

**Land at Lower Severalls Farm  
Crewkerne  
Somerset**

Archaeological Evaluation



*for*  
**OPDE**

CA Project: 770124  
CA Report: 14416

SHES Accession Number: TTNCM 90/2014  
SHER number: 32690


September 2014

# Land at Lower Severalls Farm Crewkerne Somerset

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Lower Severalls Farm
<b>Location:</b>	Crewkerne, Somerset
<b>NGR:</b>	345545,111427
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	4-12 September 2014
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	14/03128
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Castle Museum, Taunton
<b>Accession Number:</b>	TTNCM 90/2014
<b>SHER Number:</b>	32690
<b>Site Code:</b>	FOH 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2014 at Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne, Somerset. Twenty four trenches were excavated.

The evaluation was able to identify a number of the geophysical anomalies as ditches, which were likely to be part of a former pre-historic field system. A very small amount of worked flint and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from them. A number of the targeted trenches were also unable to identify the indicated anomalies and were archaeologically sterile or the anomalies were found to be geological in origin. In Trench 6 five undated archaeological features were recorded comprising of four ditches, a possible Holloway and a dark spread deposit below the subsoil. One of these features had been indicated in the geophysical survey, but other features recorded within the trench had not been indicated as anomalies and it is possible that they were being masked by the spread deposit.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for OPDE at Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne, Somerset (centred on NGR: 345545, 111427; Figure 1).
- 1.2 The Client submitted a planning application (14/03128) to South Somerset District Council the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for the Installation of a 10.80MWp solar farm and associated infrastructure at the site. In order to inform the archaeological potential of the site a desk-based assessment (CA 2014) and geophysical survey (WYAS 2014) of the site was undertaken.
- 1.3 Following consultation with Stephen Membery, the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SHEO) at Somerset County Council acting on behalf of the LPA, it was agreed that a programme of trial trench evaluation targeting the results of the geophysical survey as well as providing a random sample, should be undertaken to further inform the application in regard of archaeology.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Stephen Membery. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (WCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Stephen Membery, including a site visit on 10th September 2014.

### **The site**

- 1.5 The proposed development site is approximately 30ha and is located within a rural location, c. 1km north-east of the town of Crewkerne, c. 1km south of the village of Merriott, and over 1km north-west of the village of Haselbury Plucknett.
- 1.6 The site comprises agricultural fields (Fields 1 to 6) under arable use and bounded by hedgerows. The site is flanked by a minor road and buildings associated with Lower Severalls Farm to the east, and agricultural land on all other sides

- 1.7 The site is relatively flat rising towards the west. Within the site it rises from 40m AOD to 65m AOD, the highest point is within the northern part of the site. To the west of the site the topography continues to rise to 95m AOD, forming a hill between Crewkerne and the site. To the east of the site there is a small river valley, along the River Parrett, before the topography rises once again to the east of the river valley.
- 1.8 The site is located within an area of alternating bands of geology, on a north-east, south-west orientation. These consist of bands of mudstone, Fuller's Earth Formation, and limestone, Inferior Oolite Group. These are sedimentary bedrocks which formed during the Jurassic Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BSG).
- 1.9 There are no superficial deposits recorded across the site or across the study area. The majority of the site is covered by lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.10 A desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken (CA 2014), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site. A very brief summary of this is presented below and the DBA should be consulted for more specific detail:
- 1.11 No Mesolithic flint scatters were identified within the study area and the fact the site is generally flat, with a south-east facing slope and alkaline soils means that it would not have favoured Mesolithic occupation. However, its location near to watercourses means it may have had some desirability for Mesolithic activity
- 1.12 Traditions of single burial (inhumation and cremation) are intimately linked to the widespread appearance of round barrows and round cairns at the beginning of the Bronze Age. They are mainly concentrated on Mendip, Exmoor and the Quantock Hills, in addition to a small group from the Blackdown Hills. No such funerary monuments have been previously recorded within the site or the study area.
- 1.13 Residual worked flint of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, indicative of early prehistoric activity in the area, was recovered during evaluations carried out c. 730m south-west of the site.

- .
- 1.14 A late Iron Age settlement is recorded c. 730m southwest of the site. Geophysical survey followed by trial trench evaluation revealed evidence of settlement activity from the late Iron Age and early Roman period.
  - 1.15 The site is located within an area recorded by the Somerset Historic Landscape Characterisation project as anciently enclosed land, modified in the 17th to 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is therefore likely that the site has been utilised as agricultural land since at least the Iron Age.
  - 1.16 Evaluations carried out at a site c. 730m south-west of the site identified settlement spanning from the late Iron Age to the early Roman period, with evidence of levelling of this part of the site during the Roman period. There were also a small number of features dating to the late Roman period, suggesting activity throughout the Roman period. A geophysical survey carried out c. 415m south-west of the site identified several possible features of archaeological interest including a rectangular enclosure which were not aligned with the modern field pattern. The Somerset HER records an undated rectangular enclosure from aerial photographs c. 180m north-west of the site. Although undated, it is possible that such features are of Roman date due to their morphology. There is currently no evidence to suggest there was Roman activity within the site, and it is likely that the site continued to be farmed during this period.
  - 1.17 Crewkerne, which is located c. 1km south-west of the site, originated in at least the early-medieval period, as its first historical reference dates to the 9th century. It was already a place of some significance at this time, as a royal estate with one of the 'Ministers' that were mother churches of extensive surrounding regions. The estates covered the area of the site, with its boundaries clearly marked by the river Axe in the south and the river Parrett on the east, and less obviously by streams in the north, one of which virtually touched the village of Merriott.
  - 1.18 In the later 16th century the fields around Crewkerne were known as north, south, and east, evidence of some reorganisation to the medieval fields surrounding the town. The east field was the largest of the three, and subsequently called Northeast or Lower field, adjoined the town on its eastern side. The Severalls estate, later Lower Severalls (where the site is located), was created within the east field area in the 17th century.

- 1.19 The sites location within the area of Crewkerne's east field, and the fact that the post-medieval field name suggests the presence of fields within this area during the medieval period, suggests that the site has been utilised as agricultural land since at least the medieval period, and throughout the post-medieval period.
- 1.20 Lower Severalls Farm was built in the 18th century, and traces of avenues suggest that this house was a superior residence. A map of Lower Severalls Farm dating to 1834, demonstrates the importance of this farm during the post-medieval period, and that the majority of the site was utilised as pastoral land at this time. The field boundaries had largely achieved their modern day layout by the 1834 map of Severalls Farm. The main difference was within Field 1 where there were several additional field boundaries. Most of these are still shown until the 1978 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, when they are shown to have been removed. The final two field boundaries were removed between 1978 and today

### ***Geophysical Survey***

- 1.21 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken (PCG 2014 Figures 2 to 5) and indicated a number of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin. The survey indicated a particular high potential for possible archaeological features within Fields 2 and 4 indicative of former field boundaries and possible enclosures likely to predate the medieval period. A number of circular anomalies were evident in particular a strong negative circular anomaly dissected between Fields 3 and 4 and weaker circular anomalies in Field 2.

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.24 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. The evaluation aimed to test the results of the geophysical survey and comprised of a series of trenches targeted on the anomalies identified in the survey as well as providing a random sample of the site. Specific aims were to identify and date the targeted geophysical anomalies within Fields 1, 2 and 4 and in particular the nature and character of two possible circular anomalies within Field 2.



- 1.25 In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the SHEO acting on behalf of the LPA 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***

- 1.26 The evaluation comprised of the excavation of 24 trial trenches of varying lengths consisting of 5 no 50m x 2m; 3 no 40m; 15 no 30m and 1 no 20m trial trenches (Figure 2). The number and layout of the trenches followed consultation with the SHEO.
- 1.27 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.
- 1.28 The final trench locations were recorded in plan using a Leica GPS.
- 1.29 All trenches were excavated by a 14ton mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 1.30 Following the machining, all archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS and drawn sections. Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and

analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).

- 1.31 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the evaluations aims and objectives and at this stage there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered.

## 2. RESULTS

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in **Appendices A** and **B**.

### ***Stratigraphic Sequence***

- 2.2 The geological substrate varied across site from a mid brown light bluish grey clay to a hard stony brash. In many trenches a mid reddish brown sandy clay natural was revealed. This was overlain by subsoil in Trenches 4, 6, 10, 11, 17, 19, 22 and 23 with an average thickness of 0.20m. In the remaining Trenches the subsoil was completely absent. The subsoil (where present) was overlain by topsoil with an average thickness of 0.25m.

- 2.3 Trenches 1, 4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 24 did not reveal any archaeological features.

### ***Trench 1***

- 2.4 Trench 1 was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly but did reveal a large spread deposit containing some post medieval pottery dating to the 16th to 18th centuries. On site consultation with the local farmer revealed that a cow shed had stood until recently in the same location as the trench and which is likely to explain the presence of the deposit.

### ***Trench 2***

- 2.5 One southwest/northeast aligned ditch was located at the northern end of Trench 2. Ditch 202 (Figure 3) measured 0.69m in width and 0.33m in depth, it was not identified by the Geophysics and was filled with a mid brown silty clay (203) which did not produce any artefacts.

**Trench 3**

- 2.6 Two parallel ditches, 303 and 306 were identified at the southern end of Trench 3 (Figure 3) running on a southwest-northeast alignment. Ditch 303 measured 0.78m in width and 0.17m in depth, ditch 306 was located several meters to the north of ditch 303 and measured 0.60m in width and 0.20m in depth. Neither ditch produced any artefacts nor were they highlighted by the geophysics, their size and shape suggest they may have been part of a prehistoric agricultural system, possibly a track way and were probably related to similar features found across site.

**Trench 5**

- 2.7 Trench 5 also revealed two parallel gullies 502 and 504, not identified by the geophysical survey, which were located centrally within the trench on a southwest-northeast alignment (Figure 3). Gully 502 measured 0.47m in width and 0.09m in depth, gully 504 was 0.42m wide and 0.13m and neither ditch produced any artefacts. Because of the shallow depth of the ditches and the slight curve in both ditches it was suggested that these might be ring gullies. After consultation with Stephen Membery the trench was extended to the south by several meters with the intention of assessing whether ditches 502 and 504 were ring gullies. Further excavation did not reveal any archaeological features, suggesting that these ditches were probably part of the prehistoric agricultural field system found across the site and possibly formed a small track way.

**Trench 6**

- 2.8 Trench 6 (Figures 2, 3 and 6 to 9) contained four ditches and a linear feature, possibly a Holloway, located in the western and central parts of the trench. The geophysical survey (Figures 2 and 3) identified two parallel ditches towards the eastern part of the trench which may have been associated with the possible Holloway identified during the evaluation. The remaining archaeological features were not highlighted in the geophysics.
- 2.9 Ditch 603 (Figure 6 and Figure 7: Section AA) was located at the western end of the trench and ran out of the northern trench edge on a circa north-south alignment before terminating. It measured 0.49m in width and 0.26m in depth, it had a flat base and contained two fills neither of which produced any artefacts. Ditch 606 (Figure 6 and Figure 7: Section BB and Figure 8) was located immediately to the west of ditch 603 and ran across the trench on a north-south alignment; it measured 1.22m in width and 0.48m in depth and did not produce any artefacts.

- 2.10 Ditch 611 (Figure 6 and Figure 7: Section CC and Figure 8) ran on a north-south alignment and was located centrally within the trench between features 613 and 614. It measured 1.02m in width and 0.28m in depth and contained one fill which did not produce any artefacts. Located just to the west of ditch 611 was ditch 613 (Figure 6 and Figure 7; Section DD), which ran on a southwest-northeast alignment but had been truncated by a field drain. Ditch 613 contained one fill which did not produce any datable material and measured 1.04m in width and 0.14m in depth.
- 2.11 To the immediate east of the ditch 611 was possible Holloway 614 (Figure 6) which appeared to run on a north-south alignment. The Holloway was filled with two deposits 609 and 615 and measured 7.3m in width and 0.36m in depth although its full extent may possibly be greater and have spread further to the east. Fill 615 was greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions and occasional sub angular flint and was probably a primary fill, this was covered by 609 a dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal. Fill 609 was recorded in the trench edges and appears to cover the adjacent ditch of 611 as well as partially filling Holloway 614.
- 2.12 Due to the limited size of the evaluation trench the interpretation of this area was difficult, it might be that 609 is just a large spread of material which happens to cap and partially fills 611 and 614, this would mean that Holloway 614 is more likely to be a wide shallow ditch.

### **Trench 8**

- 2.13 A single ditch 802 was identified in the north-western part of Trench 8 (Figures 2 and 4) on a southwest-northeast alignment and had been highlighted in the geophysics as archaeology. Ditch 802 measured 0.73m in width and 0.18m deep and contained one mid orangey brown fill 803 which did not contain any artefacts (Figure 10: Section FF).

### **Trench 9**

- 2.14 Trench 9 contained one ditch (902) located on a southwest-northeast alignment centrally within the trench which was not identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 4). It measured 0.78m in width and 0.26m in depth and contained one mid greyish brown deposit and no artefacts.

### **Trench 11**

- 2.15 A single gully 1103 was revealed within trench 11 (Figure 4) located on a southwest-northeast alignment towards the northern end of the trench. Although the

geophysical survey had indicated a possible feature crossing the centre of the trench this was not revealed. The survey did not identify an anomaly in the location of gully 1103. It measured 0.44m in width and 0.20m in depth and did not produce any artefacts.

### **Trench 12**

- 2.16 Trench 12 contained a single ditch 1203 (Figure 4) within the southern end of the trench which had been highlighted in the geophysical survey as archaeology. It was on a southwest-northeast alignment and measured 0.95m in width and 0.34m in depth and did not produce any datable artefacts.

### **Trench 13**

- 2.17 Trench 13 contained three ditches (Figures 4 and 11) all of which were highlighted on the geophysical survey as archaeology and a post hole was also identified. Ditch 1302 was located in the north-eastern end of the trench on northwest-southeast alignment and ran parallel with ditch 1309. It measured 0.72m in width and 0.18m in depth and did not produce any artefacts.

- 2.18 Ditch 1305 was on a northwest-southeast alignment located at the south-western end of the trench, it measured 1.08m in width and 0.28m in depth and it contained a small sherd of prehistoric pottery and a piece of struck flint. Ditch 1304 was cut by posthole 1307 which was only identified in section during recording following excavation of a slot through ditch 1304. It measured 0.22m in diameter and 0.29m in depth.

- 2.19 Ditch 1309 was located in the north-eastern end of the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment. The geophysical survey indicates this ditch to be part of the same ditch 1502 found in trench 15, and as result was left unexcavated.

### **Trench 15**

- 2.20 Trench 15 (Figures 2, 4 and 12) contained two ditches both of which had been identified on the geophysical survey as archaeology. Ditch 1502 (Figure 12) was located at the north-eastern end of the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment, it measured 2.1m in width and 0.8m in depth and had a well-defined 'V' shaped profile (Figure 12: Section GG). It produced a flint scraper and a few fragments of animal bone. It appears on the geophysical to continue into trench 13 where it has been recorded as ditch 1309.

- 2.21 Ditch 1507 was located in the southern end of the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment. It measured 1.42m in width and 0.60m in depth, it contained two fills but did not produce any artefacts.

#### ***Trench 21***

- 2.22 A single ditch 2102 (Figures 5 and 13) was revealed centrally within the trench on a southwest-northeast alignment. The geophysical survey had identified this as archaeology, it measured 0.70m in width and 0.33m in depth (Figure 13: Section II) but did not produce any artefacts.

#### ***Trench 23***

- 2.23 The geophysics had identified three possible linears within this trench however only ditch 2303 was revealed. Ditch 2303 (Figure 5) was located in western end of the trench on a north-south alignment and was not excavated.

### **3 FINDS**

- 3.1 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, and worked flint and chert. Codings for Roman fabrics correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

#### ***Pottery: Prehistoric***

- 3.2 Ditch fill 1304 produced an unfeatured bodysherd in a fossil shell-tempered fabric. This pottery is only broadly dateable to the prehistoric period.

#### ***Roman***

- 3.3 A single rimsherd of Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) from a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 2 or 3 everted rim jar, of 2nd to 4th century date, was recovered from topsoil 1100.

#### ***Post-medieval***

- 3.4 A total of six sherds of pottery of post-medieval/modern date was recorded in four deposits. Two sherds of South Somerset glazed earthenware from topsoil 1300 included a handle sherd from a jar with a basket handle. This pottery, along with the glazed earthenware from occupation debris 101, dates to the 16th to 18th centuries. Dating to the late 17th to 18th centuries were sherds of South Somerset slipware from layer 101 and yellow slipware from topsoil 600. A bodysherd of transfer-printed refined whiteware from topsoil 1100 is late 18th to 19th century in date.

### *Ceramic building material*

- 3.5 Single fragments of ceramic building material of medieval or post-medieval date were recorded in topsoil deposits 200, 300 and 1100. All were too fragmentary for more precise classification. Topsoil 1500 produced two fragments of ceramic building material, including one from a modern, perforated brick.

### *Worked flint and chert*

- 3.6 A total of five worked flint and two worked chert items were recovered from five deposits, in addition to one piece of burnt, unworked flint weighing less than 1g.
- 3.7 The lithics comprised five flakes, one blade and a denticulate. The flakes are mostly thin and suggestive of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, including one which is associated with prehistoric pottery in ditch fill 1304. The denticulate, however, is made on a chunky flake which is more typical of the Later Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. The denticulation has been formed by three removals on the proximal end of the right dorsal edge.

## **4 DISCUSSION**

- 4.1 The evaluation was able to identify a number of the geophysical anomalies as ditches, which were likely to be part of a former pre-historic field system. A very small amount of worked flint and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery of possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was recovered from them. A number of the targeted trenches were also unable to identify the indicated anomalies and were archaeologically sterile or the anomalies were found to be geological in origin. In field two, Trenches 8 and 10 were both targeted on two circular geophysical anomalies thought to be possible ring gullies or enclosures. No archaeological features however corresponding to such a feature could be identified.
- 4.2 In Trench 6 five undated archaeological features were recorded comprising of four ditches, one possible Holloway and a dark spread deposit below the subsoil. The geophysical survey had identified two linears, possibly representing the course of the possible Holloway, but the other features recorded within the trench had not been identified and it is possible that they were being masked by the spread deposit.

- 4.3 Based on discussions held during the course of the site meeting it has been recommended that no further archaeological mitigation will be required across the majority of the site as indicated on Figure 2. It was agreed at the meeting on the recommendation of Steven Membery that further archaeological mitigation work (excavation) will be required in order to better understand the nature of the features recorded within Trench 6. Further mitigation work will be secured by an archaeological condition attached to approved planning permission for the development. This area is indicated on Figure 2. The final extents of further mitigation work will be agreed in consultation with Steven Membery, acting on behalf of the LPA, with regard to and following dissemination of this report.

## 5 CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good, assisted by Sam Wilson, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Steve Bush and Tom Hackett. The report was written by Oliver Good. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Oliver Good, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

## 6 REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt	>30	>1.8	0.26	
1	101	Layer		Occupational debris	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	20	>1.8	0.63	
1	102	Layer		Sub Soil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.80	
1	103	Layer		Natural	Mid Bluish grey clay with mottled mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	>1	
1	104	Layer		Natural	Mid brown clay and patches of silty clay	>30	>1.8	>1.06	
1	105	Layer		Natural	Light grey clay	>30	>1.8	>0.26	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.25	
2	201	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.45	
2	202	Cut		Ditch	Moderately concave, NE-SW aligned	>1.8	0.69	0.33	
2	203	Fill	202	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay	0.54	0.54	0.29	
2	204	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>10	>1.8	>0.45	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.08	
3	301	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brown with orange silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.34	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown clay	>30	>1.8	>0.57	
3	303	Cut		Ditch	Moderately concave NE-SW alignment	1.8	0.78	0.17	
3	304	Fill	303	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay	0.56	0.78	0.18	
3	305	Fill	306	Secondary fill	Mid brown clay	0.60	0.60	0.20	
3	306	Cut		Ditch	Moderate concave, NE-SW alignment	1.8	0.60	0.20	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.24	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.40	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Light orangey brown silty clay	>20	>1.8	>0.74	
4	403	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>10	>1.8	>0.74	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.36	
5	501	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown	>30	>1.8	>0.36	
5	502	Cut		Gulley	Moderately concave, NE-SW alignment	1.8	>0.47	0.09	
5	503	Fill	502	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay	>0.61	>0.47	0.09	
5	504	Cut		Gulley	Moderately concave, W-E alignment	1.8	0.42	0.13	
5	505	Fill	504	Secondary fill	Mid brown orange silty clay	0.75	0.42	0.13	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown clay silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.38	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid brown clay to light bluish grey clay	>30	>1.8	>0.38	
6	603	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Steep concaved edges, SE-NW alignment	>1	0.49	0.26	
6	604	Fill	603	Primary fill	Light orangey brown silty clay	1	0.3	0.05	
6	605	Fill	603	Secondary fill	Mid whitish brown silty clay	1	0.49	0.22	
6	606	Cut		Ditch	Steep with sharp break, NW-SE alignment	>1.8	1.22	0.48	
6	607	Fill	606	Primary fill	Light orangey brown silty clay	1	0.75	0.14	
6	608	Fill	606	Secondary fill	Mid whitish brown silty clay	1	1.22	0.35	
6	609	Fill	614	Fill/Layer	Dark brown/black silty clay	1.8	7.3	0.22	
6	610	Fill	611	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown	0.60	1.02	0.28	
6	611	Cut	610	Ditch	Moderate concave S-N alignment	0.60	1.02	0.28	
6	612	Fill		Secondary fill	Dark brown clay	0.60	1.04	0.14	

6	613	Cut		Ditch	Straight/convex moderate SW-NE alignment	0.60	1.04	0.14	
6	614	Cut		Ditch	Concave shallow sides NE-SW alignment	>1.8	7.3	0.36	
6	615	Fill	614	Fill	Mid greyish brown with orange mottling	>1	4.3	0.22	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.45	
7	701	Layer		Natural	Light orangish brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.44	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay	>50	>1.8	0.49	
8	801	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.49	
8	802	Cut		Ditch	Moderate concave, NE-SW	>1.8	>0.7 3	0.18	
8	803	Fill	802	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>0.60	0.80	0.10	
8	804	Fill	802	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>0.60	0.73	0.19	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.28	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	>0.28	
9	902	Cut		Ditch	Moderately concave E-W alignment	+1.93	>0.7 8	0.26	
9	903	Fill	902	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>0.60	>0.7 8	0.26	
9	904	Layer		Natural	Mid light stoney brash	>5	>1.8	>0.28	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay	>40	>1.8	0.29	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Light brownish orange silt	>40	>1.8	0.46	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish brown fine sandy silt	>40	>1.8	>0.46	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.29	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brownish orange silt	>30	>1.8	0.44	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Light brownish orange sandy silt	>30	>1.8	>0.44	
11	1103	Cut		Gulley	Moderately irregular, NE-SW	>1.8	0.44	0.2	
11	1104	Fill	1103	Secondary fill	Light orangish brown silt	0.60	0.44	0.2	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay	>50	>1.8	0.26	
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Mid orangish brown sandy silt	>50	>1.8	>0.26	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Light brownish orange sandy silt	>10	>1.8	>0.26	
12	1203	Cut		Ditch	Moderately concave, SW-NE alignment	>1.8	>0.9 5	0.34	
12	1204	Fill	1203	Secondary fill	Light orangish brown sandy silt	0.60	0.95	0.34	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark orangish brown sandy silt	>40	>1.8	0.36	
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Mid orangish brown sandy silt	>40	>1.8	0.36	
13	1302	Cut		Ditch	Moderately concave, W-NE alignment	1.8	0.72	0.18	
13	1303	Fill	1302	Secondary fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay	0.73	0.64	0.22	
13	1304	Fill	1305	Secondary fill	Light brown silty clay	0.60	1.08	0.28	
13	1305	Cut		Ditch	Moderate convex, NW-SE	0.60	1.08	0.28	
13	1306	Fill	1307	Second Fill	Mid orangish brown silty clay	0.11	0.22	0.29	
13	1307	Cut		Post Hole	Vertical with flat base	0.11	0.22	0.29	
13	1308	Fill	1309	Fill	Unexcavated				
13	1309	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch, same as 1502				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.35	
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown	>30	>1.8	>0.35	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark orangish brown sandy silt	54	1.8	0.36	
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange sandy silt	54	1.8	0.55	
15	1502	Cut		Ditch	Moderately-Steep 'V' shaped, NW-SE aligned	1.8	2.1	0.8	
15	1503	Fill		Primary Fill	Light yellowish brown coarse sand	1	0.43	0.18	
15	1504	Fill		Secondary Fill	Mid orangish brown silty clay	1	0.8	0.26	
15	1505	Fill		Secondary Fill	Mid orangish brown sandy silt	1	1.5	0.25	
15	1506	Fill		Tertiary Fill	Mid brownish orange sandy silt	1	2.1	0.23	
15	1507	Cut		Ditch	Moderately concave NW-SE aligned	1.8	1.42	0.6	
15	1508	Fill		Secondary Fill	Mid orangish brown clay silt	0.60	1.1	0.28	

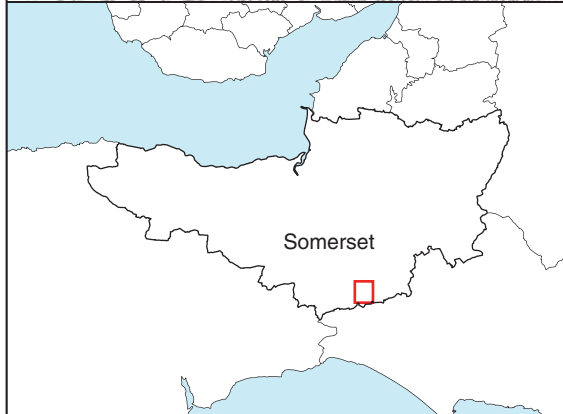
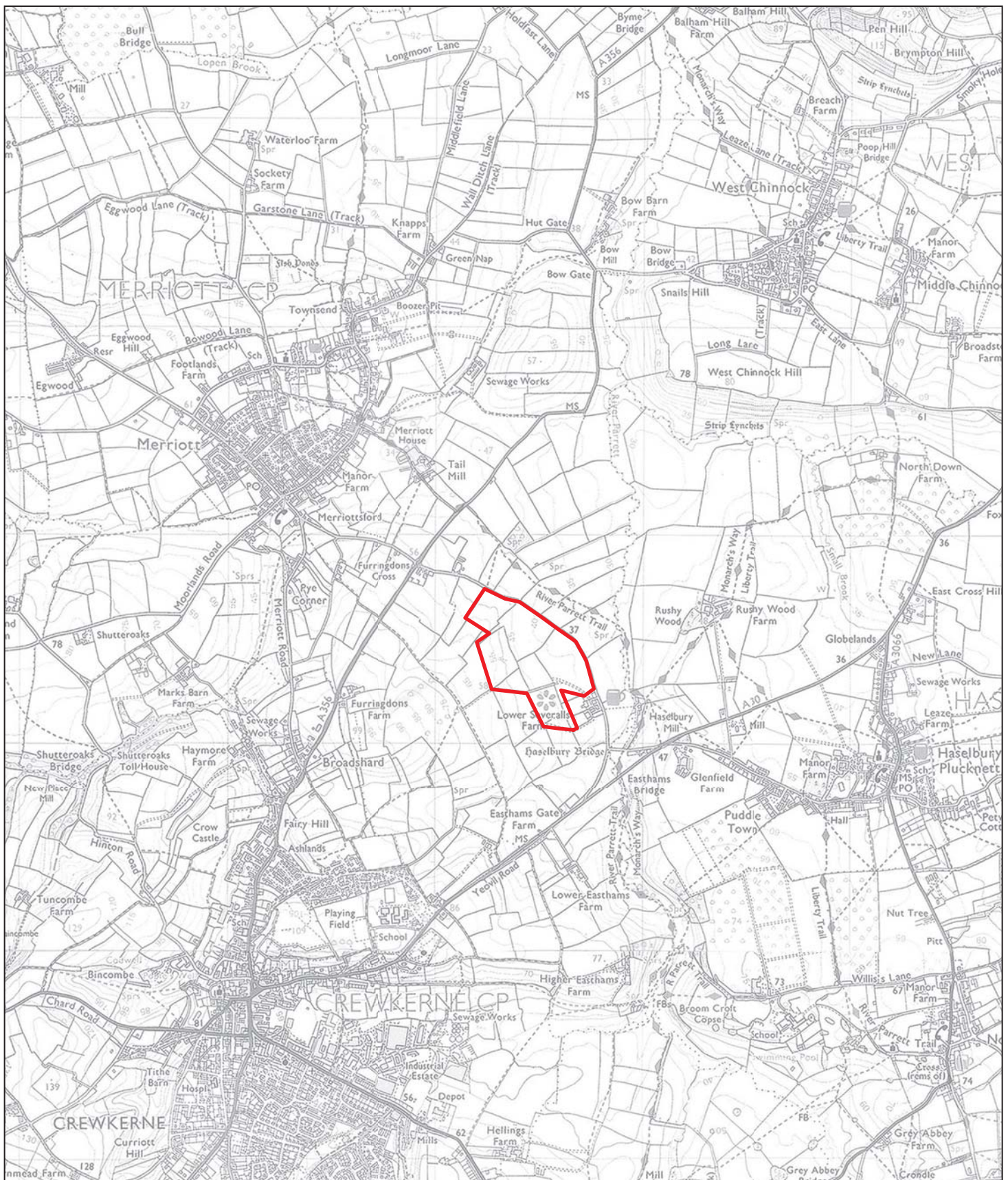
15	1509	Fill		Tertiary Fill	Mid orangish brown sandy silt	0.60	1.42	0.24	
15	1510	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty clay	>54	>1.8	>1.05	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.54	
16	1601	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brownish orange silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.22	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Dark brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.54	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.08	
17	1701	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brownish orange silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.34	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Dark brown orange silty clay	>30	>1.8	>0.64	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay	>40	>1.8	0.37	
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown silty clay	>40	>1.8	0.53	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty fine sand	>30	>1.8	0.19	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silty fine sand	>30	>1.8	0.30	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown fine sand	>30	>1.8	>0.37	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>20	>1.8	0.32	
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay	>20	>1.8	>0.37	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown stone brash	>20	>1.8	>0.37	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.30	
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish brown stoney brash	>30	>1.8	>0.31	
21	2102	Cut		Ditch	Gentle concave, SW-NE alignment	1.8	0.70	0.33	
21	2103	Layer		Secondary Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay	0.66	0.70	0.33	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.43	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clayey silt	>50	>1.8	>0.50	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silt	>50	>1.8	0.29	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown fine sand	>50	>1.8	0.40	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	>0.53	
23	2303	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch				
23	2304	Fill		Fill	Fill of unexcavated ditch				
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	>30	>1.8	0.11	
24	2401	Layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown stoney brash	>10	>1.8	0.40	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Dark brown stoney brash	>3	>1.8	0.40	
24	2403	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sandy clay	>17	>1.8	0.40	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
101	Post-medieval pottery: South Somerset slipware; glazed earthenware	3	13	C17-C18
	Burnt stone	2	7	
200	Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	1	18	Medieval/ Post-medieval
300	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	5	Post-medieval
600	Post-medieval pottery: yellow slipware	1	3	LC17-C18
1100	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	9	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	1	3	
	Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	1	7	
	Worked flint: blade	1	12	
1104	Worked chert: flake	1	3	-
1204	Worked flint: flake	2	2	-
1300	Post-medieval pottery: South Somerset glazed earthenware	2	53	C16-C18
1304	Prehistoric pottery: fossil shell-tempered fabric	1	1	Prehistoric
	Worked flint: flake	1	5	
	Burnt flint	1	<1	
1500	Modern ceramic building material: brick	2	91	Modern
1503	Worked flint: denticulate	1	30	-
	Worked chert: flake	1	9	

## APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne, Somerset Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2014 at Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne, Somerset. Twenty four trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation was able to identify a number of the geophysical anomalies as ditches, which were likely to be part of a former pre-historic field system. A very small amount of worked flint and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from them. A number of the targeted trenches were also unable to identify the indicated anomalies and were archaeologically sterile or the anomalies were found to be geological in origin. In Trench 6 five undated archaeological features were recorded comprising of four ditches, a possible Holloway and a dark spread deposit below the subsoil. One of these features had been indicated in the geophysical survey, but other features recorded within the trench had not been indicated as anomalies and it is possible that they were being masked by the spread deposit</p>	
Project dates	4 to 12 September 2014	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Heritage desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2014) Geophysical Survey (PCG 2014)	
Future work	Excavation	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Crewkerne, Salisbury	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	30ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	345545, 111427	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Somerset County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Oliver Good	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc.)
Physical	Castle Museum, Taunton/ TTNCM 90/2014	pottery, flint, chert, cbm,
Paper	Castle Museum, Taunton/ TTNCM 90/2014	Trench sheets, context sheets, registers, etc.
Digital	Castle Museum, Taunton/ TTNCM 90/2014	Database, digital photos etc.
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2014: <i>Land at Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne, Somerset Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA Report No. <b>14416</b>		



0 1km



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne  
 Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**

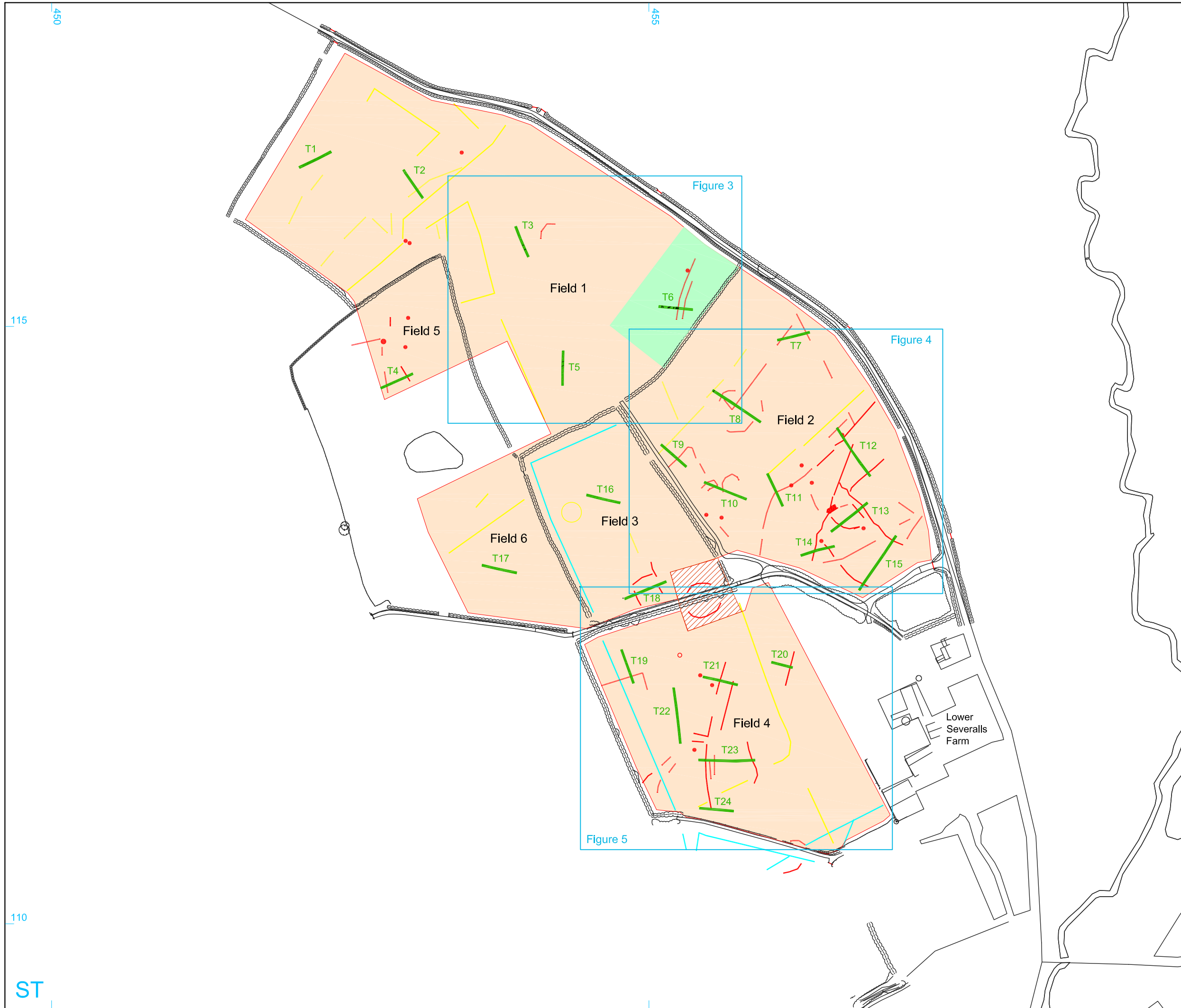
Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 770124 DATE 26/09/2014  
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

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- site
- evaluation trench
- exclusion zone
- further mitigation required
- no further mitigation

Geophysical survey results  
(PCG 2014)

- potential ditch
- recent field boundary (historic maps)
- suggested recent boundary
- service
- known marl pit
- potential pit

0 150m

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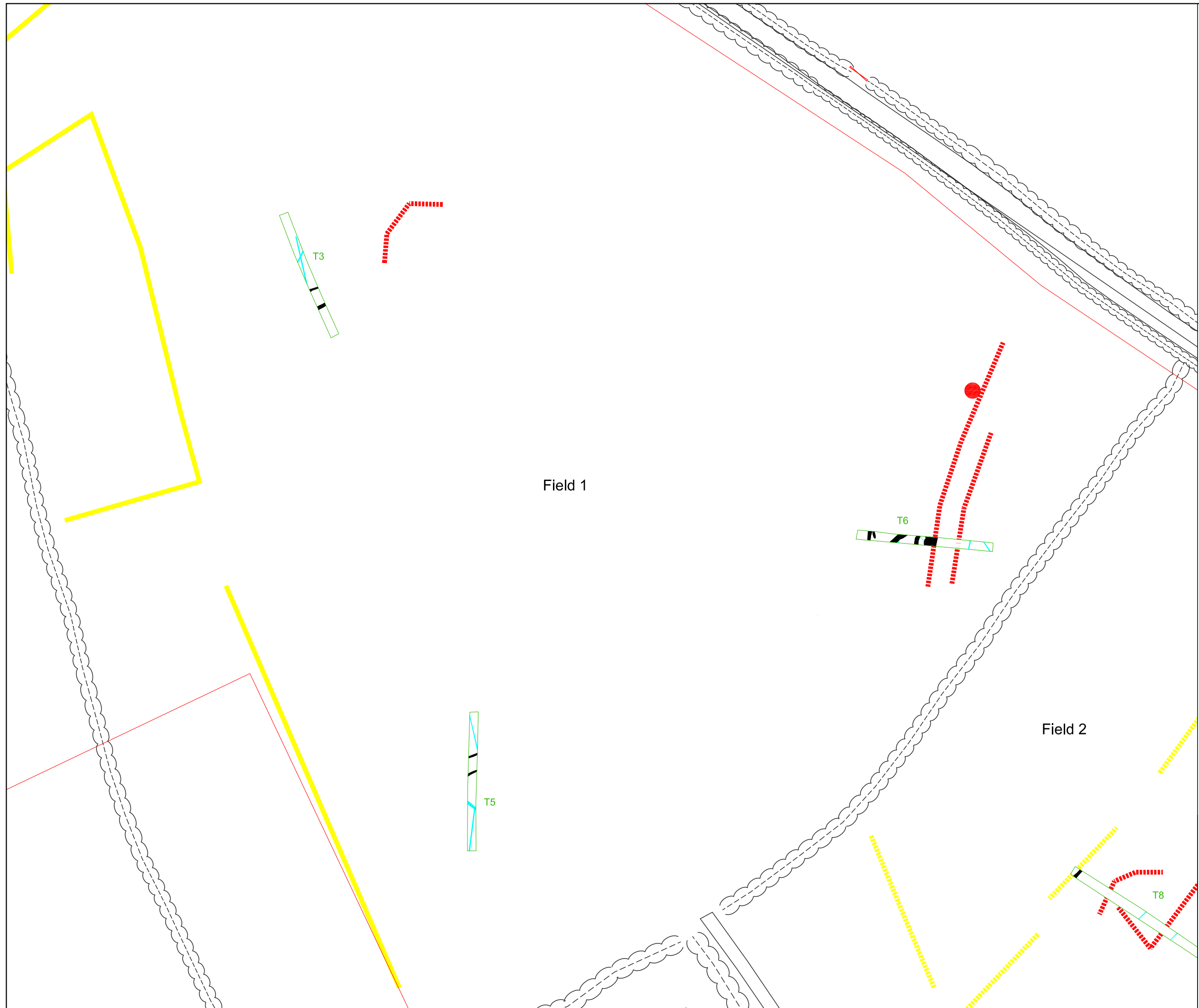
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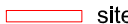




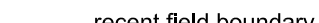
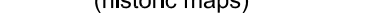

PROJECT TITLE  
 Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne  
 Somerset

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench location plan with geophysical  
 survey

PROJECT NO.	770124	DATE	25-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:3000	





-  site
  -  evaluation trench
  -  archaeological feature
  -  modern
- Geophysical survey results (PCG 2014)
-  potential ditch
  -  recent field boundary (historic maps)
  -  suggested recent boundary
  -  potential pit



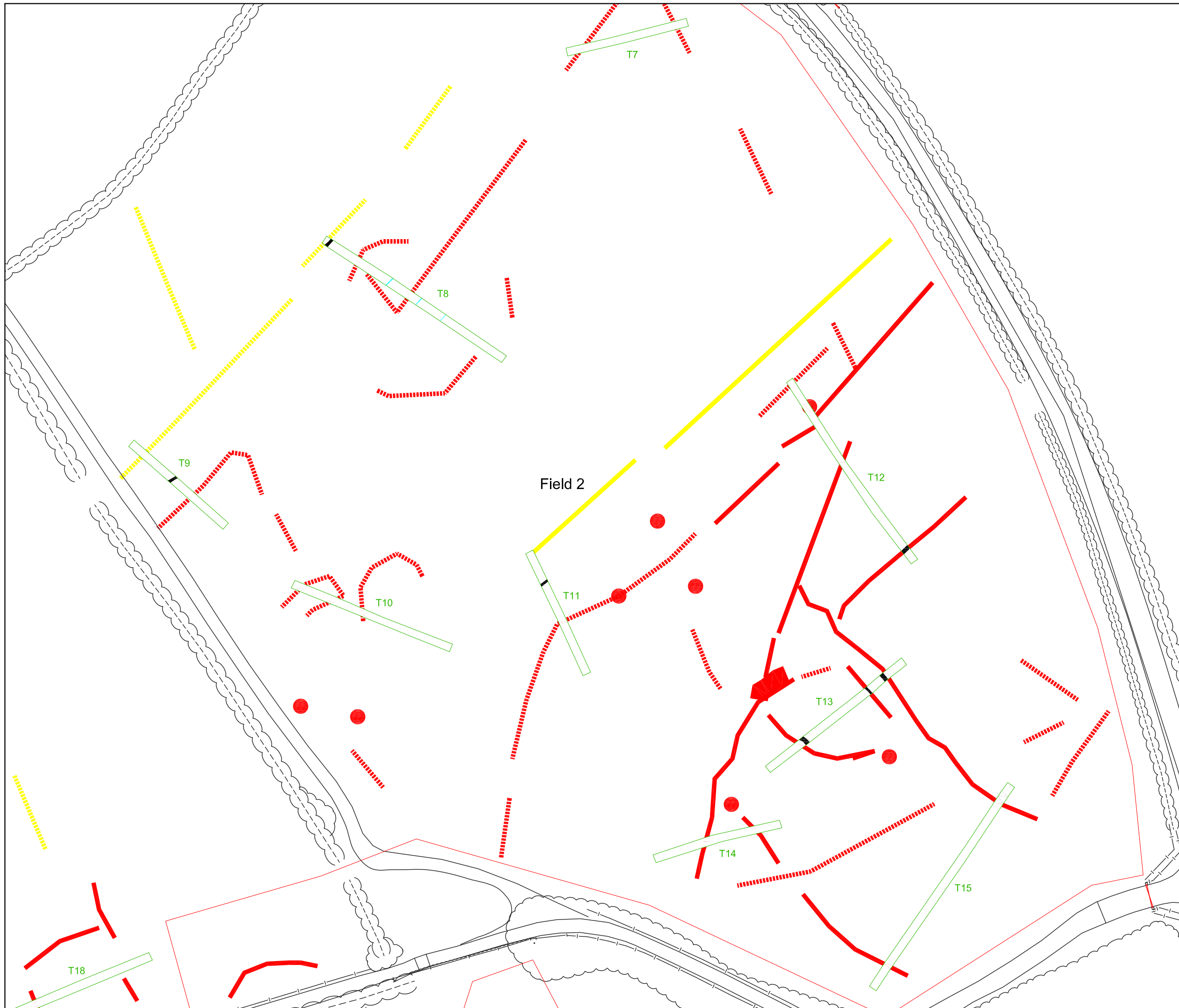
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne Somerset**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Field 1, Trenches 3, 5, and 6**

PROJECT NO.	770124	DATE	26-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB/LJH	REVISION	00	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:750	



- site
  - evaluation trench
  - archaeological feature
  - modern
- Geophysical survey results  
(PCG 2014)
- potential ditch
  - recent field boundary  
(historic maps)
  - suggested recent boundary
  - potential pit

0  400m

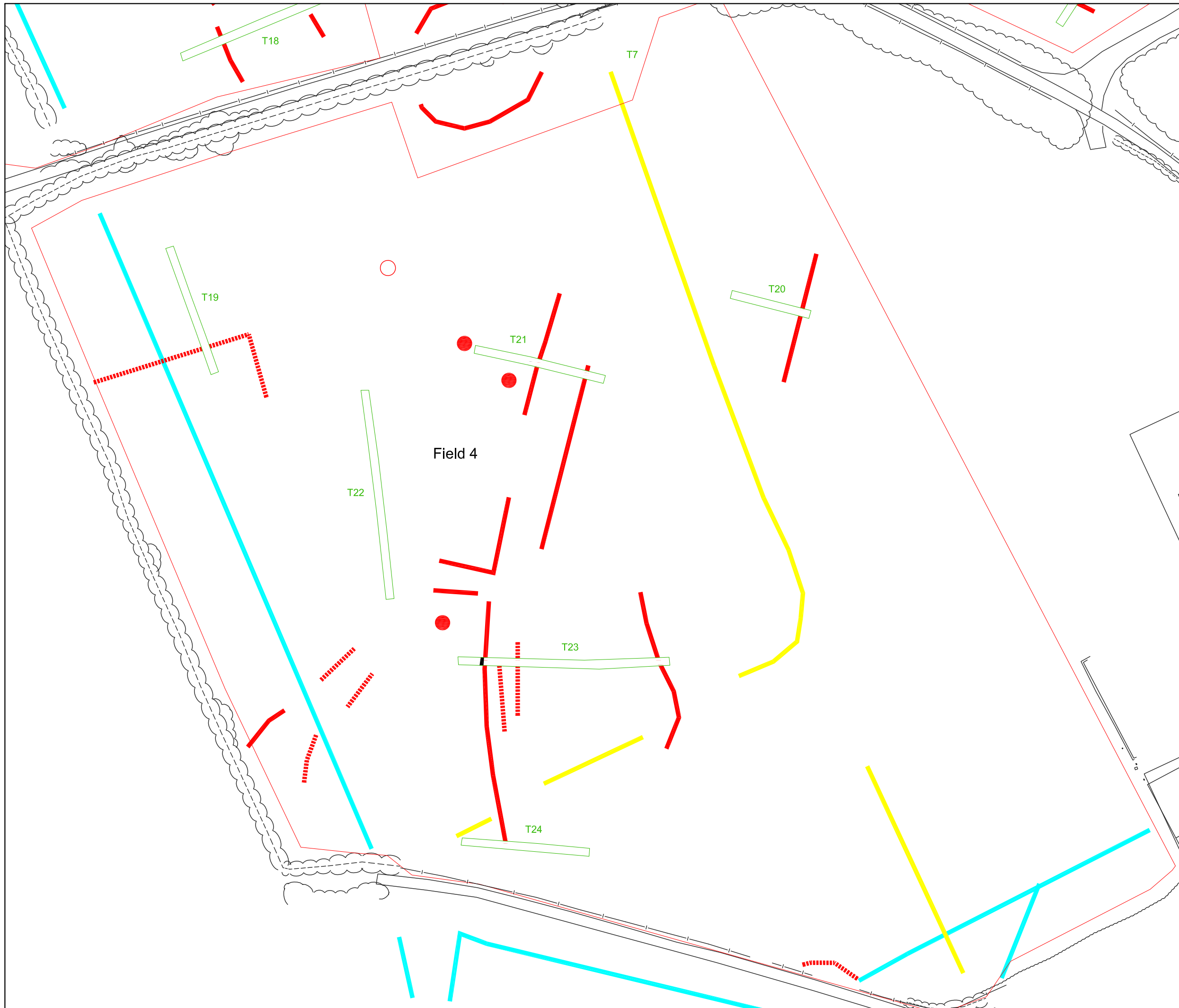
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne  
 Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Field 2, Trenches 7 to 15

PROJECT NO. 770124	DATE 26-09-2014	FIGURE NO. 4
DRAWN BY JBL/JH	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:800	



- site
  - evaluation trench
  - archaeological feature
  - modern
- Geophysical survey results (PCG 2014)
- - - potential ditch
  - recent field boundary (historic maps)
  - service
  - potential pit

0 400m

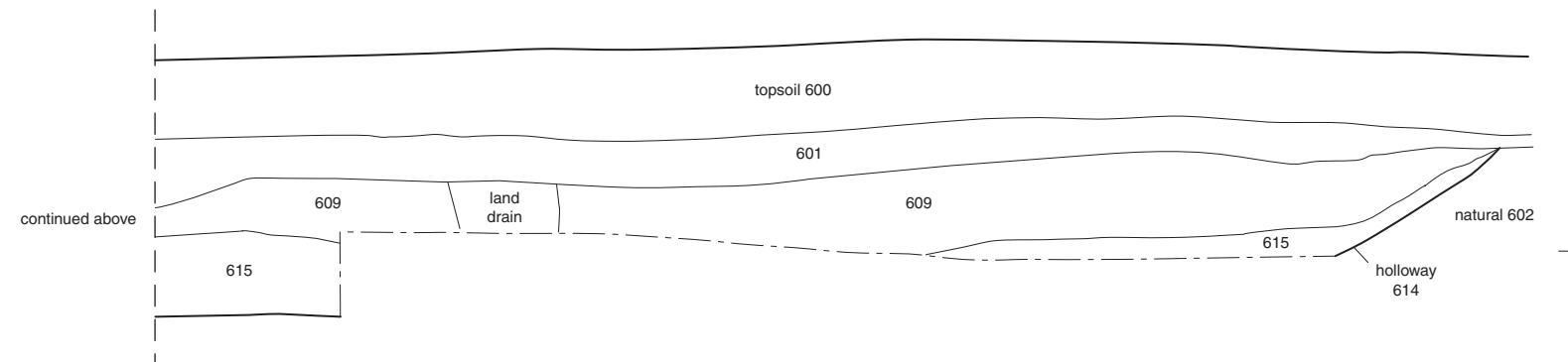
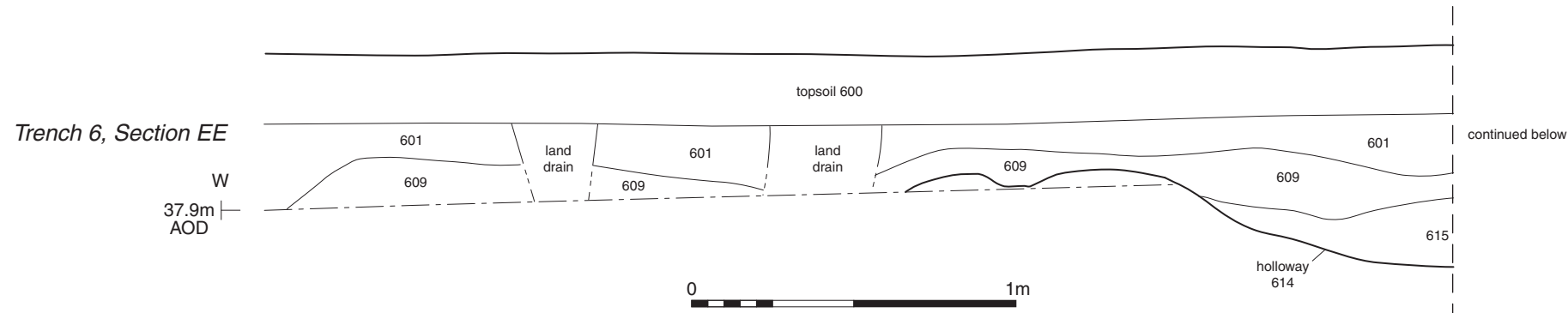
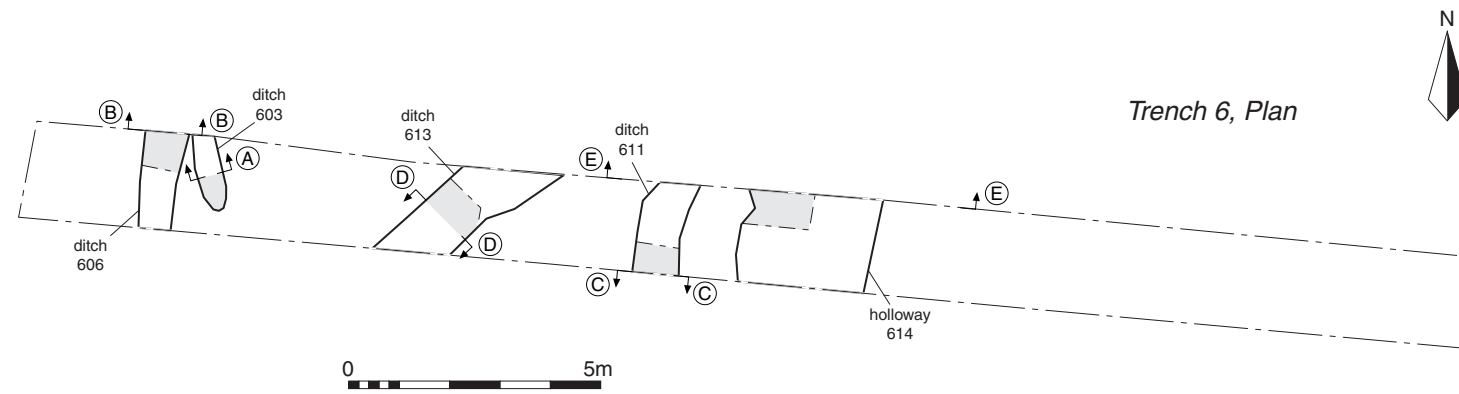
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne  
 Somerset**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Field 4, Trenches 19 to 24**

PROJECT NO.	770124	DATE	26-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB/LJH	REVISION	00	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:800	



- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention



Trench 6, South facing section through holloway 614 (1m scale)

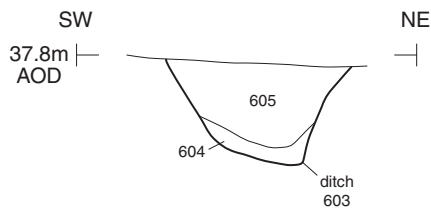
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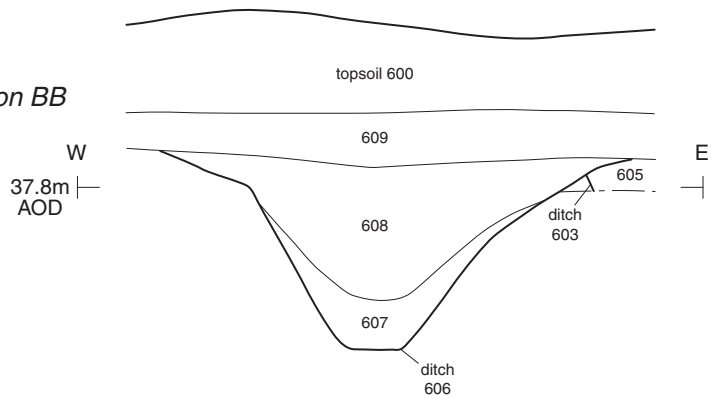
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**Plan of Trench 6, Section and  
 Photograph of 614**

PROJECT NO. 770114	DATE 25/09/2014	FIGURE NO. 6
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APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:150 & 1:20	

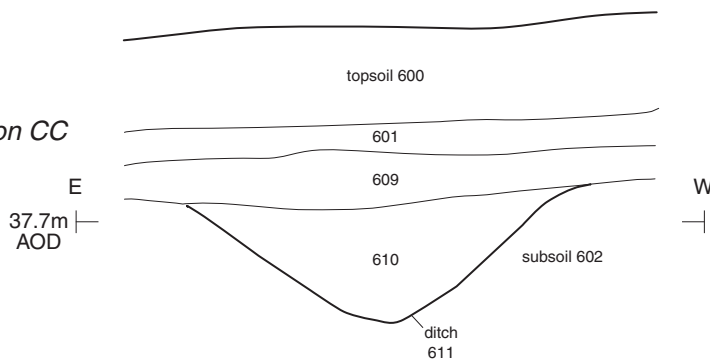
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



Section DD



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PROJECT TITLE

Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne  
Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Sections through ditches 603, 606, 611  
and 613

PROJECT NO. 770124 DATE 24/09/2014  
DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 00  
APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

7



8



9

8 Trench 6, ditch 606, looking south east (1m scale)

9 Trench 6, ditch 611, looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Lower Severalls, Farm, Crewkerne  
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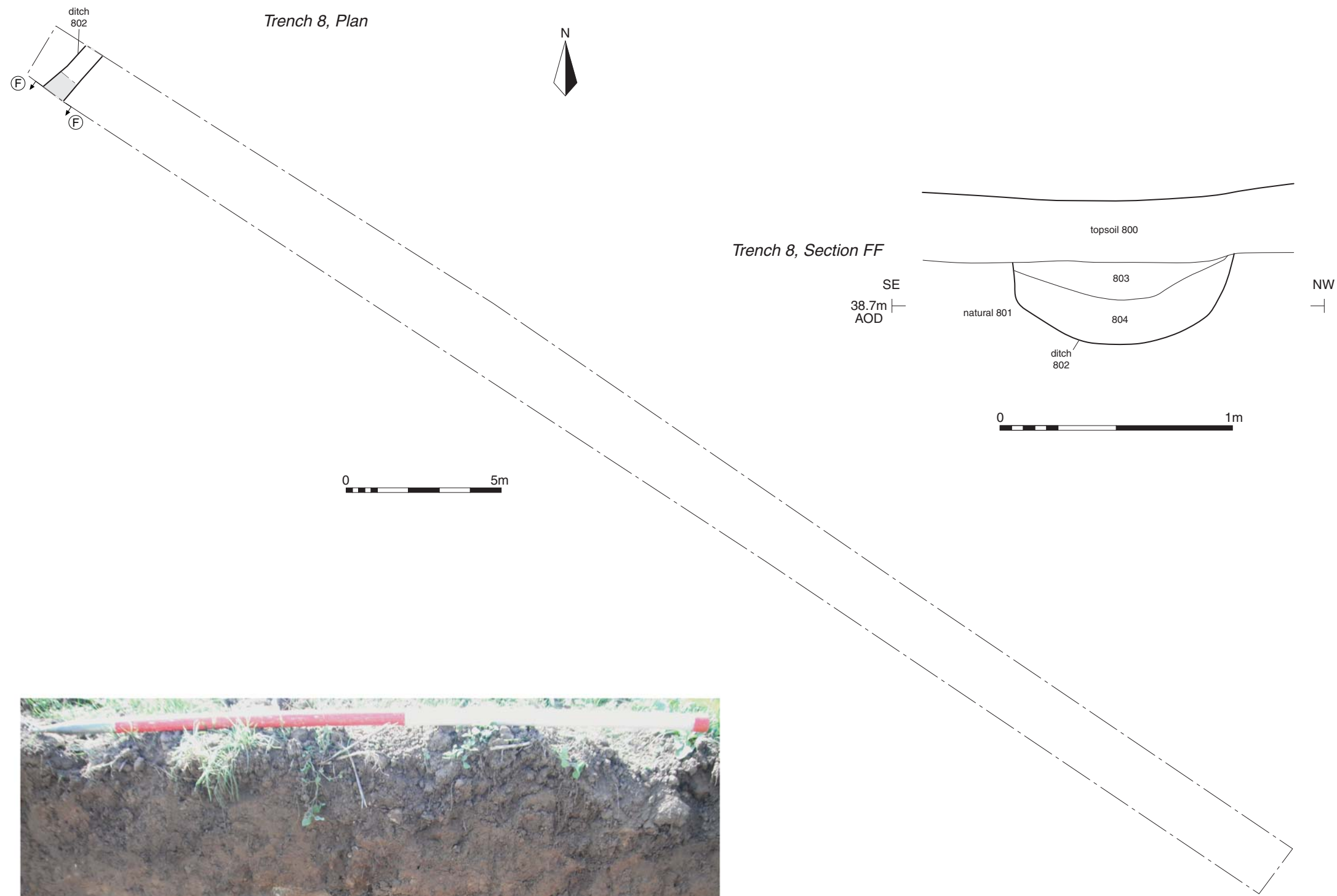
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 770124 DATE 26/09/2014  
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 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NOS.

8 - 9



- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention



Trench 8, ditch 802, looking south west (1m scale)

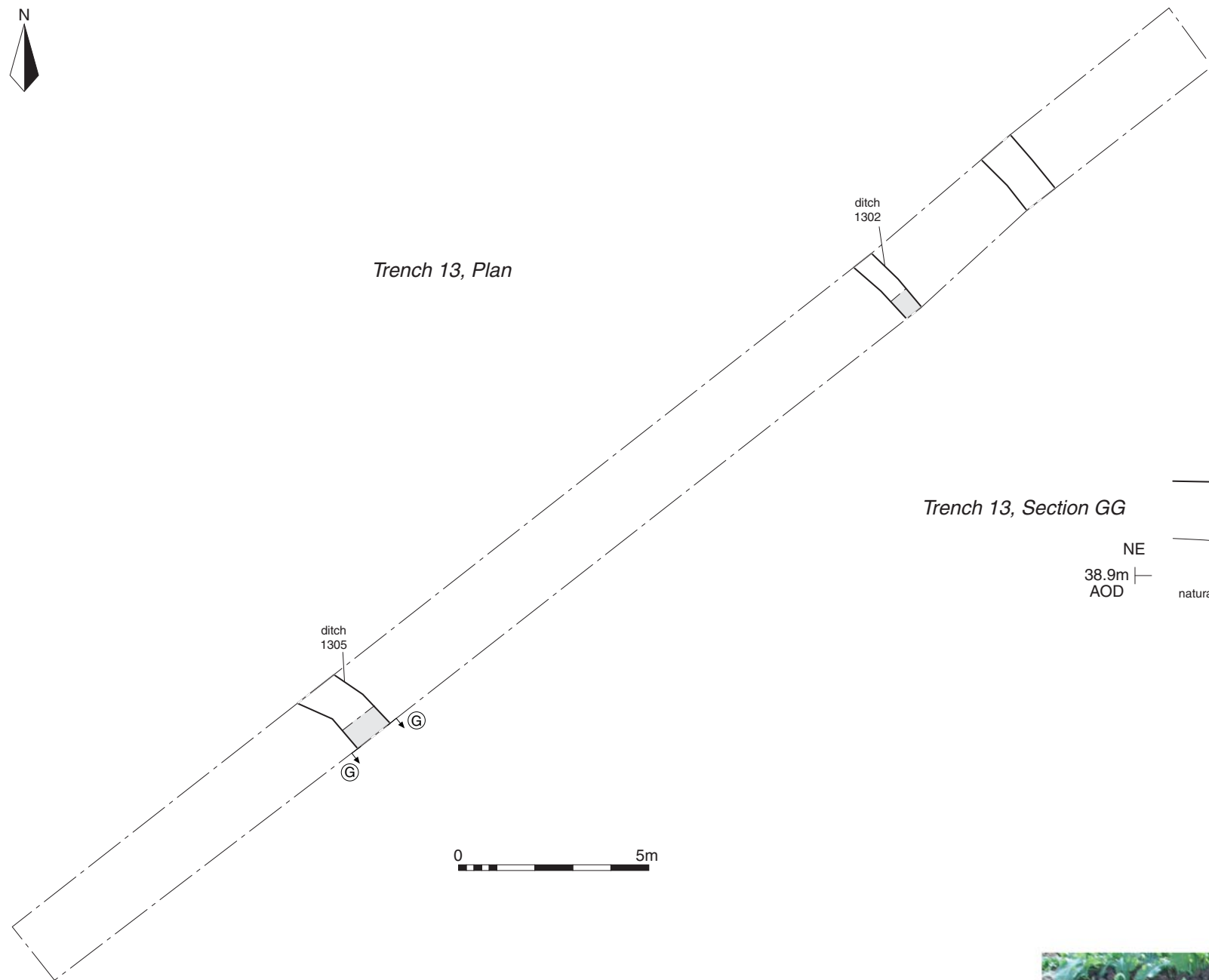
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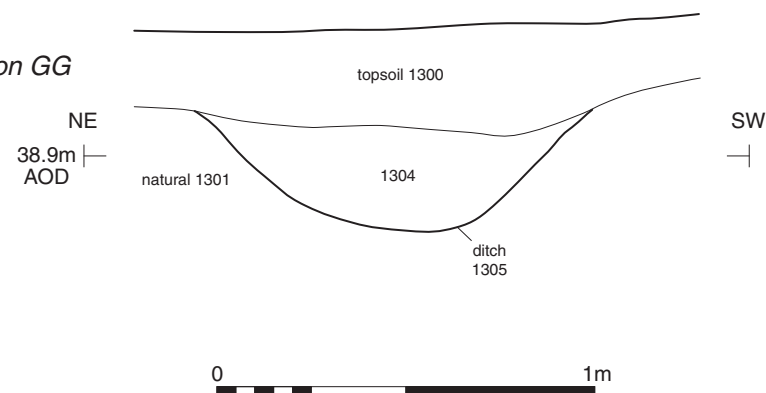
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 8: plan, section and photograph**





Trench 13, Plan



Trench 13, Section GG



-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention



Trench 13, ditch 1305, looking south east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Lower Severalls Farm, Crewkerne  
 Somerset

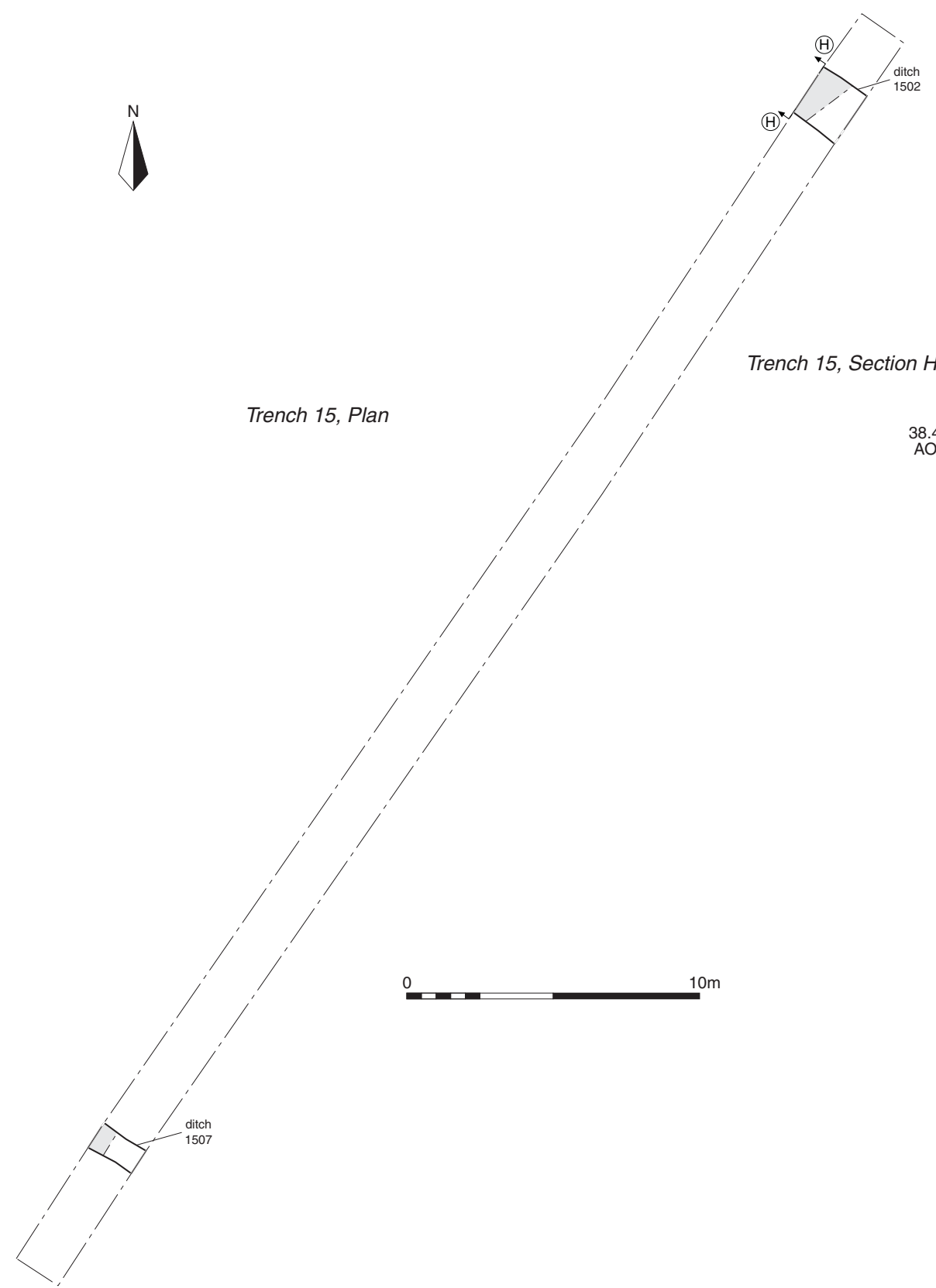
FIGURE TITLE  
 Plan of Trench 13, Section and  
 Photograph of 1305

PROJECT NO. 770124	DATE 24/09/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY LJH	REVISION 00	11
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:150 & 1:20	

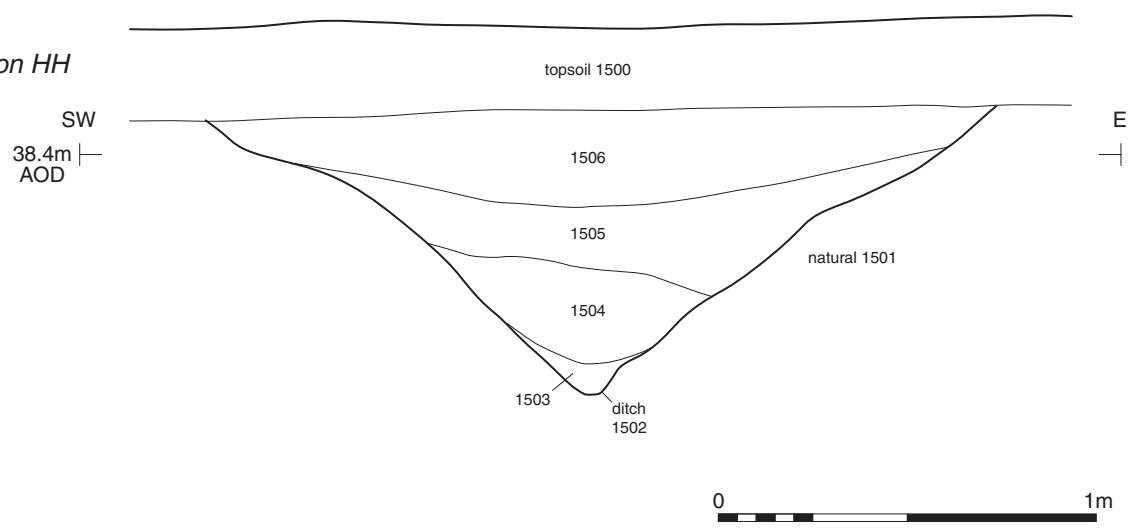






Trench 15, Plan



Trench 15, Section HH



-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention



Trench 15, SE facing section through ditch 1502 (1m scale)

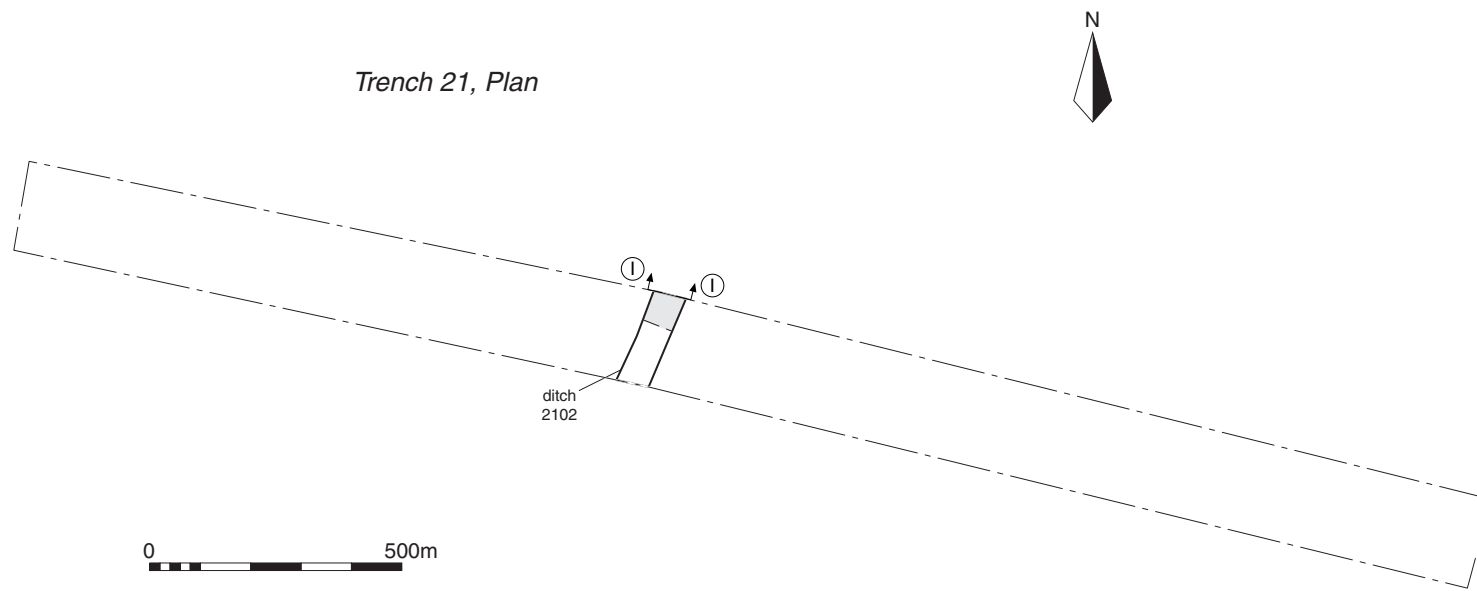
 Cotswold Archaeology  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk



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FIGURE TITLE  
 Plan of Trench 15, Section and  
 Photograph of 1502

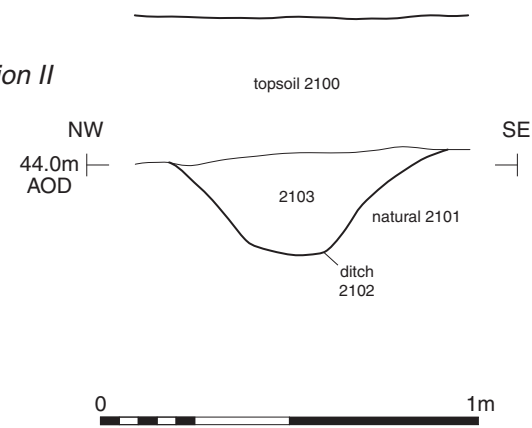
PROJECT NO. 770124 DATE 25/09/2014 FIGURE NO.  
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20 12

Trench 21, Plan



-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention

Trench 21, Section II



Trench 21, SW facing section through ditch 2102 (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE  
**Plan of Trench 21, Section and  
 Photograph of 2102**

PROJECT NO.	770124	DATE	25/09/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	<b>13</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:150 & 1:20	