post Medieval Ware Brown Glazed			1	48							N/A
Post Medieval Ware Blue/White			1	6							N/A
	5	32	24	207	223	1271	113	822	52	376	

An assemblage of some 417 sherds of pottery which weighed 2.708Kg was recovered from the trench and the surface area surrounding the trench. Of the 417 sherds of pottery recovered 0.24% was Bronze Age, 1.44% Iron Age, 97.6% Romano-British, 0.24% Medieval and 0.48% Post Medieval.

The pottery assemblage includes diagnostic sherds from the middle to late Bronze through to the post medieval period.

The system used to classify the sherds was based on identifying known wares first; the material was then looked at in terms of its date, origin and any evidence of function, a reference collection was also employed to assist in this process. The assemblage was quantified by weight and shard count and individual sherds were checked using a hand lens (X10) to identify the principal fabric types; the results are shown in the Pottery Table 14.

Almost all the pottery was derived from stratified contexts. The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site. Most of this assemblage is in good condition but the Medieval and Post Medieval sherds were probably residual to the site.

The pottery collection suggests that the material recovered is primary domestic in origin and possibly comes from a settlement on or in the near vicinity to the site.

This assemblage of pottery contains important information about the types of pottery to be found in this area and will contribute to the understanding of land usage in and around the Coffin Field area of Salford.

15. Pennant Sandstone Tiles

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	

Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Pennant Sandstone Tiles	1	246	5	98	12	1373	5	237	5	125

28 fragments of Pennant Sandstone roof tiles weighing 2.079Kg were recovered from the site suggesting a building in the near vicinity was roofed using this material.

16. Daub or Burnt Clay

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Daub or Burnt Clay					4	31	6	28	17	165

27 pieces of daub or fired clay were recovered from the trench.
Wattle/twig/stick impressions were found on some of the daub or fired clay, and this may represent structural material from a building with walls made of this material or the remains of an oven.

17 Ceramic Building Materials

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Ceramic Building Materials	1	63	2	23			16	112		

There were 19 fragments of Romano-British Ceramic Building Materials found in and around the excavated trench, which weighed 198gm. These items came predominately from tegulae, Ridge or Imbrex tiles.

18. Shaped Stones or Tool Objects

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Shaped Stones or Tools Objects					1	138	2	158		
White Lias Tesserae	1	138								

3 Shaped stones or tools objects were recovered perhaps used to polish or smooth items such as leather. Also found was 1 solitary white Lias tesserae.

19. Slag or Clinger, Iron and Copper Alloy

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Copper and Iron Residue	3	101	5	77	4	76	2	63		

20. Glass Objects

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	

Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Romano-British Window Glass							1	2		
Romano-British Vessel Glass							1	2		
Post Medieval Window Glass							1	3		
Post Medieval Vessel Glass			2	38			1	2		

2 Shards of Romano-British window and vessel glass were recorded. Also recovered were 4 shards of Post Medieval window and vessel glass.

21. Iron Objects

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Iron Hobnails	1	1	1	1	51	79	41	77	1	1
Iron Nails	2	14	6	24	28	281			3	18
Iron Small Bar			1	21	2	98				
Iron Boot or Horse Shoe, Fragments			2	32						
Iron Small Pieces of Sheeting			4	10						
Unidentifiable Objects					4	91				
Cleat or Hasp					1	56				

148 Iron objects were recovered weighing 804gm, these items range from the Romano-British through to the modern period.

22. Flint Objects

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Flint Objects	1	7	1	6	3	53	2	75	2	14

9 pieces of flint were discovered, none showed any signs of have been struck or worked for tools. A small number of this collection show various degrees of thermal damage by fire.The recovery of this burnt flint is of interest, but not datable.

23. Charcoal and Coal

	Surface		C (11)		C (12)		C (14)		C (16)	
Fabric	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Charcoal and Coal			1	1	25	14	9	7	4	3

39 pieces of Coal and Charcoal were recovered of which 21 wood charcoal fragments were noted. Most of the charcoal was poorly preserved, but species identified included hazel (*Corylus avellana*), alder (*Alnus*) and possibly birch (*Betula*).

24. Animal and Bird Bones Report

	Context (11)	Context (12)	Context (14)	Context (16)	Total
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Numbers
Cow Bones	0	7	13	5	25
Pig Bones	0	9	10	16	35
Sheep Bones	4	75	45	105	229
Small Mammals Bones	0	2	3	3	8
Bird Bones	0	3	5	4	12
Unidentifiable Bones	0	115	122	113	350
Total Number of Bones					659
Total Weight					4141g

Methodology

All the bones were examined to identify species, type of bone present, and any butchering that has occurred.

A total of 659 pieces of bone were recovered during the excavation, of which 297 (45%) were animal and 12 bird (2%). 350 (53%) could not be identified to species.

In general, the preservation of the vertebrate remains was generally ‘fair’, colour was variable, although mostly light brown, and ‘angularity’ (appearance of the broken surfaces) was also variable with spiky and battered fragments in most contexts. Evidence of butchery, burning and the activities of carnivores were recorded on some of the bones. There was variation between and within contexts

The unidentifiable bone fragments were also recorded. The assemblage was collected by hand during the excavation, but it should be noted that no sieving of the deposits was undertaken and therefore the assemblage is biased against the recovery of very small bones (e.g. rodents, birds and fish).

The assemblage is that of a typical “Rural site” and the majority of the species identified are domestic mammal, (Sheep/goat 34.7%, Cattle 4% and Pig 5.3%) which were their main source of meat.

Figure18. Photograph of immature sheep skeletons buried in a shallow pit.

25. Discussion

The focus of the 2016/2017 geophysical survey and the 2018 excavations was to locate any archaeological structure or remains in the Coffin Field at Saltford.

A specific area of the field was targeted for the excavation as the geophysical survey suggested that there might be a Romano-British structures in that location. Unfortunately, where we positioned the trench over the most interesting features in the field, we failed to find any type or form of structure. This is a difficult site to interpret, there is a real possibility that we positioned our trench in the wrong area of the field or perhaps the geophysical survey showed the natural underlying geology and there were no archaeological remains to be found.

Numerous artefacts of varying types mostly from the Romano-British period were recovered also ceramic building material and Pennant sandstone tiles, but no evidence of a building was seen. The recovered finds do suggest there is a structure probably a working farm with workshops, yards etc in the very near vicinity to the position of the 2018 excavated trench.
If a further excavation is planned, a new small geophysical survey should be undertaken, and the area marked out on the ground showing where a structure might be found.

26. Bibliography

Oswin, J. and Vaughan, R. *Geophysics at Saltford, 2015*
Oswin, J. and Vaughan, R. *Geophysics at Saltford, Phase 2 2016*

27. Project Archive

The full archive including documentary and physical evidence will be deposited with SEG who it is understood may wish to display some of the finds in Saltford Heritage Centre. A copy of the evaluation report will be given to the landowner Adam Stratton, to BACAS, and to the South West Heritage Trust to enter onto the Historic Environment Record (HER).

28. Master Context Index and Sheets

Site Name:	**Site Code**
Coffin Field. Saltford	**CFS/18**

Trench Number	Context Number	Context Type and Brief Description	Depth	Tools used
1	**[010]**	**Cut of Trench 1, 5.5m x 2.5m**		**N/A**
1	**(011)**	**Topsoil or Overburden**	**15-20cm**	**Spade and Trowel**
1	**(012)**	**Subsoil**	**6-9cm**	**Spade and Trowel**
1	**[013]**	**Cut of Stone Feature, Northern half of Trench**		**N/A**
1	**(014)**	**Stone fill of [013]**	**12-19cm**	**Spade and Trowel**
1	**[015]**	**Cut of Stone Feature, Southern half of Trench**		**N/A**
1	**(016)**	**Stone fill of [015]**	**12-24cm**	**Spade and Trowel**
1	**[017]**	**Stone pad in North -East side of Trench**		**N/A**
1	**(018)**	**Underlying Natural Bedrock**	**Not Fully Excavated**	**N/A**

Context sheets [010]

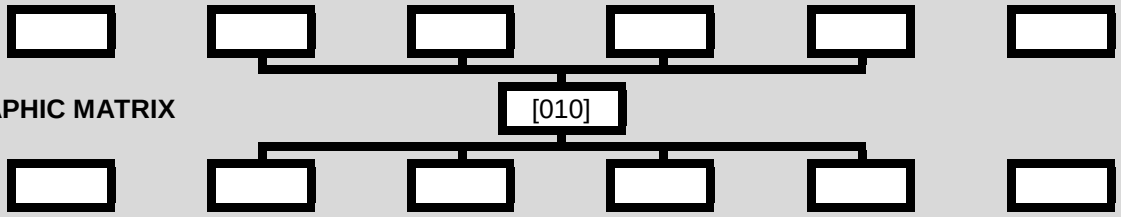
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Cut	Context No: [010]

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	
	2. Colour	
	3. Texture/composition	
	4. Inclusions	
	5. Dimensions	
	6. Contamination	
	7. Method/level of recovery	
	8. Weather conditions	
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	Rectangular
	2. Orientation	North to South
	3. Profile	[]
	4. Sides	Vertical
	5. Base	Uneven
	6. Dimensions	5.5m x 2.5m
	7. Fill numbers	11,12, 14, 16 18
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Cut of Trench 1.

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date:	Excavated contents:	
R.J.Holley 13th August 2018	See finds register	

Context sheet (011)

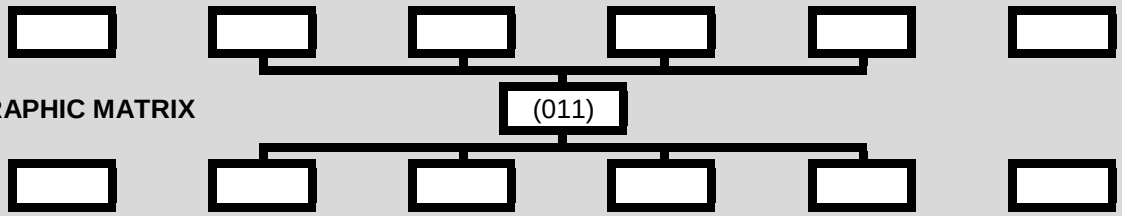
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Deposit	Context No: (011)

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	Firm
	2. Colour	Dark Brown
	3. Texture/composition	Silty Clay
	4. Inclusions	10% Stones White Lias
	5. Dimensions	5.5m x 2.5m x 15-20cm in depth
	6. Contamination	High
	7. Method/level of recovery	Spade and Trowel
	8. Weather conditions	Warm but overcast
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	
	2. Orientation	
	3. Profile	
	4. Sides	
	5. Base	
	6. Dimensions	
	7. Fill numbers	
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Topsoil or Overburden

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date:	Excavated contents:
R.J.Holley 13th August 2018	**See finds register**

Context sheet (012)

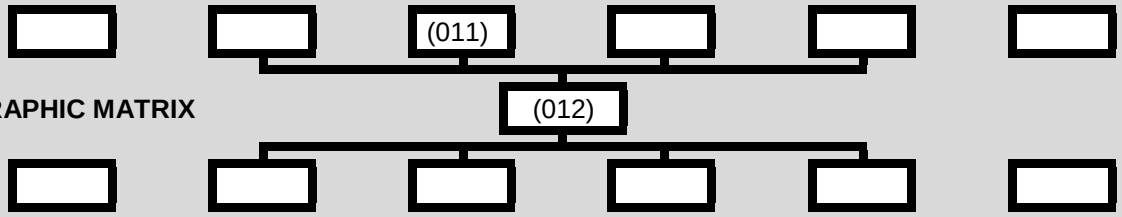
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Deposit	Context No: (012)

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	Friable
	2. Colour	Yellowish Brown
	3. Texture/composition	Silty Clay
	4. Inclusions	20% Stones – White Lias
	5. Dimensions	5.5m x 2.5m x 6-9cm in depth
	6. Contamination	Medium
	7. Method/level of recovery	Spade and Trowel
	8. Weather conditions	Warm
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	
	2. Orientation	
	3. Profile	
	4. Sides	
	5. Base	
	6. Dimensions	
	7. Fill numbers	
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Subsoil

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
Colour print:	**Colour slide:**	**Black & White print:**	**Digital: Yes**

Recorded by and Date:
R.J.Holley 13th August 2018

Excavated contents:
See finds register

Context sheet [013]

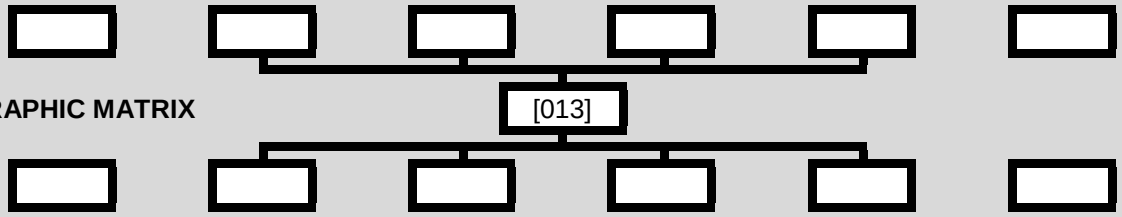
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Cut	Context No: [013]

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	
	2. Colour	
	3. Texture/composition	
	4. Inclusions	
	5. Dimensions	
	6. Contamination	
	7. Method/level of recovery	
	8. Weather conditions	
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	Half of the Trench
	2. Orientation	North to South
	3. Profile	[]
	4. Sides	Vertical
	5. Base	Uneven
	6. Dimensions	2.25m x 1.25m
	7. Fill numbers	14
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Cut of Stones Laid feature, Northern Half of Trench only.

Related Contexts:

Plan: 1	Section/other drawings: 1	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date: R.J.Holley 13th August 2018	Excavated contents:	

Context sheet (014)

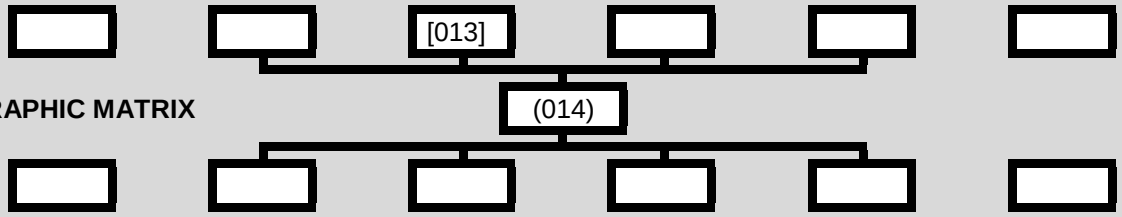
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Deposit	Context No: (014)

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	Firm
	2. Colour	Light Fawn/Brown
	3. Texture/composition	Lias Stones
	4. Inclusions	Occasional areas of Clay between the Stones
	5. Dimensions	2.25m x 1.25m x 12-19cm in depth
	6. Contamination	Low
	7. Method/level of recovery	Spade and Trowel
	8. Weather conditions	Warm but overcast
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	
	2. Orientation	
	3. Profile	
	4. Sides	
	5. Base	
	6. Dimensions	
	7. Fill numbers	
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Fill of Stones Laid feature, Northern Half of Trench only.

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date:	Excavated contents:	
R.J.Holley 13th August 2018	**See finds register**	

Context sheet [015]

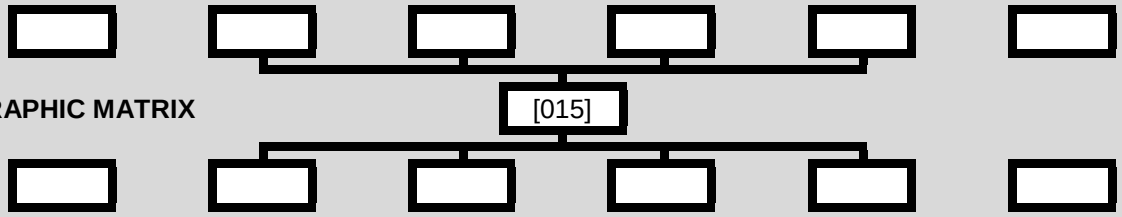
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Cut	Context No: [015]

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	
	2. Colour	
	3. Texture/composition	
	4. Inclusions	
	5. Dimensions	
	6. Contamination	
	7. Method/level of recovery	
	8. Weather conditions	
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	Half of the Trench
	2. Orientation	North to South
	3. Profile	[]
	4. Sides	Vertical
	5. Base	Uneven
	6. Dimensions	3.25m x 1.25m
	7. Fill numbers	16
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Cut of Stones Laid feature, Southern Half of Trench only.

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date:	Excavated contents:	
R.J.Holley 13th August 2018		

Context sheet (016)

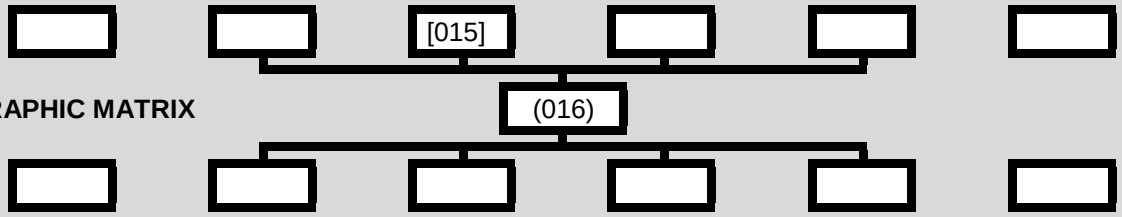
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Deposit	Context No: (016)

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	Firm
	2. Colour	Light Fawn/Brown
	3. Texture/composition	Lias Stones
	4. Inclusions	Occasional areas of Clay between the Stones
	5. Dimensions	3.25m x 1.25m x 12-24cm in depth
	6. Contamination	Low
	7. Method/level of recovery	Spade and Trowel
	8. Weather conditions	Warm but overcast
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	
	2. Orientation	
	3. Profile	
	4. Sides	
	5. Base	
	6. Dimensions	
	7. Fill numbers	
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Fill of Stones Laid feature, Southern Half of Trench only.

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date:	Excavated contents:
R.J.Holley 13th August 2018	**See finds register**

Context sheet [017]

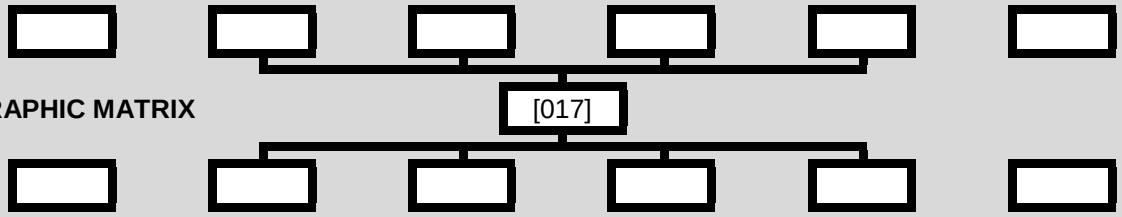
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Cut	Context No: [017]

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	
	2. Colour	
	3. Texture/composition	
	4. Inclusions	
	5. Dimensions	
	6. Contamination	
	7. Method/level of recovery	
	8. Weather conditions	
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	Uneven Square
	2. Orientation	West to East
	3. Profile	▭
	4. Sides	Uneven
	5. Base	Uneven
	6. Dimensions	30cm wide x 32cm long x 10cm deep
	7. Fill numbers	N/A
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Stone Laid pad in the North-East end of Trench, White Lias.

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date: R.J.Holley 13th August 2018	Excavated contents:	

Context sheet (018)

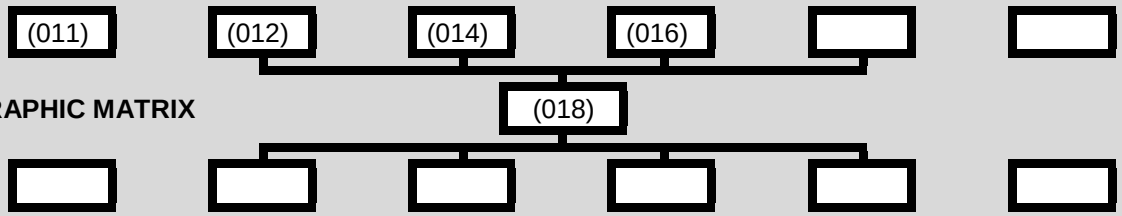
Project Code: CFS/18	Area: Trench 1	Co-ordinates: E / N /	Context Type: Deposit	Context No: (018)

DEPOSIT	**1. Compaction**	Firm
	2. Colour	Light Fawn
	3. Texture/composition	Lias Stones
	4. Inclusions	Occasional areas of Clay
	5. Dimensions	5.5m x 2.5m
	6. Contamination	Low
	7. Method/level of recovery	Not excavated as natural underlying bedrock.
	8. Weather conditions	Warm but overcast
CUT	**1. Shape in plan**	
	2. Orientation	
	3. Profile	
	4. Sides	
	5. Base	
	6. Dimensions	
	7. Fill numbers	
	Sketch plan/section/matrix	

Further DESCRIPTIVE data including significant physical relationships:

Contd?

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



INTERPRETATION:

Underlying Natural White Lias Bedrock.

Related Contexts:

Plan:	Section/other drawings:	Environmental samples:	
			Digital:

Recorded by and Date:	Excavated contents:	
R.J.Holley 13th August 2018	**None**	