



making sense of heritage

New Road Othery, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Accession Code:TTNCM 51/2015
Ref: 110300.03
August 2015



**New Road
Othery, Somerset**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for
Colin Powell
GCP Chartered Architects
Suite 10, Corum 2
Corum Office Park
Crown Way
Warmley
Bristol
BS30 8FJ

On behalf of
South Western Housing Society
Eastbridge House
Pill Road
Rooksbridge
Somerset
BS26 2TN

Prepared by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk



August 2015

Report ref: 110300.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	110300	Accession Code	TTNCM 51/2015	Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	338600 131735		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	MD	GSC		21/08/15
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\Projects\110300_Reports\110300_Othery_eval_20150821				
v02	E	SDT	GSC		24/08/15
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\Projects\110300_Reports\110300_Othery_eval_20150824				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



New Road Othery, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Project background	5
1.2 Site location, topography and geology.....	5
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	6
2 AIMS.....	6
3 METHODOLOGY.....	6
3.1 Introduction	6
3.2 Recording.....	7
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	7
4.1 Introduction	7
4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences	7
4.3 Archaeological features.....	8
<i>Trench 1</i>	8
<i>Trench 2</i>	8
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	8
5.1 Introduction	8
5.2 Pottery.....	8
5.3 Animal Bone.....	8
5.4 Other finds	9
5.5 Conclusions.....	9
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	9
7 DISCUSSION.....	9
8 STORAGE AND CURATION	9
8.1 Museum	9
8.2 Preparation of Archive.....	9
8.3 Discard policy.....	10
8.4 Security copy.....	10
8.5 Copyright.....	10



9	REFERENCES.....	10
10	APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES.....	12
11	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM	13

Tables

Table 1:	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)	8
----------	---	---

Figures

Figure 1:	Site and trench location plan
-----------	-------------------------------

Plates

Front cover	View of the Site from the north-east
Plate 1:	Trench 1 viewed from the south-west
Plate 2:	South-east facing representative section of Trench 1
Plate 3:	Trench 2 viewed from the south-east
Plate 4:	South-west facing representative section of Trench 2
Plate 5:	North-east facing section of tree-throw hole 104
Plate 6:	South facing section of ditch 206
Plate 7:	North-west facing section of gully 204



New Road Othery, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Colin Powell of GCP Chartered Architects – for the South Western Housing Society – to undertake a trial trench evaluation ahead of residential development on land at New Road, Othery, Somerset (centred on National Grid Reference 338600 131735). The fieldwork was undertaken on the 12th August 2015.

The two trench evaluation revealed two probable post-medieval features (a ditch and a tree-throw hole), and two parallel curvilinear gullies of uncertain date. Finds from archaeological deposits and the subsoil include pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and a George VI penny.

The archaeological remains lie relatively protected beneath a reasonable depth of soils, whilst the potential for agriculture-related damage is unlikely as the field is known to have been pastureland for at least the period of living memory.



New Road Othery, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Colin Powell GCP Chartered Architects for commissioning the work, and thanks are also due to Donna Johnson of South West Housing Society in this regard. We acknowledge the advice and assistance of Steve Membery, the Senior Historic Environment Officer for South West Heritage Trust (SWHT) – archaeological advisors to Somerset County Council (SCC).

The fieldwork was directed by Mike Dinwiddy with the assistance of Natalia Hunt. This report was prepared by Mike Dinwiddy and edited by Steve Thompson. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and report illustrations by Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey.



New Road Othery, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Colin Powell GCP Chartered Architects, acting on behalf of South Western Housing Society ('the Client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the New Road, Othery, Somerset, hereafter 'the Site' (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 338600 131735) (**Figure 1**). The works were in advance of the construction of six dwellings and associated groundworks.

1.1.2 The Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO) for South West Heritage Trust (SWHT), archaeological advisors to Somerset County Council (SCC), stated that the Site has the potential to contain heritage assets of archaeological interest and that a pre-determination field evaluation was required prior to determination of the application. The results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation will inform the nature and scope of any subsequent mitigation, such as further archaeological monitoring via full excavation, strip, map and sample or archaeological watching brief. Such a decision will be made by the SHEO of SWHT in the event of anything of archaeological significance which will be at risk by the proposed development being recorded during the evaluation phase.

1.1.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2015), the guidance given in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), and the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where superseded by statements below.

1.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken on the 12th August 2015.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located in the north of the village of Othery, north of the A372 and east of the New Road. The site is situated on the low-lying North Moor, around 7–9 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Approximately 500 m to the east flows the Sowy River, an artificial flood relief channel constructed in the 1960s to alleviate flooding of the River Parrett. The Langacre Rhyne flows parallel to the Sowy.

1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the site is the Mercia Mudstone Group of the Early to Late Triassic epoch, comprising mudstone and halite-stone. To the south and immediate north of the A372, this is overlain by superficial deposits of Holocene alluvium, whilst peat deposits of the Quaternary period overlie the bedrock north of the road. The site is at the southern edge of a broad band of peat that stretches from the area around Westonzoyland eastwards towards Dundon (BGS online viewer).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A limited number of findspots have been recorded 2–4 km to the south of the Site, including a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe from the gravels at Oath Hill and a stone axe hammer of Bronze Age date from fields to the west of Aller. Two adjacent ring ditches, possibly the remains of two Bronze Age round barrows, were noted from aerial photographs of Aller Moor. A prehistoric flint scatter and sickle of Iron Age or Romano-British date, and human remains, were also found on Aller Moor. Romano-British remains have been reported from Burrowbridge, approximately 3 km to the south-west, including a large number of coins and several sherds of late Romano-British pottery.
- 1.3.2 Further afield, extensive waterlogged remains of international importance have been excavated c. 11–13 km to the north east of the site. These comprise a Neolithic trackway known as the Sweet Track, and the Iron Age Lake Villages at Glastonbury and Meare.
- 1.3.3 An Anglo-Saxon causeway, known as Burrow Wall, is located between Burrowbridge and Othery. Burrow Mump, an outcrop of Keuper Marl and site of St Michael's Church, is also located at Burrowbridge. Initially constructed during the 13th century, with additions in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the church was extensively restored in the middle of the 19th century.
- 1.3.4 Approximately 500m to the east Beer Wall is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record for Somerset as Site No. 32364, and is located across the parishes of Othery and Aller. Built in the 13th century, it was designed to protect Aller Moors from flooding. A watching brief carried out in 2013 identified that the wall had been built along the line of an alluvial-filled channel. Stakes discovered in the upper silts of the channel were thought to be associated with the construction of the wall. Further work in 2014 identified that the Wall may partly lie beneath the current A372 (WA 2014).
- 1.3.5 Other monuments in the area relate to medieval and post-medieval settlement and agriculture, predominantly houses and farm buildings.

2 AIMS

- 2.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological field evaluation were to:
- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development (either directly or by compression/dewatering in the immediate location);*
 - *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;*
 - *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 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015). In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the

guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).

- 3.1.2 The two 30 m by 1.8 m evaluation trenches were positioned in the area of impact from the proposed development (**Figure 1**). The trenches were laid out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30 mm or below and in general accordance with the pattern given in the WSI (WA 2015). Prior to the machining of the trenches, each location was scanned by a competent person with a cable avoidance tool (CAT).
- 3.1.3 The trenches were excavated using a JCB backhoe mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of WA. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at the side of the trench and was visually scanned as appropriate by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 3.1.4 Trenches completed the satisfaction of the SHEO for SWHT were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion.

3.2 Recording

- 3.2.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.2.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and added to plans/sections.
- 3.2.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held within the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 This results section should be read in conjunction with **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 The natural geology comprised a mudstone 'brash' and light brown silty loam, which was overlain by a 0.20 m deep mid-reddish brown loam subsoil with rare sub-angular, poorly sorted mudstone fragments varying from peagrit to cobbles. The topsoil (established pasture; 0.12 m deep) comprised a mid-brown soft loam (**Plates 1–4**).

4.3 Archaeological features

4.3.1 Four archaeological features were identified in the trenches, comprising two probable post-medieval features (a ditch and a tree-throw hole) and two gullies of uncertain date (**Figure 1**).

Trench 1

4.3.2 A possible tree-throw hole (**104**; **Plate 5**) was found in the north-western half of the trench. Measuring 1.48 m in diameter and 0.06 m deep, the sub-oval feature had a single fill comparable to the subsoil. It contained animal bone and post-medieval pottery.

Trench 2

4.3.3 A linear ditch, **206** and two curving gullies **204** and **208** were recorded in this trench. North–south ditch **206** (**Plate 6**) was 1.6 m wide and 0.30 m deep, with a shallow concave base and sides; the fill was very similar to the subsoil. Finds include post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe stems and animal bone.

4.3.4 Parallel curving gullies **204** and **208** (**Plate 7**), approximately east-west aligned, were 0.28 m and 0.50 m wide respectively. Excavation of the former found it to be only 0.04 m deep; the subsoil-like fill was devoid of artefacts and as such the features remain undated.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, deriving from contexts in both of the trenches excavated. All datable finds are post-medieval/modern. Quantities by material type and by context are given in **Table 1**.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Pottery	Other Finds
102	2/360		1/77	1 CBM
105	10/402	1/2	5/30	1 glass; 1 iron
202			1/21	1 coin
207	7/175	2/4	2/31	
Total	19/937	3/6	9/159	

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The nine pottery sherds include Staffordshire-type slipware, dated later 17th to 18th century (subsoil context **202**), 18th century English stonewares (natural feature fill **105**), glazed redware, not closely datable (ditch fill **207**), imported Spanish olive jar, with a date range of late 15th to 18th century (ditch fill **207**), and a modern redware teapot spout (subsoil context **102**).

5.3 Animal Bone

5.3.1 The animal bone includes cattle (long bones), horse (long bone, metacarpal, tooth), pig (jaw) and sheep (tooth).



5.4 Other finds

- 5.4.1 Other finds comprise a fragment of roof tile (pantile), a small fragment of window glass, three clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, a modern coin (George VI penny, 1937), and an iron nail.

5.5 Conclusions

- 5.5.1 This is a very small assemblage, which has provided a post-medieval chronology for the deposits and features excavated on the Site. The small size of the assemblage limits any further comments that can be made regarding the nature of activity on the Site, although the presence of a sherd of imported Spanish olive jar is of interest. Finds of such vessels in Somerset and Devon are generally restricted to religious sites (in the early post-medieval period), urban centres or ports (Gerrard *et al.* 1995, fig. 20.4B).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were recorded on Site.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The results show that a low concentration of archaeological remains exist in the proposed footprint of the development. Dated features appear to relate to post-medieval land-management, whilst the nature of the undated shallow gullies remains undetermined. The features and deposits survive reasonably intact, their protection due, to some degree, to the lack of arable farming on the Site for the last century or so.
- 7.1.2 The potential survival of archaeological remains on the Site is therefore considered [moderate], whilst their potential significance is considered [low/unknown].

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the South West Heritage Trust, who has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **TTNCM 51/2015**, HER number **32941**.

8.2 Preparation of Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the South West Heritage Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993, 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 An OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/>) will be initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the evaluation will be completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the form will be completed for submission to the Somerset Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).
- 8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises one file of paper records.

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics.

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis.
- 8.3.2 In this instance, it is recommended that the sherd of olive jar is retained for long-term curation. Other finds are of little intrinsic interest, and have a very limited potential for further research; they may be discarded prior to archive deposition. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

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 Copyright

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

9 REFERENCES

- ADS 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- BGS online viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives for Archaeologists*
- Gerrard, C.M., Gutierrez, A., Hurst, J.G. and Vince, A.G., 1995, A guide to Spanish medieval pottery, in C.M. Gerrard, A. Gutierrez and A.G. Vince, *Spanish Medieval Ceramics in Spain and the British Isles*, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. Int. Series 610, 281-95
- Historic England 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology



Guidelines: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>

SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Wessex Archaeology 2014. Beer Wall, Othery, Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation Report, client report ref. 106060.03

Wessex Archaeology 2015. *New Road Othery, Somerset, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, client report ref. 110300.01



10 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

TRENCH 1		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.10m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 8.17m – 7.77m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 338551.37 N 131757.10 and E 338577.53 N 131772.44			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil –Mid brown loam with low grass cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. No course components quite diffuse horizon.	0 – 0.12
102	Layer	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown sandy silty loam with rare small sub-angular to sub rounded mudstone. Clear straight horizon.	0.12 – 0.37
103	Natural	Natural – mudstone ‘brash’ in a light reddish brown silt matrix, mudstone more broken up and weathered at south end of trench, sharp change to solid large pieces of mudstone.	0.37+
104	Cut	Cut of shallow natural feature (tree-throw hole). Filled with 105	0.37
105	Fill	Fill of natural feature, same as (102), with finds of post-medieval bone pot.	0.06 deep

TRENCH 2		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 26.00m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 7.42m – 6.54m aOD
Co-ordinates: E 338571.41 N 131757.90 and E 338587.16 N 131735.32			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil –Mid brown loam with low grass cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. No course components quite diffuse horizon	0 – 0.12
202	Layer	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown sandy silty loam with sparse small sub-angular to sub rounded mudstone. Clear straight horizon.	0.12 – 0.40
203	Layer	Natural – mudstone ‘brash’ in a light yellowish grey sandy silt matrix, sandier toward the south of the trench.	0.40+
204	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully, 0.55 wide 0.03 deep, parallel to gully 208.	0.03 deep
205	Fill	Fill of 204, single secondary fill, loose mid grey silt	0.03 deep
206	Cut	Cut of post medieval ditch, shallow concave base and sides, 1.45 wide, filled with 207.	0.30 deep
207	Fill	Fill of 206, soft grey silty clay, occasional poorly sorted mudstone, secondary fill, finds pot, bone clay pipe.	0.30 deep
208	Cut	Cut of curvilinear gully, parallel to but wider than 204, not excavated	NA
209	Fill	Secondary fill of 208, Mid grey silty clay moderate poorly sorted sub angular to sub-rounded mudstone.	NA



11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-221397

Project details

Project name	Land at New Road Othery, Somerset
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Colin Powell of GCP Chartered Architects - for the South Western Housing Society - to undertake a trial trench evaluation ahead of residential development on land at New Road, Othery, Somerset (centred on National Grid Reference 338540, 131789). The two trench evaluation revealed two probable post-medieval features (a ditch and a tree-throw hole), and two parallel curvilinear gullies of uncertain date. Finds from archaeological deposits and the subsoil include pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and a George VI half penny. The archaeological remains lie relatively protected beneath a reasonable depth of soils, whilst the potential for agriculture-related damage is unlikely as the field is known to have been pastureland for at least the period of living memory.
Project dates	Start: 12-08-2015 End: 12-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TTNCM 51/2015 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMCIS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOMERSET SEDGEMOOR OTHERY Othery
Postcode	TA7 0QP
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SG 31789 38540 52.876690262128 -5.986510755309 52 52 36 N 005 59 11 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7m Max: 9m

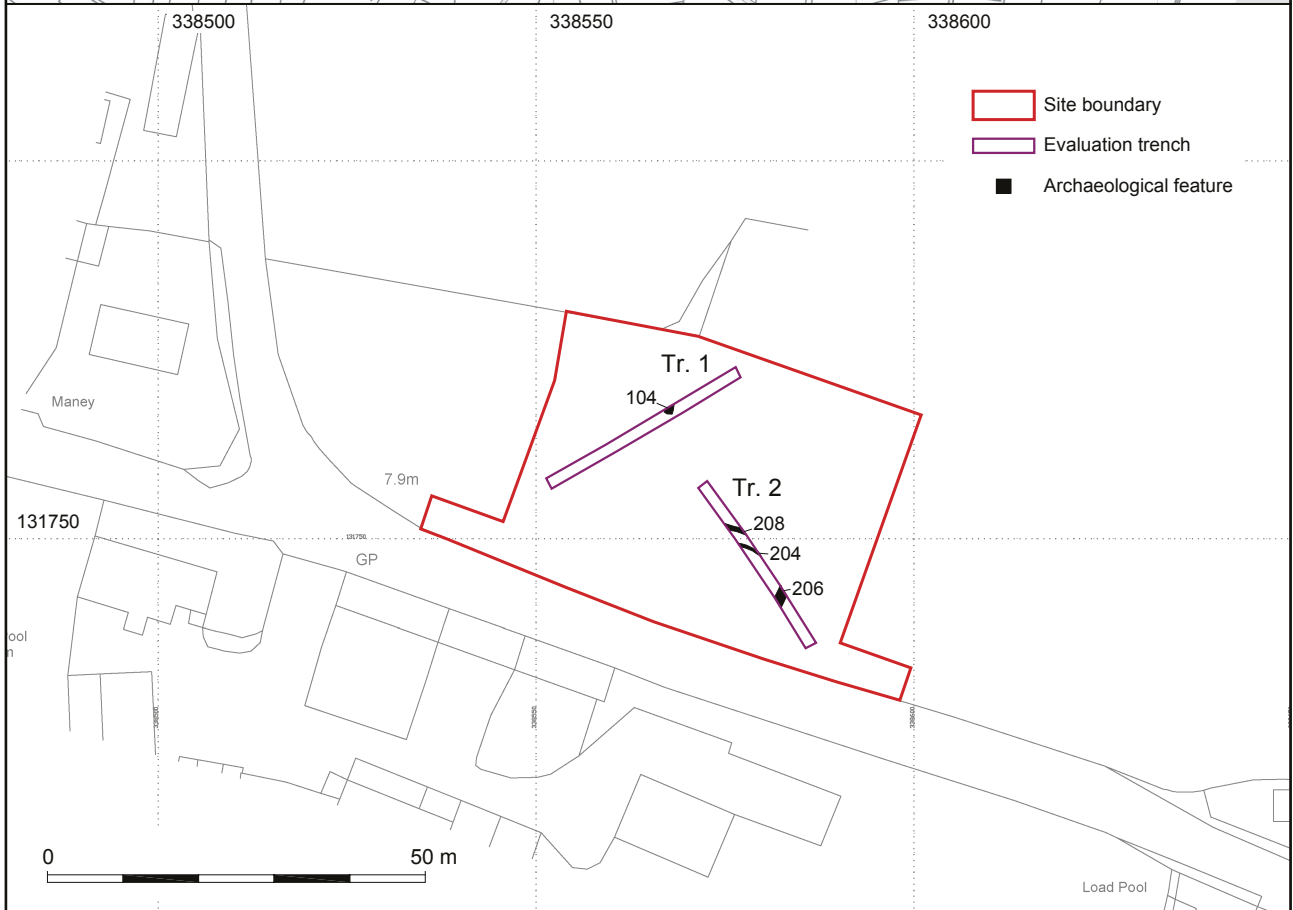


Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Somerset County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Mike Dinwiddy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Somerset County Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Somerset County museum
Digital Media available	"Database", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Somerset County Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Gareth Chaffey (g.chaffey@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	21 August 2015



	Base mapping supplied by the client. Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	17/08/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:25,000 and 1:000 @A4	Illustrator:	KMN
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\110300\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_08_17		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the south-west



Plate 2: South-east facing representative section of Trench 1


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	17/08/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KMN
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\110300\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_08_17		



Plate 3: Trench 2 viewed from the south-east



Plate 4: South-west facing representative section of Trench 2


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	17/08/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KMN
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\110300\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_08_17		



Plate 5: North-east facing section of tree-throw hole 104



Plate 6: South facing section of ditch 206



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	17/08/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KMN
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\110300\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_08_17		



Plate 7: North-west facing section of gully 204

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	17/08/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KMN
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\110300\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_08_17		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.