



Hurlingpot Farm Shepton Mallet, Somerset

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report



**Hurlingpot Farm
Shepton Mallet
Somerset**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

FINAL

Prepared for:
AEE Renewables UK 24 Limited
34 Brook Street
London
W1K 5DN
United Kingdom

By:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by AEE Renewables UK 24 Limited (The Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land at Hurlingpot Farm, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 364095 143569.

The Client is proposing to submit a planning application for the construction of a Solar Farm across the c.14 hectare Site. The archaeological trial trench evaluation along with a previously undertaken geophysical survey (ASL 2012) forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, which will be submitted in support of the planning application, so that an informed decision in regard of the Site's archaeological potential and further archaeological mitigation can be determined.

The results of the geophysical survey were very positive and indicated in the southern part of the Site the presence of a square enclosure, c.40m across, with an associated field system. At the northern end of the Site two possible ring ditches were indicated.

Following consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer (HEO) of Somerset County Council an archaeological evaluation was undertaken comprising the excavation of 14 trial trenches. The locations of the trenches were targeted on the results of the geophysical survey in order to establish the archaeological potential of the identified anomalies.

The evaluation identified a Bronze Age landscape which appeared to be centred on a square ditched enclosure located in the south of the site with a contemporary north-east to south-west aligned rectilinear field system extending to the north. It is likely that further linear geophysical anomalies which aligned north-east to south-west relate to this Bronze Age field system. Other activity identified as dating to this period of may be represented by an isolated large pit/possible waterhole and a curvilinear ditch present in the north-east of the Site.

Trenches 12 to 14 had been located to target what was thought to be prior to excavation, evidence of a field system in the form of ditches that possibly dated to the Bronze Age, and to be associated with the identified enclosure. Excavation within Trenches 12 and 13 revealed the feature to be a c. 3m+ deep void/natural fissure in the geology that appeared to run horizontally under the ground surface, following the alignment identified in the geophysical survey. On health and safety grounds excavation ceased within these trenches and the projected line of the fissure was not exposed within Trench 14.

A majority of the geophysical anomalies aligned roughly north to south are believed to be of post-medieval/modern origin and relate to earlier remnants of the extant field system.

Many of the less distinct geophysical anomalies proved to be natural features which appeared to have predominantly been formed by the differential erosion of the bedrock by water.

As a result of the archaeological evaluation and following on-site consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer (HEO) of Somerset County Council, three areas of high archaeological potential have been identified that could be recommended for further archaeological mitigation through a programme of strip, map and record. The three areas comprise; in the southern part of the Site the c.40m² Bronze Age enclosure identified in the geophysical survey and in Trenches 9 and 11; and two areas in the north of the Site; the large pit/possible waterhole revealed in Trench 1 and the curvilinear ditch present in Trench 3. It is recommended that any further archaeological mitigation should be secured by planning condition.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 26th November and 30th November 2013.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ralph Döring of AEE Renewables UK 24 Limited for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Thanks are also extended to Adam Withers and Roland Billington of AEE. The help and advice of Steven Membury at Somerset County Council is also gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also extended to Clive and Maureen Keevil for all the help and assistance that they provided throughout the programme of work.

The evaluation fieldwork was directed by Susan Clelland assisted by Neil Fitzpatrick and Richard Payne. The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer and the finds were analysed by Lorraine Mephram. This report was compiled by Susan Clelland and Damian De Rosa. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa

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Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by AEE Renewables UK 24 Limited (The Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land at Hurlingpot Farm, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 364095 143569 (hereafter referred to as the Site; see **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Client is proposing to submit a planning application for the construction of a Solar Farm across the c.14 hectare Site. The archaeological trial trench evaluation along with a previously undertaken geophysical survey (ASL 2012) forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, which will be submitted in support of the planning application, so that an informed decision in regard of the Site's archaeological potential and further archaeological mitigation can be determined.

1.1.3 A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd (ASL 2012) in October 2012. The results of the survey were very positive and indicated the presence of a square enclosure, c.40m across, with an associated field system. A flint assemblage scatter was also observed close to the western side of the enclosure, which may indicate a prehistoric date (Bronze Age?) for the feature. At the northern end of the Site two possible ring ditches were indicated.

1.1.4 Prior to the commencement of the evaluation a written scheme of investigation (WA 2012) setting out the methods by which the evaluation would be undertaken was prepared. The preparation of the WSI and the scope of work set out in the document followed consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer (HEO) of Somerset County Council.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location, topography and geology.

2.1.1 The Site is located on c.14 hectares of land to the south of the hamlet of Bodden and approximately 1km northeast of Shepton Mallet in Somerset (**Figure 1**). The land belongs to Hurlingpot Farm, located between Bodden and Chelynch, and the western part of the area is referred to as Ingsdons Hill on current Ordnance Survey mapping.

- 2.1.2 The Site lies on a south facing hillside, which gradually slopes from c.230m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north to 205m aOD in the south.
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology is Ooidal Limestone from the Inferior Oolite Group (BGS, 2012), no superficial deposits are recorded. Large pieces of stone disturbed by ploughing were frequently observed during the course of the geophysical survey.
- 2.1.4 The overlying soils across the site are from the Elnton 2 association which are brown rendzinas. The soil consists of a clay loam over limestone. (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The Somerset Council Historic Environment Record (2012) lists a number of archaeological features and findspots in the vicinity of the Site. A flint scatter including broken tools and waste flakes was recorded on the western side of the site, within Area 1, and a terraced field system of lynchets is located to the south of the site. Located approximately 170m to the west of Area 1 is the remains of a ploughed out round barrow and 400m southwest of Area 1 is evidence for a settlement including building platforms and earthworks. Scheduled Monument No. 22803, an area of the Romano-British linear village at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet lies approximately 1km to the southwest.
- 3.1.2 During the course of the geophysical survey surface conditions within Areas 1, 3 and 4 were suitable for the observation of cultural remains. Flint tools were frequently observed in all of these areas. No material was collected although casual observation indicated that the tools were constructed from flint of variable quality and colour, possibly pebbles or small nodules. A number of small blade-like implements and scrapers were observed and these frequently showed signs of fine retouch. A small number of fire-cracked pieces were also noted. Also evident was a light, widespread scatter of Late Medieval and Post Medieval pottery sherds probably typical of manuring. Some slip decorated green glazed pottery was noted and also salt glazed stoneware. A small number of early clay pipe bowls possibly dating to the first half of the 17th century were also observed

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 4.1.1 The geophysical survey (**Figure 1**) located a square enclosure approximately 40m across and situated in the vicinity of a flint assemblage scatter on the western side of the Site. The response was strongest within the eastern and northern ditches. To the east of the enclosure, within Area 4, several positive linear anomalies were identified that represent associated ditches. Parallel with and orthogonal to these ditches are several other linear anomalies within Areas 1 and 3 and these may relate to boundary ditches associated with a former field system. The orientation of these anomalies is east-southeast to west-north-west and north-north-east to south-south-west.
- 4.1.2 Anomalies of uncertain origin were located within all of the survey areas. The morphology of these anomalies prevented confident interpretation, and it is possible that some relate to natural processes and agricultural activity. However, their archaeological potential should not be dismissed

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Archaeological Field Evaluation

5.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological field evaluation were:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- the production of a report which will present the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive. This will facilitate judgements on the status of the archaeological resource and allow the formulation of an appropriate response ('a mitigation strategy') to the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits, if required.

5.1.2 Specific aims of the field evaluation were are:

- To target the results of the geophysical survey to determine the nature, date and importance of the potential archaeological features/responses that have been identified.
- To identify whether features/responses are of archaeological or natural geological origin
- By targeting the results of the geophysical survey the aim will be to tie down specific areas of the site, in order to determine whether recommendations for further detailed archaeological mitigation work in the form of area excavation should be undertaken ahead of any development.

6 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork. All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the 'Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

6.2 Evaluation strategy

6.2.1 In consultation with the HEO, acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, it was agreed that the trench locations would be targeted on the areas/features of highest potential that were identified in the geophysical survey.

6.2.2 It was therefore proposed to excavate 9 no 20m x 1.8m trenches and 5 no 30m x 1.8m trenches with a contingency of 2 no 20m x 1.8m trenches (if required).

6.2.3 The trenches were targeted on the results of the geophysical survey for the following reasons with a principle aim in all cases being to date the features.

- Trenches 9 to 11 to target the square enclosure and try to identify evidence of internal occupation and whether an entrance is present along the southern side as the geophysical survey may possibly indicate.
- Trenches 4 to 7 and 12 to 14 to target the possible field system to establish whether it can be associated with the enclosure through dating evidence.
- Trench 3 to target a possible ring ditch
- Trench 2 to target a possible circular enclosure and associated ditches
- Trenches 1 and 8 to target possible linear features to determine whether they are of archaeological or geological origin.

6.3 Fieldwork

6.3.1 Some of the Trench locations had to be moved slightly in light of ground conditions or due to existing field boundaries.

6.3.2 Prior to machine excavation, all trench locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a cable tracing device (CAT). No services were detected.

6.3.3 All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

6.3.4 All machine work was under the constant archaeological supervision.

6.3.5 Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material and a metal detector used to enhance artefact recovery.

6.3.6 Each trench was cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned prior to any hand-excavation. All pre-modern stratified deposits were excavated by hand. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded.

6.3.7 A sample of each feature type revealed was excavated and recorded. The selection of features for excavation was determined on the basis of their form, fill, and stratigraphic relationship and in order to ensure a reasonable coverage of features and deposits within each trench and provide the best opportunity for the recovery of dating evidence.

6.4 Recording

6.4.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details of Wessex Archaeology's recording system are available on request.

6.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated and archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). The Ordnance Datum

(OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.

6.4.3 Trench locations and all recorded archaeological features revealed were surveyed using a Total Station/GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

6.4.4 A photographic record was maintained using a digital camera.

6.5 Monitoring

6.5.1 The trenches were monitored by the HEO acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority on 29th November 2012.

6.6 Reinstatement

6.6.1 Once the trenches had been completed to the satisfaction of SHES they were backfilled and left level on completion using the excavated material. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The results provided below present a summary of the information derived from the trial trench evaluation. Detailed trench summaries containing a brief description of all of the features uncovered are provided in **Appendix 1** (pending).

7.1.2 A total of 14 trenches were excavated. Trenches 1, 2, 6, 12, 13 measured 30m x 2m; Trenches 3, 4, 5, and 7 to 11 measured 25m x 2m. Contingency trenching was undertaken to extend areas within Trenches 9 and 11 in order to further investigate and clarify features revealed. Trench 13 had to be excavated in two sections due to the presence of a 3m+ deep below ground natural fissure. Trench 14 was shortened from 30m to 14.75m due to the likely presence at its north-east end of the natural fissure.

7.1.3 The results are presented in trench number order, numbers in bold are deposit and feature context numbers and contain a trench number prefix.

7.2 Results

Trench 1

7.2.1 A large sub-rounded feature identified on the geophysical survey proved to be a steep sided pit (**102**) (**Figures 1 and 2**). The pit was 5m long by 1.5m wide within the trench, but clearly extended outside of the limit of excavation. In the south-east corner of the pit (**102**), which was bisected on a north-west to south-east alignment by the north-eastern side of the trench, the base of the pit was reached at 1.2m below ground level (BGL). The base tapered downwards towards the centre of the pit which appeared to have a thin clay lining overlain by a series of deposits (**104 to 107**) comprising weathered tabular limestone fragments and eroded topsoil. A piece of struck flint of possible Neolithic date was found from the latest of these secondary

deposits (107). The size of this pit and the presence of the possible clay lining suggest that it may have been used as a waterhole.

- 7.2.2 The base of a north to south aligned post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch (108) was present at the south-eastern end of the trench (Figures 1 and 2). The ditch (1.8m+ x 1.1m x 0.12m) was visible within the base of the overlying topsoil and was filled with a dark grey silty clay, topsoil derived deposit.

Trench 2

- 7.2.3 Two ditches were recorded within Trench 2 that corresponded with geophysical anomalies and that may form part of the same curvilinear ditch (Figures 1 and 2). Ditch 202 was orientated east to west and was 0.75m wide, 0.3m deep with a slightly tapered concave profile. No datable artefacts were recovered from its single fill (203). Nine metres to the south-east and aligned broadly north to south, ditch 204 was steep sided with a flat base and was 1m wide and 0.5m deep. The primary fill (206) of weathered limestone was overlain by secondary silting (205). Several pottery fragments dating to the Early Bronze Age and a piece of struck flint were recovered from this ditch (fill 205). It is likely to be part of an occupied and organised Bronze Age landscape, further suggested by contemporary features recorded to the south in Trenches 4, 7, 9 and 11.

Trench 3

- 7.2.4 At the western end of Trench 3 the remains of an undated field division ditch (302) measuring 0.7m in width and 0.2m deep was observed (Figure 1). This feature corresponded to a previously identified linear geophysical anomaly. No datable material was recovered from the associated ditch fill but the alignment of the ditch, corresponds to the extant field boundary alignment, this suggests the ditch is of a post-medieval/modern date.

Trench 4

- 7.2.5 Trench 4 (Figures 1 and 3) was targeted on a north-east to south-west orientated linear geophysical anomaly which proved to be a 1.1m wide by 0.45m deep field boundary ditch (402) with steep sides and flat base. A fragment of probable Early Bronze Age pottery was found within the associated secondary ditch fill (403). This ditch (402) aligns broadly perpendicular to a similar ditch (702) (Figures 1 and 3) recorded in Trench 7 and may form part of a contemporary field system.

Trench 5

- 7.2.6 Trench 5 (Figures 1 and 3) was moved approximately 5m to the east of its proposed location to avoid a known waterpipe. A north-south aligned field ditch (503), similar in character to the ditch (302) in Trench 3, was recorded at the western end of Trench 5. Ditch 503 was 0.6m wide and up to 0.12m deep. Its alignment corresponds to that of the post-medieval/modern field system however no datable finds were recovered.

Trench 6

- 7.2.7 Trench 6 (Figures 1 and 3) was moved northwards slightly from its proposed location due to an extant field boundary. This trench was located

within a topographic undulation and as such contained 0.45m of colluvium. This deposit decreased in depth from west to east, corresponding with the natural gradient. Three north-west to south-east aligned linear features within Trench 6 were found to be natural erosion channels. One of these (603) was investigated to confirm this.

Trench 7

- 7.2.8 Trench 7 (**Figures 1 and 3**) was targeted on a north-east to south-west aligned geophysical anomaly. This proved to be a 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep steep sided ditch (702) with a primary deposit of weathered limestone (705) overlain by secondary silting (704). No finds were recovered from either of these ditch fills however the ditch alignment and profile suggests it formed part of a field system with ditch 402 (Trench 4) (**Figures 1 and 3**) and associated with a contemporary ditched enclosure recorded in Trenches 9 and 11. (**Figures 1 and 4**)

Trench 8

- 7.2.9 Trench 8 (**Figure 1**) was aligned obliquely across a largely ploughed out lynchet which was represented by a 0.3m deep layer of colluvium. No archaeological features were observed beneath this layer. Several pieces of flint waster flakes and a single retouched flake, possibly dating to the Neolithic period, were recovered as residual artefacts within the topsoil.

Trench 9 (Figures 1 and 4)

- 7.2.10 Aligned north-west to south-east Ditch 902 forms part of the northern side of a probable Bronze Age enclosure. The ditch (902) was 1.85m wide and 0.85m deep with a steep internal (south-west) side, a shallower external (north-east) side and a flat base. A substantial lower deposit (905) comprised predominantly of medium to large limestone fragments appeared to have derived from the south-west of the ditch and may represent the gradual slighting of an associated internal bank. This was overlain by a secondary deposit (904) containing occasional small charcoal inclusions indicative of contemporary occupation within the vicinity. A well sorted, gradually accumulated, tertiary deposit (903) derived from eroded topsoil and occupation debris. This deposit (903) was very sharply defined and concentrated on the external (north-east) side of the ditch and may in fact represent an episode of re-cutting. A larger quantity of grog tempered Early Bronze Age pottery was present within the tertiary ditch fill (903) than could be recovered. This was due to the under-fired and therefore fragile nature of the pottery, which disintegrated on excavation.
- 7.2.11 A possible post-pit (909) lay to the north of Ditch 902. It was 0.9m wide, 0.85m deep with a 0.6m length present within the trench. The sides of the pit were loose and undercut and the base appeared to be flat. A fine, loose, weathered silty limestone derived primary fill (910) was overlain by medium to large, fairly compacted, limestone fragments thought to form packing (911). Within the centre of the pit a cylindrical deposit of dark grey silty loam (912) with occasional small charcoal inclusions, pottery fragments dating to the Early Bronze Age and small fragments of animal bone. It is possible that this fill (912) represents the immediate backfilling of a void left by the removal of a post with the surrounding Bronze Age topsoil.

- 7.2.12 In addition a shallow 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep slightly irregular feature (**907**) was investigated. This feature aligned north-east to south-west and appeared to terminate at its north-east extent. The northern side of this feature was slightly concave though the southern side was indistinct due to pedogenesis (soil development) and it is likely that feature **907** is natural in origin.

Trench 10

- 7.2.13 Trench 10 (**Figures 1 and 4**) was targeted to investigate for the presence of any internal features within the enclosure, as identified within Trenches 9 and 11. However, no archaeological features and /or deposits were observed.

Trench 11

- 7.2.14 Trench 11 (**Figures 1 and 4**) was moved slightly westwards from its proposed location due to an extant field boundary. A north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**1109**) was identified and represents the southern side of the possible Bronze Age enclosure. It was 1.8m wide and at least 1.2m deep. Further investigation of this ditch revealed it to be a north-west ditch terminus with three possible episodes of re-cutting (**1104**, **1108** and **1109**), the last of which (**1108** (filled with **1107**)) was 0.7m wide by 0.4m deep, with a concave profile and was similar in size and shape to the tertiary episode of deposition observed within enclosure ditch **902** (Trench 9).

- 7.2.15 As a result of the identification of this terminus (**1109**) the trench was extended to the west (**Figures 1 and 4**), and an opposing ditch terminus (**1110**) was recorded, creating a 2.2m wide southern access in to the enclosure. An additional profile section through the enclosure ditch (**1110**) was excavated. Ditch **1110** was 2.2m wide and 1m deep. The diffuse boundaries between the associated ditch fills (**1111** to **1114**) blurred any clear definition of re-cutting episodes. No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 12

- 7.2.16 Trench 12 was targeted upon an east-west aligned geophysical anomaly (**Figure 1**). However, during the machine excavation of the trench a small area of ground c.0.50m² opened up at southern end of the trench within the centre of a diffusely defined east-west aligned linear feature to reveal a deep void. From a safe distance this void, which was observed to be at least 3m deep, appeared to be an opening into an east to west aligned horizontal geological fissure that had been identified on the geophysical survey as a linear anomaly. It had initially been presumed that this anomaly would be a field boundary ditch. No other features were observed within this trench, and any further work had to be abandoned on health and safety grounds.

Trench 13

- 7.2.17 The natural fissure present in Trench 12 was also present at the northern end of Trench 13 (**Figure 1**). As a result of this the northern end of the trench was abandoned for safety reasons and machine excavation commenced again at a suitable distance to the south. No archaeological features were observed within the remainder of the trench. Two sherds of

post-medieval redware were recovered from the topsoil (**801**) within Trench 8

Trench 14

- 7.2.18 Due to the known presence of the geological fissure, which had been mapped as the east-west aligned geophysical anomaly deliberately targeted by Trenches 12-14, the northern end of Trench 14 was not excavated (**Figure 1**). Within the remainder of the trench the only identified feature was a shallow plough scar which aligned with the extant plough furrows.

8 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

8.1 Finds

- 8.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site, comprising pottery, worked flint and animal bone. Finds derived from contexts within six of the evaluation trenches excavated, and are all of prehistoric date. Finds quantities by context are given in **Table 1**.
- 8.1.2 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. All but two of the 19 sherds recovered have been dated on fabric grounds as Early Bronze Age; they are largely in grog-tempered fabrics, with a few sandy sherds also from post-pit **909** (primary fill **910**). None of the sherds is diagnostic, and hence they cannot be assigned to a specific ceramic tradition. As well as post-pit 909, these sherds provide the closest dating for the backfilling of ditch **204** (secondary fill **205**), ditch **403** (secondary fill **402**), and ditch **902** (tertiary fill **903**), although the small quantities, and the high levels of surface and edge abrasion visible on the sherds, lend some caution to their use as firm dating evidence.
- 8.1.3 The two sherds from Trench 13 topsoil are post-medieval coarse redwares.
- 8.1.4 The worked flint consists of waste flakes, one retouched. The latter piece (from Trench 8 topsoil) and one other bladeflake (from secondary fill **107** of pit **102**) could, on technological grounds, be of Neolithic date, while other pieces are not so closely datable.

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

| Context | Animal Bone | Flint | Pottery |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 107 | | 1/7 | |
| 205 | | 1/11 | 1/19 |
| 403 | | | 1/2 |
| 800 | | 3/6 | |
| 903 | | 1/5 | 10/49 |
| 910 | 1/2 | 1/1 | 5/28 |
| 1300 | | | 2/12 |
| TOTALS | 1/2 | 7/30 | 19/110 |

8.2 Environmental Sampling

- 8.2.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

9 DISCUSSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

9.1 Discussion

- 9.1.1 The evaluation identified a Bronze Age landscape which appeared to be centred on a c.40m² ditched enclosure located in the south of the Site with a contemporary north-east to south-west aligned rectilinear field system extending to the north. The evaluation was able to identify along its southern side the entrance into the enclosure itself. The purpose and/or use to which the enclosure was put remains unclear as no features could be identified within it internally (Trench 10). Indeed the only possible direct activity related to the enclosure, aside from field boundaries, was a pit, which lay externally to the north-west of the enclosure.
- 9.1.2 Although the use to which the enclosure was put remains unclear it is possible, given its location and associated field system that it is agrarian in nature. The evidence from Trench 9 with the large quantity of medium to large limestone fragments within the ditch fill could suggest that the enclosure may have had an internal bank. If this were the case the enclosure would have been a notable feature in the landscape.
- 9.1.3 It could be of some significance that the enclosure lies at the western end of what appears to be a natural geological fissure as identified in Trenches 12 and 13. However, any relationship between the two features remains unproven. As to whether the fissure is of natural origin (e.g. swallet hole) or man-made (e.g. quarrying) could not be established within the confines of the evaluation.
- 9.1.4 Within the northern part of the Site further activity possibly dating to the Bronze Age period may be represented by an isolated large pit or possible waterhole in Trench 1 and a curvilinear ditch in Trench 2. Both features were clearly identified in the geophysical survey. The large pit or possible waterhole in Trench 1 had initially been interpreted as geological in nature, but through excavation was clearly shown to be archaeological. It remained unclear however, whether the feature is an isolated incident or indicative of wider activity in this part of the Site, possibly associated with the evidence from Trench 2.
- 9.1.5 Although the curvilinear ditch in Trench 2 was clearly identified in the geophysical survey it remains unclear as to whether this feature could form part of a ring ditch or whether it forms a half circle as suggested by the geophysical survey. It is possible that the feature could be some form of enclosure.

9.2 Recommendations

- 9.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to target the results of the geophysical survey in order to establish and characterise through excavation, the nature, depth and potential of the archaeological resource at the Site. The results of the evaluation have been successful in establishing the archaeological potential of the Site and pinpointing areas that could require further archaeological mitigation.

- 9.2.2 As a result of the archaeological evaluation and following on-site consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer (HEO) of Somerset County Council, three areas of high archaeological potential have been identified that could be recommended for further archaeological mitigation through a programme of strip, map and record.
- 9.2.3 The three areas of archaeological potential comprise (**Figure 1**):
- Area 1: the c.40m² Bronze Age enclosure identified in the geophysical survey and in Trenches 9 and 11;
 - Area 2: the large pit/possible waterhole revealed in Trench 1; and
 - Area 3: the curvilinear ditch present in Trench 3. It is recommended that any further archaeological mitigation should be secured by planning condition.
- 9.2.4 The proposed possible archaeological mitigation strategy for these three areas (**Figure 1**) would be undertaken through a programme of strip, map and record and comprise:
- Area 1: strip, map and record a c. 15m² area centred on the pit/waterhole identified in Trench 1 (**Figure 2**);
 - Area 2: strip, map and record a c.30m² area centred on the possible ring ditch and/or enclosure identified in Trench 3 (**Figure 2**).
 - Area 3: strip, map and record a c. 55m north to south by 30m east to west area of the enclosure footprint to the west of the existing field boundary only. Although the eastern side of the enclosure survives to the east of the field boundary it is felt that due to the presence of the natural fissure no work should be undertaken here on health and safety grounds (**Figure 4**).
- 9.2.5 It is recommended that any such further archaeological mitigation (if required) should be secured by planning condition.

10 THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Preparation and deposition

- 10.1.1 The archive under the SHE Accession Number TTNCM 91/2012 will be prepared to the standards set out in Management of archaeological projects (English Heritage 1991).
- 10.1.2 The Site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990) and Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994). It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be deposited with a Museums Service to be agreed with the HEO for Somerset Council. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs
- 10.1.3 The project archive, consisting of one A4 ring binder, with context sheets, section plans, photo registers, and day book entries, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under

SHE Accession Number TTNCM 91/2012 and Wessex Archaeology project number 87870.

- 10.1.4 Until final deposition with the designated Museum Service the archive will be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology Southern Region in Salisbury.

10.2 Copyright

- 10.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

10.3 Security copy

- 10.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology

10.4 Oasis

- 10.4.1 Details of the fieldwork have been entered onto the online "Oasis" database maintained by the Archaeological Date Service (ADS) (**Appendix 2**).

11 REFERENCES

Archaeological Surveys Ltd, 2012. *Hurlingpot Farm, Chelynch, Shepton Mallet. Magnetometer Survey Report for AEE Renewables plc.* Ref no. 441

Institute for Archaeologists 2008, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

Wessex Archaeology, 2012, *Hurlingpot Farm, Shepton Mallet, Somerset. WSI for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation.* WA Ref: 87870.01

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH RECORD TABLES

| Trench 1 | Dimensions : | 30m x 2.0m x 0.30m | Top of trench maOD | 228.75m NW 227.75m SE |
|----------|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Coordinates: | 364302.418, 143836.515 NW 364329.341, 143825.116 SE | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 100 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid darkish-grey brown sandy silt | 0.00-0.30m | |
| 101 | Layer - Natural | Corn brash, light mid yellowish brown with quite common limestone cobbles <250mm | 0.30m+ | |
| 102 | Cut | Cut of sub-circular pit/waterhole | 0.30m – 0.68m | |
| 103 | Fill (of 102) | Light yellowish grey, sandy clay. Lining of pit (102) | 0.68m | |
| 104 | Fill (of 102) | Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Occasional to quite common limestone cobbles | 0.33m – 0.68m | |
| 105 | Fill (of 102) | Mid-grey orangey brown silty clay, parse limestone cobbles | 0.45m – 0.58m | |
| 106 | Fill (of 102) | Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay with quite common limestone cobbles | 0.40m – 0.52m | |
| 107 | Fill (of 102) | Light-mid yellowish grey brown silty clay; rare limestone cobbles. Worked flint | 0.30m – 0.47m | |
| 108 | Cut | Cut of n-s field boundary linear ditch | 0.30m – 0.45m | |
| 109 | Fill (of 108) | Mid- brown silty clay. Rare limestone cobbles | 0.30m – 0.39m | |
| 110 | Fill (of 108) | Dark greyish brown silty clay | 0.39m – 0.45m | |

| Trench 2 | Dimensions : | 30m x 2.0m x 0.65m | Top of trench maOD | 228.71m NW 227.76m SE |
|----------|-----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Coordinates: | 364139.438, 143815.138 NW 364163.858, 143797.908 SE | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 200 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid darkish-grey brown silty clay | 0.00-0.25m | |
| 201 | Layer - Subsoil | Mid-reddish brown silty clay | 0.25m - 0.35m | |
| 202 | Cut | Ditch – narrow U-shaped, drainage ditch | 0.35m – 0.65m | |
| 203 | Fill (of 202) | Secondary weathered – sterile, mid reddish grey, silty clay. Occasional stone brash frags. | 0.35m – 0.65m | |
| 204 | Cut | Curvilinear ditch with steep sides and flat base | 0.35m – 0.75m | |
| 205 | Fill (of 204) | Secondary reddish grey silty clay with occasional stone medium brash frags and very rare charcoal. Pottery and worked flint | 0.35m – 0.50m | |
| 206 | Fill (of 204) | Primary mid to light yellow grey silty clay with frequent medium to large brash fragments | 0-50m - 0.75m | |

| Trench 3 | Dimensions : | 20m x 2.0m x 0.50m | Top of trench maOD | 229.41m W 229.42m E |
|----------|-----------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Coordinates: | 364069.894, 143833.853 W 364088.888, 143837.955 E | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 300 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid brown silty clay loam, granular structure, gradual lower boundary | 0.00-0.20m | |
| 301 | Layer - Subsoil | Red-brown silty clay loam with gradual lower boundary with occasional large stone. | 0.20m - 0.40m | |
| 302 | Cut | Shallow cut of linear feature running west across Tr3 | 0.40m – 0.60m | |
| 303 | Fill (of 302) | Medium brown silty clay loam | 0.40m – 0.60m | |
| 304 | Natural | Weathered limestone corn brash | 0.40m+ | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Trench 4 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0m x 0.28m | Top of trench maOD | 220.15m W 219.74m E |
| | Coordinates: | 364024.373, 143660.743 N 364019.820, 143641.465 S | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 400 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid grey brown silty clay | 0.00-0.28m | |
| 401 | Layer - Natural | Red-brown silty clay loam with gradual lower boundary with occasional large stone. | 0.28m+m | |
| 402 | Cut | NE-SW orientated linear ditch. Contained 1 episode of secondary fill (403) | 0.28m – 0.71m | |
| 403 | Fill (of 402) | Secondary fill of Ne-SW linear (402). Light mid grey brown silty clay. | 0.28m – 0.71m | |

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|-----------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Trench 5 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0m x 0.40m | Top of trench maOD | 222.06m N 221.13m S |
| | Coordinates: | 364105.433, 143645.675 W 364131.505, 143647.195 E | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 500 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium stone brash fragments | 0.00-0.20m | |
| 501 | Layer - Natural | Limestone corn brash loose broken upper geology. | 0.40m+m | |
| 502 | Layer - Subsoil | Mid-orange brown homogeneous silty clay. Occasional medium stone brash fragments | 0.20m – 0.40m | |
| 503 | Cut | N-S aligned intermittent field drainage gully/plough scar | 0.40m – 0.55m | |
| 504 | Fill (of 503) | Reworked subsoil: mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small medium stone brash fragments. | 0.40m – 0.55m | |

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|-----------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Trench 6 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0m x 0.75m | Top of trench maOD | 217.88m SW 218.15m NE |
| | Coordinates: | 364036.875, 143581.907 SW 364056.917, 143592.206 NE | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 600 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown silty clay. | 0.00-0.30m | |
| 601 | Layer - Colluvium | Colluvium – Homogeneous reddish brown silty clay. Occasional grit sized stones and rare brash fragments. Increased clay component towards base. Decreases in depth from west to east | 0.30m – 0.75mm | |
| 602 | Fill (of 603) | Identical to colluvium (601). Diffuse horizon with 601. Deposit continues under the base of SE end of cut. Waterborne silty clay. | 0.75m – 1.10m | |
| 603 | Cut | Linear. NW-SE aligned. Rounded SE end – Geology – water erosion channel. One of 3 in trench. | 0.75m – 1.10m | |
| 604 | Layer - Natural | Limestone corn brash | 0.75m+ | |

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|-----------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Trench 7 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0m x 0.23m | Top of trench maOD | 218.12m W 217.48m E |
| | Coordinates: | 364940.497, 143575.808 W 364959.990, 143571.289 E | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 700 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown silty clay. | 0.00-0.23m | |
| 701 | Layer - Natural | Mid orangey brown sandy clay with common corn brash cobbles < 400mm | 0.23m+ | |
| 702 | Cut | Cut of SW – NE aligned ditch | 0.23m – 0.87m | |

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|-----|---------------|--|---------------|
| 703 | Fill (of 702) | Primary fill – mid grey brown sandy silty clay. Occasional corn brash cobbles <200mm | 0.23m – 0.87m |
| 704 | Fill (of 702) | Secondary fill – light – mid yellow grey brown silty clay | 0.23m – 0.62m |

| Trench 8 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0m x 0.53m | Top of trench maOD | 214.76m NW 213.77m SE |
|----------|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Coordinates: | 364960.529, 143536.074 NW 364978.119, 143525.816 SE | | |
| Context | Category | Description | | Depth BGL |
| 800 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown silty clay. | | 0.00-0.27m |
| 801 | Layer – Subsoil/colluvium | Orangey grey brown silty clay. Rare to sparse corn brash cobbles <150mm | | 0.27m – 0.53m |
| 802 | Layer - Natural | Mid yellow sandy clay. Common corn brash cobbles <400mm | | 0.53m+ |

| Trench 9 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0m x 0.35m | Top of trench maOD | 213.38m NW 211.82m SE |
|----------|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | Coordinates: | 364977.770, 143521.450 NW 364989.356, 143505.457 SE | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 900 | Layer - Topsoil | Mid to dark grey brown silty clay. | 0.00-0.20m | |
| 901 | Layer – Natural | Limestone corn brash- possible fault/sink hole evident | 0.35m+ | |
| 902 | Cut | Enclosure ditch: steep sides, flat base. Aligned NW-SE in trench. Northern side of enclosure (filled with 903, 904 and 905) | | |
| 903 | Fill (of 902) | Dark grey compact homogenous silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and degraded EBA pottery. Tertiary infill. | | |
| 904 | Fill (of 902) | Secondary fill. Mid – dark grey brown silty clay and abundant limestone corn brash fragments, rare charcoal flecks and fragments. | | |
| 905 | Fill (of 902) | Primary fill. C.50% small to large brash fragments within a mid-orange brown silty clay matrix | | |
| 906 | Layer – Subsoil | Colluvial subsoil. Homogeneous mid orange brown silty clay with occasional corn brash fragments | 0.20m – 0.35m | |
| 907 | Cut | Shallow feature 900mm wide and 350mm deep. Flat base, shallow slightly concave sides. South side of feature boundary blurred due to pedogenesis. | 0.20m – 0.55m | |
| 908 | Fill (of 907) | Medium red brown silty clay. Fill of cut 907. Very occasional small limestone inclusions, otherwise clean homogeneous fill. | | |
| 909 | Cut | Possible post pit. Steep slightly undercut sides, probable flat base. 0.90m x 0.60m. Extends beyond trench | 0.35m – 1.15m | |
| 910 | Fill (of 909) | Primary fill. Fine loose limestone at base of feature (909) | | |
| 911 | Fill (of 909) | Possible packing. Loose limestone formed around edge of cut. Diffuse interface with cut. | | |
| 912 | Fill (of 909) | Dark silty loam with occasional small charcoal inclusions. EBA pottery fragments and animal bone. Slumped or deliberately backfilled topsoil. | | |

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|------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Trench 10 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0m x 0.45m | Top of trench maOD | 211.75m NE 210.49m SW |
| | Coordinates: | 364996.486, 143505.202 NE 364984.615, 143489.245 SW | | |
| Context | Category | Description | | Depth BGL |
| 1000 | Layer – Top/ploughsoil | Medium grey brown silty clay loam, granular structure, clear lower boundary, occasional small inclusions of limestone | | 0.00-0.25m |
| 1001 | Layer – Subsoil | Medium mid brown silty clay loam. Frequent large fragments of limestone <100mm | | 0.25m – 0.45m |
| 1002 | Layer - Natural | Weathered limestone | | 0.45m+ |

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|------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Trench 11 | Dimensions: | 20m x 2.0 – 9.0m x 0.5 – 1.20m | Top of trench maOD | 210.22m N 208.25m S |
| | Coordinates: | 364000.455, 143486.575 N 364989.356, 143505.457 S | | |
| Context | Category | Description | | Depth BGL |
| 1100 | Layer - Topsoil | Grey- brown silty clay loam with occasional small limestone fragments. Granular structure. Gradual lower boundary. | | 0.00-0.24m |
| 1101 | Layer – Subsoil | Medium red-brown, silty clay loam containing very frequent large fragments of limestone <250mm. Gradual lower boundary | | 0.24m – 0.45m |
| 1102 | Layer - Natural | Weathered limestone natural bedrock | | 0.45m+ |
| 1103 | Fill (of 1104) | Medium grey-brown silty loam granular structure containing large blocks of limestone <300m x 300mm, frequent, unaligned and unsorted. With frequent charcoal. | | 0.33m – 0.88m |
| 1104 | Cut | Where visible cut measures up to 1.4m wide and 680mm deep, steep straight sides | | 0.33m – 0.88m |
| 1105 | Fill (of 1109) | Dark red-brown silty loam. Occasional small fragment of limestone <20mm and fragments of charcoal. Secondary fill? | | 0.30m – 0.82m |
| 1106 | Fill (of 1109) | Medium grey brown silty loam containing frequent fragments of limestone. Very similar in make-up to (1103). Possible primary fill of (1109) Frequent charcoal fragments. | | 0.80m – 1.20m |
| 1107 | Fill (of 1108) | Dark red brown silty loam with occasional small limestone inclusion. Very similar to 1105. | | |
| 1108 | Cut | Small v-shaped feature with rounded base and measuring 0.70m wide at top and upto 0.35m in depth | | 0.30m – 0.55m |
| 1109 | Cut | Straight steep sided cut only visible (poss) at south end of section | | 0.30m – 1.20m |
| 1110 | Cut | Cut of East to west linear. | | 0.40m – 1.31m |
| 1111 | Fill (of 1110) | Fill of ditch (1110). Mid brown sandy silty clay. Sparse brash cobbles <80mm | | 0.40m – 0.84m |
| 1112 | Fill (of 1110) | Secondary fill of ditch 1110. Light mid yellowish grey brown sandy silty clay. Occasional corn brash cobbles <110mm | | 0.84m – 1.05m |
| 1113 | Fill (of 1110) | Secondary fill of ditch 1110. Mid grey brown sandy silty clay with occasional quite common brash cobbles <85mm | | 1.13m – 1.23m |

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|------|----------------|---|---------------|
| 1114 | Fill (of 1110) | Tertiary fill of ditch 1110. Mid to dark grey brown silty loam with occasional brash cobbles <400mm | 1.23m – 1.31m |
| 1115 | Fill (of 1109) | Primary fill at west end of 1109. Medium red brown sandy clay with frequent small inclusions of limestone and charcoal. | 1.20m – 1.35m |

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|------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Trench 12 | Dimensions: | 30m x 2.0m x 0.40m | Top of trench maOD | 212.52m N 209.69m S |
| | Coordinates: | 364079.676, 143520.719 N 364090.087, 143492.973 S | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 1200 | Layer – Top/ploughsoil | Medium grey brown silty clay loam, , occasional small inclusions of limestone. Clear lower boundary | 0.00-0.20m | |
| 1201 | Layer – Subsoil | Medium red brown silty clay loam. Frequent large fragments of limestone <220mm. Gradual lower boundary | 0.25m – 0.45m | |
| 1202 | Layer - Natural | Heavily Weathered limestone. Trench abandoned due to 3m+ void below. | 0.45m+ | |

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|------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Trench 13 | Dimensions: | 30m x 2.0m x 0.35m (in 2 sections) | Top of trench maOD | 210.59m NW 207.77m SE |
| | Coordinates: | 364120.087, 143502.872 NW 364138.448, 143480.030 SE | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 1300 | Layer – Topsoil | Medium grey brown silty clay loam, , occasional small inclusions of limestone. Clear lower boundary | 0.00-0.15m | |
| 1301 | Layer – Subsoil | Medium red brown silty clay loam. Frequent large fragments of limestone <250mm. Gradual lower boundary | 0.15m – 0.35m | |
| 1302 | Layer - Natural | Heavily Weathered limestone. Trench abandoned due to 3m+ void below. Trench had to be excavated in two sections due to presence of and to avoid 3m+ void below. Large hole opened up at northern end of trench. | 0.35m+ | |

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|------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Trench 14 | Dimensions: | 15m x 2.0m x 0.40m | Top of trench maOD | 206.99m NE 205.37m SW |
| | Coordinates: | 364217.648, 143475.623 NE 364210.020, 143462.916 SW | | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth BGL | |
| 1400 | Layer – Topsoil | Medium grey brown silty clay loam, , occasional small inclusions of limestone. Clear lower boundary | 0.00-0.18m | |
| 1401 | Layer – Subsoil | Medium red brown silty clay loam. Frequent large fragments of limestone <250mm. Gradual lower boundary | 0.18m – 0.40m | |
| 1402 | Layer - Natural | Heavily Weathered limestone. Trench abandoned due to 3m+ void below. Trench shortened due to possible presence of 3m+ void at N end of trench | 0.40m+ | |
| 1403 | Fill (of 1404) | Medium brown silty clay loam fill of gully 1404 | 0.40m – 0.44m | |
| 1404 | Cut | Small very shallow linear ploughscar running SW – NE. 400mm wide x 40mm deep | 0.40m – 0.44m | |

APPENDIX 2: OASIS

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-139659

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Hurlingpot Farm, Shepton Mallet, Somerset |
| Short description of the project | Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by AEE Renewables UK 24 Limited (The Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land at Hurlingpot Farm, Shepton Mallet, Somerset. The Client is proposing to submit a planning application for the construction of a Solar Farm across the c.14 hectare Site. The evaluation identified a Bronze Age landscape which appeared to be centred on a square ditched enclosure located in the south of the site with a contemporary north-east to south-west aligned rectilinear field system extending to the north. It is likely that further linear geophysical anomalies which aligned north-east to south-west relate to this Bronze Age field system. Other activity identified as dating to this period of may be represented by an isolated large pit/possible waterhole and a curvilinear ditch present in the north-east of the Site. Trenches 12 to 14 had been located to target what was thought to be prior to excavation, evidence of a field system in the form of ditches that possibly dated to the Bronze Age, and to be associated with the identified enclosure. Excavation within Trenches 12 and 13 revealed the feature to be a c. 3m+ deep void/natural fissure in the geology. |
| Project dates | Start: 26-11-2012 End: 30-11-2012 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | 87870 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | TTNCM 91/2012 - Museum accession ID |
| Any associated project reference codes | 31901 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation |
| Monument type | ENCLOSURE Early Bronze Age |

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Monument type | FIELD SYSTEM Early Bronze Age |
| Monument type | FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Early Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | WORKED FLINT Neolithic |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |

Project location

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SOMERSET MENDIP SHEPTON MALLET Hurlingpot Farm, Shepton Mallet, Somerset |
| Postcode | BA4 4PU |
| Study area | 14.00 Hectares |
| Lat/Long Datum (other) | 364095/143569 |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 205.00m Max: 228.45m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project director/manager | Damian De Rosa |
| Project supervisor | S Clelland |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | AEE Renewables UK 24 Ltd |

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Somerset County Museum |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Somerset County museum |
| Digital Media available | "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Somerset County Museum |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Diary", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey " |

Project bibliography 1

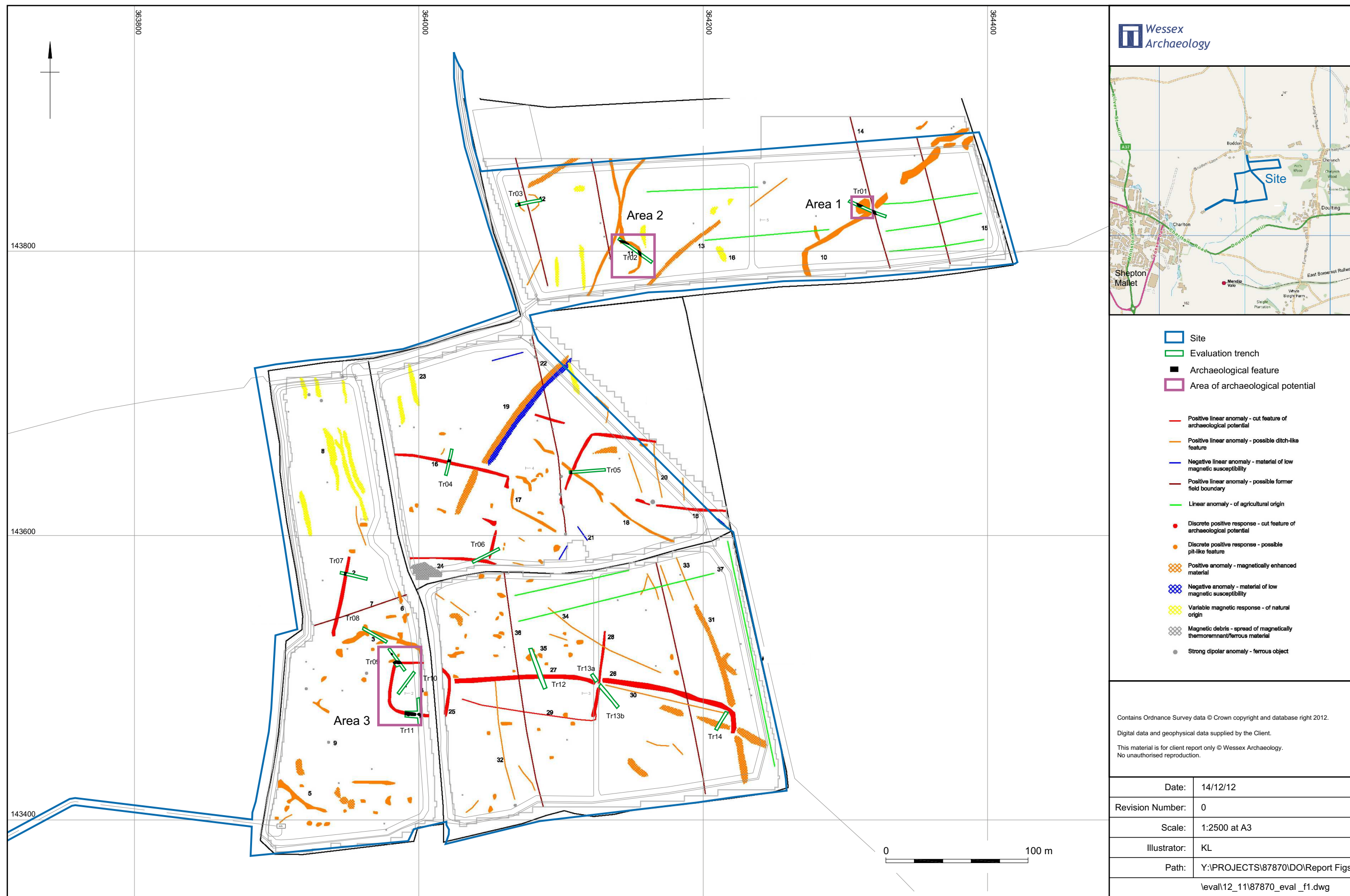
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|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Hurlingpot Farm Shepton Mallet Somerset Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | De Rosa, D |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Clelland, S |
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| Description | Standard Wessex Archaeology report in A4 text format with 4 no A3 figure drawings. |
| Entered by | Damian De Rosa (d.derosa@wessexarch.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 18 December 2012 |

OASIS:

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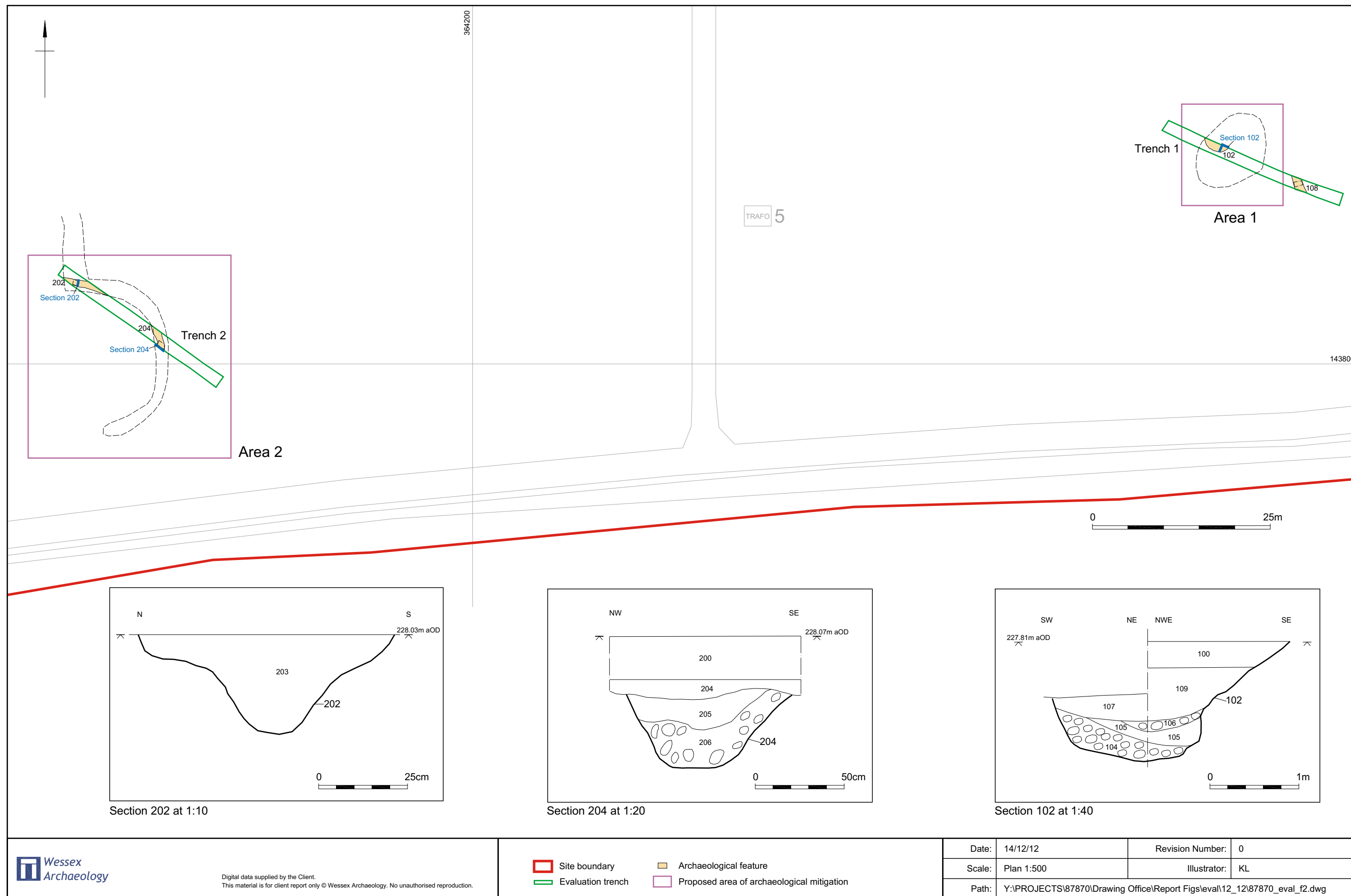
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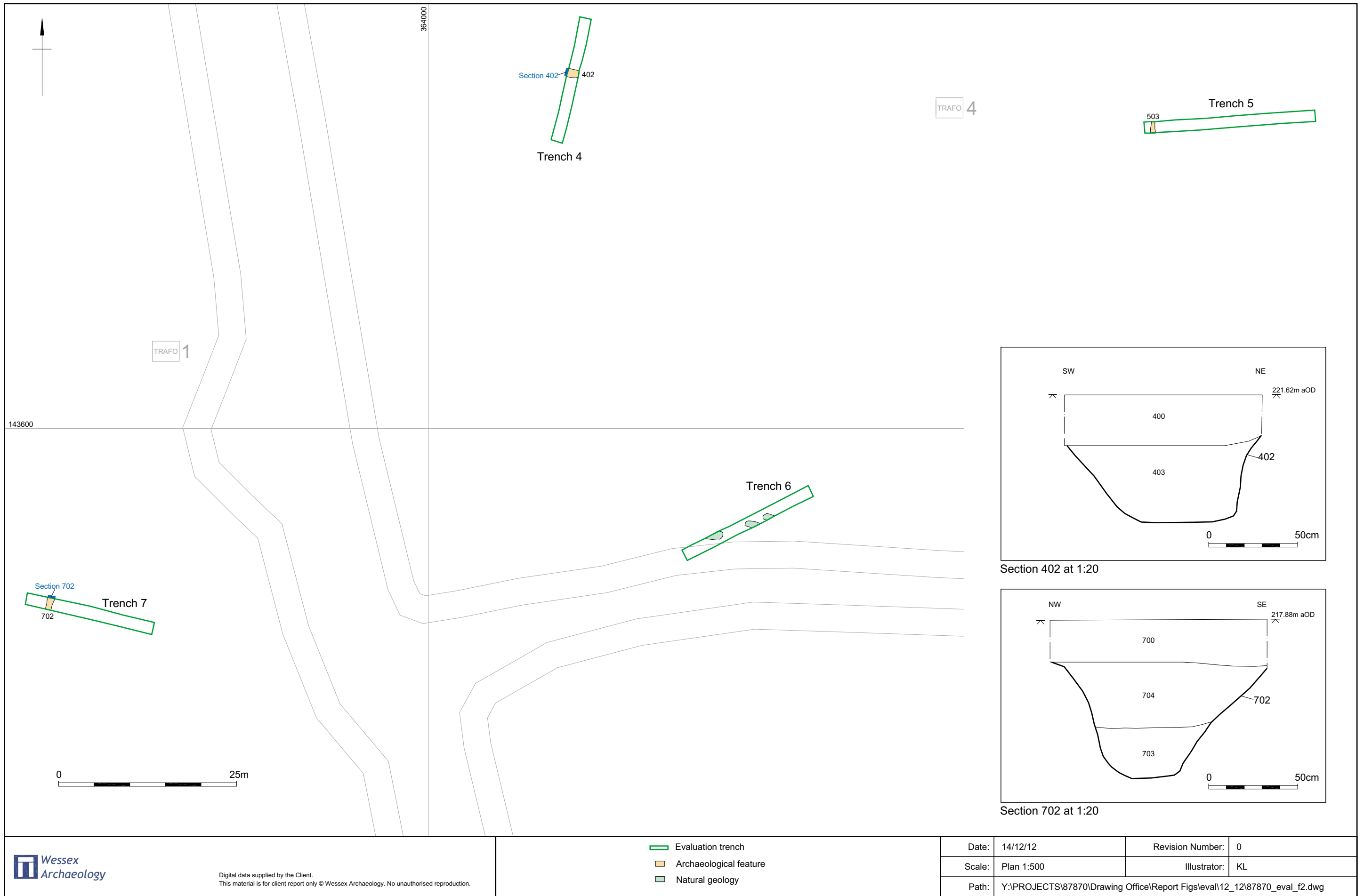
Site, trench locations and proposed areas of archaeological mitigation

Figure 1



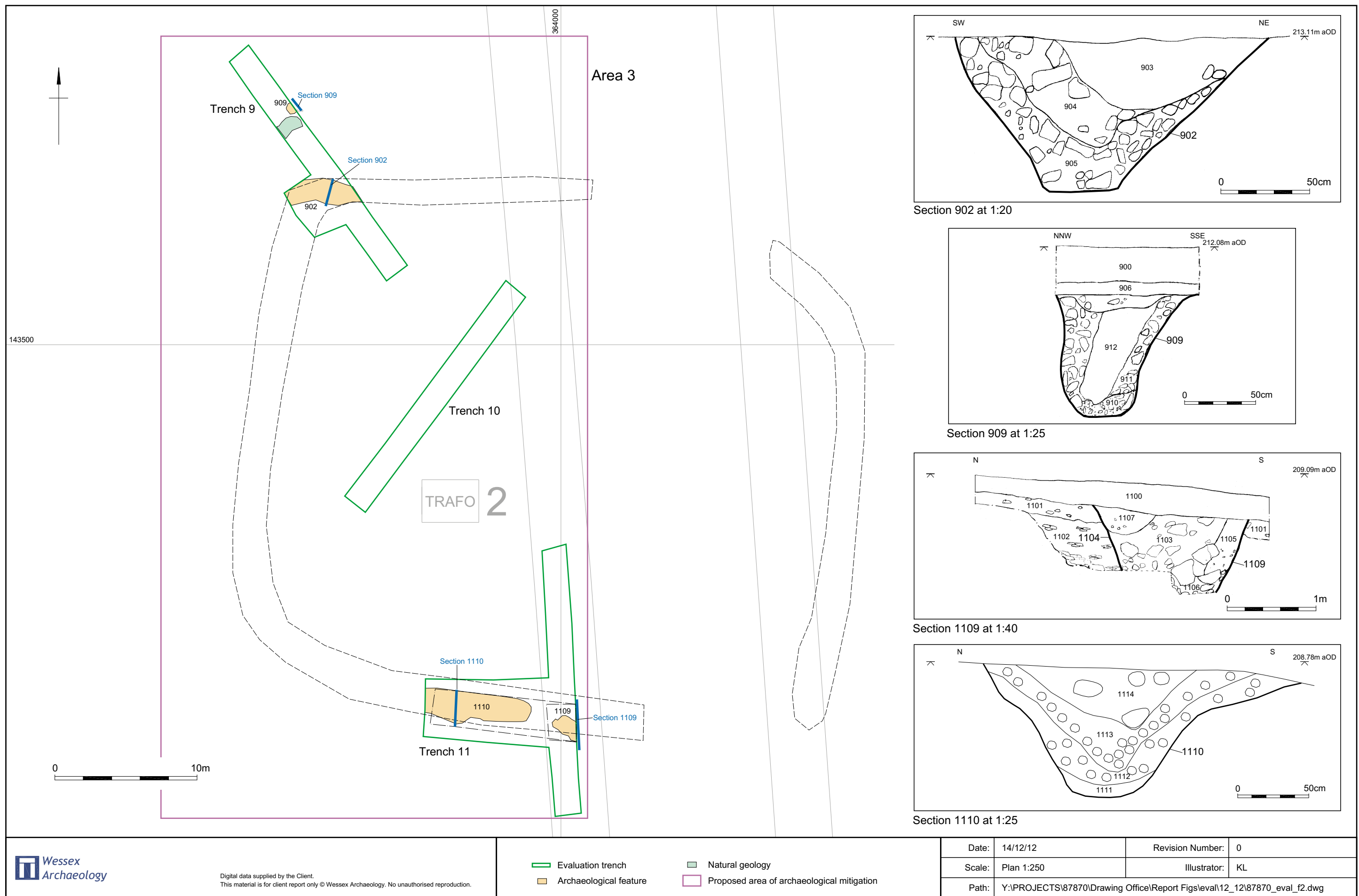
Trenches 1 and 2 and selected sections with proposed areas of archaeological mitigation

Figure 2



Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7 and selected sections

Figure 3



Trenches 9, 10 and 11 and selected sections with proposed area of archaeological mitigation

Figure 4



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in **Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield**

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk



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