



**Land North of Yeovil Road
Crewkerne
Somerset**

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Gleeson Developments Ltd

CA Project: 4770
CA Report: 14121

March 2014

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land North of Yeovil Road
Location:	Crewkerne, Somerset
NGR:	NGR: ST 4508 1104
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	24 February – 10 March 2014
Planning Reference:	13/02941/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Somerset County Museum
Accession Number:	TBC
Site Code:	NYC14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology February/March 2014 on land north of Yeovil Road. Twenty-three trenches were excavated, seven of which were additional trenches excavated in the central eastern *contingency* field. The central eastern field had been unavailable (due to an existing crop) at the time of the earlier geophysical survey.

An east-west orientated rectilinear enclosure (thus far undated) with an entrance at its western end (identified by the geophysics) was revealed in **Trenches 9** and **13**. This possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure, straddles the boundary between **Fields 1** and **2**. A north-east/south-west orientated undated enclosure ditch (potentially of a similar date to the mortuary enclosure) was identified to extend across the central part of the Site between **Fields 2** and **5** and was identified within six trial trenches. It is possible, but by no means as yet confirmed that this ditch originally enclosed the hilltop. Closely located and external to the ditch, was a feature, which contained burnt stones and which has provisionally been interpreted as a possible hearth. In the north-western field, a prehistoric ditch, orientated north-west/south-east was identified sealed below 1.2m of overburden. In the southern field, a post-medieval hollow-way/track way was identified within three trenches and appears to extend the whole length of **Field 1**, apparently previously connecting two farms. The footprint of this track way can also be seen on the time lapse mode of Google Earth.

Topsoil, which typically measured 0.10m to 0.28m in depth, overlay the natural geological substrate across the Site. In **Trenches 17, 20** and **21**, the natural substrate comprised of

mid-orange/brown silt/sand with small patches of light grey/yellow clay was encountered at a depth of up to 2.32m, overlain by subsoil that measured up to 0.28m in depth and a colluvium deposit that measured up to 1.83m in depth. The depth of the colluvium deposit in this location may be associated with disturbance caused by the construction of an undated positive field lynchet which measured 2m in height and was located within the existing field boundary north of **Trenches 17, 18, 20 and 21**. The field lynchet was identified during the evaluation. Colluvium of varying depths was also identified within **Trenches 1, 2, 2.1, 3, 5, 5.1, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 18**.

It would appear that the evaluation may have identified a Late Neolithic hilltop enclosure, within which a small mortuary enclosure was located. These types of monument typically produce few finds or associated features, either within the mortuary enclosure itself or within the wider hilltop enclosure. However, the few finds that have been recovered in proximity or association with these features during the course of the evaluation, would appear to confirm a Neolithic or possibly Early Bronze Age date. Along with the ditch identified in the north-west field, it is likely that further investigation of these remains will be required to hopefully confirm their date and nature. It is anticipated that mitigation of these remains can be successfully secured by way of an appropriate archaeological condition.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February/March 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Gleeson Developments Ltd on land located to the north of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 345073 110417 hereafter referred to as the Site (see **Figure 1**).
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in support of a forthcoming planning application that is being submitted to Somerset County Council (SCC) for the development of the Site. The archaeological works were required by the archaeological advisor to SCC, and were undertaken in line with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2014) and approved by SCC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).] The archaeological evaluation was informed by a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) and a desk-based assessment (CA 2013a).

The site

- 1.3 The Proposed Development Site is approximately 7.7ha in area and is located on the north-eastern outskirts of the town of Crewkerne. The Site is bounded to the south by the A30 (Yeovil Road), by trackways to the north and west and by fencing and open fields to the east. Agricultural and residential buildings at Elms Villa border the Site to the south-west, and at Goldwell Farm to the south-east.
- 1.4 The Proposed Development Site comprises five agricultural fields, with **Fields 1 – 4** currently used as pasture, and **Field 5** used for arable production (**Figure 2**). A north-east/south-west aligned track between Elms Villa and Goldwell Farm divides the central part of the site from the southern section. The southern third of the Site is situated on high ground, at approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), falling steeply to the north-east, north and north-west, to approximately 65m aOD.
- 1.5 The bulk of the underlying solid geology mapped within the Proposed Development Site comprises Sandstone of the Bridport Sand Formation. The southern part of the Site is underlain by Ooidal Limestone of the Inferior Oolite Group. Adjacent strata of

the latter and Mudstone of the Fuller's Earth Formation are located within the northern part of the Proposed Development Site. No superficial deposits have been recorded within the Proposed Development Site (BGS online).

Archaeological background

- 1.6 A Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the site has been undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2014a) and a very brief summary of the archaeological background is provided below.
- 1.8 In the late Iron Age and Romano British periods, the focus of settlement activity in the area appears to have been located c. 170m to the south of the Site. In the medieval period, the Site footprint formed the agricultural hinterland of the settlements of Crewkerne and Eastham, and continued to be exploited for agriculture throughout the post-medieval period right up until the present day. The sloping topography of the Site and the tendency for the two northern fields to become waterlogged in winter would have made it unattractive for settlement (CA 2014a).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.7 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the Site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will however be sufficient to enable the archaeological advisor to Somerset County Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012)

Methodology

- 1.8 Twenty-three trenches were machine excavated, six trenches in **Field 1**, six trenches in **Field 2**, three trenches in **Field 3**, three trenches in **Field 4** and five

trenches in **Field 5** in the locations shown on **Figure 2**. Trench **4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16** and **18** measured 50m x 1.8m.

- 1.9 An additional trench, **Trench 5.1**, was machine excavated in **Field 3** and measured 5.1m x 1.8m. **Trench 5** was moved several metres north-west from the original proposed location due to the identification of a north-east/south-west orientated modern ceramic land drain located centrally along the length of the proposed machine excavated area within **Trench 5.1**. **Trench 3, 5** and **5.1** were recorded and backfilled immediately due to flooding and unstable trench limits of excavation (see **Figure 2**). No archaeological remains were identified in these trenches.
- 1.10 An additional trench, **Trench 2.1**, was machine excavated in **Field 4**. **Trench 2** was sub-divided into two shorter trenches due to flooding within the central and northern area. **Trench 2.1**, measured 5m x 1.8m, and was located further north within low-lying terrain (see **Figure 2**).
- 1.11 Two additional trenches were machine excavated in **Field 5**. **Trench 20**, measured 22m x 1.8m and **Trench 21**, measured 16m x 1.8m formed part of the specified contingency plan in **Field 5** (CA 2014a). **Trench 17, Trench 20** and **Trench 21** were positioned to try to identify the location of an extensive north-east/south-west orientated ditch system identified within **Trench 6, 7, 8** and **10**, but confirmed that the ditch was not located in the vicinity of these two trenches. Extensive colluvial deposits were identified within **Trench 17, Trench 20** and **Trench 21**, with the natural substrate identified at a depth of 1.14m within **Trench 20**, to 2.32m within **Trench 17** below present ground level. **Trench 18** was positioned several metres further west from the original proposed location to accommodate re-positioning of **Trench 19**, which was abandoned due to the location of a protected badger sett located 40m north between **Field 2** and **Field 5**. Trench 19 measured 12m x 1.8m (see **Figure 2**).
- 1.12 All excavated trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS. The final completed trench survey was recorded using Leica GPS.
- 1.13 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological

deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and Kemble respectively. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner all artefacts will be deposited with Somerset County Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within the Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-21)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and the finds are to be found in **Appendices A, B and C** respectively.
- 2.2 Archaeological features were identified within **Trench 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20**. No archaeological features were identified within **Trenches 1, 2.1, 3, 4, 5, 5.1, 11, 17, 19 and 21**. Furrows were identified within **Trenches 8 and 9**. Land drains were identified within **Trenches 1, 4, 5.1, 11, and 20**, a modern service within **Trench 11** and possibly within **Trench 1** although identification was not established.
- 2.3 Artefact evidence was recovered from **Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18 and 20**. **Trench 2** was sub-divided into two shorter trenches due to flooding within the central and northern area. **Trench 5** was moved several metres north-west from the original **Trench 5** proposed location due to the identification of a north-east/south-west orientated modern ceramic land drain located centrally along the length of machine excavated trench area within **Trench 5.1**. **Trench 17** was moved to try to identify the possible location of an extensive north-east/south-west ditch system within the vicinity. **Trench 18** was re-positioned several metres further west

from the original proposed location to accommodate re-positioning of **Trench 19**, which was abandoned due to the location of a protected badger set located 40m north between **Field 2** and **Field 5**.

Trench 1 (Figure 2)

- 2.4 An amorphous anomaly located by geophysical survey towards the south-eastern end of **Trench 1** was identified to be a modern area of burnt activity within topsoil **100** and subsoil **101** possibly from a recent bonfire. In addition prior to excavation at the very southern end of the trench, a modern service (identified during the geophysical survey) was detected with the CAT and Genny and this section of the trench was not excavated.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 & 13)

- 2.5 Ditch **204** was located in the central area of **Trench 2** and corresponded to a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. It contained a single fill, **205** within which several worked flints (flakes) were recovered. It is considered likely that the ditch dates to the prehistoric period. A curvilinear anomaly located by geophysical survey towards the south end of **Trench 2.1** was not identified.

Trench 4 (Fig.2)

- 2.6 Amorphous anomalies located by geophysical survey towards the north and south ends of **Trench 4** were identified to be of geological origin. A late medieval/post-medieval ceramic tile was recovered from topsoil **400**.

Trench 6 (Figures 2 & 7)

- 2.7 Ditch **605** was located in the north of **Trench 6** and corresponded to a north-east/south-west orientated linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. The feature was not hand excavated but a series of four evenly spaced hand augured holes across the ditch fill suggested Ditch **605** contained a single fill, **606**. The auguring also identified the ditch to comprise a shallow profile with gradual sloping sides. A flint core was recovered from topsoil **600** and subsoil **601**. A rimsherd of English stoneware from a tankard, a clay tobacco pipe stem, a fragment of tin-glazed earthenware tile and six sherds of post-Medieval pottery were

recovered from topsoil **600**. The evidence from this trench would suggest that ditch **605** is of prehistoric date.

Trench 7 (Figures 2 & 8)

- 2.8 Ditch **704** and Pit **706** were located within the central area of **Trench 7** and both corresponded to anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Ditch **704** contained five fills, the earliest **711** to the latest, **708**, with possible erosion fills **705** and **709** suggesting the presence of a bank on the south-eastern side of the ditch. Pit **706** contained two fills, primary fill **712** and secondary fill **707**. Worked flint was recovered from topsoil **700** (core) and fill **705** (flake). A clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from topsoil **700** and animal bone was recovered from fill **712**. The size of animal bone would suggest that it is not from animals exploited in the earlier prehistoric period, though this would require further analysis. A north-west/south-east orientated linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey was not identified during the evaluation. Evidence would suggest that ditch **704** is of prehistoric date and is part of the same ditch identified in **Trench 6**.

Trench 8 (Figures 2 & 9)

- 2.9 Ditch **806** was located in the south-west of **Trench 8** and corresponded to a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. The feature was not hand excavated but a series of eight evenly spaced hand augured holes across the ditch fill suggested Ditch **806** contained a single fill, **807**. The auguring also identified the ditch to comprise a shallow profile with gradual sloping sides. Two furrows were also located within **Trench 8**. Furrow **808** was located in the north and Furrow **804** in the south. Both features corresponded to linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. A north-west/south-east orientated linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey within the central area of **Trench 8** was not identified during the evaluation. A burnt flint fragment, a clay tobacco pipe stem and several Post-Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from topsoil **800**. The evidence provided by the geophysics and the test auguring indicates that ditch **806** is the same enclosure ditch identified in **Trenches 6** and **7**.



Trench 9 (Figures 2, 6 & 20)

- 2.10 Ditch **908** was located in the north-east of **Trench 9** and ditch **906** was located centrally within the trench. Both features were not hand excavated (at the request of SCC) but contained a single fill visible within the trench, fills **909** and **907**, respectively. Ditch **908** and **906** form part of an enclosure ditch (part of a possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure) also located in **Trench 13** (see below) and corresponded to a positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Furrow **904** was located directly south-west of ditch **906** and also corresponded to a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Figures 2 & 10)

- 2.11 Ditch **1003** was located in the north-west of **Trench 10** and corresponded to a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. The feature was not hand excavated but a series of nine evenly spaced hand augured holes across the ditch fill suggested Ditch **1003** contained a single fill, **1004**. The auguring also identified the ditch to comprise a shallow profile with gradual sloping sides. North-west/south-east orientated linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey within the central area of **Trench 10** were not identified during the evaluation. Worked flint and several fragments of post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from topsoil **1000**. The evidence provided by the geophysical survey and auguring across ditch **1003** indicates that the ditch is the same as that identified in **Trenches 6, 7 and 8**.

Trench 12 (Figures 2 & 17)

- 2.12 Hollow-way **1203**, was located within the central area of **Trench 12**. It contained a single fill **1204**. Three small pit/post-holes, **1207**, **1209** and **1211** were located directly north of hollow-way **1203**, with each containing a single fill, **1208**, **1209** and **1212** respectively. Although a rectilinear anomaly was identified during the geophysical survey, the anomaly identified did not correspond with features identified during the excavation. A post-medieval fragment of glass and an iron object (?chisel tip) were recovered from fill **1204**. A fragment of late medieval/post-medieval ceramic was recovered from subsoil **1201**.

Trench 13 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 2.13 Ditch **1303** was located in the south-west and ditch **1307** located in the north-east of **Trench 9**. Ditch **1303** contained three fills; primary fill **1306**, secondary fill **1305** and a final fill **1304**. Possible erosion fill **1305** suggests the presence of a bank on the north side of the ditch. Ditch **1307** contained four fills, primary fill **1311**, secondary fill **1310**, third fill **1309** and a final upper fill **1308**. Ditches **1303** and **1307** form part of an enclosure ditch also located in **Trench 9** and corresponded to a positive archaeological anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure). A fragment of worked flint and a small fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from the middle fill **1305** and upper fill **1304** of ditch **1303**. The very small fragments of ceramic building material is likely to be a result of contamination as a result of the very wet conditions during the first week of the evaluation and most probably found its way into the ditch on the bottom of the excavators boot. A large assemblage of worked flint, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil **1300**.

Trench 14 (Figures 2 & 16)

- 2.14 Gully **1403** and Gully **1405** were located in the south of **Trench 14** and corresponded to a curvilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Both **1403** and **1405** form part of the same feature and contained a single fill, **1404** and fill **1406** respectively. No finds were recovered from the fills or the topsoil.

Trench 15 (Figures 2 & 15)

- 2.15 **Trench 15** (measuring 20m x 20m) was originally targeted on a linear anomaly running south-west/north-east and an apparent concentration of post-holes and small pits, suggested by the geophysical survey results. Subsequent investigation identified hollow-way **1503** as the linear anomaly, which was located in the north of the trench, with ditches **1505** and **1507** located centrally within the trench, running almost at right angles to it. Ditches **1505** and **1507** also corresponded to linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The post-hole/small pit features identified during the geophysical survey were not identified during the investigation. Hollow-way **1503**, ditch **1505** and ditch **1507** were not hand excavated (on agreement with SCC) but contained single fills **1504**, **1508** and **1506** respectively. Hollow-way **1503** was not sample excavated in this trench because the hollowway

had already been investigated in **Trench 16**. Ditches **1505** and **1507** were not investigated because of their clearly modern nature. No physical relationship between ditch **1505** and ditch **1507** was established, although they ran closely parallel to one another.

Trench 16 (Figures 2 & 14)

- 2.16 Hollow-way **1603** was located centrally within **Trench 16** and corresponded to a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and visible as a 'cropmark' on the Google Earth time lapse mode. It contained seven fills, primary fills **1604** and **1606**, secondary fill **1605**, third fills **1607** and **1608**, fourth fill **1609**, fifth fill **1610**, sixth fill **1611** and a final upper fill **1612**. A large assemblage of post-medieval artefacts was recovered from fills **1604**, **1605**, **1607**, **1609**, **1610** and **1612**. The continuation westwards of hollow-way **1603** was recorded in **Trench 15** (hollow-way **1503**).

Trench 18 (Figures 2 & 11)

- 2.17 Ditch **1803** was located in the north-west of **Trench 18**. The feature was not hand excavated or augured but contained a single fill, **1804**. The ditch is considered to form part of same enclosure ditch identified in **Trenches 6, 7, 8** and **10**, and thought to date to the prehistoric period (possibly Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age). A large assemblage of post-medieval artefacts was recovered from topsoil **1800**.

Trench 20 (Fig.2 & 12)

- 2.18 Ditch **2006** was located within the northern half of **Trench 20**. The feature was not hand excavated or augured but contained a single fill, **2007**. A worked flint was recovered from topsoil **2000**. Ditch **2006** is thought to be a continuation of the enclosure ditch identified in **Trenches 6, 7, 8, 10**, and **18**.

The finds evidence

- 2.19 Finds recovered from evaluation include pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal objects and worked flint.

Pottery: Medieval

- 2.20 Topsoil **1300** produced single unfeathered bodysherds in Somerset chert-tempered fabric and south Somerset glazed jug fabric. One sherd of south Somerset glazed ware was recovered from topsoil **1800**. These are most likely 13th to 14th century in date (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988, 102–3).

Post-medieval

- 2.21 Topsoil **1000** produced one rimsherd from a shallow dish in English porcelain, Porcelain was manufactured in England from the mid-18th to the 19th centuries (Jarrett 2013, 181).
- 2.22 One bodysherd from a Spanish olive jar was recovered from topsoil **1100**. This imported pottery dates to the 16th to 18th centuries (Jarrett 2013, 176).
- 2.23 A total of 14 sherds of glazed earthenware, and two sherds of unglazed earthenware, dating to the 16th to 18th centuries, were recovered from 10 deposits.
- 2.24 Topsoil **1300** produced three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, which is dateable to c. 1720-1780, and two sherds of late English stoneware, most likely dating to the second half of the 19th century. The English stonewares include a rimsherd from a tankard from topsoil **600** and one from a bottle from hollow-way fill **1612**.
- 2.25 Single bodysherds of Tin-glazed earthenware, dating to the late-17th to 18th centuries, were recovered from topsoil **1300** and hollow-way fill **1607**.
- 2.26 A total of 10 sherds of Creamware, a pottery type dateable to the mid and later 18th century, were recovered from topsoil **1300** and hollow-way fills **1604**, **1607** and **1609**.
- 2.27 Single sherds of Pearlware, which dates to the late-18th to mid-19th centuries, were recovered from hollow-way fills **1607** and **1609**. That from fill **1609** was a rimsherd from a dish or bowl.
- 2.28 A total of ten sherds of refined whiteware were recovered from 10 deposits and a further seven sherds of transfer-printed refined whiteware from four deposits. The transfer-printed sherd from hollow-way fill **1607** was a rimsherd from a dish or bowl. This type of pottery dates to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

- 2.29 Single bodysherds of yellow slipware were recovered from topsoil **1100** and hollow-way fill **1607**. This type of pottery was manufactured at Bristol, Staffordshire and other centres during the late 17th and 18th centuries (Jarrett 2013, 177).

Ceramic building material

- 2.30 A total of 15 fragments of late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from 10 deposits. Three of these were identifiable as tile and one as brick. The tile fragments included a piece of tin-glazed earthenware tile from topsoil **600**.

Glass

- 2.31 A total of 16 fragments of post-medieval/modern bottle and window glass were recovered from five deposits. One fragment from the base of a bottle from topsoil **1000** featured the words “W & A Gilbey Ltd”. This London-based importer of wine and distiller of spirits was established in 1857.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 2.32 A total of 17 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from seven deposits. All were stem fragments, apart from a small fragment from a decorated bowl from topsoil **1300** and a bowl/stem fragment from hollow-way fill **1604**. The latter is unmarked, however, the form is identifiable as an Oswald Type 6 clay pipe (1975, 37–39), which dates to c. 1660–80. The bowl fragment features oak leaf decoration along the seam and vertical ribs on the body of the bowl. The oak leaf is a common motif on 19th century pipes.

Metal objects

- 2.33 A total of eight fragmentary iron objects were recovered from four deposits. All were moderately to heavily corroded and only the fragment from hollow-way fill **1204** could be identified as possibly the tip of a chisel.

Worked flint

- 2.34 A total of 22 items of worked flint were recovered from ditch fills **205**, **705**, **1304** and **1305**, topsoil **600**, **700**, **1000**, **1300** and **2000**, and subsoil **601**. This mostly consisted of broken flakes. However, cores were also recovered and the flints from topsoil **1300** included two end scrapers, one of which was broken and irregularly retouched. The other displayed semi-invasive, knife-type retouch along the proximal

half of the left dorsal edge, in addition to quite fine but irregular abrupt retouch on the distal dorsal edge. The cores have been unsystematically worked, which, together with the slightly scruffy retouch on the scrapers, is suggestive of a date in the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age for these items, as flint-working then was less careful than in earlier periods. The rest of the débitage, however, cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

Faunal Remains

- 2.35 Three fragments of animal bone (46g) were recovered from deposit **712**. The bone was well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and ovicaprid (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*). As the deposit remains undated there is little interpretative data to be gained beyond confirming the presence of these species on site.

A further six fragments (247g) of bone from deposits **400**, **1300** and **1800** are detailed in **Appendix C**. The bone displays recent damage, animal gnawing and surface erosion associated with topsoil finds and as such are not discussed further, nor are they recommended for retention.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The trial trench evaluation has revealed a considerable correlation between the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and the archaeological features revealed within the trenches. Only in the southern field were the proposed discreet anomalies found to be of geological rather than archaeological origin. Isolated linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey have not been revealed by the trial trenching, but for the most part the linear anomalies have been confirmed. Following the completion of the geophysical survey, there was considerable interest in the sub-rectangular enclosure straddling **Fields 1** and **2**. Its form was considered to be suggestive of a type of enclosure known as a 'mortuary enclosure' dating to the Neolithic period. A similar sub-rectangular monument (but longer and with two entrances) was excavated by Cotswold Archaeology in 2006 (near South Petherton) during the archaeological mitigation works associated with the installation of the Barrington to Ilchester Gas Pipeline (CA 2012). The current investigation, whilst not confirming beyond doubt that the enclosure is indeed a Neolithic mortuary enclosure, does provide further accumulative evidence to indicate the monument is of at least a similar date. Worked flint of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date has been recovered either associated with the enclosure or in the topsoil

sealing it. The fills of the enclosure are relatively pale and compact, again very suggestive of an early prehistoric date. The uniform u-shaped nature of the ditch cut is typical of Neolithic monument design, as is the suggested internal bank possibly identified by the erosion deposit recorded in **Trench 13**. The lack of other later finds (other than from obvious contamination during excavation) is again suggestive that the feature is of prehistoric origin. Other, later features, on site have generally contained abundant medieval, post-medieval and modern finds within the fills. No features on site have produced any later prehistoric (i.e. Iron Age) or Romano-British material despite there being a known Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement just 150m south of the site beyond Yeovil Road. The evidence suggests therefore, that the site has either been used for pasture or at most intermittent arable usage since the prehistoric period; only in the early prehistoric period was the site apparently the focus of a non-agricultural but possibly ceremonial/funerary activity.

3.2 In addition to the possible mortuary enclosure, a further more extensive linear anomaly was identified by the geophysical survey, extending across the Site (in **Fields 2** and **5**) on a 'snaking' approximate south-west/north-east alignment. The trial trenching identified the anomaly (in six trenches: **6, 7, 8, 10, 18** and **20**) as a ditch roughly following the natural contours of the hilltop, apparently forming one section of an sub-circular/oval enclosure of considerable size. Again whilst few finds have been recovered from the feature, the occasional worked flint finds from the topsoil sealing the ditch are indicative of a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The pale compact fills of the ditch are again suggestive of an early prehistoric origin. As a result of the enclosure ditch being cut into the slope of the hill the ditch appears to have suffered from erosion and is clearly not be as substantial as it once was. Towards the eastern extent of **Field 5** the ditch apparently disappears and it is not yet clear why this is so. It is possible that erosion and the later construction of a lynchet immediately to the north may have resulted in its destruction/deterioration, or it may have simply respected a north/south topographical feature in the landscape that is no longer as distinct as it once was. Looking from north to south in the western part of **Field 5** one can discern a soft undulation that may have once been more pronounced. In this part of the Site there is a sharp increase in the depth of colluvium, which must relate either to severe erosion or have been influenced by a specific north/south aligned topographical feature or both.

3.3 In addition to the two most distinct geophysical anomalies described above, in **Field 4, Trench 2** was targeted on two linear anomalies, the southernmost of which was

identified as a ditch extending on a north-westerly alignment, again of probable prehistoric date. This may form part of an early agricultural unit/enclosure and clearly does not follow the late medieval/post-medieval enclosure alignments and is sealed by up to 1.2m of overburden.

- 3.4 In **Field 1** apart from the southern corner of the possible mortuary enclosure, the archaeological remains identified were associated with late medieval/post-medieval activity focussed around a holloway which formerly linked two farms. Linear features targeted by **Trench 14** turned out to be no more than animal burrows, and those in **Trench 12** were associated with the hollow-way and a fence line. **Trench 16** investigated the hollow-way in detail and recovered both medieval and post-medieval material, whilst **Trench 15** revealed that the discreet anomalies upon which it had been targeted had been the result of geological anomalies and not archaeological ones.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1 The evaluation has identified archaeological remains, which will require further investigation and SCC have already indicated that they would be content to condition subsequent preservation by record mitigation requirements. These requirements would be likely to focus on the prehistoric remains described above in the discussion, comprising the possible mortuary enclosure, the hilltop enclosure ditch and the prehistoric ditch identified in **Field 4**. SCC has already elucidated that in recognition of the sensitivity of the remains, and their vulnerability to subsequent construction traffic, despite some of the remains falling within proposed green space, there will be a requirement to preserve by record.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by CA Project Leader Matt Nichol, assisted by CA site personnel, Chris Ellis, Paulo Clemente, Juan Talens Bou, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Eddie Dougherty and Sam Wilson. The report was written by CA Project Leader Matt Nichol. The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster. The archive has been compiled by Hazel O'Neill, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by CA manager Richard Greatorex, who also edited this report.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Archaeology highlighted

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay	37	1.8	0.28	Modern
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	37	1.8	0.2	
1	102	Fill	Modern	Fill of Modern Ditch Cut (No cut number recorded)	Light greyish orange sandy clay	>1.8	>2		Modern
1	103	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	37	1.8	0.20	Modern
1	104	Layer		Colluvium	Dark orangey brown sandy silty clay	37	1.8	0.7	
1	105	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown silty sand with small patches of light greyish yellow clay	37	1.8	>1.2	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay	15	1.8	0.28	Modern
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	15	1.8	0.35	
2	202	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orangey brown sandy clay	15	1.8	0.7	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	15	1.8	>1.33	
2	204	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped ditch, north-west/south-east orientated	>1.8	1.2	0.42	
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of ditch	Light orangey brown sandy clay	>1.8	1.2	0.42	
2.1	21000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay	5	1.8	0.28	Modern
2.1	21001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	5	1.8	0.35	
2.1	21002	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orangey brown sandy clay	5	1.8	0.7	
2.1	21003	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay	5	1.8	>1.33	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	47.2	1.8	0.1	Modern
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay	47.2	1.8	0.2	
3	302	Layer		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	47.2	1.8	0.3	
3	303	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	47.2	1.8	0.6	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.23	Modern
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.39	
4	402	Layer		Colluvium	Light brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.13	
4	403	Layer		Natural	Mid grey clay with sandstone	50	1.8	>0.62	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.13	Modern
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.13	
5	502	Layer		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.5	
5	503	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	>0.76	
5.1	51000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	5.1	1.8	0.12	Modern
5.1	51001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay	5.1	1.8	0.22	
5.1	51002	Layer		Colluvium	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	5.1	1.8	0.60	
5.1	51003	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	5.1	1.8	>0.94	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	Modern

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown clayey silt	50	1.8	0.32	
6	602	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	
6	603	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orange sandy clay	50	1.8	0.3	
6	604	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sand	50	1.8	>1.12	
6	605	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated east/west with gradual sides. Shallow profile identified after augering ditch fill	>1.8	1.9	>0.2	
6	606	Fill	605	Fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown silt	>1.8	1.9	>0.2	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	Modern
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay	50	1.8	0.10	
7	702	Layer		Colluvium	Light brownish brown clay	50	1.8	0.42	
7	703	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish yellow sand and sandstone	50	1.8	>0.77	
7	704	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped ditch, north-east/south-west orientated	>0.7	3.61	0.81	
7	705	Fill	704	3rd fill of ditch	Mid orangey brown silty sand	>0.7	4.85	0.57	
7	706	Cut		Pit	Oval pit with steep sides, north-west/south-east orientated	3.5	>0.8	0.6	
7	707	Fill	706	2nd fill of pit	Mid greenish brown silty clay	3.5>	>0.8	0.16	
7	708	Fill	704	5th fill of ditch	Mid brownish orange silty sand	>0.7	1.84	0.22	
7	709	Fill	704	4th fill of ditch	Mid yellowish orangey brown silty sand	>0.7	3.42	0.39	
7	710	Fill	704	2nd fill of ditch	Mid greenish yellowish orangey brown silty sand	>0.7	2.93	0.44	
7	711	Fill	704	1st fill of ditch	Mid greenish greyish orange silty sand	>0.7	1.29	0.18	
7	712	Fill	706	1st fill of pit	Light yellowish brown to dark blackish brown clayey silt	>2.7	>0.8	0.41	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	Modern
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Light greenish brown clayey sand	50	1.8	0.2	
8	802	Layer		Colluvium	Light orangey brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.48	
8	803	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	1.8	>1.07	
8	804	Cut		Furrow	Unexcavated furrow, north-west/south-east orientated	>1.8	2.1		
8	805	Fill	804	Fill of furrow	Mid brown silty clay	>1.8	2.1		
8	806	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated north-east/south-west with gradual sides. Shallow profile identified after augering ditch fill	>2	3.6	>0.2	
8	807	Fill	806	Fill of ditch	Mid orangey brown clayey sand	>2	3.6	>0.2	
8	808	Cut		Furrow	Unexcavated furrow, north-west/south-east orientated	>1.8	1.9		
8	809	Fill	808	Fill of furrow	Mid brown silty clay				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	Modern
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.18	
9	902	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clay	50	1.8	0.11	
9	903	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with sandstone	50	1.8	>0.5	
9	904	Cut		Furrow	Unexcavated furrow, north-west/south-east orientated	>1.8	2		

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
9	905	Fill	904	Fill of furrow	Mid brown silty clay	>1.8	2		
9	906	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated enclosure ditch, south-west corner of enclosure. North-west/south-east orientated	>1.8	3.3		
9	907	Fill		Fill of ditch	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	>1.8	3.3		
9	908	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated enclosure ditch, orientated east/west	>2	4		
9	909	Fill		Fill of ditch	Mid orangey brown clayey silt	>2	4		
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	Modern
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	>0.18	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown sand with sandstone	50	1.8		
10	1003	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated south-west/north-east with gradual sides. Shallow profile identified after augering ditch fill	>2	3.5		
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill of ditch	Light orangey brown sandy clay	>2	3.5		
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey sandy silty clay	50	1.8		Modern
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brownish grey sandy silty clay	50	1.8		
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Light reddish brown sandy clay	50	1.8		
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid orangey brown clay	50	1.8	0.27	Modern
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay	50	1.8	0.33	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with sandstone	50	1.8	>0.6	
12	1203	Cut		Hollow-way	Shallow hollow-way orientated south-west/north-east	>2.7	1.8	0.18	
12	1204	Fill	1203	Fill of hollow-way	Brownish orange silty sand	>2.7	1.8	0.18	
12	1205	Cut		Cut of pit/post-hole	Pit/post-hole located north of hollow-way 1203		0.59	0.46	
12	1206	Fill	1205	Fill of pit/post-hole	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.59	0.46	
12	1207	Cut		Cut of pit/post-hole	Pit/post-hole located north of hollow-way 1203		0.6	0.3	
12	1208	Fill	1207	Fill of pit/post-hole	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.6	0.3	
12	1209	Cut		Cut of pit/post-hole	Pit/post-hole located north of hollow-way 1203		0.3	0.2	
12	1210	Fill	1209	Fill of pit/post-hole	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.3	0.3	
12	1211	Cut		Cut of pit/post-hole	Pit/post-hole located north of hollow-way 1203		0.28	0.19	
12	1212	Fill		Fill of pit/post-hole	Mid orangey brown silty sand		0.28	0.19	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.26	Modern
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.33	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with sandstone	50	1.8	>0.59	
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped enclosure ditch, orientated east/west	>2	2.91	1.03	
13	1304	Fill	1303	3rd fill of ditch	Mid reddish/yellowish brown sandy silty clay		2.11	>0.46	
13	1305	Fill	1303	2nd fill of ditch	Mid greyish orangey brown sandy silty clay		2.11	>0.4	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
13	1306	Fill	1303	1st fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay		0.75	>0.17	
13	1307	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped enclosure ditch, orientated north/south	>2	2.49	0.53	
13	1308	Fill	1307	4th fill of ditch	Mid brownish orange silty clay	>2	1.3	>0.25	
13	1309	Fill	1307	3rd fill of ditch	Mid greenish brown silty clay	>2	2.2	>0.20	
13	1310	Fill	1307	2nd fill of ditch	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>2	0.81	>0.10	
13	1311	Fill	1307	1st fill of ditch	Mid greenish brown silty clay	>2	1.28	>0.18	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	25	1.8	0.31	Modern
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	25	1.8	0.16	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay with sandstone	25	1.8	>0.47	
14	1403	Cut		Gully	U-shaped gully with steep sides	1.8	0.43	0.31	
14	1404	Fill	1403	Fill of gully	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	1.8	0.43	0.31	
14	1405	Cut		Gully	U-shaped gully with gradual sides	1.8	0.6	0.34	
14	1406	Fill	1405	Fill of gully	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	1.8	0.6	0.34	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay	20	20	0.22	Modern
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown clay	20	20	0.11	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish orange sandy clay with sandstone	20	20	>0.33	
15	1503	Cut		Hollow-way	Unexcavated hollow-way, orientated south-west/north-east	9	1.7		
15	1504	Fill	1503	Fill of hollow-way	Mid brown sandy silty clay	9	1.7		
15	1505	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch, orientated south-east/north-west	13.6	2.7		
15	1506	Fill	1505	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish brown sandy clay	13.6	2.7		
15	1507	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch, orientated south-east/north-west	11.5	1.7		
15	1508	Fill	1507	Fill of ditch	Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay	11.5	1.7		
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey sandy silty clay	50	1.8	0.32	Modern
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.22	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish/reddish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	>0.54	
16	1603	Cut		Hollow-way	Hollow-way orientated south-west/north-east with gradual/steep sides. Total depth not established	1.8	3.85	0.95	
16	1604	Fill	1603	1st fill of hollow-way	Light yellowish brown sandy silt	1.8	1.18	>0.22	
16	1605	Fill	1603	2nd fill of hollow-way	Mid yellowish brown clay	1.8	2.49	>0.44	
16	1606	Fill	1603	2nd fill of hollow-way	Mid yellowish brown clay	1.8	0.7	>0.34	
16	1607	Fill	1603	3rd fill of hollow-way	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	1.8	1.27	>0.26	
16	1608	Fill	1603	3rd fill of hollow-way	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay	1.8	0.46	>0.34	
16	1609	Fill	1603	4th fill of hollow-way	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1.8	4.34	>0.31	
16	1610	Fill	1603	5th fill of hollow-way	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	1.8	3.49	>0.32	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
16	1611	Fill	1603	6th fill of hollow-way	Mid brown silty clay	1.8	0.48	>0.35	
16	1612	Fill	1603	7th fill of hollow-way	Mid greyish/yellowish brown clayey silt	1.8	3.69	>0.64	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish brown silty sandy clay	25	>5	0.21	Modern
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay	25	>5	0.28	
17	1702	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orangey brown silty clay	25	>5	1.83	
17	1703	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown silty sand with small patches of light greyish yellow clay	25	1.8	>2.32	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	Modern
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.23	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey sandy clay with sandstone	50	1.8	>0.48	
18	1803	Cut		Ditch	Ditch orientated south-west/north-east	1.8	2.3		
18	1804	Fill	1803	Fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	1.8	2.3		
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	12	1.8	0.26	Modern
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	12	1.8	0.13	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with sandstone	12	1.8	>0.39	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish brown silty clay	22	0.18	0.28	Modern
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay	22	1.8	0.20	
20	2002	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orangey brown silty clay	22	1.8	>0.66	
20	2003	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with sandstone	22	1.8	>1.14	
20	2004	Cut		Land drain	Unexcavated modern land drain, orientated north-west/south-east	12	0.5		
20	2005	Fill	2004	Fill of land drain	Mid brownish brown sandy silty clay	12	0.5		
20	2006	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch orientated south-west/north-east	1.8	5.5		
20	2007	Fill	2006	Fill of ditch	Mid reddish brown silty clay	1.8	5.5		
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish brown silty sandy clay	16	>5	0.26	Modern
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	16	>5	0.36	
21	2102	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orangey brown silty clay	16	>5	1.28	
21	2103	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown silty sand with small patches of light greyish yellow clay	16	1.8	>1.9	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date	
205	Worked flint: flakes	2	17	-	
400	Late Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	35	Late Med/ Post-medieval	
600	Post-medieval pottery: English stoneware; slipware; glazed earthenware; refined whiteware	6	68	C19-EC20	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tin glazed earthenware tile	1	8		
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	2		
	Slag	1	3		
	Worked flint: core	1	29		
601	Worked flint: core, shatter	2	86	-	
700	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	2	LC16-LC19	
	Worked flint: flint, core	2	13		
705	Worked flint: flake	1	3	-	
	Burnt stone	1	199		
800	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	2	19	C16-C18	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	4	10		
	Burnt flint	1	6		
1000	Post-medieval pottery: English porcelain; refined whiteware	3	15	C19	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	38		
	Post-medieval/modern glass: bottle, window	4	183		
	Worked flint: flake	1	23		
1100	Post-medieval pottery: Spanish olive jar; yellow slipware; glazed earthenware	3	30	LC17-C18	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	2	9		
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	6		
1201	Late Medieval/Post-medieval ceramic building material: tile	1	22	Late Med/ Post-medieval	
1204	Post-medieval glass	1	2	Post-medieval	
	Iron object	1	25		
1300	Medieval pottery: Somerset chert-tempered ware; south glazed jug fabric	2	13	C19	
	Post-medieval pottery: English stoneware; salt-glazed stoneware; tin-glazed earthenware; creamware; refined whiteware; transfer-printed refined whiteware; glazed earthenware; unglazed earthenware	23	66		
	Post-medieval/modern glass: vessel	5	94		
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem, bowl	7	11		
	Worked flint: scraper, flake, core, shatter	10	99		
	Stone: slate	3	12		
	Coal	3	2		
	Shell	1	1		
1304	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	1	2		Modern
	Modern glass	1	0		
	Worked flint: flake	1	6		
1305	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	0	Post-medieval	
	Worked flint: flake	1	0		
1604	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware; glazed earthenware	3	98	C18	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem/bowl	1	16		
1605	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	120	C16-C18	
	Iron object	1	38		
	Slag	1	43		
1607	Post-medieval pottery: yellow slipware; tin-glazed earthenware; Creamware; Pearlware; refined brown-glazed earthenware; glazed earthenware; transfer-printed refined whiteware	8	59	LC18-C19	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	60		
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3		
	Iron object	1	121		
1609	Post-medieval pottery: Mocha ware variation; Creamware;	12	50	LC18-C19	

	Pearlware; glazed earthenware; transfer-printed refined whiteware			
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick, tile	2	661	
	Stone: slate	1	257	
	Iron object	5	77	
	Slag	6	476	
1610	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	3	64	C18-C19
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	3	29	
	Post-medieval glass: vessel, window	5	5	
	Stone: slate	2	14	
	Coal	2	2	
1612	Post-medieval pottery: English stoneware	1	22	LC18-C19
1800	Medieval pottery: south Somerset sandy glazed ware	1	6	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: unglazed earthenware; transfer-printed refined whiteware	2	48	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	14	
	Coal	1	6	
2000	Worked flint: flake	1	10	-

APPENDIX C: THE FAUNAL REMAINS**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

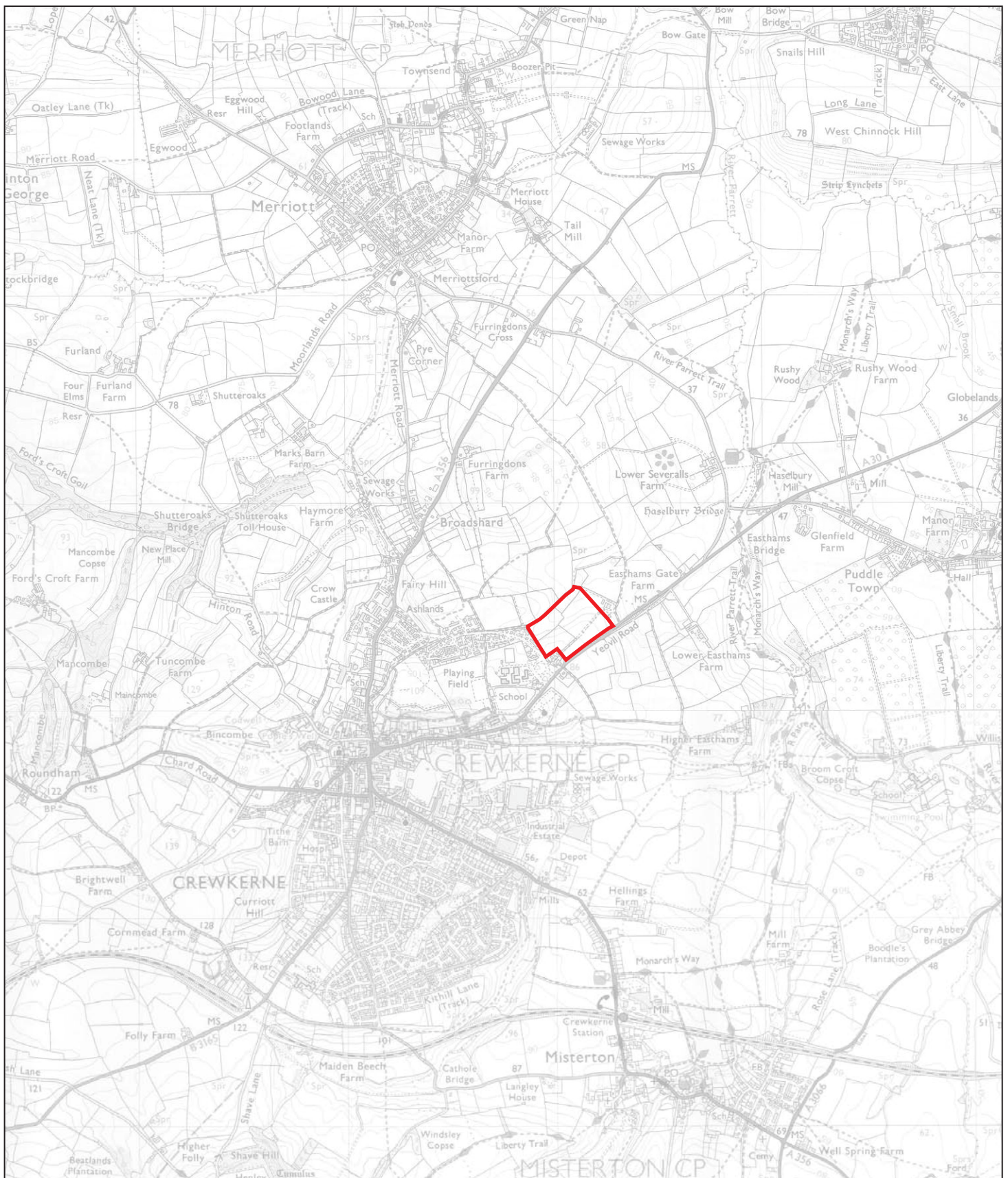
BOS = CATTLE; O/C = OVICAPRID, DAMA = FALLOW DEER; GAL = FOWL; MM = MEDIUM SIZED MAMMAL

Context	BOS	O/C	SUS	Dama	GAL	MM	Total	Weight (g)
400	1						1	124
1300		1			1	2	4	77
1800				1			1	46
Total	1	1	0	1	1	2	6	
Weight	124	65	0	46	3	9	247	

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land to the North of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne, Somerset
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology February/March 2014 on land north of Yeovil Road. Twenty-three trenches were excavated, seven of which were additional trenches excavated in the central eastern <i>contingency</i> field. The central eastern field had been unavailable (due to an existing crop) at the time of the earlier geophysical survey.</p> <p>An east-west orientated rectilinear enclosure (thus far undated) with an entrance at its western end (identified by the geophysics) was revealed in Trenches 9 and 13. This possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure, straddles the boundary between Fields 1 and 2. A north-east/south-west orientated undated enclosure ditch (potentially of a similar date to the mortuary enclosure) was identified to extend across the central part of the Site between Fields 2 and 5 and was identified within six trial trenches. It is possible, but by no means as yet confirmed that this ditch originally enclosed the hilltop. Closely located and external to the ditch, was a feature, which contained burnt stones and which has provisionally been interpreted as a possible hearth. In the north-western field, a prehistoric ditch, orientated north-west/south-east was identified sealed below 1.2m of overburden. In the southern field, a post-medieval hollow-way/track way was identified within three trenches and appears to extend the whole length of Field 1, apparently previously connecting two farms. The footprint of this track way can also be seen on the time lapse mode of GoogleEarth.</p> <p>It would appear that the evaluation may have identified a Late Neolithic hilltop enclosure, within which a small mortuary enclosure was located.</p>
Project dates	February/March 2014
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Trial trench evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical Survey - Stratascan 2013 Desk-based Assessment – Cotswold Archaeology 2014
Future work	Mitigation – targeted excavation
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land to the north of Yeovil Road/Crewkerne /South Somerset/ Somerset
Study area (M ² /ha)	7 ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	345073 110417
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Somerset County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex
Project Supervisor	Matt Nicholl
MONUMENT TYPE	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age enclosures and post-medieval hollow-way
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	See above

PROJECT ARCHIVES	Somerset County Museum	Content
Physical		Pottery, animal bone, flint, metal, cbm
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 <i>Geology of Britain Viewer</i> http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 9 February 2012</p> <p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Land North of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne, Somerset: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation</i></p> <p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 : Ilchester to Barrington Gas Pipeline, Somerset - <i>Draft Publication Report for The Archaeological Journal</i></p> <p>Coleman-smith, R. and Pearson, T. 1988. <i>Excavations in the Donyatt Potteries</i>. Chichester, Phillimore.</p> <p>DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i></p> <p>Jarrett, C. 2013. 'Post-Medieval Pottery' in Ridgeway, V. and Watts, M. (eds.) 2013, 176-197.</p> <p>Oswald. A. 1975. <i>Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist</i>. Oxford. British Archaeological Reports, British Series, 14.</p> <p>Ridgeway, R. and Watts, M. 2013. <i>Friars, Quakers, Industry and Urbanisation: The Archaeology of the Broadmead Expansion Project, Cabot Circus, Bristol, 2005-2008</i>. Cirencester. CAPCA.</p> <p>Stratascan 2013 Crewkerne, Somerset – Geophysical Survey Report (client report)</p>		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land North of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne
Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan



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DRAWN BY DJB **REVISION** 00
APPROVED BY PJM **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



-  site
-  evaluation trench
-  abandoned trench
-  archaeological feature
-  furrow
-  modern
-  geology



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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the North of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location and archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	4770	DATE	20-03-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	ATB/WAF	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	ATB	SCALE@A3	1:1250	

P:\4770 Land to the North of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne EVAL\Illustration\4770 Crewkerne\4770 Crewkerne_Fig02_03.dwg



- site
- evaluation trench
- abandoned trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern
- geology
- projected line of ditch with enclosure
- projected line of hollow way from cropmarks



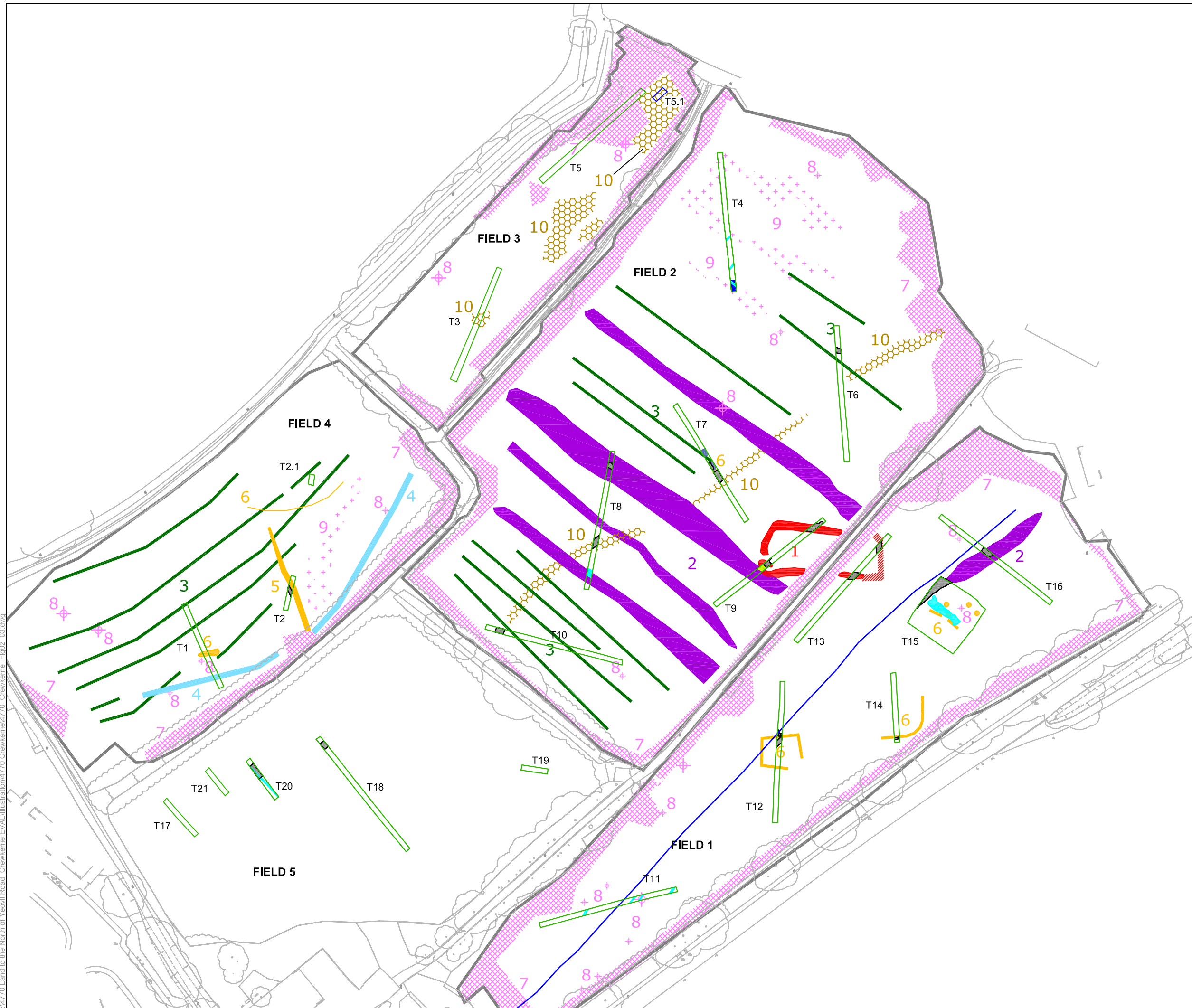
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land to the North of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne
FIGURE TITLE
 Contour mapping showing trenches and projected line of ditch with enclosure

PROJECT NO. 4770	DATE 20-03-2014	FIGURE NO. 3
DRAWN BY ATB/WAF	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY ATB	SCALE@A3 1:1250	

P:\4770 Land to the North of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne EVAL\Illustration\4770 Crewkerne\Fig02_03.dwg



- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- ▬ unexcavated trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern
- geology
- projected line of ditch with enclosure

Geophysics Key

Probable Archaeology

- ▬ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- ▬ Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- ▬ Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- ▬ Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

Possible Archaeology

- ▬ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- ▬ Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- ▬ Linear anomaly - possibly associated with former field boundaries

Other Anomalies

- ▬ Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- ▬ Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- ▬ Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- + Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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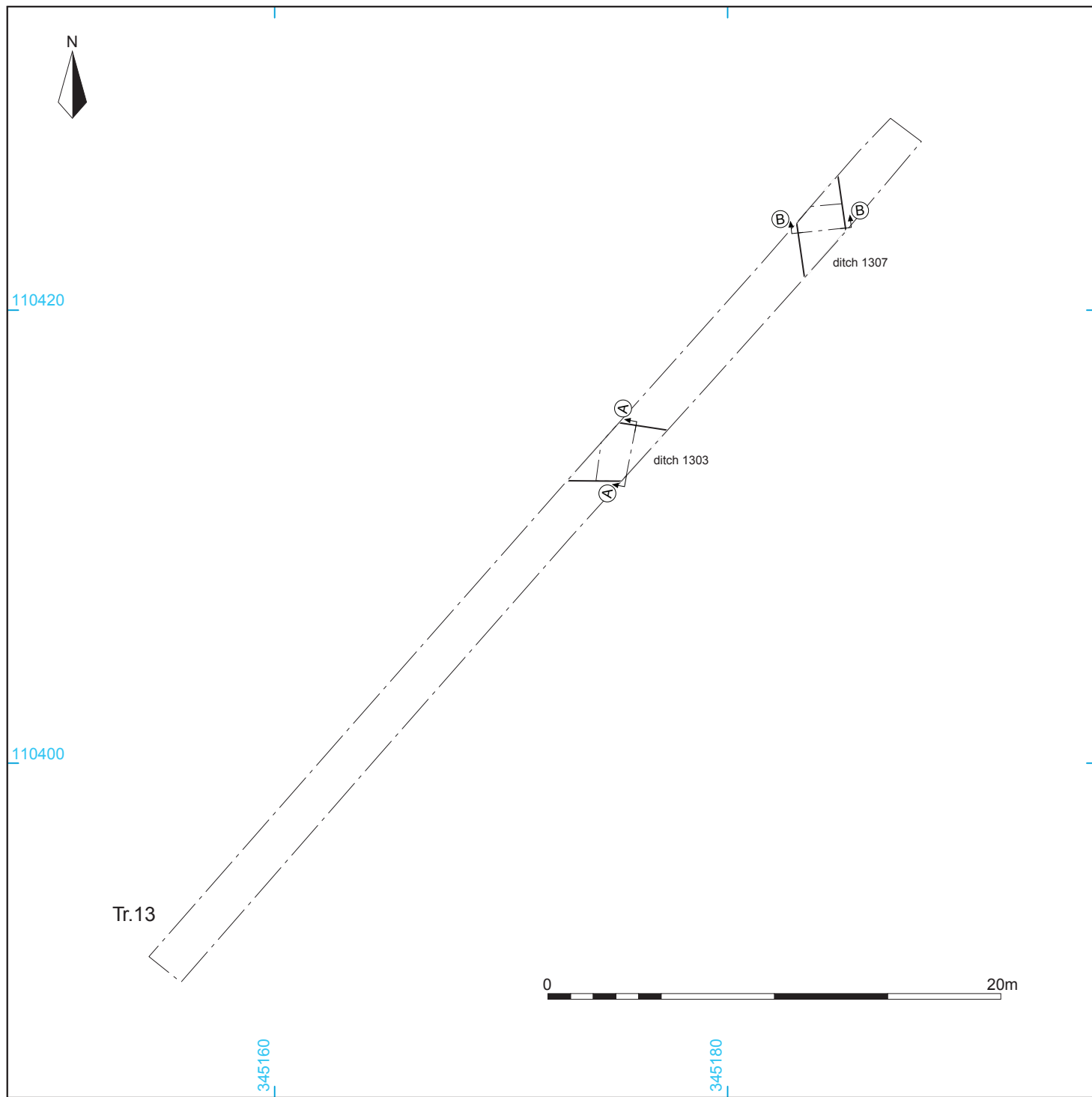
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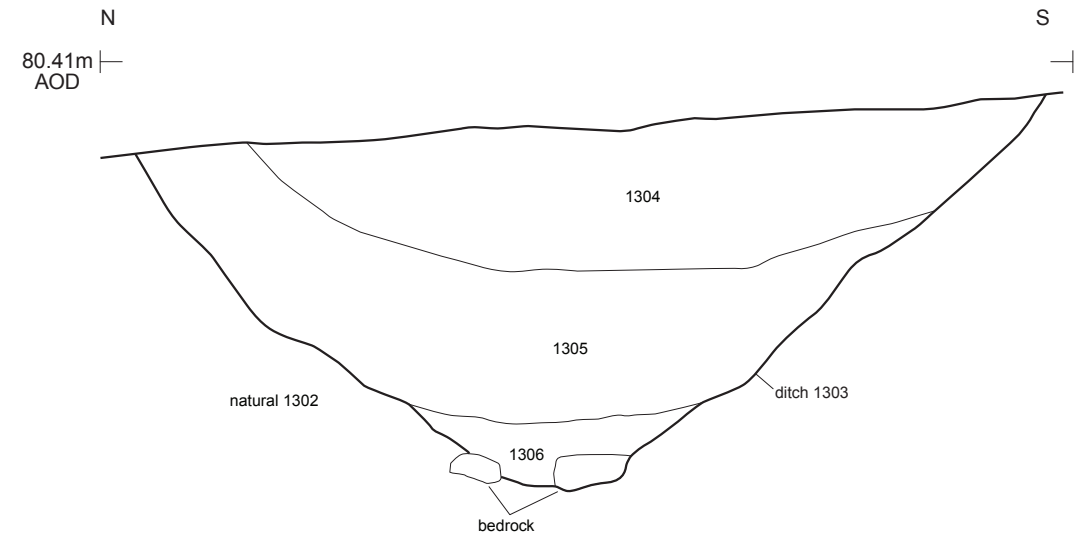
FIGURE TITLE
Trench plan with geophysical results

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DRAWN BY	ATB/WAF	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	ATB	SCALE@A3	1:1250		4

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Section AA



Ditch [1303] looking east



Ditch [1303] looking north-east

Section BB



Ditch [1307] looking south



Ditch [1307] looking south-west



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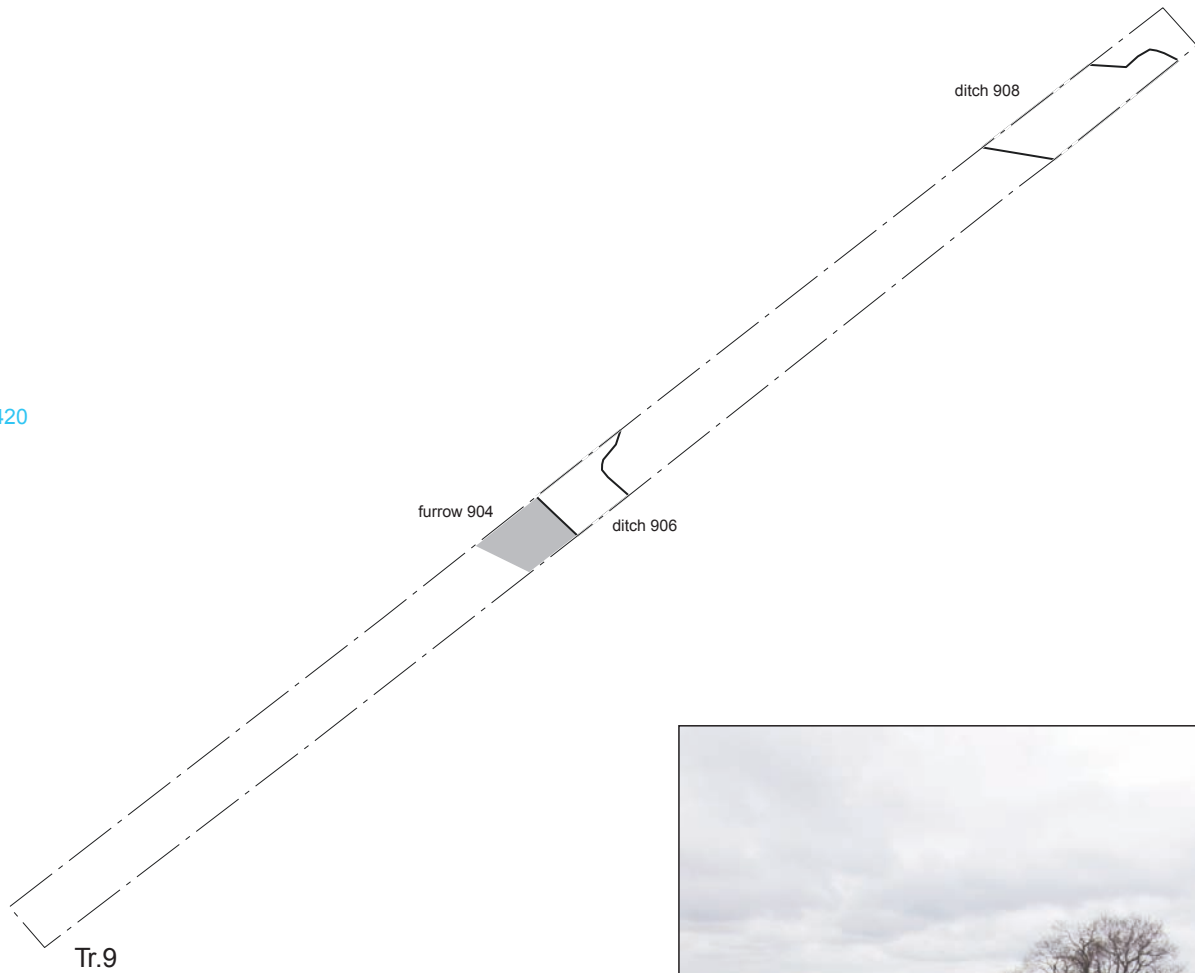
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 13: Plan, sections and
 photographs**

PROJECT NO. 4770 DATE 21/03/2014 FIGURE NO.
 DRAWN BY WAF REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A3 Plan 1:250 Sections 1:20 **5**

110420

110400

345140



Trench 9 looking northeast



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: Plan and photograph

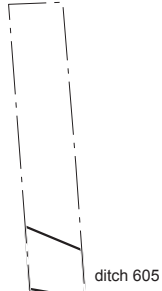


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FIGURE NO.

6

110500



Trench 6 looking north

110480

110460

Tr.7

345160

345180



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: Plan and photograph



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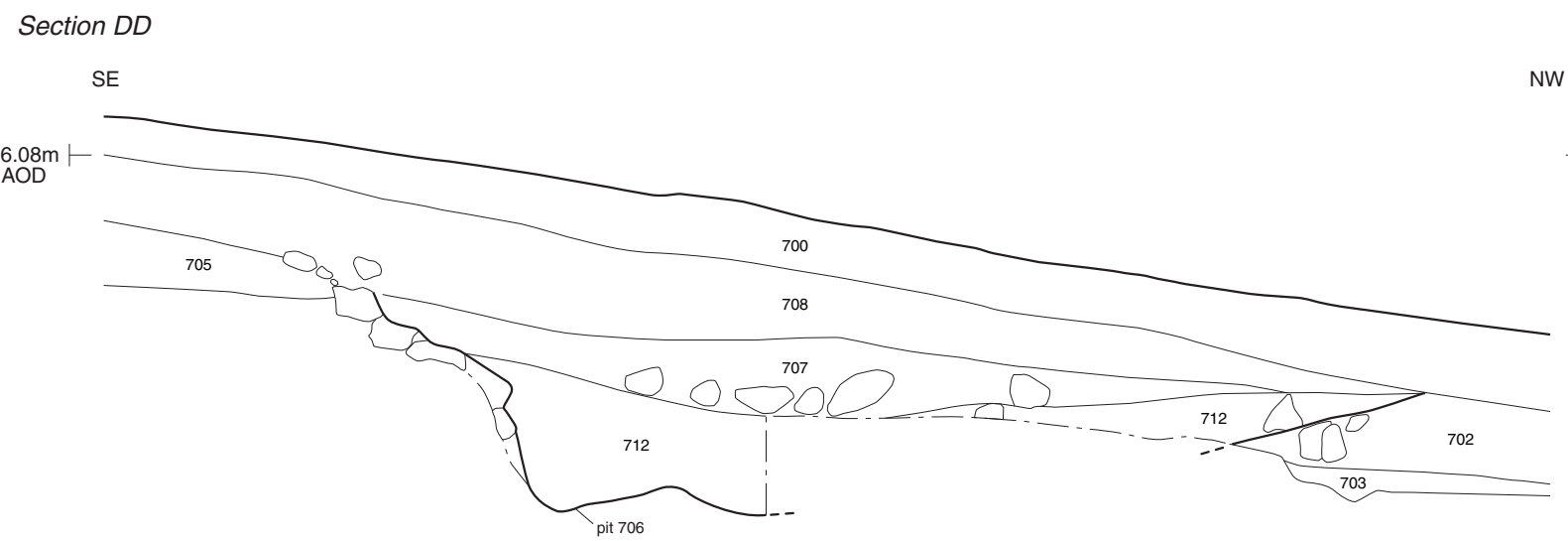
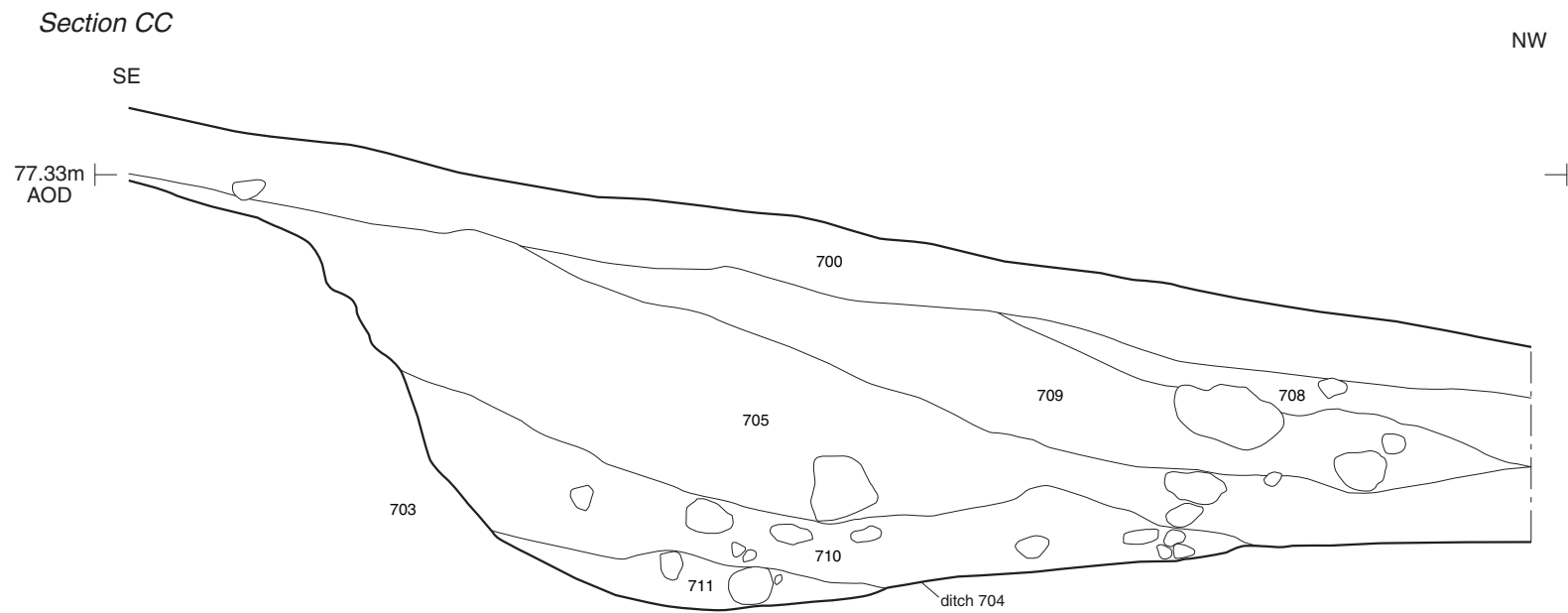
7



Trench 7 looking north



Ditch [706] looking west



Ditch [704] looking south-east



Ditch [704] looking south

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 7: Plan and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4770 DATE 21/03/2013 FIGURE NO.
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110460

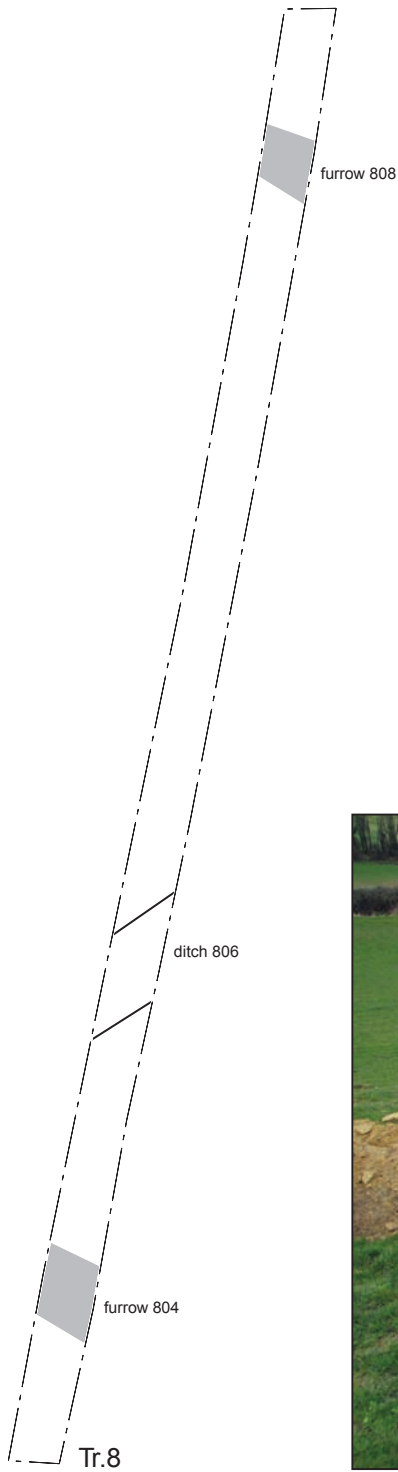
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345080

345100

345120



Trench 8 looking north



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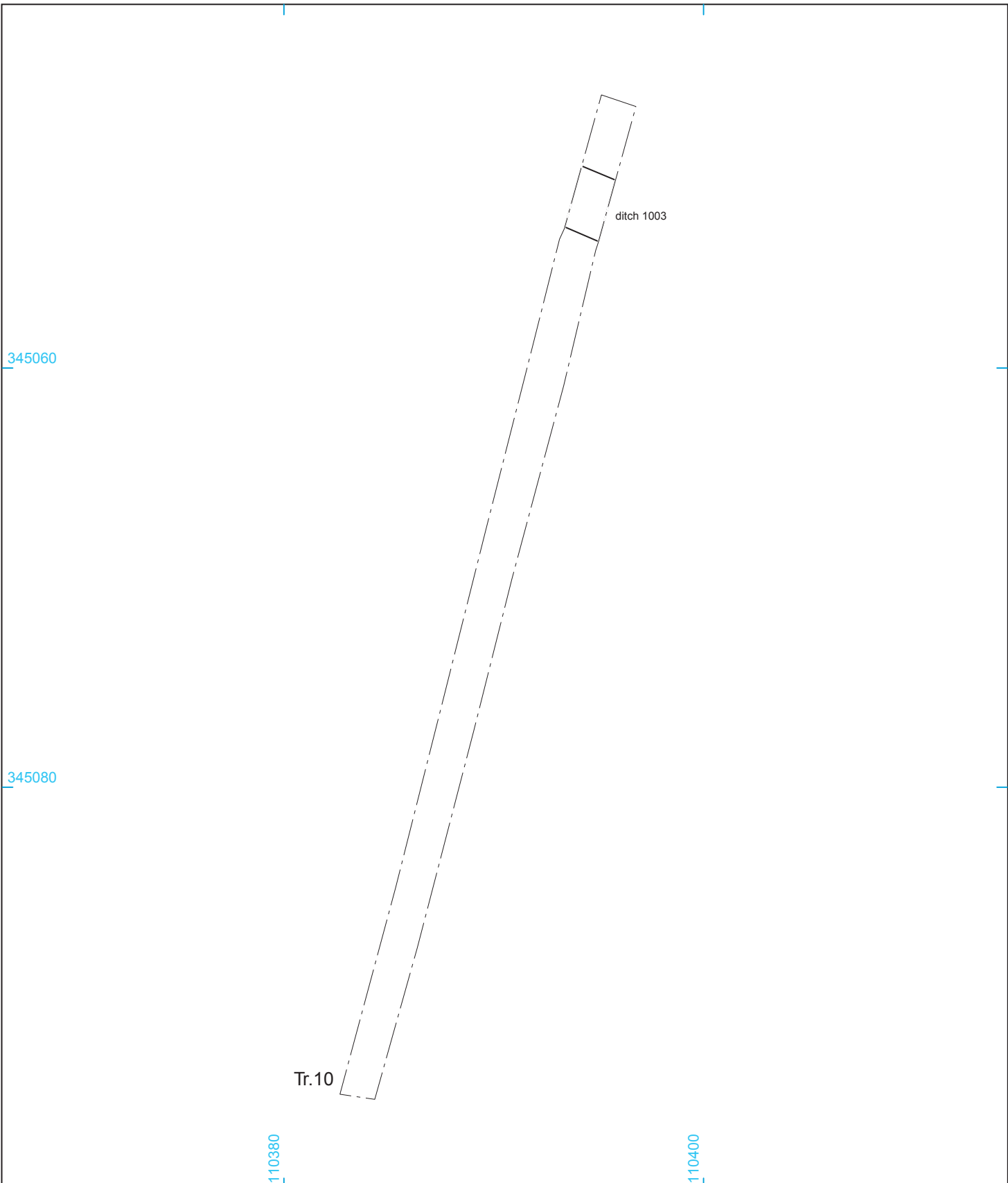
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Trench 8: Plan and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

9



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10: Plan

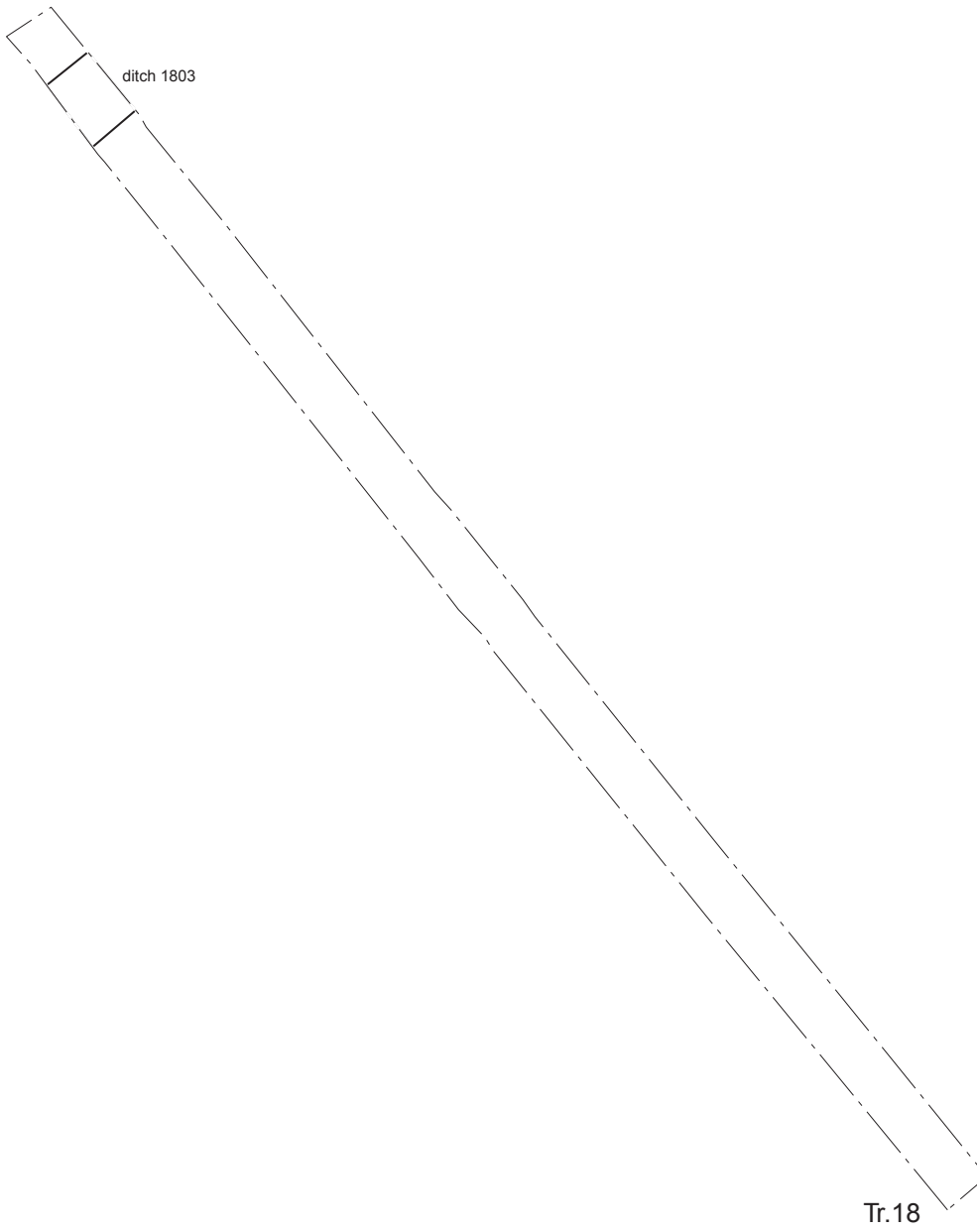


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110360

110340

110320



345000

345020



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: Plan

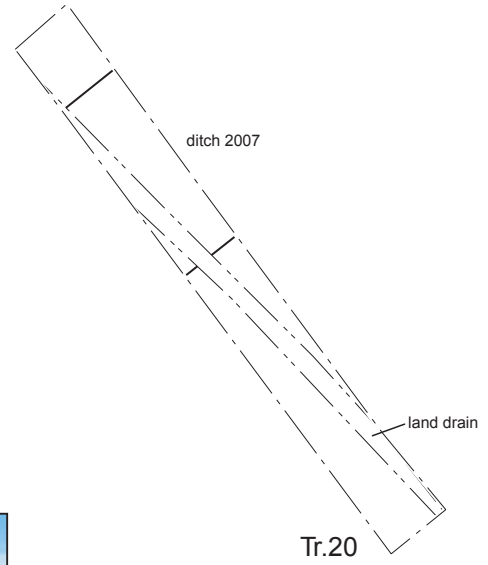


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FIGURE NO.

11

110340



110320



Trench 20 looking north-west

344960



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 20: Plan and photograph

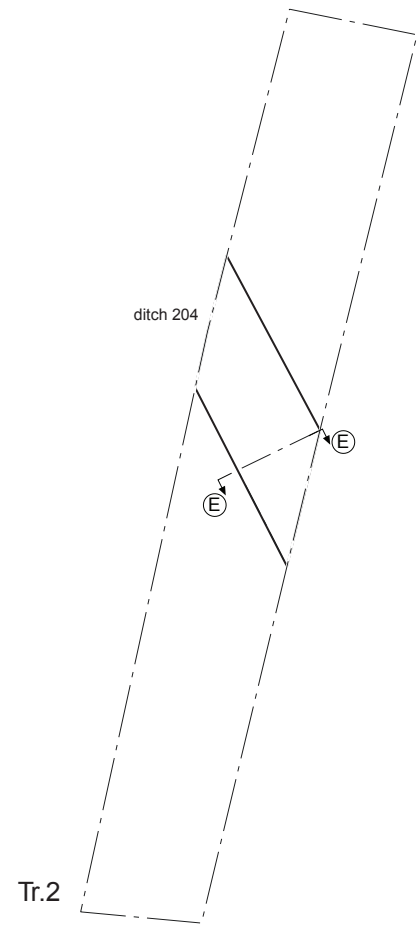


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FIGURE NO.

12

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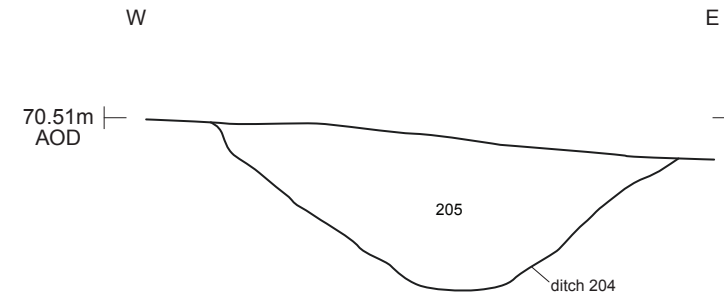


110400

344980



Section EE



Trench 2 looking north-east



Ditch [204] looking north



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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 2: Plan, section and
 photographs**

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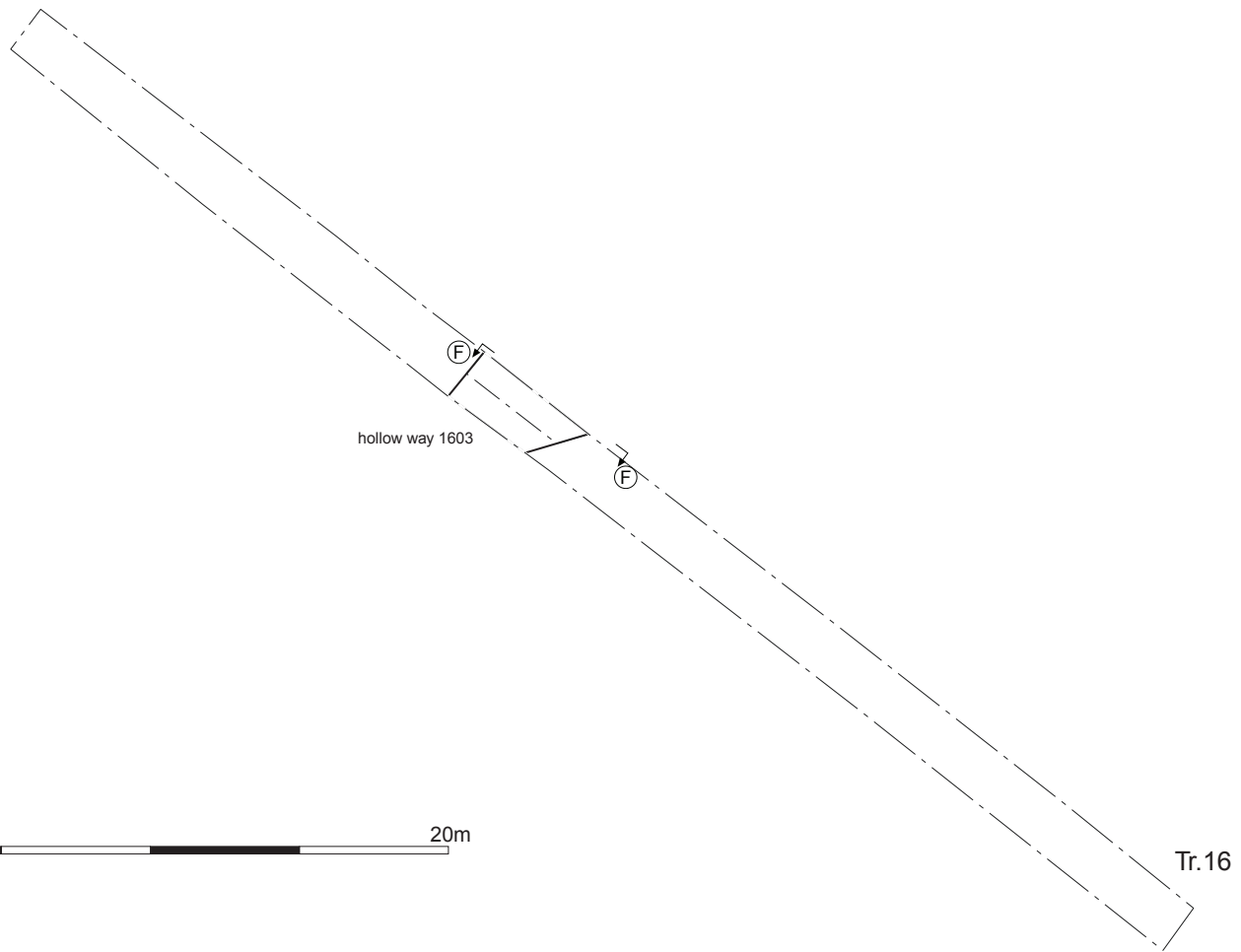
110420

0 20m

345200

345220

345240



Trench 16 looking north-west



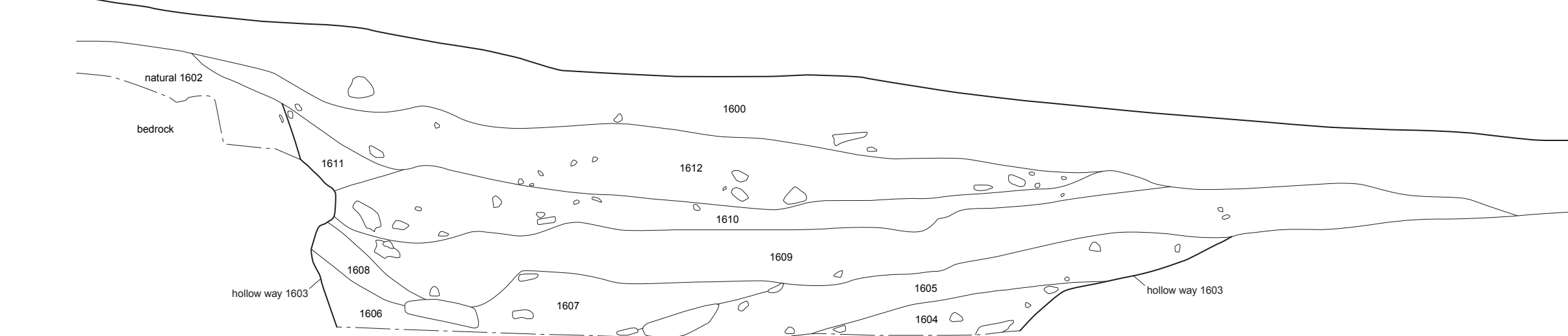
Hollow way [1603] looking north

Section FF

NW

??m AOD

SE



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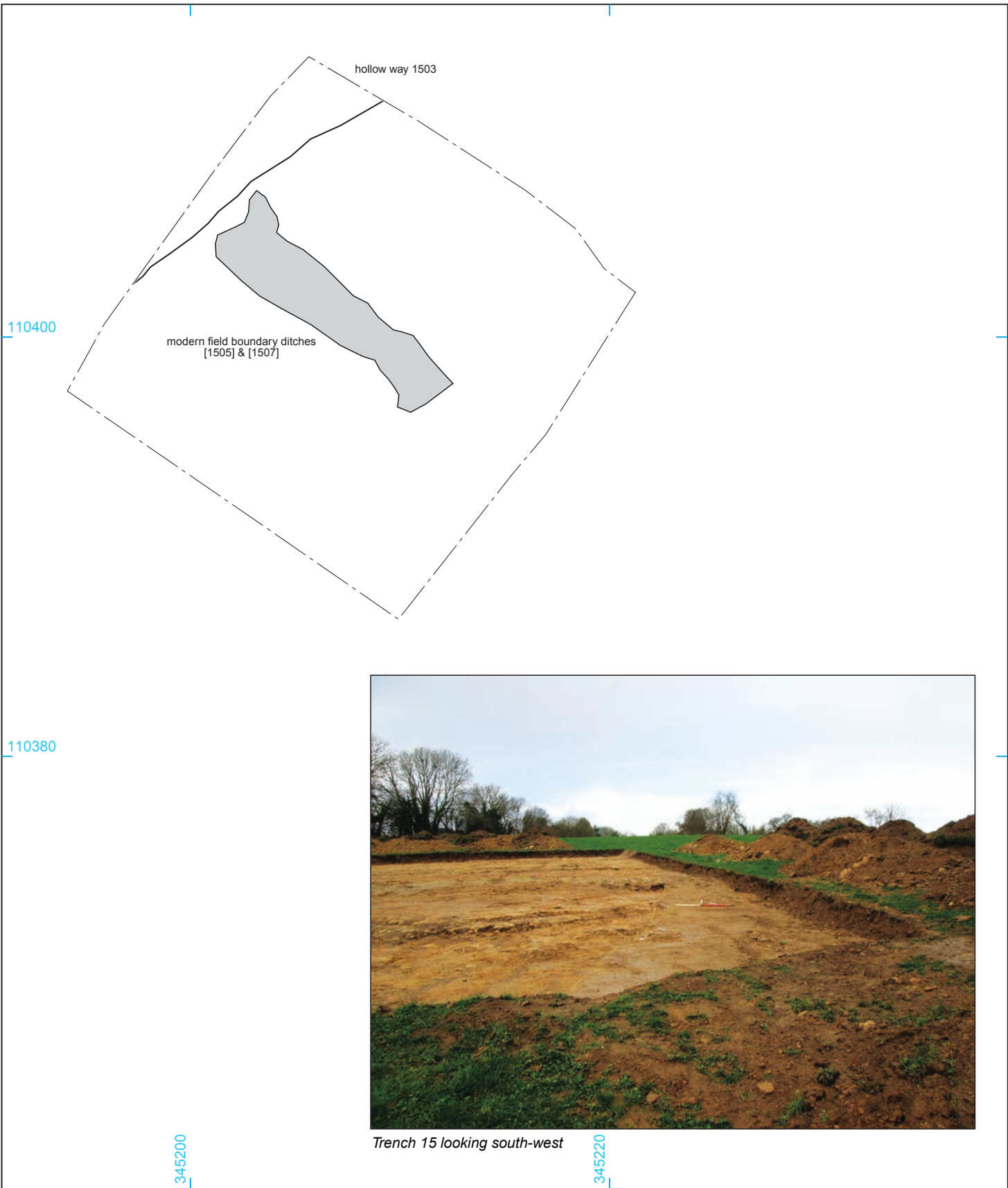
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 16: Plan, section and
photograph**

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APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 Plan 1:250 Sections 1:20	



Trench 15 looking south-west



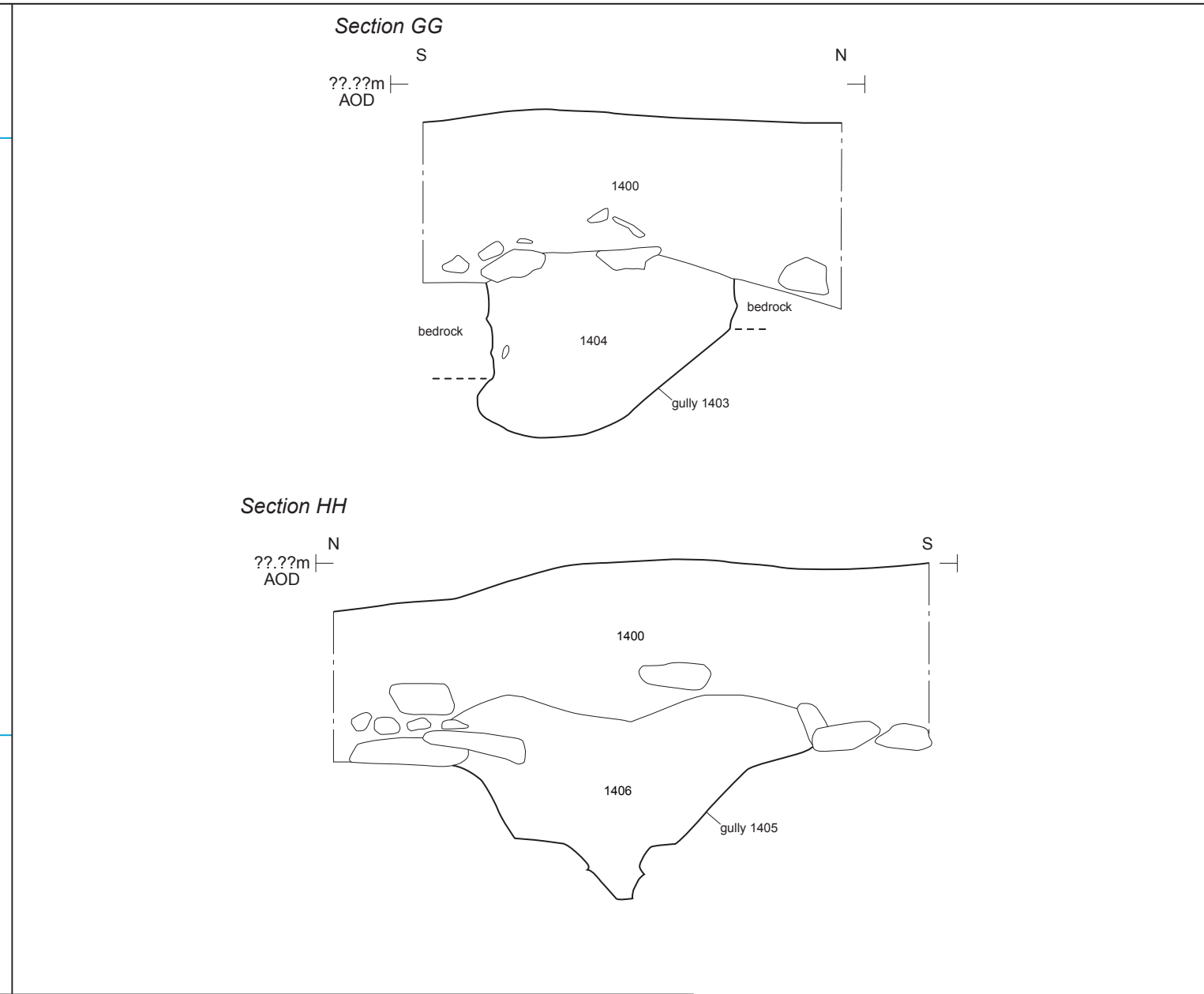
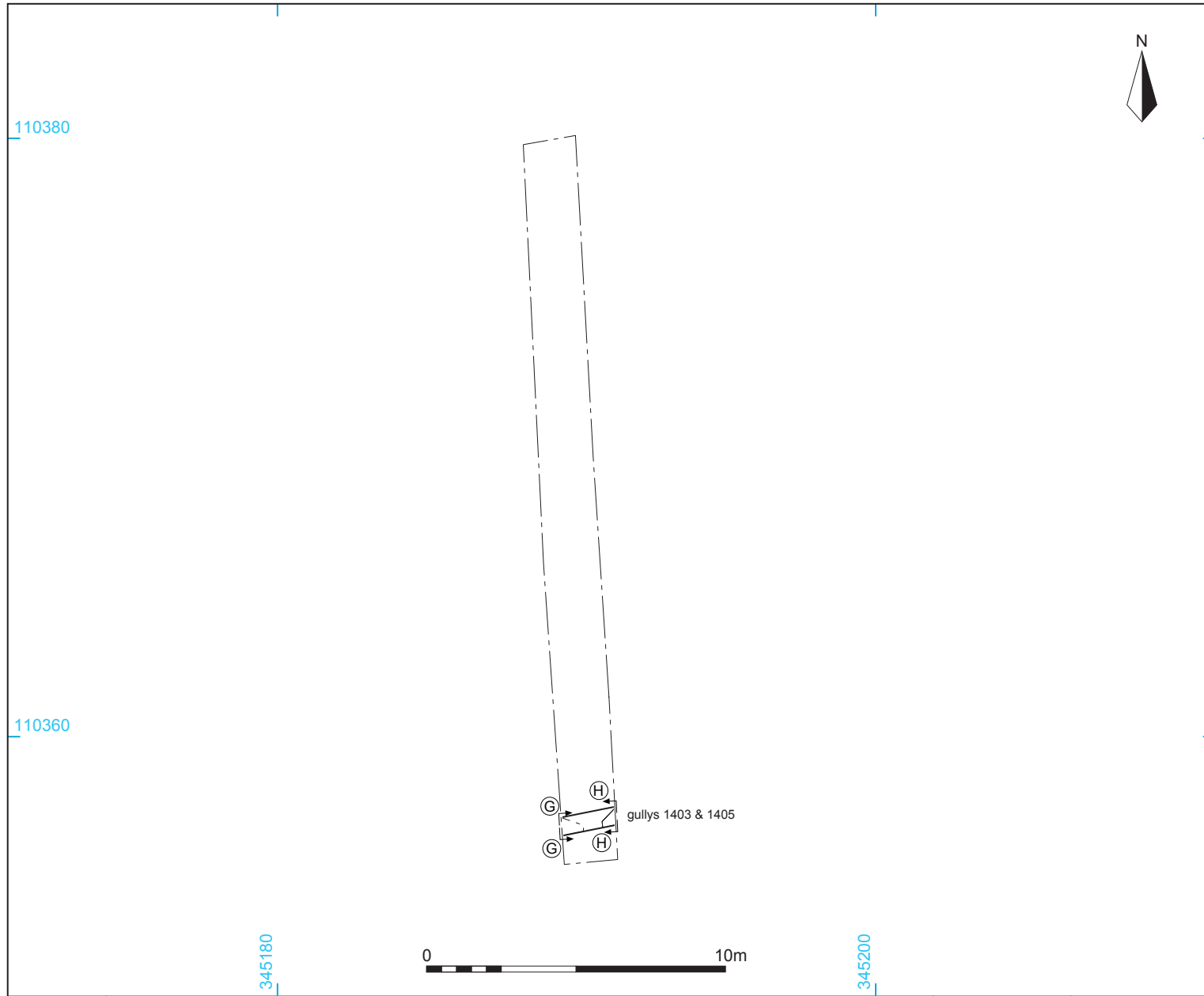
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PROJECT TITLE
**Land to the north of Yeovil Road,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 15: Plan and photograph



PROJECT NO.	4770	DATE	21/03/2014	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:250	



Trench 14 looking north with gullies [1403] and [1405] in the foreground



Gully [1403] looking west

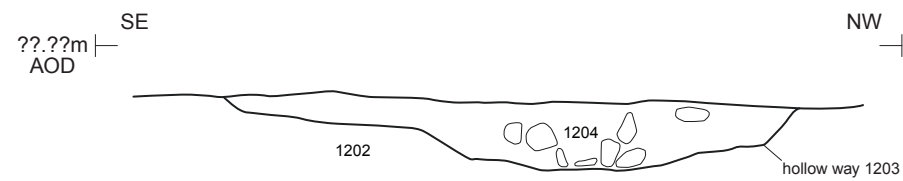
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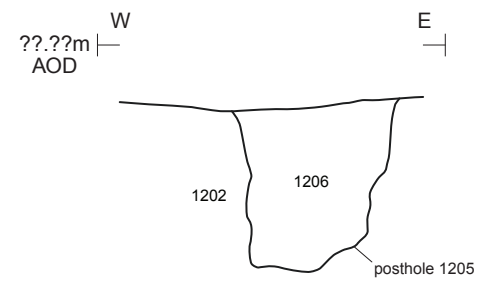
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 14: Plan, section and
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PROJECT NO. 4770 DATE 21/03/2014 FIGURE NO.
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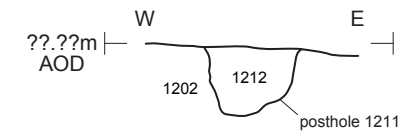
Section II



Section JJ



Section KK



Trench 12 looking north



Hollow way [1203] looking south-west



Posthole [1205] looking north



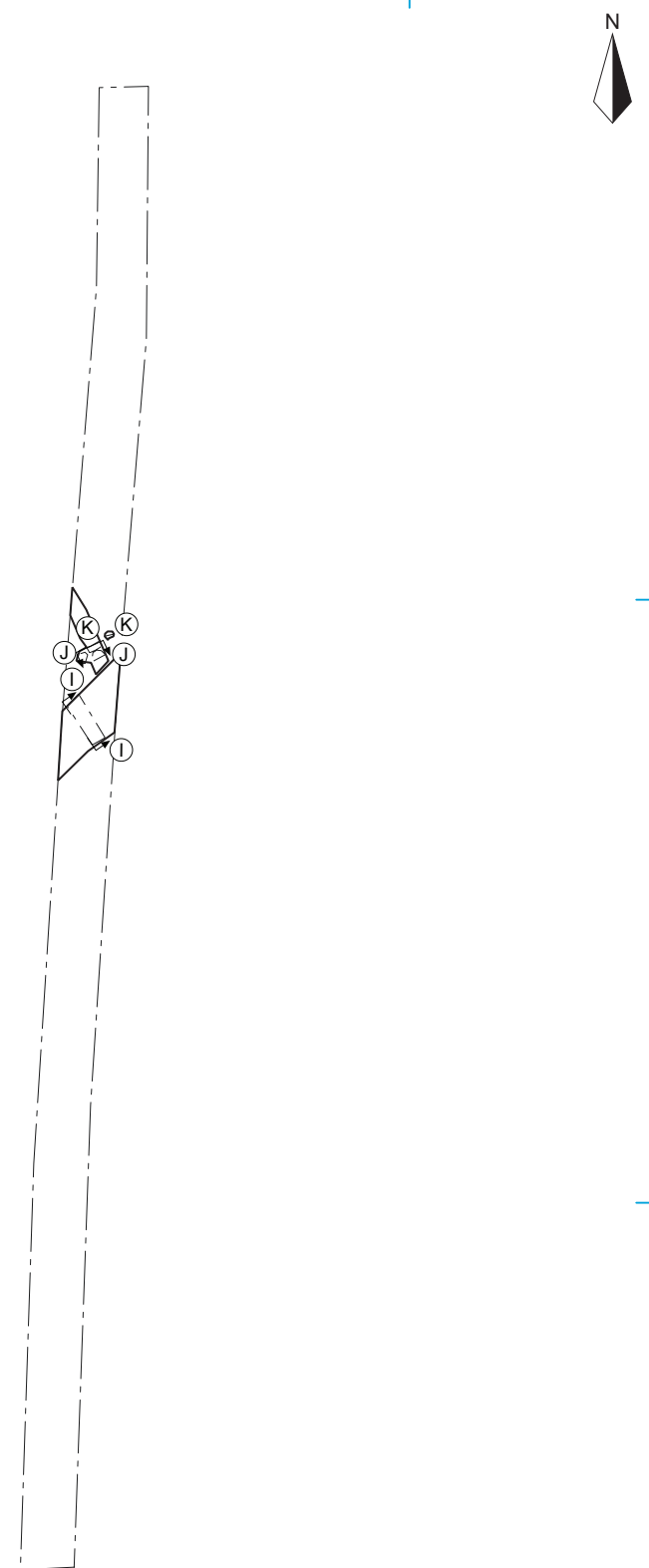
Posthole [1211] looking north

110360

110340

345160

345140



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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the north of Yeovil Road, Crewkerne, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 12: Plan, sections and photographs

PROJECT NO. 4770 DATE 21/03/2014 FIGURE NO.
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 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A3 Plan 1:250 Sections 1:20 **17**



General view south, Field 2.



General view south-west from Trench 7.



General view north of rectilinear enclosure, Trench 9



General view east towards field lynchet between Field 4 and 5

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Photographs

PROJECT NO. 4770	DATE 21/03/2014	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 N/A	