



## New Marsdon's 180 Cover Pub Restaurant, Huntworth, North Petherton, Somerset

### Archaeological Evaluation Report



**NEW MARSTON'S 180 COVER PUB RESTAURANT,  
HUNTWORTH, NORTH PETHERTON, SOMERSET**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

<b>SITE CODE</b>	87240	<b>ACCESSION CODE</b>	TTNCM 76/2012	<b>CLIENT CODE</b>	
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION REF.</b>		NGR	330066, 134094		

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**\* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

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**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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**NEW MARSTON'S 180 COVER PUB RESTAURANT  
HUNTWORTH, NORTH PETHERTON, SOMERSET****Archaeological Evaluation Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Carter Lauren Construction Limited (the Client) through their project designers, Axiom Architects to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed new Marstons public house in Huntworth, North Petherton, near Bridgwater, Somerset off the A38, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 330066, 134094.

In consultation with Steven Membery of the Somerset Historic Environment Service (SHES), acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of seven trenches (6no. x 25m x 1.5m and 1no. x 10m x 1.5m) was undertaken equating to a 5% sample of the proposed site.

The evaluation trenches were excavated in order to determine the likely impact of the proposed construction works on any surviving underlying archaeological features and/or deposits so that an informed decision for any further archaeological mitigation measures could be determined.

The stratigraphy within the evaluation trenches was fairly consistent across the site and comprised a poorly developed topsoil overlying areas of modern made ground up to 1m in depth in four of the seven trenches (Trenches 1 and 4 to 6). Within Trench 1 colluvium was recorded below the made ground and within Trench 2 directly below the topsoil. The natural underlying geology was consistent across the entire site and comprised a strong red friable clay with patches of pale, bright blue clay known as Mudstone. Only in Trench 3 was the natural Mudstone observed to lie directly below the topsoil and lay c.20m to 0.45m below the current ground level across the site.

Only two potential archaeological features were observed within the trial trenches. In Trench 6 a north-west to south-east aligned field boundary ditch of probable post-medieval date was recorded. A single fragment of Romano-British brick found within the fill of the ditch is most probably intrusive. In Trench 7 a north-west to south-east aligned gully or ditch was observed that could not be excavated due to excessive water ingress, although it is possible that the feature is a field drain. The only other finds recovered during the evaluation comprised a single sherd of 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century medieval coarseware from the topsoil in Trench 5 and modern finds from the underlying made ground. No other finds were recovered from the remaining trenches.

No archaeological features or finds relating to the Late Iron Age – Romano-British settlement identified in excavations at the Regional Rural Business Centre immediately to the north-east of the Site were identified. This indicates that the limits of this settlement do not extend into the Site.

The archaeological evaluation was conducted between 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> October 2012.

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**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Carter Lauren Construction Limited (the Client) through their project designers, Axiom Architects for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steven Membery (Archaeological Officer) of Somerset County Council who advised on and monitored the works on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was directed by Jon Powell (Archaeologist) assisted by Mark Stewart (Assistant Archaeologist). The report was compiled by Damian De Rosa. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and the illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex (Project Manager).

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**NEW MARSTON'S 180 COVER PUB RESTAURANT  
HUNTWORTH, NORTH PETHERTON, SOMERSET****Archaeological Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Carter Lauren Construction Limited (the Client) through their project designers, Axiom Architects to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at a site in Huntworth, North Petherton, near Bridgwater, Somerset off the A38, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 330066, 134094 (hereafter referred to as the Site; see **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 In consultation with Steven Membery of the Somerset Historic Environment Service (SHES), acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, an archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of seven trenches (6no. x 25m x 2m and 1no. x 10m x 2m) was undertaken equating to a 5% sample of the Site. The results will be used to inform SHES of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

1.1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2012), adhering to relevant guidance given in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006)*, the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008)* and in accordance with the SCC Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook (2011).

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation was conducted between 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> May 2012.

**1.2 Site location, topography and geology**

1.2.1 The Site is located at NGR 33066, 134094 along the eastern side of the A38 (Taunton Road). The Site is bounded to the north by Quantock House and the Wiseman Dairy/Distribution Centre, to the south by a Truck Stop, and to the east by land under development (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site is relatively flat and set to pasture and lies approximately 1km south of the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal at approximately 24m above Ordnance datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The bedrock geology for the Site comprises Mercia Mudstone (Triassic).



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## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1.1 Two possible enclosures (known only from aerial photographs), lie to the north of the Site, although one of these was severely impacted by the construction of the M5. Further such enclosures are also located to the north-west of the Site. Although no previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken to confirm their existence or date of all of the above, they are all likely to be later prehistoric or Romano-British.
- 2.1.2 The nearest possible Romano-British settlement was excavated c.500m south of the Site at Parker's Field, North Petherton.
- 2.1.3 No Saxon or medieval remains are known within the Site. Historic map regression indicates that the field pattern within the immediate environs remained largely unchanged from the enclosures of the 18th century until the developments of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and early 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- 2.1.4 The first phase of archaeological work relating to the development of the Regional Rural Business Centre (immediately to the north-east of the Site, comprised a geophysical survey followed by an archaeological evaluation consisting of 66 trial trenches, a 2% sample of the development area, some of which were targeted on the geophysical anomalies. This evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in March-April 2006, the results of which were fully reported (WA 2006). The evaluation had suggested archaeological remains associated with the Later Prehistoric period.
- 2.1.5 As a result of the evaluation areas of archaeological mitigation were identified and excavation was undertaken in 2007 (WA 2007 and WA 2009). The archaeological investigation was able to show a sequence of development from the Middle Iron Age to the Romano-British period comprising field boundaries, enclosures and settlement. Evidence of prehistoric settlement was uncovered in the form of three roundhouses of Middle-Late Iron Age date. The area of settlement would appear to have been defined by a large boundary ditch located within a more extensive field system probably related to arable cultivation and animal management. In the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period, the settlement was remodelled. It seems that the roundhouses and associated boundary ditch went out of use and a number of curving enclosure ditches were constructed, probably associated with animal stock holding. Although this period saw a major remodelling of the settlement, continuity of occupation was demonstrated by the earlier alignment of field boundaries being reaffirmed and further developed. The archaeological investigation provided evidence of Iron Age to Romano-British settlement previously unknown on the heavy clay-land and reinforced a growing picture of Prehistoric settlement in Somerset outside of the lake villages, which are a somewhat special and unique category of settlement.

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### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction and General Objectives**

3.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether significant archaeological remains survive within the footprint of the proposed development.

#### **3.2 Project Specific Objectives**

3.2.1 Specific aims and objectives, as detailed within the WSI (WA 2012a) were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Identify whether any features relating to those recorded in the 2007 excavation at the Regional Rural Business Centre to the north-east extended into the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential and the scope of any future archaeological work.

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

4.1.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims of the evaluation. All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance documents and methodology set out in the WSI (WA 2012).

4.1.2 Prior to and during excavation, all trenches were scanned to verify the absence of any underground services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT).

4.1.3 Excavation was carried out using a 360<sup>0</sup> mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The machine excavation removed the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

4.1.4 All trenches were marked out on the ground using a Global Positioning System (GPS) prior to the commencement of work.

4.1.5 All trenches, on agreement with the SHES Archaeological Officer, were backfilled following completion of all archaeological investigation and recording

#### **4.2 Monitoring**

4.2.1 A site monitoring meeting was undertaken with Steven Membrey of SHES on 11 October 2012.

### 4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.3.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed in the evaluation trenches were hand cleaned and excavated to determine their nature, character and date.
- 4.3.3 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches was completed and comprised both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections).
- 4.3.4 Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing a record of excavated deposits along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the overall Site. The photographic record comprises black and white, colour images and digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 4.3.5 All interventions were surveyed using a GPS tied into the Ordnance Survey.

### 4.4 Health & Safety

- 4.4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 1997, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.4.2 A Health and Safety Risk Assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology (2012b), which was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before groundwork commenced.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.2 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. Layers and fills are recorded (**100**). The cut of the feature is shown [**100**]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes; these are used in the report (in **bold**). Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (*i.e.* Trench 1, **101+**, Trench 2, **201+**, Trench 3, **301+** etc.).

### 5.2 Site-wide Stratigraphy and Geology

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphy within the evaluation trenches was fairly consistent across the Site and comprised poorly developed topsoil up to 0.30m in depth overlying areas of modern made ground up to 1m in depth in four of the seven trenches (Trenches 1 and 4 to 6 (**Plate 1**)). Within Trench 1 (**Front**

**Cover**) colluvium up to 0.30m thick was recorded below the made ground (**Plate 2**) and within Trench 2 (**Plate 3**) the colluvium was up to 0.67m thick and lay directly below the topsoil (**Plate 4**).

- 5.2.2 A single sherd of intrusive medieval pottery dating to the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the topsoil (**501**) in Trench 5, along with two pieces of modern glass (window and vessel), and four sherds of pottery (refined whiteware) from the underlying made ground (**502**). Aside from Trench 6 (see 5.3.2 below) no other finds were present within the other trenches.
- 5.2.3 The natural underlying geology was consistent across the entire Site and comprised of a strong red friable clay with patches of pale, bright blue clay known as Mudstone. Only in Trench 3 was the natural Mudstone observed to lie directly below the topsoil (**Plate 5**) and lay c.0.20m to 0.45m below the current ground level across the Site, apart from where it had been disturbed by modern intrusions.

### 5.3 Results

- 5.3.1 Potential archaeological features were only recorded in two of the trial trenches, Trenches 6 (**Plate 6**) and 7 (**Plate 7**). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in the remaining trenches.
- 5.3.2 Within Trench 6 (**Plate 6**) a north-west to south east aligned ditch (**604**) was recorded. The ditch (**604**) lay at the north-west end of Trench 6 and was visible for a maximum length of 3m across the line of the trench, and had a width of 1.10m and depth of 0.45m (**Plate 8**). The ditch contained a single fill (**605**) comprising a dark grey-brown to reddish-brown organic material that had naturally accumulated within the feature. A single fragment of Romano-British brick was recovered from fill **605**, although it is probable that this is an intrusive find and the ditch is likely to be a former field boundary dating to the post-medieval period.
- 5.3.3 Within Trench 7 (**Plate 7**) a north-west to south-east aligned gully and/or ditch (**703**) was revealed that could only be recorded in plan and remained unexcavated due to severe water ingress. The gully (**703**) lay at the south-east end of the trench and had a length of 2.80m and width of 0.40m. It contained a single fill (**704**) comprising a light yellow-grey, silty clay loam. It is unknown if the gully (**703**) contained more than one fill as it remained unexcavated. The gully lies at a right angle to an identified north-east to south-west aligned field drain to the west in Trench 7 and it is therefore possible that gully (**703**) is a field drain itself.

## 6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from three contexts in two of the seven trenches excavated (Trenches 5 and 6). This very small assemblage includes items of Romano-British, medieval and modern date.
- 6.1.2 The earliest item is a fragment of Romano-British brick, recovered from ditch **604** (fill **605**). The brick does not survive to its full original thickness, and cannot be ascribed to a specific brick type.

- 6.1.3 One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 5 topsoil; this is a coarseware (quartz/sandstone-tempered), dated to the 11th or 12th century AD.
- 6.1.4 The remaining finds are modern, and comprise two pieces of modern glass (window and vessel), and four sherds of pottery (refined whiteware), all recovered from made ground **502**.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

<b>Context</b>	<b>CBM</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Pottery</b>
501			1/16
502		2/3	4/18
605	1/375		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1/375</b>	<b>2/3</b>	<b>5/34</b>

CBM = ceramic building material

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL**

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were revealed during the course of the evaluation.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Confidence Rating**

- 8.1.1 This report supports a **high degree of confidence** that archaeological horizons, where present within the trenches, were recognised and recorded.

### **8.2 Conclusion**

- 8.2.1 The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Natural Mudstone has been shown to survive at a depth of approximately 0.20m to 0.45m below the existing ground level. The Site would appear to have seen a large degree of modern disturbance as can be seen from the presence of large areas of made ground that can be seen to be infilling cuts into the natural Mudstone.
- 8.2.2 Only two potential archaeological features were observed within the trenches. The ditch (**604**) in Trench 6 is likely to be a field boundary ditch of post-medieval date and is clearly visible on aerial photographs. The single fragment of Romano-British brick found within the fill (**605**) of the ditch is likely to be intrusive. The ditch or gully (**703**) in Trench 7, although remaining unexcavated is possibly a field drain of fairly recent date. A definite north-east to south-west field drain was observed in Trench 7 and this is likely to be related to the unexcavated feature.
- 8.2.3 No further archaeological features relating to the previous excavations at the Regional Rural Business Centre to the north-east of the trial trenches were recorded as extending into the Site. This indicates that the boundary and extent of the identified Late Iron Age – Romano-British settlement would not seem to extend westwards into the Site.

8.2.4 This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. No evidence for activity pre-dating the post-medieval/modern period was identified and it appears that the Site itself has a very low archaeological potential. This is also supported by the lack of finds recovered from the evaluation.

8.2.5 The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer at Somerset County Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

## **9 ARCHIVE**

### **9.1 Preparation and Deposition**

9.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990).

9.1.2 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the site code **87240**, but will ultimately be deposited for permanent storage with an appropriate museum under the SHES Accession Number: TTNCM 76/2012.

### **9.2 The Archive**

9.2.1 The paper archive comprises an A4 lever-arch file containing:

- 7 Trench Record Sheets
- 4 Context Sheets
- 1 representative section on A4 permatrace
- 3 Photographic Record Sheets
- 18 Black and White photographs and negatives
- 17 Colour Slides
- 38 Digital Photographs
- 5 Day Book Sheets
- 2 copies on A4 of the survey record
- A copy of the WSI (WA 2012)

### **9.3 Copyright**

9.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which

copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## **10 REFERENCES**

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## APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

All depths are below ground level. The order in which the deposits are listed represents their stratigraphic position, except where noted.

Trench 1	Dimensions :	25m x 1.5m x 0.65m	Top of trench maOD	23.30m
	Coordinates:	(NE) 330047.174, 134106.588 (SW) 330036.378, 134089.847		
Context	Category	Description		Depth
101	Layer - Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay loam with fairly common small pebble < c. 5cm Ø – better developed here than elsewhere on site, but still recently formed – disturbed ground.		0.00-0.34m
102	Layer – Made Ground	Crushed local stone and tarmac. Present in the southernmost third of the trench only. Possibly associated with a modern concrete (farm?) track a little to the south.		0.20-0.50m (at south)
103	Layer - Colluvium	Slightly reddish brown silty clay loam with fairly common small stones < c. 5cm Ø. Present in the northern third of the trench. The ground slopes down from the SE in this part of the site		0.33m – 0.63m
104	Layer - Natural	Strong red friable clay with small stones <c.10cm and pale bright blue grey softer clay in patches.		0.63m+

Trench 2	Dimensions :	25m x 1.5m x 1m (max)	Top of trench maOD	23.50m
	Coordinates:	(NW) 330054.839, 134114.160 (SE) 330069.174, 134100.723		
Context	Category	Description		Depth
201	Layer - Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay loam with fairly rare small pebble < c. 5cm Ø – blurred boundary with deposit below – poorly developed – recently disturbed ground		0.00-0.32m
202	Layer - Colluvium	Slightly reddish brown silty clay loam with fairly common small stones < c. 5cm Ø and occasional charcoal flecks. Present in the westernmost ¾ of the trench which slopes down to the west quite sharply. Manganese and iron staining through layer		0.32-0.89m
203	Layer - Natural	Strong red friable clay with small stones <c.10cm and pale bright blue grey softer clay in patches.		0.89 – 1.05m + (West end) 0.32m – 0.50m (East end)

Trench 3	Dimensions :	25m x 1.5m x 0.50m	Top of trench maOD	24.14m
	Coordinates:	(N) 330062.923, 134090.708 (S) 330063.292, 134071.181		
Context	Category	Description		Depth
301	Layer - Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay loam with fairly rare small pebble < c. 5cm Ø. Quite poorly developed - recently disturbed ground		0.00-0.30m
302	Layer - Natural	Strong red friable clay with small stones <c.10cm with pale bright blue grey softer clay in patches. Fairly uncommon small stones < c. 5cm Ø throughout		0.30m +



<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	25m x 1.5m x 1m	<b>Top of trench maOD</b>	24.00m
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	(NE) 330049.449, 134080.128, (SW) 330040.584, 134063.203,		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth</b>
401	Layer - Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay loam with fairly rare small pebble < c. 5cm Ø. Poorly developed - recently disturbed ground		0.00-0.20m
402	Layer - Made Ground	Mixed deposit of natural clay/cornbrash with numerous concrete lumps and plastic bags. Present throughout the trench but seems to fill deeper holes at the north and south ends of the trench		0.2->1m
403	Layer - Natural	Strong red friable clay with patches of cornbrash and pale blue grey soft clay. Only a small patch visible. <b>NB.</b> South end of trench immediately inundated with water. The concrete in the centre continues E + W beyond the trench and appears to be an old (farm?) track		0.25m+

<b>Trench 5</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	25m x 1.5m x 1m	<b>Top of trench maOD</b>	24.78m
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	(NE ) 330054.003, 134055.797 (SW) 330045.661, 134038.122		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth</b>
501	Layer - Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay loam with fairly rare small pebble < c. 5cm Ø. Poorly developed - recently disturbed ground		0.00-0.23m
502	Layer - Made Ground	Mixed deposit of natural clay/cornbrash with topsoil includes clearly modern material. Restricted to the southern 8m of the trench towards an extant pond which probably reflects the area of low ground this material aimed at filling. NB. This southern end of the trench became immediately inundated with water		0.23m->1m (at south)
503	Layer - Natural	Strong red friable clay with small stones with patches of cornbrash and pale blue grey soft clay.		0.23m +

<b>Trench 6</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	25m x 1.5m x 1.10m	<b>Top of trench maOD</b>	26.21m
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	(NW) 330037.093, 134011.328, (SE) 330051.595, 133997.671		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth</b>
601	Layer - Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay loam with fairly rare small pebble < c. 5cm Ø. Poorly developed - recently disturbed ground		0.00-0.18m
602	Layer – Backfill/Made ground	Hogging filling a large hole and making the ground above it. Modern excavation for water pipes. Accounts for most of the trench.		0.18->1.10m
603	Layer - Natural	Strong red friable clay with small stones with patches of cornbrash and pale blue grey soft clay. Extant only at E & W extremities of trench		0.45m- >0.89m +
604	Cut/ditch	Field boundary ditch – visible directly below the topsoil and cut through the natural clay. Linear in plan with straight moderate 50° sides and a concave base. 1m x 1.10m x 0.45m deep Possible post med in date and continued in use until fairly recently – visible on air		0.18m–0.63m

		photographs and on site plan in WSI	
605	Fill	Fill of 604 – derived through collection of humic/organic materials into open field ditch (604) fairly dark and contained large amounts of roots.	0.18m–0.63m

<b>Trench 7</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	10m x 1.5m x 0.45m	<b>Top of trench maOD</b>	26.10m
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	(NW) 330070.197, 133991.847 (SE) 330078.435, 133984.068		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth</b>
701	Layer - Topsoil	Grey-brown silty clay loam with fairly rare small pebble < c. 5cm Ø. Poorly developed - recently disturbed ground		0.00-0.25m
702	Layer - Natural	Strong red friable clay with small stones with fairly common small stones throughout and patches of cornbrash and pale blue grey soft clay. Extant only at E & W extremities of trench		0.25m +
703	Cut	Gully - Probable small linear gully/ditch aligned NNW –SSE, observed cut into natural at SE end of TR7. Was not excavated due to flooding of trench		0.25m+
704	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully 703. Unexcavated .Light yellowish grey silty clay loam with rare stone (blue lias/mudstone), sub- rounded pebbles < 60mm in length. Observed in plan only and may have more fills below. Fairly leached looking in colour and fairly sterile but did have some charcoal flecks.		0.25m+

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS RECORD FORM

### 4 NEW MARSTON'S 180 COVER PUB RESTAURANT, HUNTWORTH, NORTH PETHERTON, SOMERSET - Wessex Archaeology

**OASIS ID - wessexar1-136710**

#### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	D.De Rosa	d.derosa@wessexarch.co.uk	2 November 2012

#### Completed sections in current version

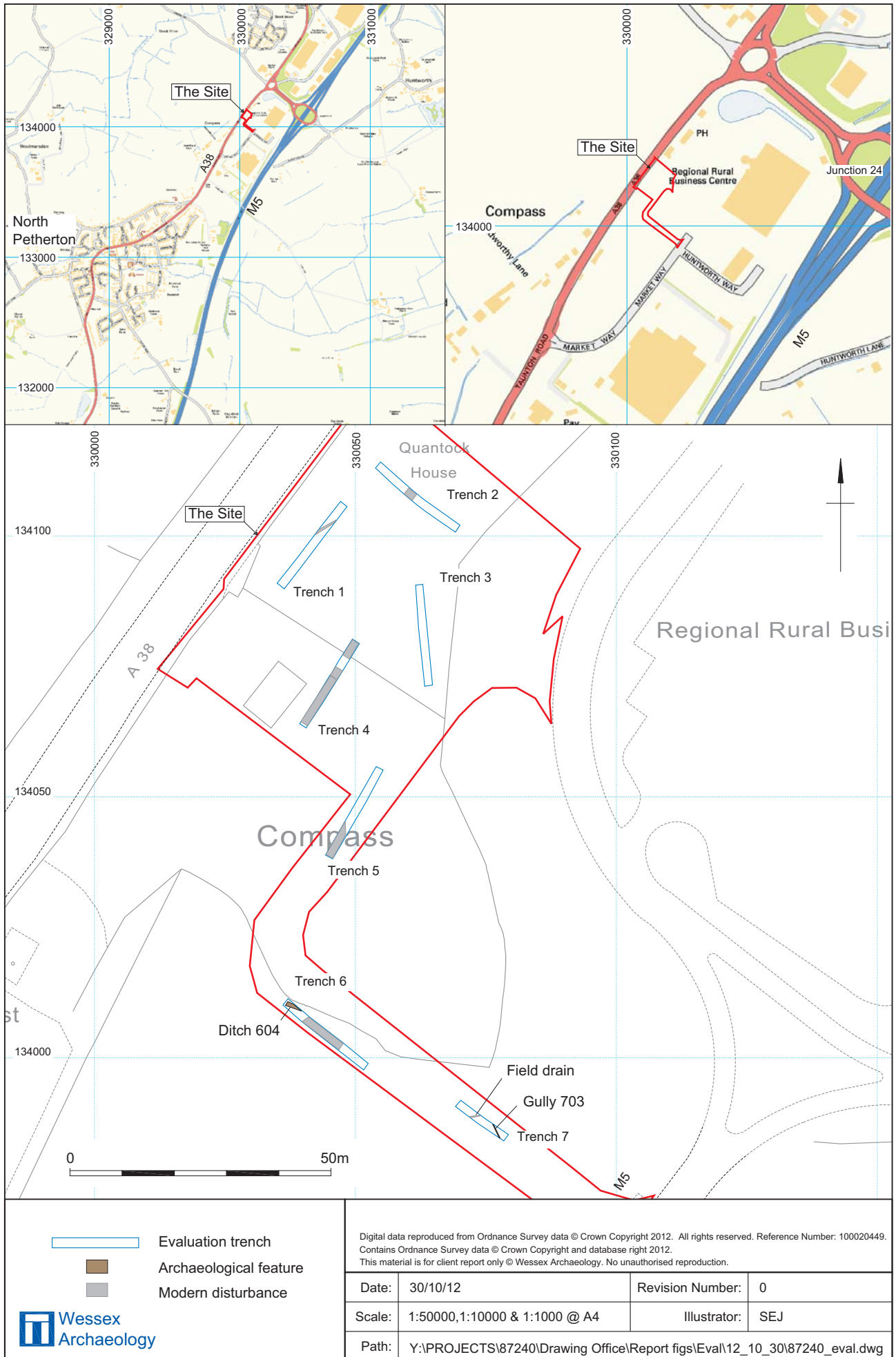
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

#### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

#### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	87240
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?	No	NMR signed off?	No



Site location showing evaluation trenches and archaeological features

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 6: Representative section, view looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 1: Representative section, view looking south-east


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	Date:	30/10/12	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: SEJ
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Plate 3: Trench 2: view looking south-east



Plate 4: Trench 2: Representative section, view looking north-east

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Plate 5: Trench 3: Representative section, view looking east



Plate 6: Trench 6: view looking north west

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Plate 7: Trench 7: view looking north-west



Plate 8: Trench 6: Ditch 604 – view looking north-west

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