



**Mudford Road Primary School, Primrose Lane,
Yeovil, Somerset**

Archaeological Evaluation Assessment Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Atkins Ltd., Exeter (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed development of a new primary school and associated works on land east of Primrose Lane, Yeovil, Somerset (NGR 357320, 117997).

The work which, comprised the excavation of twelve machine excavated trial trenches, was undertaken between the 3rd and 5th February 2015. This fieldwork followed an archaeological desk-based assessment (COAS 2014) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) which had been conducted over a wider development area. Trenches were positioned across the site so as to target both selected geophysical anomalies and apparently 'blank' areas to provide an assessment of the reliability of the geophysical results and to evaluate the proposed school site.

This evaluation revealed an extensive medieval to post-medieval agricultural landscape represented by the numerous furrows also identified during the previous geophysical survey. In addition several undated drainage and small field ditches were identified, predominately towards the eastern side of the proposed development which may form part of the Late prehistoric to Romano-British landscape identified on the adjacent Wyndham Park development. The site itself, however seems to lie on the periphery of the main settlement and activity areas with few artefacts or traces of occupation identified. The concentration of features seen within the eastern side of the site may also be associated with a series of possible rectilinear enclosures identified on the geophysical survey to the east of the site.

In light of these results and in consultation with South West Heritage Trust, acting as archaeological advisor on behalf of the South Somerset District Council, an area to the east of the site has been recommended for mitigation prior to development, likely to comprise a programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Sample secured as a pre-commencement condition.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Atkins Ltd., Exeter (the Client) in particular Tim Morgan. The advice and assistance provided by Steve Membery Senior Historic Environment Officer (South West Heritage Trust), who monitored the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, is duly acknowledged.

The fieldwork was directed by Susan Clelland, assisted by Neil Fitzpatrick, Pete Fairclough, and Jamie McCarthy.

This report was prepared by Susan Clelland and Naomi Brennan with contributions from Phil Harding (Flint). The report illustrations were prepared by Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.



Mudford Road Primary School, Primrose Lane, Yeovil, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Assessment Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Atkins Ltd., Exeter (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a new primary school and associated works on land east of Primrose Lane, Yeovil, Somerset (hereafter the 'Site'), centred on National Grid Reference 357320,117997 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site is within a South Somerset District Council Local Plan allocation area (Yeovil Urban Extension), for which an outline planning application (14/02554/OUT) proposes – in addition to the school – a major residential development, employment-related buildings, a health centre, community facilities and associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.3 The Site was subject to a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey as part of more extensive investigations on the overall allocation area (COAS 2014). The findings, including the substantial discoveries during recent investigations nearby, are such (see below) that the Senior Historic Environment Officer (South West Heritage Trust (SWHT)) requested further investigation of the Site by way of an archaeological trial trench evaluation.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2015a) which was submitted to and approved by the Senior Historic Environment Officer at SWHT prior to fieldwork commencing. Subsequent to this additional construction access routes were proposed to the east and west of the main Site. Following discussions with the Senior Historic Environment Officer an additional two trenches were agreed to evaluate these areas.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was carried out between the 3rd to the 5th February 2015.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site, on the north-eastern side of Yeovil, Somerset, comprises a sub-rectangular parcel land of approximately 2.78ha within agricultural fields to the east of Primrose Lane. The village of Mudford lies around 1.5km to the north of the Site and the shrunken village of Up Mudford a few hundred metres to the north-east. Wyndham Park (also known as the Lyde Road site), a residential development, bounds the Site to the south, whilst fields surround the remainder. Yeovil Pen Mill Railway Station lies a short distance to the south-east, and the River Yeo to the east.
- 1.2.2 The land undulates gently along a roughly north-facing ridge overlooking the Yeo valley floor. Elevation above Ordnance Datum (aOD) varies from about 70m to the south-west and 55m to the north-east.



- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is recorded as Jurassic sandstone of the Dyrham Formation, consisting of dark grey and greenish grey silty mudstone with interbeds of fine sand. The Jurassic Beacon Limestone Formation (pinkish to brown limestone) may encroach into the southern edge of the Site. Both formations are of the Lias parent group (BGS; Hydrock 2014).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background for the larger area of allocated land that includes the Site has been detailed in an archaeological desk-based assessment (COAS 2014) and outlined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2015a) of which a summary is provided here.
- 2.1.2 A comprehensive series of investigations on the land adjacent to the Site, i.e. Lyde Road (Wyndham Park), have been carried out in recent years (**Table 1**) with extensive remains encountered dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British periods

Table 1: Summary of recent archaeological work in the vicinity of the Site

Archaeological investigation	Date	Organisation	Report reference
desk-based assessment	2004	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS)	1312/2004
magnetic susceptibility & magnetometry survey	2008	Oxford Archaeotechnics Limited	3131208/YES/BHE
field evaluation	2009	WA	71480.03
excavation	2009–10	WA	71481.03
watching brief	2010	WA	71482.02
gradiometer survey	2010	WA	71483.03
field evaluation	2010	WA	71484.03
watching brief	2010	WA	71485.03
excavation	2011	WA	71486.03–04
excavation	2013–14	WA	71488.03

2.2 Known archaeology

- 2.2.1 Current datasets do not record any known heritage assets (designated or non-designated) within the Site itself.
- 2.2.2 There is limited evidence for Mesolithic activity in the vicinity (WA 2010a), though a handful of prehistoric pits including at least one of early Neolithic date were excavated in 2014 to the south of the Site (WA 2015b).
- 2.2.3 Previous investigations indicate Middle-Late Bronze Age activity in the area including post-built structures and associated ditched enclosures, while Late Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation has been identified in the area immediately south of the Site (WA 2010b). During the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period a series of small farmsteads are established in this area.



- 2.2.4 Evidence suggests that the landscape was then sub-divided during the Romano-British period, with small-scale industrial activity consigned to the settlement periphery. After a possible brief hiatus in occupation, the area is thought to be repopulated in the Saxon period. Earthworks recorded in the vicinity of Up Mudford to the immediate north of the Site may be indicative of shrunken medieval settlement remains, surrounded by remnant ridge and furrow. Lyde Farm, to the south of the Site also has its origins in the medieval period, or possibly earlier (BaRAS 2004).
- 2.2.5 The Site at this time is likely to have been situated within the wider agricultural hinterland of nearby settlements. The medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape is represented across the area as boundary and/or drainage ditches and remnants of ridge and furrow.

2.3 Geophysical survey

- 2.3.1 The Site was surveyed as a part of a wider gradiometer survey (Stratascan 2014) which identified areas of potential pre-medieval settlement comprising a series of rectilinear enclosures to the east of the Site with further probably associated features to the north and within the Site area (**Figure 1**). Across the Site area a series of broadly north-west and east-west parallel anomalies were interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2015a), 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 and condition 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;*
- *target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains; and*
- *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.*

3.2 Health and safety

- 3.2.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

3.3 Best practice

- 3.3.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance: archaeological field*



evaluation (ClfA 2014a) and in accordance with the Somerset County Council *Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook* (SCC 2011), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of twelve 30m x 1.8m trial trenches; in addition to the ten trenches agreed within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2015a) two additional trenches were requested, to investigate proposed construction access routes to the east and west of the development area. Trenches were positioned across the proposed development site so as to target selected geophysical anomalies and apparently 'blank' areas to provide an assessment of the reliability of the geophysical results (**Figure 1**).

4.2 Evaluation methodology

4.2.1 All trenches were laid out using GPS/TST in general accordance with the proposed layout detailed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2015a). Minor adjustments to the layout were required to take account of on Site constraints, namely a water supply pipe, and a badger exclusion zone. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

4.2.2 Prior to machine excavation, investigation locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) and Genny. The positions of any detected services were marked on the ground to be avoided.

4.2.3 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision. Machine excavation was under the instruction of the monitoring archaeologist and proceeded in level spits, c. 50-200mm until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed, whichever was encountered first.

4.2.4 Once the level of archaeological deposits had been exposed by machine, archaeological features were hand cleaned, a sample excavated to sufficiently address the aims of the evaluation and each feature was recorded to professionally accepted standards.

4.2.5 A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural deposits was recorded.

4.2.6 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

4.3.2 A real time kinematic (RTK) survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinates and heights above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), to a three-dimensional accuracy limit of 30mm. The electronic survey record will be retained within the site archive.



- 4.3.3 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels is marked on plans/sections.
- 4.3.4 A full photographic record was made using digital photography. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated as well as the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 4.3.5 A unique project code **107800** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

4.4 Reinstatement

- 4.4.1 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the Senior Historic Environment Officer were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.5 Finds and environmental sampling

- 4.5.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery of artefacts and environmental samples were devised and implemented by Wessex Archaeology's finds and environmental specialists.
- 4.5.2 A full and detailed description of the finds and environmental sampling strategies are laid out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2015a)*.
- 4.5.3 During the evaluation only one artefact (a worked flint) was recovered and is discussed below. Several fragments of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) of post-medieval and modern date were noted within topsoil deposits but were not retained.
- 4.5.4 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were noted during the evaluation.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of 12 trenches were excavated during the evaluation, which was carried out between the 31st March to the 1st April 2014 (**Figures 1, 2 and 3**). A full and detailed description of all the features and deposits identified during the evaluation can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.2 In general between 0.20-0.35m of overlying topsoil and 0.11-0.25m of subsoil was encountered. In all trenches the natural geology encountered was a sandy clay with occasional bands of ironstone and manganese.

5.2 Results

- 5.2.1 The evaluation predominately revealed linear features likely to be furrows associated with the medieval to post-medieval agricultural landscape as noted extensively during previous geophysical survey across the extended proposed development site (Stratascan 2014; **Figure 1**). In addition several undated ditches were also recorded which may be

associated with the Late Prehistoric to Romano-British occupation of the area identified on the adjacent Lyde Road/ Wyndham Park development.

Ditches and field systems

- 5.2.2 Within the centre of **Trench 9**, ditch **903 (Figure 3; Plate 2)** was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and is likely to represent the linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Ditch **903** was clearly defined in plan and had a steep concave profile. Though no artefacts were recovered and very little occupation debris was noted within the associated ditch fills, the colour and texture of the secondary fill suggested a degree of nutrient leeching and repeated waterlogging typically associated with material of a notable degree of antiquity (Late Prehistoric to Romano-British periods). As such this feature may be associated with the activity seen immediately to the south on the Lyde Road site.
- 5.2.3 Three small field ditches (**1003, 1005** and **1007**) were recorded in **Trench 10 (Figure 3)**. Of these ditches **1005 (Plate 3)** and **1007** were perpendicular (north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east respectively) and may form part of a field enclosure. Although ditch **1003** was aligned slightly differently on a west north west to east south east orientation its shallow size and moderate concave profile was consistent with ditches **1005** and **1007**. All three ditches were filled with very similar material comprising a secondary fill of mid grey silty loam with occasional manganese, ironstone and sandstone with some nutrient leeching.
- 5.2.4 An east to west aligned linear **1010 (Figures 3 and 4)** was 6m wide but only 0.5m deep with short steep sides and a flat base. Whilst the northern side and base was defined by a seam of iron panning the steeper southern side truncated the natural clay. Unlike the majority of the fairly sterile medieval to post-medieval furrows discussed below, feature **1010** was filled with a deposit of reworked topsoil, a mid to dark grey silty loam. Given the sharp definition and east to west alignment it is possible feature **1010** represents a field boundary or driveway associated with the medieval to post-medieval agricultural landscape.
- 5.2.5 Located at the north-eastern end of **Trench 11** ditch **1103 (Figure 3; Plate 4)** was aligned broadly east to west and at 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep was a moderately substantial feature. Its steep concave profile and fill derived from the weathering of the sides of the ditch and the silting of the surrounding topsoil suggest it was a field drainage boundary. The ditch was clearly defined in plan with a sharp cut interface and was sealed by the overlying subsoil. No datable artefacts were recovered from the fills of the ditch and little evidence of associated occupation debris (charcoal or fired clay) was present within these deposits.
- 5.2.6 In **Trench 12** a north to south aligned shallow field ditch **1210** had been truncated at both ends by later furrows (**Figure 3**). The character of ditch **1210** was similar to that of ditches **1003, 1005** and **1007**. A very small piece of abraded pottery which disintegrated on lifting and therefore could not be retained was identified within the fills of the ditch. The form and fabric of this pottery was similar to the undiagnostic Late Prehistoric wares identified on the adjacent Lyde Road site/ Wyndham Park development (WA 2011).

Ridge and furrow

- 5.2.7 Two principal agricultural alignments likely thought to date from the late medieval to post-medieval periods was represented by a series of broad shallow drainage furrows into which a later ceramic land drains had been inserted.



- 5.2.8 Within the western part of the Site the geophysical survey had identified an area of furrows on a north-east to south-west alignment, examples of which were encountered in **Trench 2 (205)** and **Trench 3 (303)** (**Figure 2**). These were 1.5m wide with shallow sides and a flat base.
- 5.2.9 The more prevalent alignment was orientated north to south and east to west within the eastern part of the Site and was represented by broad furrows **207, 403 (Plate 5), 603, 1012, 1206, 1208, and 1211 (Figure 3)**. Colluvial deposits **801** and **1009**, which lay on these alignments, are also thought to be associated with the ridge and furrow cultivation. The furrows, which were recorded as being between 6 and 7m apart in **Trench 12**, were predominately filled with deposits of reworked subsoil with some weathered topsoil. These deposits had a diffuse upper interface with overlying layers of subsoil and diffuse lower horizons with the natural.

5.3 Artefactual evidence

Introduction

- 5.3.1 Only a single piece of worked flint was recovered during the evaluation. While pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) of post-medieval and modern date were observed within topsoil deposits these were noted but not retained.

Flint

- 5.3.2 A flint blade recovered from the subsoil (deposit **201**) in Trench 2. It is made of good quality flint that has a red stain beneath the cortex. Relict blade scars on the dorsal surface indicate that the blade was removed from a well prepared blade core. The technology is accomplished, including platform abrasion and soft hammer mode. Micro-chipping along both edges probably resulted from use, although given the location, distance from a natural flint source and the quality of the piece it would be surprising if it had not been.
- 5.3.3 The technology used to manufacture the blade and the exploitation of good quality raw material, which was probably introduced through the River Yeo valley, suggest that the blade is undoubtedly of Early Neolithic date. It compares well with similar material from the adjacent land at Wyndham Park (WA 2011) development where identical attributes have been recorded.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The evaluation revealed an extensive medieval to post-medieval agricultural landscape represented by the numerous furrows also identified during a previous geophysical survey. In addition several undated drainage and small field ditches were identified, predominately towards the eastern side of the proposed development which may form part of the Late Prehistoric to Romano-British landscape identified on the adjacent Lyde Road/ Wyndham Park development.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1.1 Further archaeological mitigation is thought to be required in the area immediately surrounding **Trenches 9, 10 and 12 (Figure 3)**. Consultation with South West Heritage Trust, acting as archaeological advisor on behalf of the South Somerset District Council, indicates that this is likely to comprise a programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Sample secured as a pre-commencement condition.



8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Somerset County Museums Service (SCMS). An accession number (**TTNCM 12/2014**) and HER number (**32412**) have been issued. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project currently under the project code **107800**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Somerset County Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project number **107800** or accession number **TTNCM 12/2014** as appropriate, and a full index will be prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security Copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

8.5.1 An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms (**Appendix 2**). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

8.6 Copyright

8.6.1 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 recipient 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-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.



- 8.6.2 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.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1:Trench tables

Trench 1	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates:(N) 357250.1732, 117999.7663; (S) 357255.0950, 117969.7313		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
100	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam. Rooting and degraded organics throughout. Rare grit sized manganese and ironstone. Moderate lower horizon	0-0.2m
101	Subsoil	Yellow grey sandy clay with frequent manganese and occasional iron.	0.2-0.4m
102	Natural	Mid yellow sandy clay with light grey blue mottling. Bands of ironstone and manganese in a light blue sandy clay matrix at southern end of trench.	0.4m+
No archaeological features or deposits observed			

Trench 2	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.45m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates(NW)357281.9448, 117989.8181; (SE) 357310.8363, 117974.5324		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
200	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam. Rooting and degraded organics throughout. Rare grit sized manganese and ironstone. Moderate lower horizon	0-0.25m
201	Subsoil	Orange brown sandy clay with frequent manganese and occasional iron.	0.25-0.40
202	Natural	Mid yellow sandy clay with light grey blue mottling. Bands of ironstone and manganese in a light blue sandy clay matrix at southern end of trench.	0.4-0.45m+
203	Plough scar	Aligned north to south a poorly defined narrow plough scar. Associated with 207. FB 204. Measures 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave base.	0.4-0.48m
204	Secondary fill	Loose compaction. Reworked topsoil. Mid yellow grey silty loam. Occasional sandstone and Fe fragments	0.4-0.48m
205	Furrow/Field subdivision	Aligned north-east to south-west. Broad shallow furrow. Diffuse definition. Shallow sides and pitted base. Very similar in profile to 207. FB 206. Measures 0.15m deep and 1.45m wide. Likely to be part of site wide medieval-post-medieval agricultural landscape.	0.4-0.55m
206	Secondary fill	Mid grey loam. Occasional manganese. Fe and sandstone fragments. Well sorted deposit derived from weathered natural within a reworked topsoil matrix. FO 205	0.4-0.55m
207	Furrow/Field subdivision	Aligned north to south. Broad shallow furrow. Diffuse definition. Shallow sides and pitted base. Very similar in profile to	0.4-0.55m



		207. FB 208. Measures 0.15m deep and 1.45m wide. Likely to be part of site wide medieval-post-medieval agricultural landscape.	
208	Secondary fill	Mid grey loam. Occasional manganese. Fe and sandstone fragments. Well sorted deposit derived from weathered natural within a reworked topsoil matrix. FO 207	0.4-0.55m
Two agricultural systems represented in Trench 2. N-S and North-east to south-west. 1 x worked flint recovered from subsoil.			

Trench 3	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates:(SW) 357294.9964, 118026.5735; (NE) 357324.2133, 118036.0205		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
300	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting throughout. Occasional lenses of reworked natural. Rare small fragments of ironstone and sandstone.	0-0.25m
301	Subsoil	Intermittent layer dependant on the variations in underlying natural, A mid yellow grey clay loam with frequent ironstone and manganese.	0.25-0.4m
302	Natural	Predominately a yellow orange sandy clay with frequent light grey blue mottling. Occasional linear bands of ironstone outcropping.	0.4m+
303	Drainage furrow	NNE-SSW aligned Post-medieval/Modern furrow/field drainage with a later ceramic land drain inserted along centre line.	0.35-0.6m
304	Secondary fill	Reworked subsoil with lenses of re-deposited natural clay	0.35-0.6m
2x additional modern land drains present 8.5m east and 6m west of 303 following a parallel alignment.			

Trench 4	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (S) 357331.3972, 117976.9577; (N) 357337.2880, 118004.8059		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
400	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting throughout. Occasional lenses of reworked natural. Rare small fragments of ironstone and sandstone.	0-0.25m
401	Subsoil	Yellow grey sandy clay with frequent manganese and occasional iron.	0.25-0.36m
402	Natural	Mid yellow sandy clay with light grey blue mottling. Bands of ironstone and manganese in a light blue sandy clay matrix at southern end of trench.	0.36m+
403	Drainage furrow	E-W aligned shallow Post-medieval/Modern field drainage furrow 2.3m wide 0.2m deep. A later ceramic land drain inserted along centre line	0.3-0.5m
404	Secondary fill	Reworked subsoil with lenses of re-	0.3-0.5m



	deposited natural clay
Trench 4 was moved approximately 5m north-west of its proposed location to avoid the upstanding remains of a modern field boundary.	

Trench 5	Dimensions: 18m x 1.8m x 0.4m & 13.5m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (E) 357401.9732, 117991.6677; (W) 357365.3265, 117991.2294		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
500	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting throughout. Occasional lenses of reworked natural. Rare small fragments of ironstone and sandstone.	0-0.2m
501	Subsoil	Mid orange silty loam. Occasional manganese.	0.2-0.4m
502	Natural	Stiff mid yellow sandy clay with bands of yellow orange iron rich sandy loam	0.4m+
No archaeological features or deposits observed. Trench two comprised two sections excavated separately due to a water pipe			

Trench 6	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.45m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (SE) 357407.5335, 118019.2812; (NW) 357390.2217, 118039.0386		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
600	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting and occasional fragments of sandstone. Distinct horizon.	0-0.25m
601	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey clay loam with frequent manganese and small –medium sandstone fragments. Distinct horizons	0.25-0.45m
602	Natural	Mid yellow orange sandy clay with frequent narrow (0.04m max) linear bands/ridges of sandstone outcropping	0.45m+
603	Furrow	North to south aligned furrow/field subdivision. Shallow straight sides and concave base. 0.9m wide and 0.14m deep. Poor definition. FB 604	0.45m-0.59m
604	Secondary fill	Weathered natural and subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy clay with rare sandstone fragments and rare manganese. FO 603	0.45m-0.59m
Trench 6 was moved approximately 6m north-east of its proposed location to avoid a water pipe/ An additional land drain was recorded at the south-eastern end of the trench on a parallel alignment to 603			

Trench 7	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.65m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (SW) 357420.6983, 117988.9110; (NE) 357432.4928, 118017.5867		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
700	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting and occasional fragments of sandstone. Distinct horizon.	0-0.25m
701	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey clay loam with frequent manganese and small –medium sandstone	0.25-0.45m



		fragments. Distinct horizons	
702	Colluvium	Light yellow brown sandy loam with occasional sandstone fragments and manganese. Diffuse horizons.	0.45-0.6m
703	Natural	Yellow orange sandy clay with frequent light grey blue mottling. Occasional linear bands of ironstone outcropping.	0.0-0.65m

Trench 8	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.52m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (E) 357481.5104, 117983.0529; (W) 357453.0065, 117989.7939		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
800	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty loam	0-0.25m
801	Colluvium	Similar to 1009. Linear spread of colluvial subsoil. 0.04 – 0.09m deep – diffuse horizons and pitted/shallow undulating profile. Likely to be associated with furrow.	0-5-0.59m
802	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey clay loam with frequent manganese and small –medium sandstone fragments. Distinct horizons	0.25-0.5m
803	Natural	Yellow orange sandy clay with frequent light grey blue mottling. Occasional linear bands of ironstone outcropping.	0.5m+
The orientation of Trench 8 was altered to avoid badger exclusion zone.			

Trench 9	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (W)357493.9254, 117983.6595; (E) 357523.0416, 117984.7598		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
900	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting and occasional fragments of sandstone. Distinct horizon.	0-0.26m
901	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey clay loam with frequent manganese and small –medium sandstone fragments. Distinct horizons	0.26-0.4m
902	Natural	Mid yellow orange sandy clay with frequent light grey blue mottling.	0.4m+
903	Ditch	NNE-SSW aligned ditch with steep straight sides and a concave base. 1.4m wide and 0.67m deep. Clear interface. FB 904 & 905	0.4-1.07m
904	Primary fill	Weathering of ditch sides. Diffuse upper horizon.	0.17m thick
905	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy loam. Frequent manganese and sandstone frags. Well sorted deposit. Post-depositional waterlogging.	0.5m thick



Trench 10	Dimensions: 32m x 1.8m x		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (NE) 357490.5623, 118024.9415; (SW) 357479.8840, 117993.8995		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1000	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting and occasional fragments of sandstone. Distinct horizon.	0-0.25m
1001	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey clay loam with frequent manganese and small –medium sandstone fragments. Distinct horizons	0.25-0.4m
1002	Natural	Mid yellow orange sandy clay with frequent light grey blue mottling.	0.4m+
1003	Ditch	WNW aligned narrow concave field gully 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. FB 1004	0.4m-0.6m
1004	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty loam with occasional manganese and small fragments of ironstone and sandstone. Well sorted deposit some nutrient leeching.	0.4m-0.6m
1005	Ditch	NE to SW aligned concave field ditch. 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. Moderate definition. FB 1006	0.4m-0.6m
1006	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty loam with occasional manganese and small fragments of ironstone and sandstone. Well sorted deposit some nutrient leeching.	0.4m-0.6m
1007	Ditch	NW to SE aligned field ditch. Broadly perpendicular to ditch 1005. Shallow concave profile. Slightly pitted sides and base. 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. FB 1008	0.4-0.5m
1008	Secondary fill	Mid grey silty loam with occasional manganese and small fragments of ironstone and sandstone. Well sorted deposit some nutrient leeching.	0.4-0.5m
1009	Colluvium	Similar to 801. Linear spread of colluvial subsoil. 0.04m deep max – diffuse horizons and pitted/shallow undulating profile. Likely to be associated with furrow.	0.4-0.44m
1010	Ditch	E-W aligned broad 6m wide linear. Steep southern side (upslope) moderate northern (downslope) side. Possible field boundary? FB 1011	0.4-0.9m
1011	Secondary fill	Sharp horizons. Mid - Dark grey silty loam. Frequent manganese occasional ironstone and sandstone fragments. Occasional small lenses of reworked natural clay. FO 1010	0.4-0.9m
1012	Furrow	E-W aligned furrow with central ceramic land drain	0.4m+

Trench 11	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.45n		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (SW) 357158.2429, 117965.7462; (NE) 357181.9896, 117985.6370		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1100	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting and	0-0.3m



		occasional fragments of sandstone. Distinct horizon.	
1101	Subsoil	Mid yellow grey clay loam with frequent manganese and small –medium sandstone fragments. Distinct horizons	0.3-0.4m
1102	Natural	Mid yellow orange sandy clay with frequent light grey blue mottling.	0.4m+
1103	Ditch	Broadly east to west aligned drainage ditch. Clear definition. Steep straight sides tapering to concave base. FB 1104	0.4-0.75m
1104	Primary fill	Mid yellow grey sandy loam with small sandstone and ironstone fragments throughout. Weathering of ditch sides. FO 1103	0.4-0.75m
Additional trench located to investigate construction haul road on west side of proposed development			

Trench 12	Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use: Arable		
	Coordinates: (S) 357533.4192, 117986.6841; (N) 357529.0863, 118017.1017		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
1200	Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt. Rooting and occasional fragments of sandstone. Distinct horizon.	0-0.35m
1201	Natural	Mid yellow orange sandy clay with frequent light grey blue mottling.	0.35m+
1202	Ditch	Shallow field ditch aligned N-S. 1m wide and 0.2m deep. Moderate – shallow side. FB 1203	0.35 – 0.55m
1203	Secondary	Mid grey brown sandy loam. Rare fragments sandstone and ironstone. FO 1202	0.35- 0.55m
1204	Ditch	Shallow field ditch aligned N-S. 0.15m deep. Moderate – shallow side. FB 1205	0.35 - 0.50m
1205	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy loam. Rare fragments sandstone and ironstone. FO 1204	0.35- 0.50m
1206	Furrow	E-W aligned furrow. Offset ceramic land drain bisects southern edge. FB 1207	0.35 – 0.47m
1207	Secondary fill	Mid yellow brown sandy loam. Rare fragments sandstone and ironstone.	0.35- 0.47m
1208	E-W aligned furrow with central	E-W aligned furrow with central ceramic land drain. Parallel to 1206 and 1212	0.35 – 0.4m
1209	Secondary fill	Mid yellow brown sandy loam. Rare fragments sandstone and ironstone.	0.35 - 0.4m
1210	Feature group	Feature Number for ditch sections 1204 and 1202	-
1211	Furrow	E-W aligned furrow. 0.04m deep. Diffuse definition. FB 1212	0.35- 0.4m
1212	Secondary fill	Mid yellow brown sandy loam. Rare fragments sandstone and ironstone.	0.35- 0.4m
Additional trench located to investigated access road to east of the proposed development.			



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-204852

Project details

Project name	Mudford Road Primary School, Yeovil
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Atkins Global, Exeter (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed development of a new primary school and associated works on land east of Primrose Lane, Yeovil, Somerset (NGR 357320, 117997). The work which, comprised the excavation of twelve machine excavated trial trenches, was undertaken between the 3rd and 5th February 2015. This fieldwork followed an archaeological desk-based assessment (COAS 2014) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) which had been conducted over a wider development area. Trenches were positioned across the site so as to target both selected geophysical anomalies and apparently 'blank' areas to provide an assessment of the reliability of the geophysical results and to evaluate the proposed school site. This evaluation revealed an extensive medieval to post-medieval agricultural landscape represented by the numerous furrows also identified during a previous geophysical survey. In addition several undated drainage and small field ditches were identified, predominately towards the eastern side of the proposed development which may form part of the Late prehistoric to Romano-British landscape identified on the adjacent Wyndham Park development. The site itself, however seem to lie on the periphery of the main settlement and activity areas with few artefacts or traces of occupation identified. The concentration of features seen within the eastern side of the site may also be associated with a series of possible rectilinear enclosures identified on the geophysical survey to the east of the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2015 End: 05-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	107800 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	TTNCM12/2014 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	32412 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	BLADE Early Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF



Position in the planning process After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country England
Site location SOMERSET SOUTH SOMERSET MUDFORD Mudford Road Primary School, Yeovil
Postcode BA21 5TN
Study area 2.78 Hectares
Site coordinates ST 57320 17997 50.9592703621 -2.60776935288 50 57 33 N 002 36 27 W Point

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 Caroline Budd
Project supervisor Susan Clelland
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Somerset County Museum
Physical Archive ID TTNCM 12/2014
Physical Contents "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Somerset County museum
Digital Archive ID TTNCM 12/2014
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Somerset County Museum
Paper Archive ID TTNCM 12/2014
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Report"

Project bibliography 1

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