

**Land at Gatcombe Farm
Long Ashton
North Somerset**

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Long Ashton Land Company


CA Project: 4271
CA Report: 13193

May 2013

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prepared by	Stuart Joyce, Project Officer
date	15 May 2013
checked by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
date	15 May 2013
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	15 May 2013
issue	01

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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033	Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320	Andover Office 49 Basepoint Business Centre Caxton Close, Andover Hampshire, SP10 3FG t. 01264 326549
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

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Summary

Project Name:	Land at Gatcombe Farm
Location:	Long Ashton, North Somerset
NGR:	ST 5299 6991
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11 to 25 April 2013
SMC:	S00055618
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Somerset County Museum
Accession Number:	WESTM: 2013.20
Site Code:	GFL 13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2013 on Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton, North Somerset. A total of 13 trenches was excavated.

Archaeological activity represented by 27 ditches, 10 pits and/or postholes and one quarry pit was revealed, along with pottery and other artefacts of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British to modern date.

A number of ditches dating from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period, representing elements of what appears to be a previously unidentified broadly north/south orientated field/enclosure system, were identified in the western central part of the site. Isolated pits and postholes indicate more ephemeral Romano-British activity to the south of the enclosures. The presence of probably re-deposited vitrified clay, hearth/furnace linings and slag within later deposits within the site is indicative of smelting, although no definitive areas of Late Iron Age/Roman metalworking were identified.

Features associated with medieval and post-medieval land use were also recorded, mostly relating to agricultural activity and land division. It is considered probable that undated enclosures identified within the north central area of the site may date to the medieval or post-medieval periods, although it is also possible that some of the identified features may date to the Late Iron Age and/or Roman periods.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Long Ashton Land Company Ltd on Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton, North Somerset (centred on NGR: ST 5299 6991; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform a potential future planning application for the construction of residential units and associated infrastructure within the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) granted by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (ref. S00055618; dated 28 March 2013), with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Hugh Beamish, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage and Vince Russett, County Archaeologist, North Somerset Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Beamish and Mr Russett, including a site visit on 18 April 2013.

The site

- 1.3 The site encloses an area of approximately 6ha. It is proposed that the residential development will be sited within two agricultural fields divided by a fence, which form the bulk of the site area, and within which eleven of the thirteen evaluation trenches were located. Both of these fields lie beyond a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) 1011978, *Roman small town, part of an associated field system and earlier Iron Age settlement remains at Gatcombe, 250m north of Cambridge Batch*. The extent of the SAM is shown on Figure 2, and the proposed development site includes two 30m wide strips of adjacent fields to the west and north, both of which lie within the SAM. These areas have been earmarked for potential amenity use associated with the development, and two trenches were excavated to evaluate this area under Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC reference S00055618).
- 1.4 The site is situated on a south facing slope lying at approximately 66m AOD in the north and sloping downwards to c. 50m AOD in the south and is located upon Mercia Mudstone and Halite stone solid geology (BGS 2013). There are no recorded

superficial deposits within the site, although it is possible that alluvial deposits exist in the vicinity of the small stream that flows through Gatcombe Court (CA 2012), approximately 220m to the south-west.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 Detailed archaeological background can be found in a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the site (CA 2012). A summary of this information is presented below. Part of the site lies within Scheduled Ancient Monument number 1011978, comprised of Iron Age settlement, Roman small town and field system (see 1.3 above).

Prehistoric

- 1.6 There are no prehistoric remains pre-dating the Iron Age recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity. The find spots of a Neolithic greenstone axe and flint assemblage are recorded approximately 380m south-east of the site.
- 1.7 A late prehistoric settlement dating to the terminal Iron Age (AD 50-80) is recorded at the site of Gatcombe Roman villa approximately 250m west of the site. The earliest features comprise postholes representing a farmstead dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age. These remains are indicative of a small agricultural settlement, probably comprising a limited number of timber-built roundhouses.
- 1.8 The earthwork remains of a former field system are recorded on the south-facing valley side above, potentially extending into the site (CA 2012 Fig. 2, 1; Fig. 3).

Romano-British

- 1.9 The history of archaeological investigations at Gatcombe Roman villa, 250m to the west of the site has been described in detail by Branigan (Branigan 1977), and only a summary will be provided here.
- 1.10 The earliest Roman-period settlement comprises a series of buildings, at least one of which had stone foundations, approximately 250m west of the site which appear to have replaced the earlier roundhouse settlement. These structures are likely to represent a small-scale farmstead which went out of use by the late 2nd century AD. Following the abandonment of the farmstead the area below Failand Ridge appears to have remained unoccupied until the rapid construction of a villa complex between AD 280-300 (see CA 2012 Fig. 3). This settlement is distinct from the preceding

farmstead in terms of settlement scale and form. Although the exact function of this settlement is unclear, its large enclosing wall, evidence of high-status structures, and relatively rapid construction, suggest this settlement was of considerable importance.

- 1.11 The limestone compound wall, which passed approximately 200m west of the site, was up to 4m thick and possibly 3 to 4m high, and enclosed an area of c.7ha. The settlement located within the wall comprised the probable villa house (destroyed by construction of the Bristol and Exeter Railway in the 19th century) and at least 19 associated subsidiary buildings which extended to within 250m west of the site. These subsidiary buildings appear to have been arranged upon three terraces in the northern part of the compound, and grouped according to specific agricultural and industrial functions. They are also likely to have served as dwelling houses for estate workers and other subsidiary buildings closest to the site were interpreted as a possible bakery, slaughter house and milling area.
- 1.12 Although there is no well-documented, *in situ*, archaeological evidence for a villa building at the southern end of the compound, the existence of a villa building is suggested by the discovery of a colonnade, a mosaic, a stretch of fine masonry, a finely carved table-top, hypocaust tiles and baluster bases elsewhere within the compound and the use of high-status building materials in 5th-century structures elsewhere at Gatcombe.
- 1.13 The main 4th-century phase of the settlement has previously been interpreted as a small town, although the lack of street grid and dearth of buildings which can definitely be identified as shops or domestic houses makes this interpretation questionable. It is more likely that Gatcombe Roman settlement was established as an agricultural estate whose economy was primarily based upon grain and cattle, and which had a strong economic relationship with the trading centre at Sea Mills (*Abona*) approximately 7km to the north-east. The site appears to have been abruptly abandoned around AD 380 but its later use as an ordinary farmstead is indicated by the re-occupation of some of the ruined stone buildings. The walls of at least some of the Roman buildings have been robbed of stone, probably in post-medieval and modern times.
- 1.14 Beyond the villa complex the remains of a possible Romano-British field system have been recorded upon the south-facing valley side. The irregular aggregate

undated field system covers an area of c. 20ha and occupies the hill-side to the north and east of the Roman settlement. Within the site, a lynchet has been identified during the site visit and the locations of other possible former earthworks have been identified from aerial photographs.

- 1.15 The alignment of several projected Roman roads is recorded within the study area focused upon the settlement at Gatcombe, although archaeological evidence for these features is slight.

Summary of Roman Features

- 1.16 The site is located outside of the walled compound of the villa settlement. Extramural structures are recorded to the east and west of the compound wall, but there is no recorded evidence of such structures within the site, although small rectilinear cropmarks recorded in the central part of the site may conceivably relate to the foundations of a possible, undated, structure. The earthworks of a possible Romano-British but currently undated field system are recorded to the north and east of the villa compound. Other earthworks and cropmarks within the site are considered most likely to relate to later features, although given the proximity to the known Roman settlement and projected line of a Roman road, the potential for Romano-British remains within the site cannot currently be ruled out.

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 1.17 There are no recorded early medieval deposits within the site, and Gatcombe Roman settlement appears to have largely fallen out of use in the immediate post-Roman period. There is, however, limited evidence of early 5th-century re-use of structures at Gatcombe which appear to have fallen out of use by the end of that century. Possible early medieval burials were also recorded in the vicinity of the northern wall of the villa compound.
- 1.18 Gatcombe is not recorded in Domesday Book, although Long Ashton (1.5km to the east) and Barrow Gurney (1.8km to the south-west) are both documented (Thorn and Thorn 1980). One of the earliest references to Gatcombe dates to AD 1296, when the manor was owned by William de Gatcombe (Tissington 1966, 9). It is likely that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Gatcombe medieval settlement.

- 1.19 A deserted medieval village, and an associated field system, are recorded 330m north-east of the site while further medieval building platforms are visible as earthworks approximately 400m west of the site. Collectively, these features suggest that the south-facing valley side below Failand Ridge was intensively farmed during the medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.20 Gatcombe Farmhouse, 300m west of the site dates to the 17th century and formed part of the growing settlement at Gatcombe Court. The gates and walls of Gatcombe Court also date to this period.
- 1.21 The 1842 Long Ashton Tithe Map recorded the locations of now-removed field boundaries within the site. The Tithe Map also recorded the alignment of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, which passed 70m to the south of the site. The railway necessitated the rerouting of the road to the south of the site, away from its former alignment to the west of the site. A further bank identified in the south-eastern part of the site and recorded as a cropmark, may relate to a former road-side bank, although there is no cartographic evidence for this.
- 1.22 The 1882 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (CA 2012: Fig. 5) recorded a small pond in the southern part of the site, adjacent to Weston Road. The 1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map and the 1920 Revision (both not illustrated) recorded few alterations within the site. Aerial photography from 1945 onwards recorded few alterations to the site. The two main fields of the site have been ploughed for a considerable time (anecdotally by three generations of the Butler family).
- 1.23 The area of the Roman settlement is now partially occupied by Gatcombe Farm, which has associated modern buildings.
- 1.24 A geophysical survey of the site and land to the north and west was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys in September 2012 (Archaeological Surveys 2012). The survey located anomalies of archaeological potential. Within the site the following anomalies were identified and have been targeted by the evaluation trenches reported on herein:
- A positive linear anomaly and group of discrete anomalies in the western part of the site, with high magnetic enhancement indicative of possible industrial activity (Fig. 2, 1).

- Two parallel linear anomalies close to anomaly group 2 (Fig. 2, 2).
- A rectilinear L-shaped anomaly indicating a probably ditch (Fig. 2, 7).
- A cluster of pit-type anomalies with magnetic enhancement suggestive of industrial activity (Fig. 2, 8).
- Linear anomalies to the south of anomalies 7 and 8 (Fig. 2, 9).
- Linear anomalies in the northern area of the site possibly representing an enclosure (Fig. 2, 10 and 24).
- An anomaly of probable agricultural origin (Fig. 2, 11).
- Three anomalies with low magnetic enhancement of uncertain origin (Fig. 2, 13).
- A group of weak, short anomalies of uncertain origin (Fig. 2, 14).
- Several small patches of magnetic debris, potentially localised scatters of industrial waste (Fig. 2, 15).
- Linear anomalies possibly indicative of an enclosure (Fig. 2, 16).
- A group of weak rectilinear anomalies (Fig. 2, 17).
- Weak curvilinear anomalies (Fig. 2, 18).
- A rectilinear anomaly (Fig. 2, 19).
- A group of weak anomalies (Fig. 2, 20).
- A group of linear anomalies relating to earthworks (Fig. 2, 21).
- A group of anomalies suggestive of magnetic debris (Fig. 2, 22).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.25 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable English Heritage and North Somerset Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.26 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2).

Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

- 1.27 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.28 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003), however, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.29 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Somerset County Museum under accession number WESTM 2013: 20, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-13)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

General Stratigraphy

- 2.2 The natural geological substrate within each of the trenches predominantly comprised pink clay with outcropping stone within the northern part of the site. The natural substrate was overlain by orange brown clay-silt subsoil, up to 0.3m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by a clay-silt topsoil c. 0.25m in thickness. All identified archaeological features cut the natural geological substrate, except where re-cutting of earlier features occurred and were subsequently sealed by subsoil

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

- 2.3 Located towards the eastern end of the trench was elongated pit 108. A fragment of probable Romano-British ironworking slag was recovered from its single fill, 107. Located c. 0.5m to the west was circular pit 106. No dating evidence was retrieved from its single fill 105.
- 2.4 Ditch 110 was orientated north-west/south-east and was identified at the eastern end of the trench. The single fill 109 contained a post-medieval iron nail.
- 2.5 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 112 was located at the centre of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from its single fill 111. This feature correlates with a field boundary depicted on the 1842 Long Ashton Tithe Map and the 1882 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and was also recorded within Trenches 12 and 13 (CA 2012, Figs 5 and 6).
- 2.6 Ditch 104 orientated north-west/south-east was identified at the western end of this trench. No dating evidence was recovered from single fill 103 of this feature, which probably represented a post-medieval field boundary.
- 2.7 Ditches 104 and 112 described above corresponded to linear anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

- 2.8 North-east/south-west orientated ditches 203, 212 and 214 were identified broadly conforming to the orientation of the current field system. The secondary fill 205 of ditch 203, consisted of cement mortar in a silty matrix and contained two sherds of modern pottery and an iron object. Ditches 212 and 214 were not excavated. Their uppermost fills, 213 and 215 respectively were identical to 205 and contained modern cement mortar.
- 2.9 Ditches 203, 212 and 214 correspond to anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey and earthworks visible on historic aerial photographs (CA 2012, Fig.6).
- 2.10 Towards the north-western part of Trench 2 was north-east/south-west orientated furrow 206. No dateable material was recovered from its single fill 207. At the centre of the trench was north-east/south-west orientated ceramic land drain 210.

- 2.11 Features 206 and 210 broadly correspond with earthworks identified on historic aerial photographs (CA 2012, Fig. 6). Modern oval pit 216 was located at the centre of the trench. It was not excavated and contained the remnants of a wooden post within its mid grey brown silt fill

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

- 2.13 Ditch 304 orientated north-west/south-east was located at the western end of the trench. It contained three sherds of broadly Roman pottery within its single fill 303. This ditch corresponds to a linear anomaly identified through geophysical survey. The remaining geophysical anomalies targeted by this trench were not identified.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

- 2.14 Ditch 403 orientated north-east/south-west was located towards the north-eastern part of the trench. The ditch had a concave profile and measured 1.8m in width and survived to a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained a single homogeneous clay silt fill, 404, possibly the result of deliberate backfilling. No finds were recovered from this fill. Furrow 405 was identified at the western end of the trench. It remained unexcavated and no dateable material was recovered from its surface.
- 2.15 Ditch 403 corresponded to a geophysical anomaly probably representing a rectilinear enclosure measuring at least 34m in length and 28m in width. The return of this anomaly targeted by the south-western end of the trench was not identified. Feature 405 corresponded to an earthwork identified through historic aerial photographs (CA 2012, Fig. 3 (H))

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 2.16 Postholes 506 and 510 were located at the centre of the trench. The postholes were circular in plan with steep almost vertical sides and flat bases. Modern wooden posts were observed in both features. Circular pits 504, 508 and 512 were located in the central and western part of the trench respectively. They measured between 0.3m and 0.5m in diameter and each contained a single homogenous fill presumably the result of deliberate backfilling.
- 2.17 The rectilinear earthwork identified through historic aerial photographs and the geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench were not identified (CA 2012, Fig. 6).

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.18 Broadly north/south orientated ditch 607 was identified at the centre of the trench. Its primary fill, 606, consisted of clayey silt deposited through initial collapse of unstable sides soon after construction and natural silting. Secondary fill 605 consisted of clayey silt with large angular stones and contained one sherd of pottery dating to the 1st century AD and a T-shaped copper alloy brooch of similar date. This was deposited either through the collapse of a putative bank (see below, Trench 10) or as a deliberate act of backfilling. Fill 605 was cut by north/south orientated ditch 604. No finds were recovered from its single grey brown silty fill 603.
- 2.19 Towards the eastern end of the trench fragments of iron smelting slag were identified within the topsoil.
- 2.20 Ditch 607 is the continuation of ditch 1006, identified within Trench 10. Ditch 607/604 and natural feature 608 correlate with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The pit-like anomalies predicted by the geophysical survey were not identified during the evaluation.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

- 2.21 A group of intercutting features (711/718, 713 and 715) was identified at the north-western end of the trench. Ditches 713 and 715 were orientated east/west and contained yellow grey sandy fills. These were cut by curvilinear ditch 718/711. Located to the immediate south was north-east/south-west orientated ditch 720. On excavation the features described above had regular profiles. However, they had very sterile fills and may be of geological or natural origin.
- 2.22 Located at the centre of the trench, was east/west orientated ditch 708. It had moderately steeply sloping sides, a broad concave base and a symmetrical profile. The secondary silting fill, 706, of which was cut by north/south orientated furrow 705.
- 2.23 No dateable material was recovered from the respective fills of these features. The intercutting features identified at the north-western end of the trench were not identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 708 runs parallel with and close to an anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey.

Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 4 to 8)

- 2.24 Located at the north-western end of the trench was east/west orientated ditch 815. It contained 29 sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery and one fragment of iron

smelting slag within its secondary fill 813. This was cut by north/south orientated ditch 812, which contained four sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery within its single fill 811.

- 2.25 Circular pits/postholes 804 and 808 were identified at the centre of the trench. The upper fill, 802, of pit 804 contained one sherd of broadly Romano-British pottery and three fragments of hearth/furnace linings. No dateable material was identified within the fills 805 and 806 of pit 808.
- 2.26 Ditch 812 corresponds to a north/south anomaly identified by geophysical survey. Ditch 815 was not identified by the geophysical survey, but is probably the eastern continuation of the main east/west orientated enclosure ditch seen in Trench 7. The further geophysical anomalies targeted by this trench were not identified.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 9 to 12)

- 2.27 Located at the centre of the trench, the earliest feature identified was north/south orientated ditch 912. It contained eight fills representing a series of silting and slumping events. The sixth of these contained eight sherds of Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery. A small channel, 914 appears to have eroded from the partially silted edge of this feature, forming a natural erosion gully following the natural slope of the hillside.
- 2.28 A large undated feature 915 identified at the eastern end of the trench probably represents localised stone extraction. The primary fill 916 represents backfilling with waste material. The secondary fill 917 comprised natural silting.
- 2.29 The features identified corresponded to probable enclosure ditches and an area of probable quarrying depicted on the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 13)

- 2.30 Located at the western end of the trench was north/south orientated ditch 1006. It had a broad, shallow, symmetrical profile. Initial deposits 1004 and 1005 may represent the slumping of bank material into the eastern side of the ditch. Deposit 1005 contained nine sherds of Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery. Tertiary deposit 1003 contained 10 sherds of middle 1st-century AD pottery and two fragments of ironworking slag and may represent a deliberate backfill.

2.31 To the immediate east were north-west/south-east orientated ditches 1011 and 1015. These had broad, shallow concave profiles. Located towards the eastern end of the trench was north-west/south-east orientated ditch 1010. No finds were recovered from the respective fills of these features.

2.32 Ditch 1003 is the continuation of ditch 607 seen in Trench 6. The features identified corresponded to a number of probable enclosure ditches with internal divisions depicted on the geophysical survey.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

2.33 No archaeological remains were identified and the geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench was not observed.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

2.34 Located at the eastern end of the trench was broadly north/south orientated ditch 1204. No finds were recovered from its single fill 1203, which appears to have been deliberately backfilled.

2.35 This feature is the continuation of ditch 1303, identified within Trench 13. This feature correlates with a boundary depicted on the 1842 Long Ashton Tithe Map and the 1882 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

2.36 Located towards the eastern end of the trench was broadly north/south orientated ditch 1303. A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from the primary fill 1304 of this ditch. The secondary fill 1305 is derived from a deliberate act of backfilling.

2.37 This feature is the continuation of ditch 1204, identified within Trench 12 and correlates with a boundary depicted on the 1842 Long Ashton Tithe Map and the 1882 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

The finds evidence

2.38 Artefactual material was recovered from 14 deposits, with further material recorded as unstratified finds (Appendix B). Dateable material relates to the (transitional) Late Iron Age/Early Roman periods, later in the Roman period and the modern period (19th century).

Pottery

- 2.39 Quantities of pottery in a wheelthrown limestone-tempered fabric (deposits 605, 906 and 1003) are characteristic locally of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition. Identifiable vessel forms are restricted to a high-shouldered bowl from deposit 1003. Two sherds from a fine oxidised fabric and with a thin red slip from deposit 1003 are indicative of a date early in the Roman period.
- 2.40 Roman pottery occurring from deposits 802, 809, 811, 813 and comprising mainly bodysherds in coarse greyware and Black-burnished ware fabrics, are suggestive of dating no earlier than the 2nd century AD.
- 2.41 Two sherds of modern pottery, both bodysherds in refined whiteware fabrics probably dating after 1800, were identified from deposit 205.

Other finds

- 2.42 Fragmentary copper-alloy brooch Ra. 1, from deposit 605, is of hinged form with head loop and moulded decoration to the bow consisting of a double 'cabled' spine and 'brow' motif above this. It belongs to the 'T-shaped' class, dateable across the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.
- 2.43 Quantities of ironworking slag were identified from several deposits and as unstratified finds. Most is indeterminate of process; however 'dense' fragments from deposit 107 and from the area of Trench 6 are consistent with smelting slags (tapslag) of a kind common from the Roman and medieval periods in Britain.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The results of the evaluation trenching correlate closely with the preceding geophysical survey that identified anomalies (Fig. 2; 1, 2, 7-20 and 24) interpreted as components of former agricultural activity (AS 2012). Two broad phases of activity can be identified, a series of Late Iron Age-Early Romano British enclosures, followed by medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity.

Late Iron Age to Romano-British

- 3.2 Geophysical survey depicted a series of rectilinear anomalies, broadly orientated north/south and east/west and thought to comprise at least two enclosures. These anomalies were investigated through the excavation of Trenches 6 to 10.

- 3.3 The evidence from these trenches suggested predominantly Late Iron Age/early Roman period activity, consisting of ditches indicative of field systems/enclosures. Chronologically, therefore, these are most likely associated with the earlier phases of the previously identified settlement (post-built roundhouses replaced by stone buildings) located c. 250m to the west of the site (see *Archaeological Background* paras 1.7-1.10 above). The northern enclosure, investigated by Trench 9 measured c. 60m in length and 35m in width, enclosing a predicted internal area of 0.2ha. A second much larger field/enclosure, investigated by Trenches 6-8 and 10, measured 137m in length and 132m in width and would have enclosed an area of c. 1.5ha. The underlying axis of this postulated field/enclosure system is broadly north/south and east/west, as confirmed by ditches 607/604, 708, 812, 815, 912 and 1006. Pottery recovered from these features mostly dates to the 1st-century AD (in the east of the site: Trenches 6, 9 and 10) with 2nd century AD or later pottery found only in the west of the site (Trench 8). Ditch 304, to the east, is of broadly Roman date and on a similar alignment to the enclosure system in the west of the site. The generally north/south and east/west alignment of these enclosure ditches does not quite correspond with the broadly north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east field system identified from aerial photographs, and postulated as being of potentially Roman date (see *Archaeological Background* para 1.14 above). There is limited evidence to suggest that the latter field system is of more recent date (see 3.6 below).
- 3.4 Isolated pits/postholes (Trenches 1 and 8) may indicate more ephemeral Romano-British activity continuing to the south of the enclosures. The presence of vitrified clay and hearth/furnace linings within pit 802 is indicative of smelting. The presence of iron tapslag within pit 108 is further evidence of smelting, although no furnace linings were identified within this area, which may indicate this material is intrusive within this part of the site. A cluster of pit-like anomalies, thought to have been formed by industrial activity was targeted by Trench 6 (AS 2012, 9 & Fig. 7 (8)). These anomalies were not identified during the evaluation, although slag was identified within the topsoil. Anecdotal evidence from the landowner suggests waste material from road sweeping may have been deposited here, and could be responsible for the enhanced magnetic response seen in the geophysical survey results.

Medieval to Modern

- 3.5 Definitive evidence for medieval activity was restricted to furrows identified within Trenches 2 and 4 and the subsoil identified across the site which is considered to consist of the ploughed out remnants of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing.
- 3.6 The identified post-medieval or modern features appear to relate to agricultural activity and land division. The alignments of the ditches throughout the site suggest a co-axial field system aligned north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east. Ditches 112, 1204 and 1303 correspond with boundaries identified by desk-based assessment (CA 2012), and depicted on the 1842 Long Ashton Tithe Map and the 1882 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Post-medieval ditches 110, 203, 212 and 214 fit within the alignment of the current field system and similarly relate to agricultural activity and land division. Although undated artefactually ditch 104 similarly fits within this alignment. All of the identified ditches were sealed beneath subsoil, which itself is interpreted as having been formed from the ploughed out ridge and furrow, which is extant on aerial photographs dating to the 1960s (CA 2012, Fig. 6).
- 3.7 In the north-eastern part of the site geophysical survey identified anomalies possibly representing an enclosure with internal divisions (AS 2012, 10, Fig. 6). These features were investigated through the excavation of Trench 10. Although no dating evidence was recovered during the evaluation, based on the analysis of its orientation it is probable that these features represent the remains of a medieval/post-medieval enclosure respecting, and therefore perhaps contemporary with or later than, the north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east aligned coaxial field system postulated in 3.6 above. However, given their limited exposure the possibility that other periods of activity are represented cannot be discounted.
- 3.8 Isolated modern pits and postholes were identified within Trenches 2 and 5, which again appear to relate to the wider agricultural landscape.

Undated

- 3.9 Undated ditch 403 was revealed within Trench 4. It is not currently possible to attribute this to the identified Romano-British enclosures or medieval/post-medieval field systems.

- 3.10 A series of undated ditch-like features (711/718, 713, 715 and 720) were identified within the northern part of Trench 7, which in plan had the appearance of archaeological remains. On excavation they had regular profiles; however, they had very sterile fills and may be of geological or natural origin.
- 3.11 Undated ditch 914 is most likely the result of natural erosion along the downslope edge of ditch 912 during its disuse phase. This is most likely attributable to the Romano-British period. Immediately east of this is a large undated quarry pit, it is not currently possible to attribute this to any of the identified periods of activity within the site.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Rebecca Riley, Anthony Beechey, Hazel O'Neill and Jerry Stone. The report was written by Stuart Joyce. The illustrations were prepared by Dan Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Stuart Joyce, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silt with occasional angular stones	>50.0	>1.8	0.26	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Orangey reddish brown soft clayey silt	>50.0	>1.8	0.11	
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Reddish brown firm silty clay with frequent grit and manganese inclusions	>50.0	>1.8	>0.14	
1	103	Fill	104		Mid brown friable silt	>1.80	1.67	0.22	
1	104	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, Moderate to gently sloping symmetrical sides, concave base	>1.80	1.67	0.22	
1	105	Fill	106		Yellowy brown friable silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones		0.48	0.25	
1	106	Cut		Pit	Circular , steep sides, concave base		0.48	0.25	
1	107	Fill	108		Yellowy brown friable silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones	1.05	0.42	0.12	
1	108	Cut		Pit	Irregular oval, shallow sides, irregular base	1.05	0.42	0.12	
1	109	Fill	110		Mid brown friable silt with occasional small sub-angular stones	>1.80	0.69	0.20	
1	110	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, roughly symmetrical, concave base	>1.80	0.69	0.20	
1	111	Fill	112		Light brown and white firm silt and chalk	>1.80	1.96	0.16	
1	112	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE modern field boundary	>1.80	1.96	0.16	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
2	200	Layer		Plough soil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with moderate sub-angular stone inclusions	>50.00	>1.8	0.20	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey pink , sandy silty clay derived from ploughed out ridge and furrow	>50.00	>1.8	0.20	
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Pinky orange manganese rich sandy clay	>50.00	>1.8		
2	203	Cut		Modern boundary ditch	NE/SW aligned, moderately sloping sides, flat base	>1.80	1.10	0.17	
2	204	Fill	203	Primary fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay		1.10	0.12	
2	205	Fill	203	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silt with cement mortar		0.85	0.06	
2	206	Cut		Furrow	NE/SW aligned, moderately sloping sides, symmetrical, concave base	>1.80	0.95	0.15	
2	207	Fill	206	Primary fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay		0.39	0.15	
2	208	Fill	206	Secondary fill	Orangey brown silty clay with flecks of sand and occasional small stones		0.31	0.11	
2	209	Fill	206	Tertiary fill	Mid orangey brown clayey silt with rare sub-angular stones		0.86	0.09	
2	210	Cut		Land drain	NE/SW aligned	>1.80	0.30	>0.66	
2	211	Fill	210		Mid orangey brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small stones	>1.80	0.30	0.66	
2	212	Cut		Modern field boundary ditch	NE/SW aligned		1.20		

2	213	Fill	212		Purple brown clayey silt		1.20		
2	214	Cut		Modern field boundary ditch	NE/SW aligned		1.90		
2	215	Fill	214		Same as 205		1.90		
2	216	Cut		Modern pit		0.45	0.28		
2	217	Fill	216		Same as 200	0.45	0.28		

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silt with occasional angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.25	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Orangey reddish brown soft clayey silt	>50.00	>1.8	0.31	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Firm red slightly gritty clay with areas of angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	>0.04	
3	303	Fill	304		Greyish brownish red clay with abundant small to large angular stones	>1.80	1.20	0.42	
3	304	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned, symmetrical, moderately sloping sides, concave base	>1.80	1.20	0.42	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
4	400	Layer		Plough soil	Orangey mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional sub-angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.25	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.30	
4	402	Layer		Natural substrate	Orangey brown clay, with frequent sub-angular stones and manganese	>50.00	>1.8		
4	403	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, moderately sloping sides, concave base	>1.80	1.80	0.30	
4	404	Fill	403		Mid orangey brown clayey silt with abundant manganese flecks	>1.80	1.80	0.30	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silt with occasional angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.23	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Orangey reddish brown soft clayey silt	>50.00	>1.8	0.18	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orangey brown clayey silt and red clay, occasional areas of small to large angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	>0.04	
5	503	Fill	504		Mid greyish brown silt with rare small angular stones		0.31	0.11	
5	504	Cut		Pit	Circular, symmetrical moderately sloping sides, concave base		0.31	0.11	
5	505	Fill	506		Mid greyish brown silt with rare small angular stones		0.24	0.19	
5	506	Cut		Pit/posthole	Circular, symmetrical steep sides, flat base		0.24	0.19	
5	507	Fill	508		Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small angular stones		0.60	0.16	
5	508	Cut		Pit	Circular, sloping moderately and symmetrically with a concave base.		0.60	0.16	
5	509	Fill	510		Modern backfill				
5	510	Cut		Modern posthole					
5	511	Fill	512		Modern backfill				
5	512	Cut		Modern posthole					

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silt with occasional angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.27	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Orangey reddish brown soft clayey silt	>50.00	>1.8	0.24	
6	602	Layer		Natural substrate	A mix of red clay and orange silty clay with medium angular stone inclusions	>50.00	>1.8	>0.04	
6	603	Fill	604		Greyish brown charcoal rich friable silt, occasional medium angular stones	>1.80	0.70	0.24	
6	604	Cut		Ditch re-cut	N/S aligned, symmetrical moderately sloping sides, concave base	>1.80	0.70	0.24	
6	605	Fill	607	Secondary fill	Reddish brown clayey silt, with frequent small to large angular stones	>1.80	2.95	0.46	
6	606	Fill	607	Primary fill	Yellowy brown clayey silt, with occasional small to medium angular stones	>1.80	3.19	0.58	
6	607	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, gently sloping but irregular sides, flat base	>1.80	3.19	0.58	
6	608	Layer			Area of angular stoney natural	>1.80			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.24	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Pinkish, orangey brown silty clay	>50.00	>1.8	0.26	
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Pinkish brown clay with manganese inclusions to pinkish orange clay sand with sub-angular stone inclusions	>50.00	>1.8	>0.40	
7	703	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	704	Fill	705		Light reddish brown silty clay, with manganese inclusions	1.60	0.40	0.29	
7	705	Cut		Ditch terminus	N/S aligned, moderately steep sides and a flat base	1.60	0.40	0.29	
7	706	Fill	708	Secondary fill	Light pinkish brown, silty sandy clay with occasional small, sub angular stones	>0.60	1.50	0.44	
7	707	Fill	708	Primary fill	Light yellowish brown, silty sandy clay	>0.60	0.86	0.13	
7	708	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, moderately steep sides, concave base	>0.60	1.50	0.57	
7	709	Fill	711	Secondary fill	Light yellowish grey silty sandy clay with frequent large angular stones. Same as 716.	5.0	0.47	0.19	
7	710	Fill	711	Primary fill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent flecks of manganese. Same as 717.	5.0	0.42	0.27	
7	711	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear, running NE and SE, steep sides, V-shaped base. Same as 718.	5.0	0.58	0.37	
7	712	Fill	713		Light yellowish brown clayey sandy silt	0.25	0.65	0.26	
7	713	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, moderately steep slope, concave base	0.25	0.65	0.26	
7	714	Fill	715		Stone fragments in a mid-orangey brown sandy silty clay matrix	1.05	0.30	0.26	
7	715	Cut		Gully	E/W aligned, moderately steep sides, V-shaped base	1.05	0.30	0.26	
7	716	Fill	718	Secondary fill	Light yellowish grey silty sandy clay, with frequent large angular	5.0	0.84	0.20	

					stones. Same as 709.				
7	717	Fill	718	Primary fill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, with frequent flecks of manganese. Same as 710.	5.0	0.44	0.28	
7	718	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear running NE and SE, steep sides, V-shaped base. Same as 711.	5.0	0.84	0.42	
7	719	Fill	720		Orangey brown silty clay				
7	720	Cut			Curvilinear gully/feature				

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt, with frequent angular stone inclusions.	>50.00	>1.8	0.25	
8	801	Layer		Natural substrate	Reddish orange clayey sand with frequent large angular limestone inclusions	>50.00	>1.8		
8	802	Fill	804	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks	0.33	0.31	0.08	
8	803	Fill	804	Primary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small to large angular stones	0.13	0.28	0.15	
8	804	Cut		Posthole	Sub-ovoid, steep symmetrical sides, concave base	0.33	0.31	0.22	
8	805	Fill	808	Secondary fill	Mid grey orangey brown silty sand with occasional medium angular stones	0.62	0.23	0.16	
8	806	Fill	808	Primary fill	Dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	0.64	0.23	0.08	
8	807	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	808	Cut		Posthole/pit	SE/NW aligned oval, steep, symmetrical sides and concave base	0.64	0.23	0.23	
8	809	Fill	810	Ridge material	Reddish clayey sand				
8	810	Cut		Furrow					
8	811	Fill	812		Mid grey brown, clayey silt		0.58	0.35	
8	812	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, moderately steep sloping sides, V-shaped base		0.58	0.35	
8	813	Fill	815	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown clayey silt, with frequent large sub-angular limestone pieces		0.55	0.16	
8	814	Fill	815	Primary fill	Mid brownish orange clayey silt, with occasional small sub-angular limestone pieces		0.47	0.29	
8	815	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, moderately steep sides and concave base.	2.50	0.85	0.44	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark grey brown friable sandy silt	>50.00	>1.8	0.20	
9	901	Fill	902	Ridge material	Mid orangey brown sand	>50.00	>1.8		
9	902	Cut		Furrow		>50.00	>1.8		
9	903	Layer		Natural substrate	Limestone brash lensed with reddish clays and sand				
9	904	Layer		Deposit	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, buried subsoil/ploughed out bank material			0.20	
9	905	Fill	912	Seventh fill	Mid to dark grey sandy silt with frequent small to large limestone	>1.80	2.50	0.24	

					fragments				
9	906	Fill	912	Sixth fill	Mid grey and orangey brown clayey sandy silt	>1.80	1.40	0.24	
9	907	Fill	912	Fifth fill	Mid greyish orangey brown clayey sandy silt with small to medium angular stones	>1.80	1.30	0.20	
9	908	Fill	912	Fourth fill	Dark grey and reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments	>1.80	0.42	0.06	
9	909	Fill	912	Tertiary fill	Dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments	>1.80	0.22	0.08	
9	910	Fill	912	Secondary fill	Mid greyish orangey brown clayey sand with moderate medium angular limestone fragments	>1.80	0.70	0.07	
9	911	Fill	912	Primary fill	Mid greyish orangey brown clayey sand with occasional angular limestone fragments	>1.80	0.46	0.29	
9	912	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, stepped gradual symmetrical sides, sharply concave base	>1.80	2.49	1.09	
9	913	Fill	914		Brownish red clay with occasional small to medium angular limestone fragments	>1.80	0.39	0.34	
9	914	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, symmetrical steep sides, flat base	>1.80	0.39	0.34	
9	915	Cut		Quarry pit	Sub oval, axis aligned E/W, steep, symmetrical sides, irregular base	8.20	4.00	0.54	
9	916	Fill	915	Primary fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay with large angular stone inclusions,	8.00			
9	917	Fill	915	Secondary fill	Mid orangey greyish brown clayey silt with moderate amounts of medium angular/sub-angular stones	8.20	4.00	0.50	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with rare sub-angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	<0.35	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay with frequent small stones	>50.00	>1.8	<0.27	
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Dark red sandy clay with sub-rounded greenish grey mudstones	>50.00	>1.8		
10	1003	Fill	1006	Upper fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with abundant small to large stones		2.20	0.61	
10	1004	Fill	1006	Primary weathering slip, NE side	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay with rare medium sub-angular stones				
10	1005	Fill	1006	Lower fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay, with large tabular and sub-angular stones		1.47	<0.28	
10	1006	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, symmetrical moderately sloping sides, flat base		2.70	<0.66	
10	1007	Fill	1006	Primary weathering slip, SW side	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay, with rare manganese flecks and occasional small sub-angular stones		0.60	<0.09	
10	1008	Layer		Natural substrate	Mixed dark red and mid orangey yellow sandy clay				
10	1009	Fill	1010		Mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone fragments	>1.80	0.99	0.19	
10	1010	Cut		Ditch/gully	NW/SE aligned, moderate to shallow sides, broad concave base	>1.80	0.99	0.19	
10	1011	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, moderately sloping symmetrical sides, concave base		2.24	0.41	
10	1012	Fill	1011	Primary fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones and manganese flecks		0.88	0.22	

10	1013	Fill	1011	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent irregular stone fragments		2.24	0.20	
10	1014	Fill	1015		Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent large sub-angular stones	>1.80	3.45	0.26	
10	1015	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, symmetrical sides and flat base	>1.80	3.45	0.26	

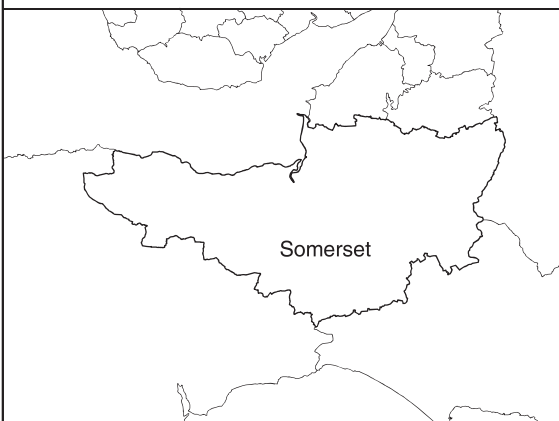
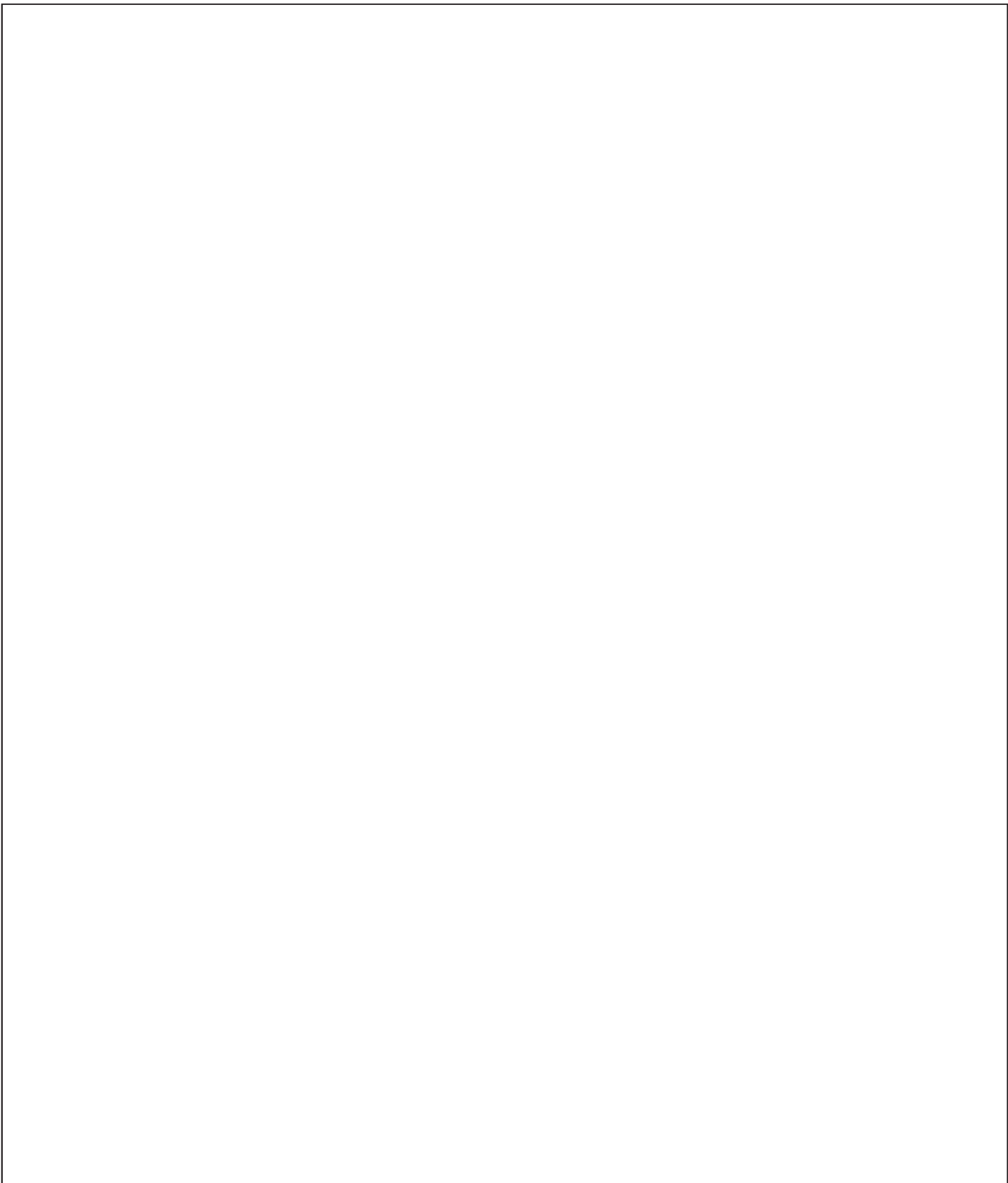
Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil/Plough soil	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silty clay	>50.00	>1.8	0.30	
11	1102	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay with abundant sub-angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.22	
11	1103	Layer		Natural substrate	Sub-angular stone in a mid reddish brown sandy clay matrix at northern end of trench	>50.00	>1.8		
11	1104	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid reddish brown sandy clay at southern end of trench	>50.00	>1.8		

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil/Plough soil	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay	>50.00	>1.8	0.22	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay with abundant small sub-angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.16	
12	1202	Layer		Natural substrate	Sub-angular stones in a drak reddish brown sandy clay matrix	>50.00	>1.8		
12	1203	Fill	1204		Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.	>1.80	0.80		
12	1204	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Not excavated.				


Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, with frequent sub-angular stones	>50.00	>1.8	0.33	
13	1301	Void	-	-	-	-	-		
13	1302	Layer		Natural substrate	Small to large sub-angular stones in a mid orangey pink silty clay matrix with patches of sand and manganese	>50.00	>1.8		
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, symmetrical, moderate sloping sides, flat base	1.90	1.55	0.34	
13	1304	Fill	1303	Primary fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stones		0.95	<0.17	
13	1305	Fill	1303	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular stones	1.90	1.05	<0.22	


APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
107	Metallurgical residue: dense ironworking slag	1	8	-
109	Fe object: nail	1	-	pmed
205	Modern pottery: transfer-print-decorated refined whiteware Fe object: joiners dog/staple	2 1	3 -	mod
303	Roman pottery: coarse greyware	3	8	RB
Tr6 us.	Metallurgical residue: iron smelting slag	2	37	-
605	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery: limestone-tempered (leached) Cu al. brooch (Ra. 1): T-shaped Animal bone	1 1	3 31	EMC1
Tr8 Us	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	4	10	-
802	Roman pottery: coarse greyware Metallurgical residue: hearth/furnace lining; vitrified clay	1 3	2 10	RB
809	Roman pottery: coarse greyware; Dorset Black-burnished ware	2	12	C2-C4
811	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	4	23	C2-C4
813	Roman pottery: Black-burnished ware; coarse greyware Metallurgical residue: iron smelting slag	29 1	58 5	C2-C4
903	Animal bone Coal	2 1	51 3	-
906	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery: limestone-tempered	8	45	LIA-C1
1003	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery: limestone-tempered; fine oxidised Metallurgical residue: ironworking slag Burnt stone Animal bone	10 2 1 13	37 156 166 58	MC1
1005	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery: limestone-tempered	9	46	LIA-C1
1304	Animal bone:	1	110	-




N



0  1km

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Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton
North Somerset**

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

<i>PROJECT NO.</i> 4271	<i>DATE</i> 14-05-2013	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>DRAWN BY</i> DJB	<i>REVISION</i> 00	1
<i>APPROVED BY</i> PJM	<i>SCALE@A4</i> 1:25,000	

Legend:

- site
- proposed trial trench
- ridge and furrow visible on aerial photograph of 1966
- earthworks identified on historic aerial photographs
- lynchets identified during site visit
- Scheduled Monument
- field boundary 1842 Tithe map

Abstraction and Interpretation of magnetometer anomalies

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
- ▨ Broad linear anomaly - former field boundary
- ▨ Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- ▨ Negative anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
- Discrete positive response of archaeological potential - pit/burnt material
- Discrete positive response - possible pit/like feature
- ▨ Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- ▨ Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

0 50m

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Cotswold Archaeology

Chicester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 326540
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features, cropmarks, historic mapping and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 4271

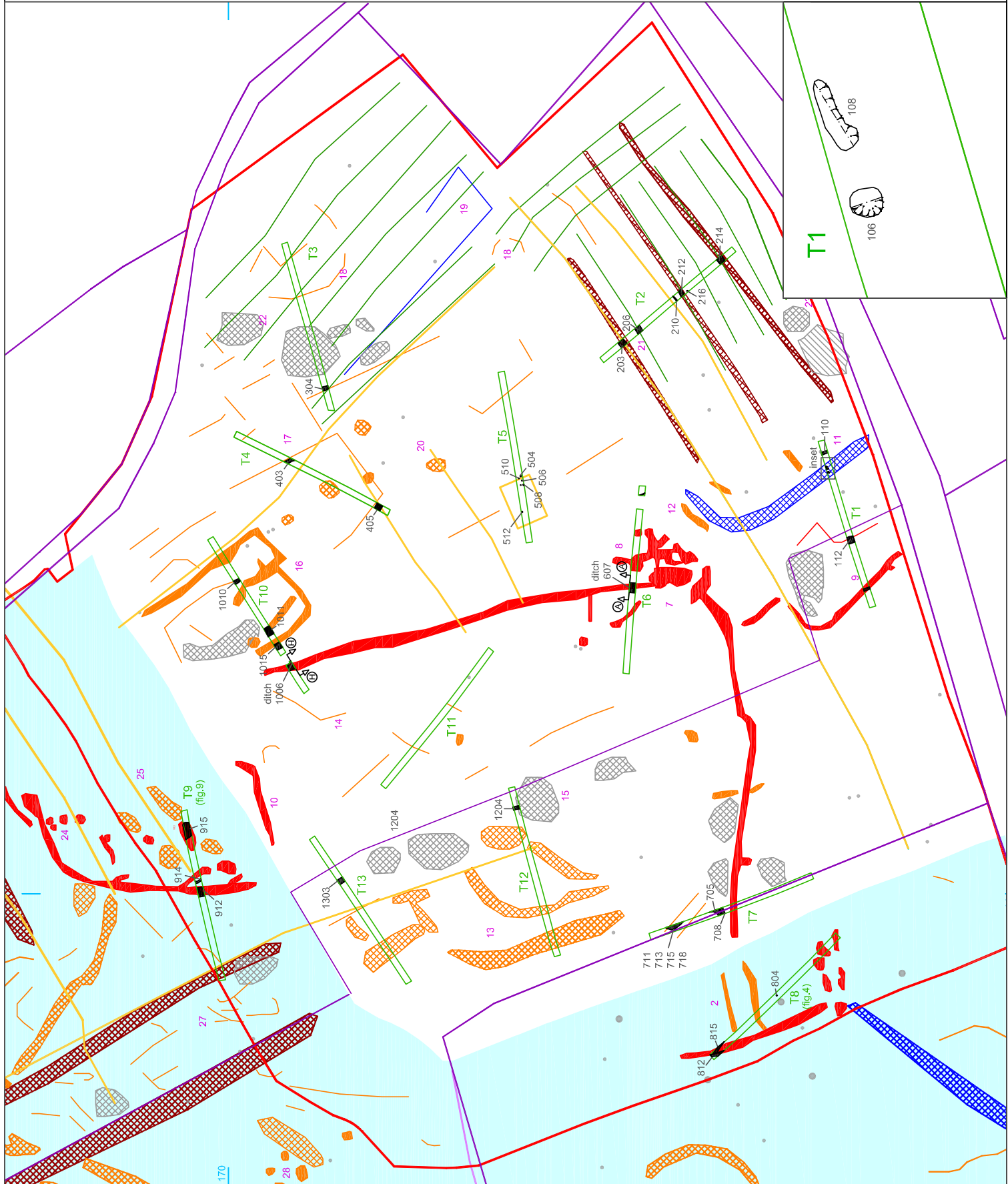
DATE 14-05-2013

DESIGNER M. J. P. M.

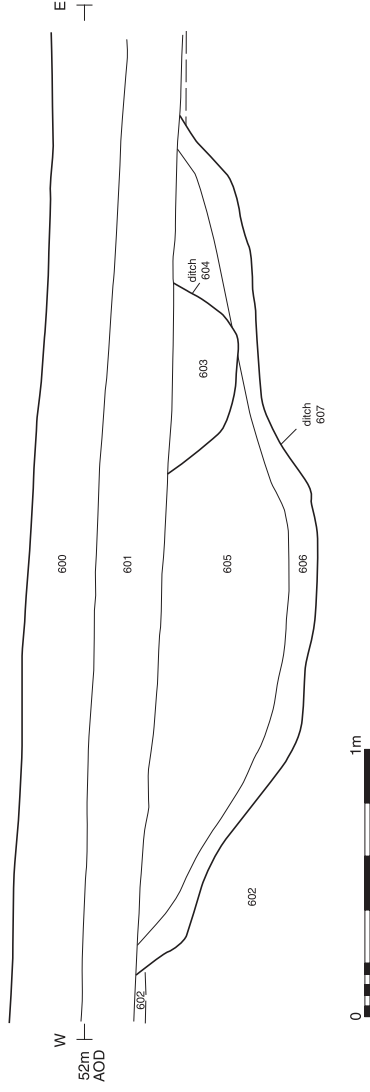
APPROVED BY P. M.

SCALE 1:500 1:500 1:500

FIGURE NO. 2



Section AA



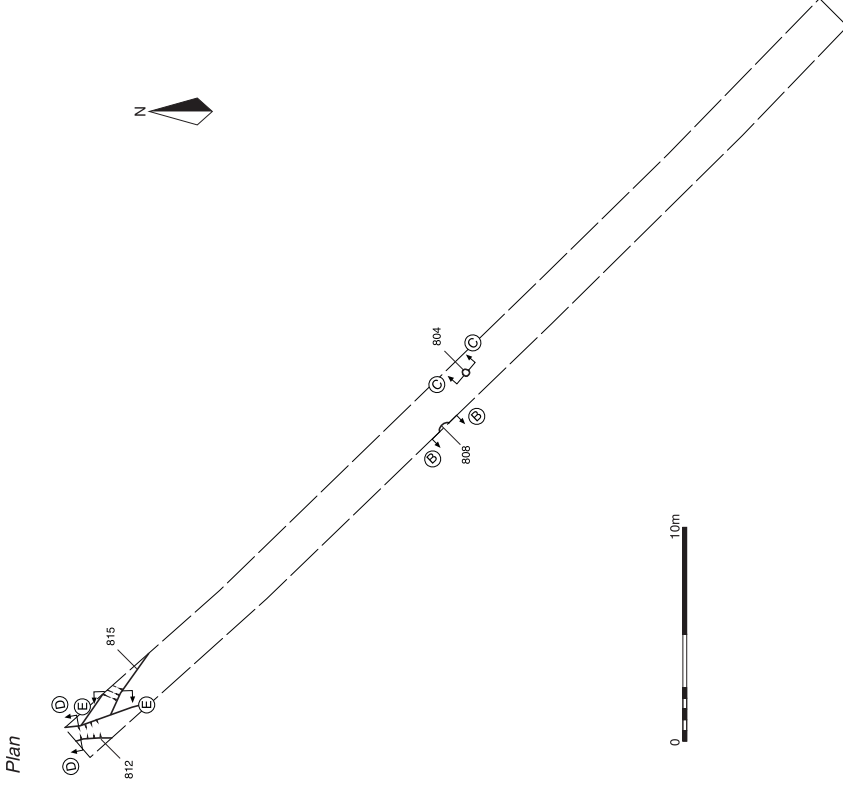
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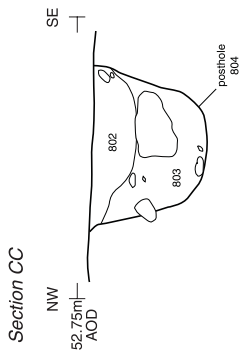
PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton
North Somerset**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6, section and photograph

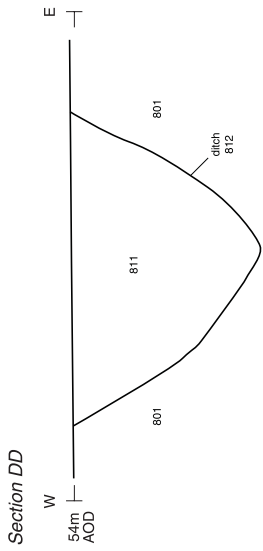
PROJECT NO.	4271	DATE	14-05-2013	FIGURE NO.	3
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE	@A3 1:20		



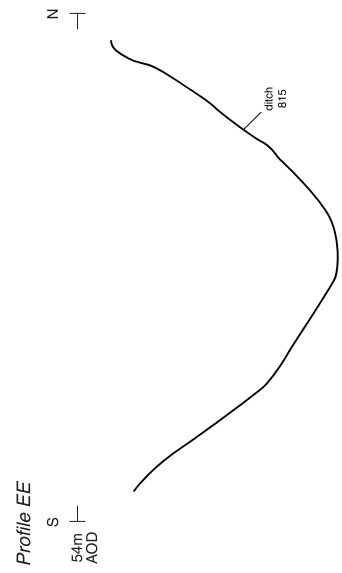
Plan



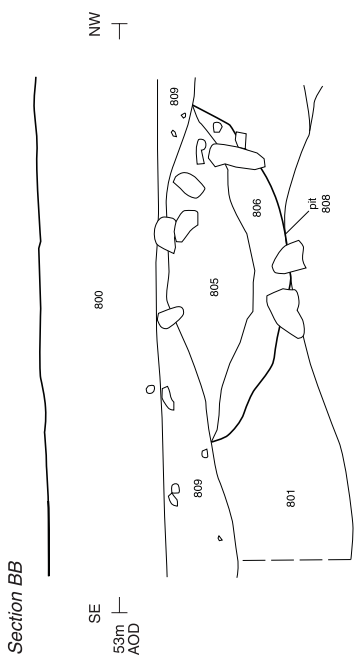
Section CC



Section DD



Profile EE



Section BB



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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

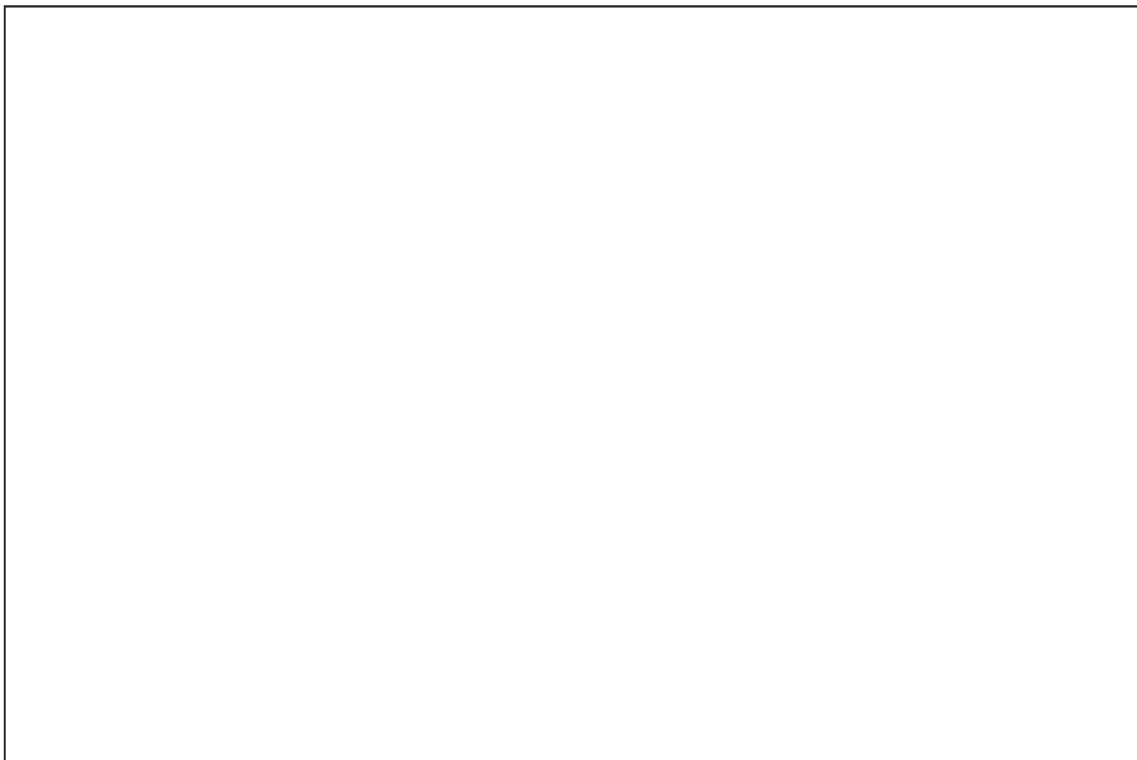
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton
 North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 8, plan, sections and profile

PROJECT NO.	4271	DATE	14-05-2013	FIGURE NO.	4
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE	A3 1:250 & 1:10		



5



6

5 Trench 8 pre-excavation, looking north

6 Ditch 812 looking north (scale 0.3m)



Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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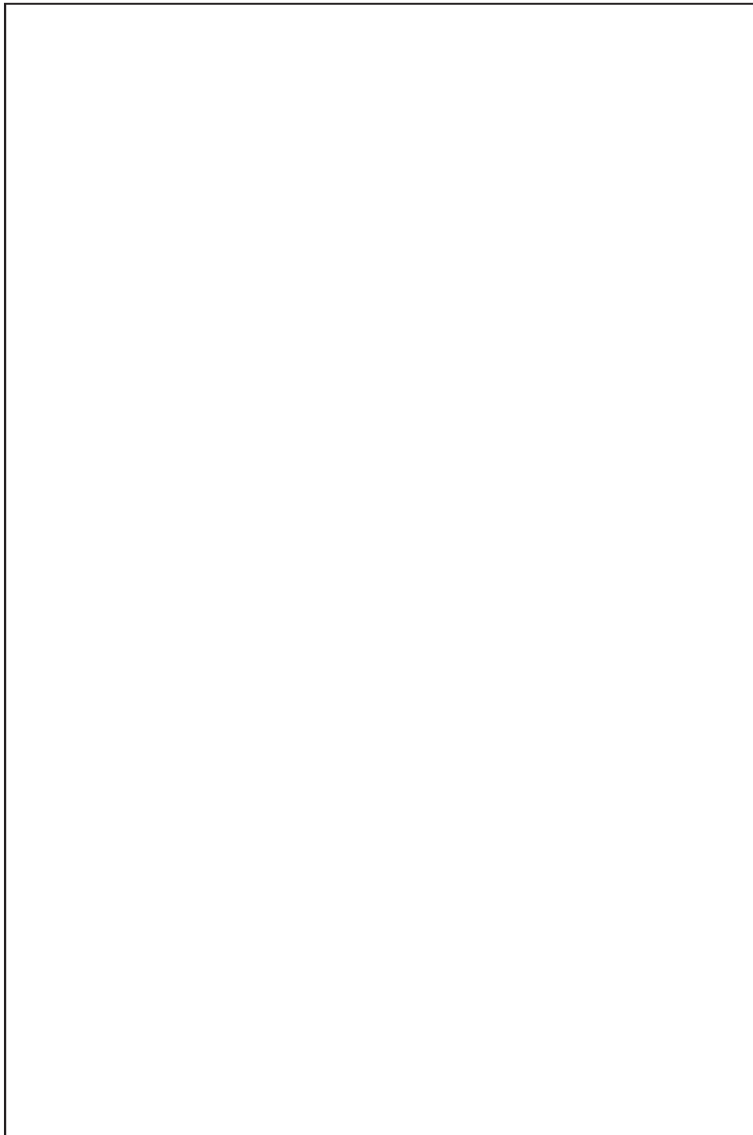
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 4271 DATE 14-05-2013
DRAWN BY DJB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

5 & 6



7

7 Ditches 812 and 815, looking north-west (scale 1m)



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Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
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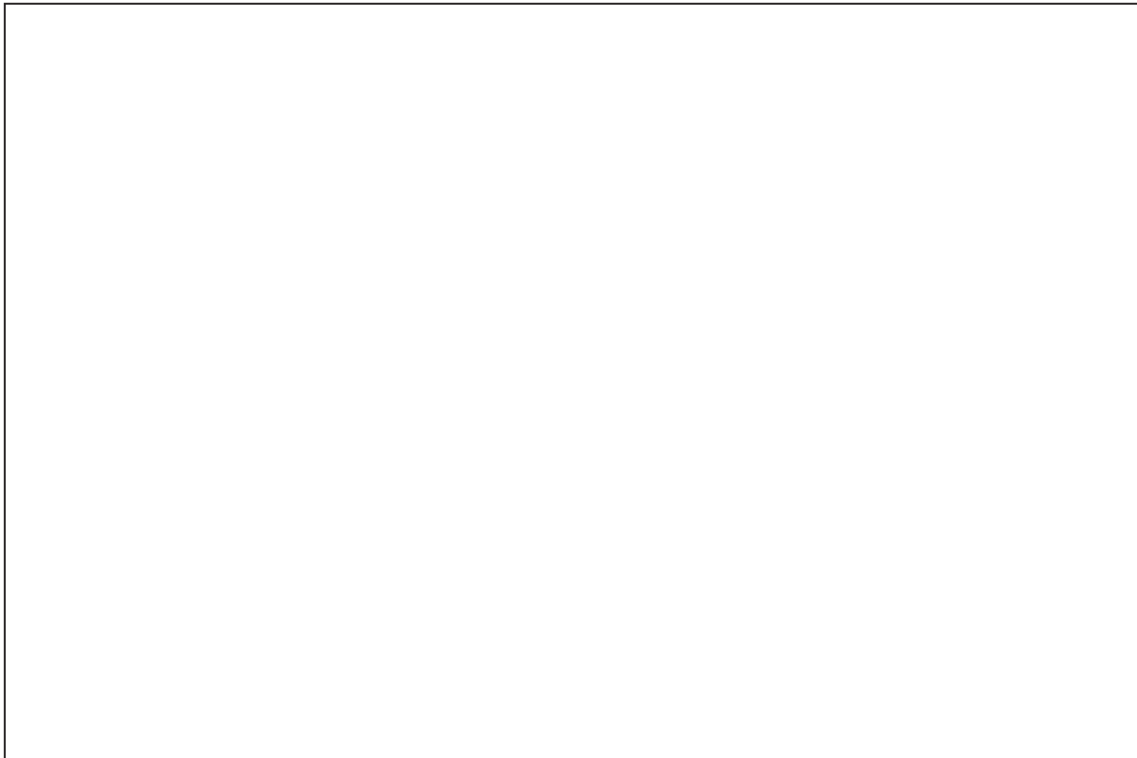
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton
North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

PROJECT NO.	4271	DATE	14-05-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	N/A	7



8

8 Trench 8, backfilled, looking north-east



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FIGURE TITLE

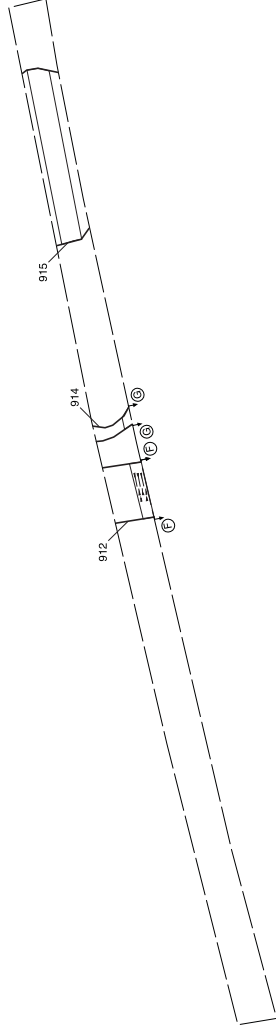
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PROJECT NO. 4271 DATE 14-05-2013
DRAWN BY DJB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

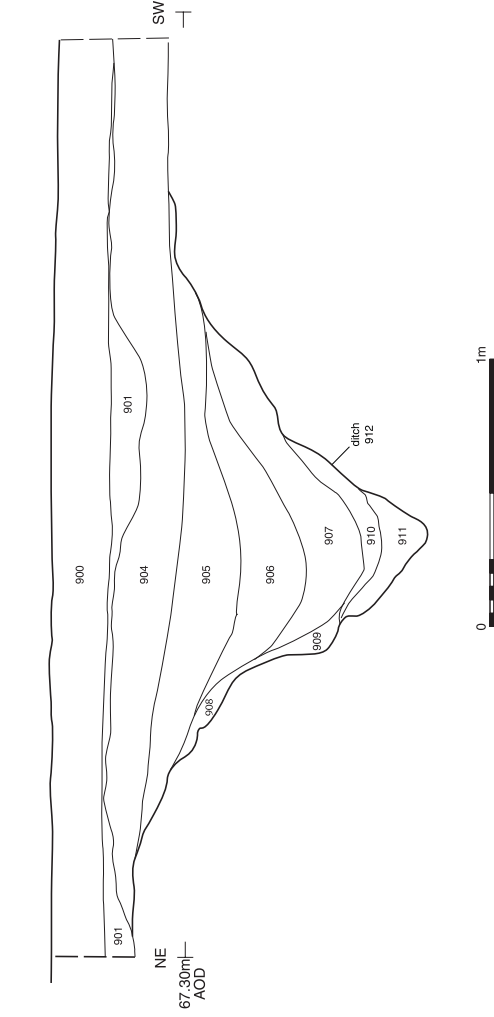
FIGURE NO.

8

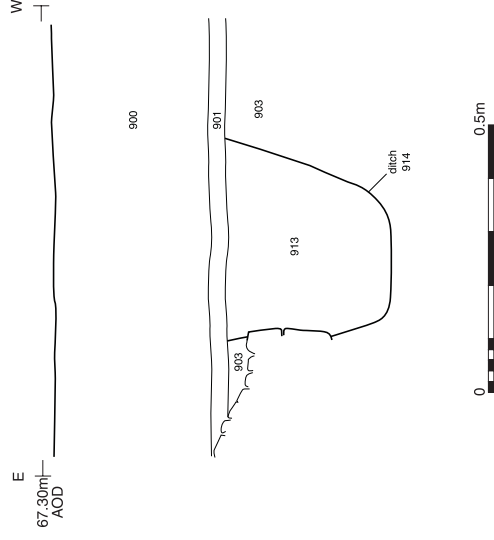
Plan



Section FF



Section GG



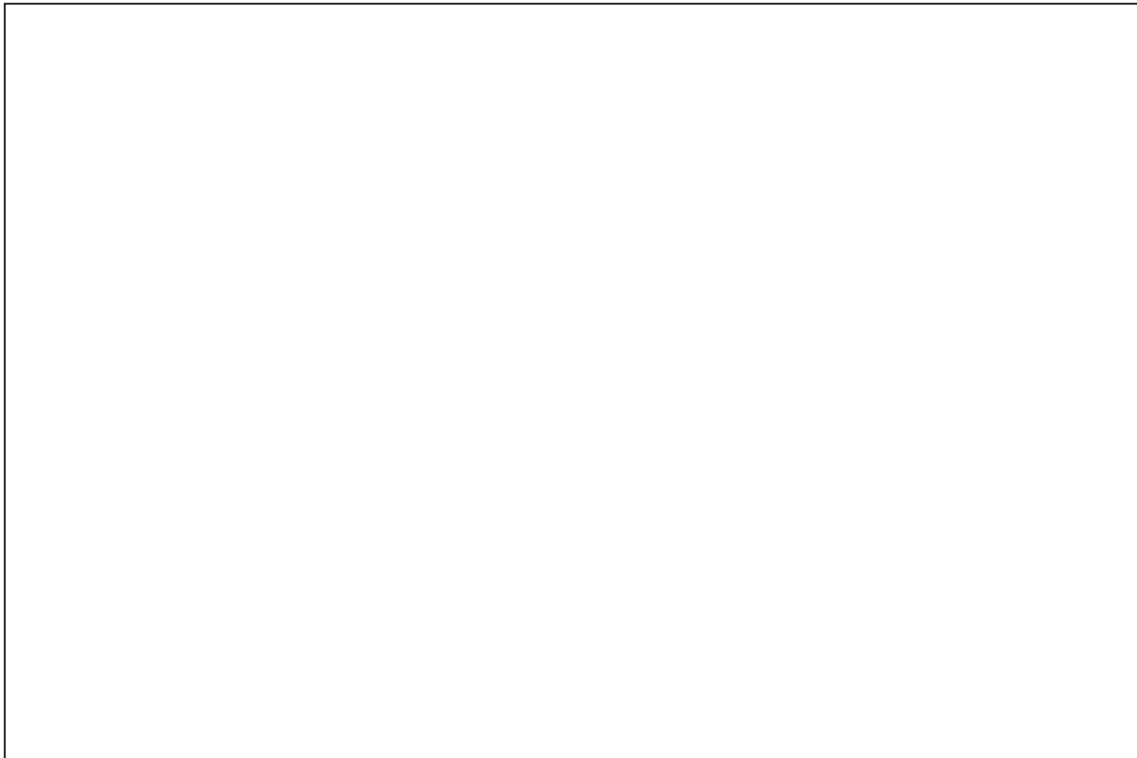
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 Andover 01264 326549
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton
 North Somerset**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9, plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	4271	DATE	14-05-2013	FIGURE NO.	9
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE	A3 1:250 1:20 1:10		



10

**10 Ditch 912, looking south-east (upright scale 1m,
horizontal scale 0.3m)**



Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

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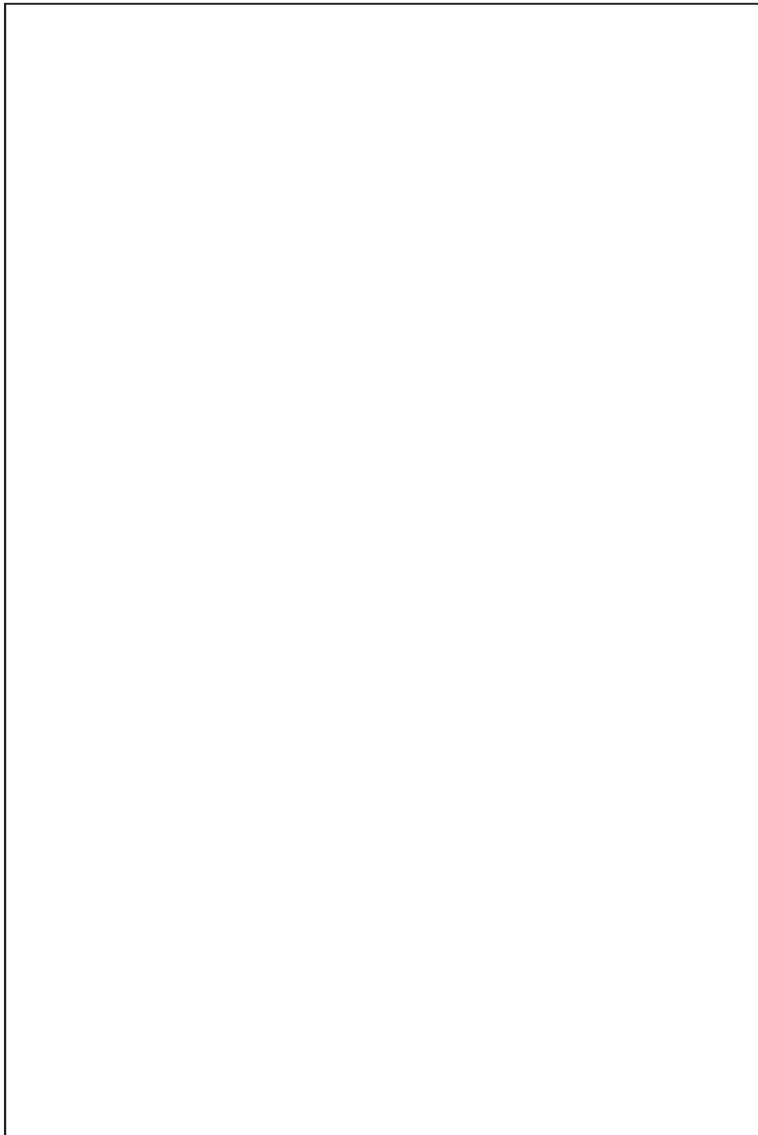
FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

PROJECT NO. 4271 DATE 14-05-2013
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FIGURE NO.

10



11

11 Quarry pit 915, looking east (scales 1m)



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Milton Keynes 01908 218320
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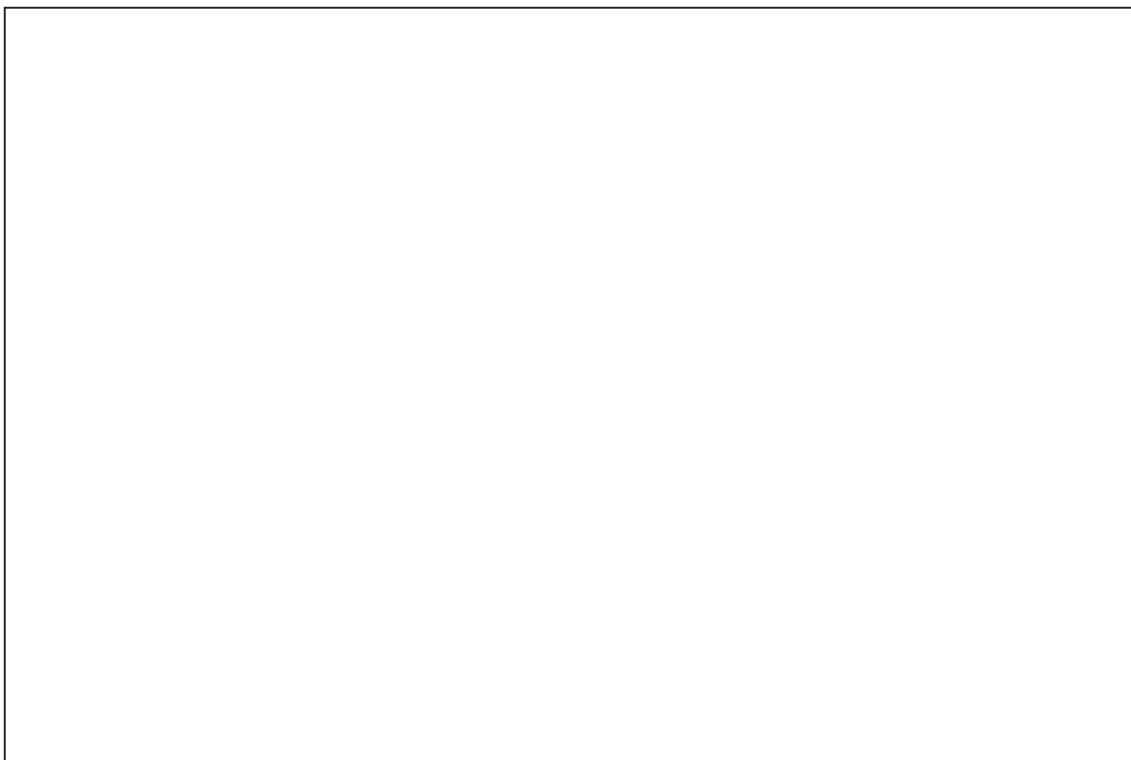
FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

11



12 Trench 9 backfilled, looking west



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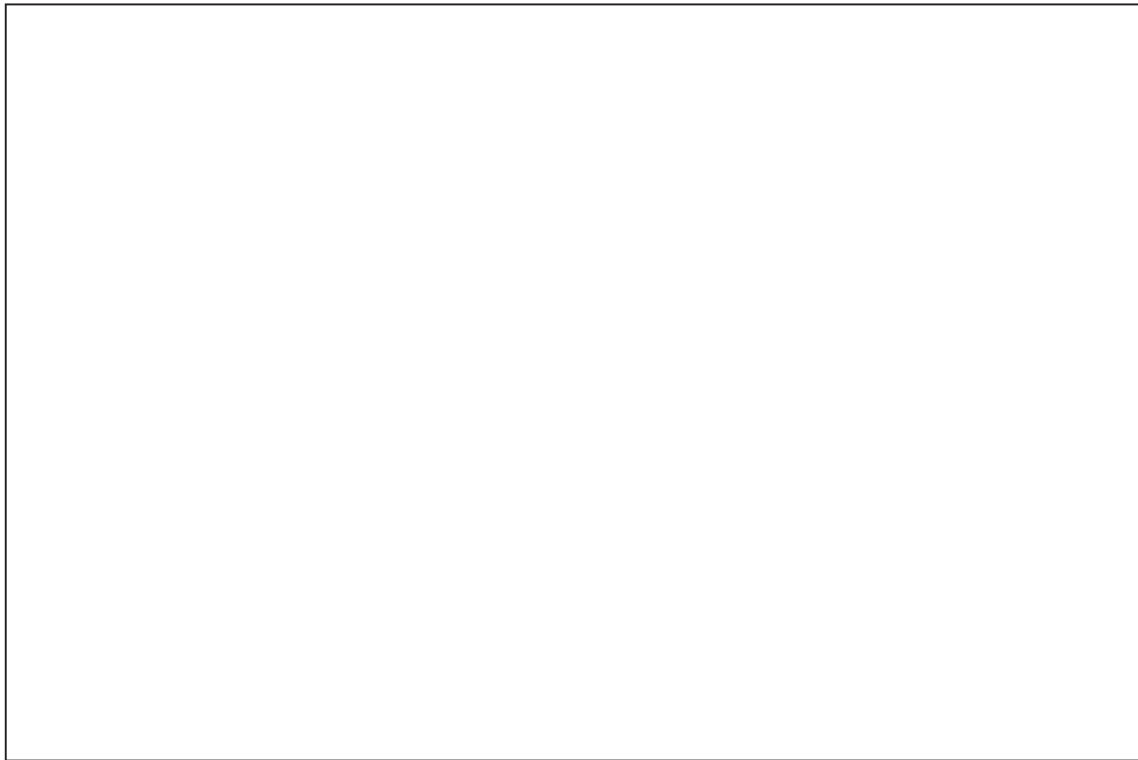
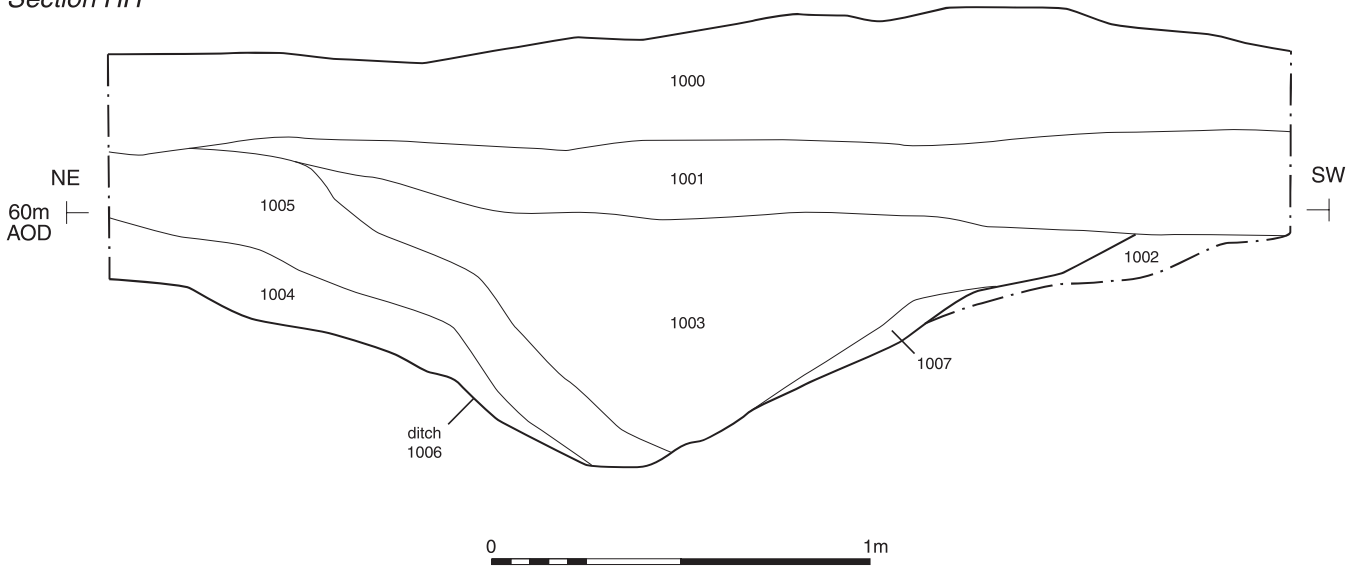
Land at Gatcombe Farm, Long Ashton
North Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

PROJECT NO.	4271	DATE	14-05-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	12
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	N/A	

Section HH



13

13 Ditch 1006, looking south-east (scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 10, section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4271 DATE 14-05-2013
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 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 section 1:20

FIGURE NO.

13