

# Land off Taunton Road Bishops Lydeard Somerset

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
CgMs Consulting

on behalf of  
David Wilson Homes  
South West

CA Project: 880211  
CA Report: 17438

August 2017



# Land off Taunton Road Bishops Lydeard Somerset

## Archaeological Evaluation

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land off Taunton Road
<b>Location:</b>	Bishops Lydeard, Somerset
<b>NGR:</b>	317193 128689
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	10–12 July 2017
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with the Somerset Museums Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	LYD 17

In July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset. A total of four trenches was excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded a circular enclosure in the south-central area of the site, with internal postholes and three possible urned cremation burials. Associated pottery sherds were Bronze Age in date; where these were more closely dateable, they were late Bronze Age in origin.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset (centred at NGR: 317193 128689; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of David Wilson Homes South West.
- 1.2 The evaluation results will inform a planning application for residential development of the site, which is to be made to Taunton Deane Borough Council (TDBC). The scope of this evaluation was defined in consultation with Steve Membery of the South West Heritage Trust (SWHT), the archaeological advisors to TDBC.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by the SWHT. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Steve Membery, including a site visit on 12 July 2017.

### **The site**

- 1.4 The proposed development site encloses approximately 8ha and lies on the south-eastern fringes of Bishops Lydeard. It is divided by Taunton Road. At the time of the evaluation, it comprised a series of pasture fields. It is bounded to the south by the A358, with further fields beyond; to the east by Tatham Farm Cottages and further fields; to the north-east by a stream with further fields beyond; to the north by a residential estate and by the roads Hither Mead and Taunton Road; and to the west by further fields.
- 1.5 The site occupies a gently rolling landscape. From a high point of c. 52m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its south-western corner, the site falls northwards to c. 50m AOD and north-eastwards to c. 45m AOD at the stream forming its north-eastern boundary.

- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as mudstone and halite-stone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which formed in the Triassic Period. This is overlain in the south-eastern part of the site by River Terrace sand and gravel deposits. No superficial deposits are recorded in the remainder of the site (British Geological Survey 2017).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development site has been the previous subject of a desk-based archaeological assessment (CgMs Consulting 2016) and a geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2017). The following text is summarised from these sources.

### ***Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–AD 410)***

- 2.2 A previous archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the installation of a water pipeline, the route of which ran through the proposed development site. This watching brief recorded no archaeological remains or deposits, although a small number of residual prehistoric worked flints was recovered c. 170m north of the site.
- 2.3 Several cropmarks have been noted in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site, including an extensive complex of settlement enclosures, ring ditches and associated field systems to the immediate south-east of the site. Archaeological evaluation of some of these cropmarks has indicated that they are Iron Age and Roman in date. The cropmarks of two further ring ditches and a trackway have also been recorded to the immediate south-west of the proposed development site.

### ***Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)***

- 2.4 The proposed development site lay some distance to the south-east of the historic settlement core at Bishops Lydeard. It is likely to have occupied an area of associated agricultural land, either in cultivation or forming part of extensive meadows.

### ***Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)***

- 2.5 Historic cartographic sources show that the proposed development site remained predominantly an area of enclosed agricultural land throughout this period. Maps

from the 19th and 20th centuries document the gradual loss of some internal field boundaries. A linear cropmark noted across the south-eastern extent of the proposed development site probably relates to a former post-medieval field boundary.

### **Geophysical survey**

- 2.6 The geophysical survey identified two curved anomalies interpreted as possible enclosure ditches, as well as linear anomalies interpreted as being associated with former field boundaries and a few small anomalies of uncertain origin.

## **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide further information about the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This information will enable TDBC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage assets of archaeological interest within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (Dept. for Communities and Local Government 2012).

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches (Fig. 2). All trenches were 50m long and 1.8m wide. The trenches were located to sample geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of geophysically “blank” areas.
- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 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*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Exeter. The site archive and (subject to the agreement of the legal landowner) the artefacts will be deposited with the Somerset Museums Service. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered during the evaluation are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate comprised reddish brown clay with gravel bands. It was exposed in all trenches at a depth of 0.4m–0.6m below the present ground level. It was sealed by 0.1m–0.4m of sandy clay subsoil, which was covered in turn by 0.2m–0.3m of modern topsoil.
- 5.3 T1–T3 contained archaeological features and are discussed in more detail below; T4 was blank. All of the archaeological features were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil, with the exceptions of wall 104 (T1) and ditches 203 and 207 (T2), which were cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil.

### **Trench 1**

- 5.4 North-north-west/south-south-east aligned wall 104 (Fig. 6) ran through the eastern end of the trench. This wall was constructed of clay-bonded limestone blocks. The wall construction cut (context 103) was cut through subsoil layer 101.





**Trench 2 (Fig. 3)**

- 5.5 North-north-east/south-south-west aligned ditch 209 (Fig. 3, Sec. AA) was 2.4m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single sandy clay fill (208), from which 12 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered.
- 5.6 A total of 11 postholes was present within the central part of the trench (postholes 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229 and 231; Fig. 3, Secs. BB and CC). These postholes were 0.18m–0.4m in diameter and 0.05m–0.18m in depth and each contained single silty clay fills. Most were undated artefactually, but a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the fill of posthole 227 (context 226).
- 5.7 The features discussed above were all cut into natural substrate 202 and sealed by subsoil 201. The subsoil was cut by two north-north-west/south-south-east aligned ditches: ditch 203 was 0.48m wide and 0.35m deep, with two undated fills (204 and 205); ditch 207 was 0.46m wide and 0.33m deep, with a single undated fill (206).

**Trench 3 (Figs. 4 and 5)**

- 5.8 A 2.8m-wide spread of grey-brown sandy clay 307 was present in the north-central part of the trench. This material was cut by three small pits (310, 313 and 316), two of which (310 and 313) contained apparently complete urns (309 and 312). With the agreement of Steve Membery, these pits were left unexcavated at the evaluation stage, although six broken fragments of urn 309 were retrieved and have been dated to the Bronze Age. Pit 316 may also have contained an urn, but this was not visible at the surface.
- 5.9 Posthole 304 (Fig. 4, Sec. DD) was 0.38m in diameter and 0.22m in depth; posthole 306 was 0.23m in width and 0.09m in depth. Each of these postholes contained single silty clay fills. Two worked chert flakes and four sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fill of posthole 304 (context 303).
- 5.10 East-south-east/west-north-west aligned ditch 318 (Fig. 4, Sec. EE) was 3.9m wide and 1.2m deep. It contained two silty clay fills (317 and 322) the uppermost of which (317) was very stony. A total of four sherds of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from both fills.

- 5.11 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 321 (Fig. 5, Sec. FF) was 2.6m wide and 0.44m deep. It contained two silty clay fills (319 and 320), the lowermost of which (320) yielded 15 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

### *Pottery*

- 6.2 A total of 60 sherds (351g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from eight deposits. No sherds indicative of form were recovered. The majority (29 sherds, 190g) occur in a quartzite-tempered fabric, of Late Bronze Age date. The remainder of the group comprises 24 sherds (125g) of a sandy, quartz-rich fabric of probable similar dating and seven sherds (36g) of a quartz and iron-rich fabric of probable Mid to Late Bronze Age date.

### *Other finds*

- 6.3 Two items of prehistoric worked chert were recovered from deposit 303 (fill of posthole 304, T3). Two items of prehistoric worked flint were recovered as residual from subsoil deposit 301 (T3). All are flakes and as such cannot be closely dated.
- 6.4 A single fragment of fired clay, retaining no features or indicators of form or date, was recorded from deposit 205 (fill of ditch 203, T2).

## 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation recorded a circular enclosure in the south-central area of the site, with internal postholes and three possible urned cremation burials. Associated pottery sherds were Bronze Age in date; where these were more closely dateable, they were late Bronze Age in origin.
- 7.2 The evaluation results indicate that the previous geophysical survey results (Sumo Survey 2017) are substantially accurate, with most of the larger features recorded by the evaluation corresponding to geophysical anomalies.

### ***Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC)***

- 7.3 Late Bronze Age ditches 209 (T2) and 321 (T3) correspond to substantial curved geophysical anomalies which appear to form two sides of a circular enclosure. Bronze Age ditch 318 (T3) was not detected by the geophysical survey but was on the same line as the curved anomalies, and presumably represents part of the same enclosure. The scattering of postholes recorded in T2 and T3 (two of which contained Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age pottery) are likely to relate to activity within the enclosure.
- 7.4 Also recorded within the enclosure were two apparently complete (albeit now truncated) urns buried in pits (310 and 313, T3), and a third possible urn burial (316, T3). These three features were left unexcavated at the evaluation stage, although six broken fragments of urn 309 were retrieved and have been dated to the Bronze Age. It is possible that these features represent urned human cremation burials.
- 7.5 The previous DBA (CgMs Consulting 2016) recorded no known Bronze Age heritage assets within a 1km study area centred on the site, although there are several cropmarks in the area – including ring ditch cropmarks – and some of these may date to the Bronze Age. Previous archaeological works have dated some of the cropmarks to the immediate south-east of the site to the Iron Age and Roman periods, but the present evaluation found no evidence for Iron Age or Roman activity.

### ***Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)***

- 7.6 Wall 104 (T1) and ditches 203 and 207 (T2) were cut into the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil, which indicates that they are post-medieval or modern in date. Wall 104 was on the line of geophysical anomaly corresponding to a former field boundary visible on the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. Ditches 203 and 207 are on the same alignment as the extant field boundaries and presumably represent minor internal features such as drainage ditches.

## **8. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, assisted by Jerry Austin and Edoardo Vigo. This report was written by Derek Evans. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The report illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The project

archive has been compiled, and prepared for deposition by Jess Stevens. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans

## 9. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Accessed 16 May 2017

Cotswold Archaeology 2017 *Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CgMs Consulting 2016 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset*

Department of Communities and Local Government 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Sumo Survey 2017 *Geophysical Survey Report: Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard*



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay			0.25	
101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay			0.15	
102	Geology		Natural	Reddish brown clay with gravel bands				
103	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 104		0.58	0.35	
104	Structure	103	Structure	Wall constructed of clay-bonded limestone blocks. NNW/SSE aligned		0.45	0.4	
105	Deposit	103	Backfill	Backfill of construction cut 103. Dark brown-grey sandy clay				

Trench 2								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay			0.3	
201	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay			0.1	
202	Geology		Natural	Reddish brown clay with gravel bands				
203	Cut		Ditch	NNW/SSE aligned		0.48	0.35	
204	Deposit	203	1st fill of ditch	Red-brown silty clay with gravel inclusions			0.11	
205	Deposit	203	2nd fill of ditch	Grey-brown silty clay			0.24	
206	Deposit	207	Fill of ditch	Brown silty clay			0.33	
207	Cut		Ditch	NNW/SSE aligned		0.46	0.33	
208	Deposit	209	Fill of ditch	Brown sandy clay			0.14	LBA
209	Cut		Ditch	NNE/SSW aligned		2.45	0.14	
210	Deposit	211	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.13	
211	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	
212	Deposit	213	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.1	
213	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.34	0.34	0.1	
214	Deposit	215	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.13	
215	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.23	0.23	0.13	
216	Deposit	217	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.13	
217	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.13	
218	Deposit	219	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.09	
219	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.26	0.26	0.09	
220	Deposit	221	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.13	
221	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.13	
222	Deposit	223	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.09	
223	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.09	
224	Deposit	225	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.05	
225	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.18	0.18	0.05	
226	Deposit	227	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.09	BA
227	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.22	0.22	0.09	
228	Deposit	229	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.08	
229	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.3	0.08	
230	Deposit	231	Posthole fill	Brown silty clay			0.18	
231	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.28	0.18	0.18	

Trench 3								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay			0.26	
301	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay			0.27	
302	Geology		Natural	Reddish brown clay with gravel bands				
303	Deposit	304	Posthole fill	Grey-brown silty clay			0.22	LBA
304	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.4	0.38	0.22	
305	Deposit	306	Posthole fill	Grey-brown silty clay			0.09	
306	Cut		Posthole	Posthole	0.3	0.23	0.09	
307	Layer		Spread	Spread of grey-brown sandy clay (unexcavated)		2.8		
308	Deposit	309	Fill of urn	Dark grey-brown sandy clay (unexcavated)				
309	Deposit	309	Urn	Possible cremation urn (unexcavated)				BA
310	Cut		Burial?	Cut containing possible cremation urn 309 (unexcavated)	0.27	0.23		
311	Deposit	313	Fill of urn	Dark grey-brown sandy clay (unexcavated)				
312	Deposit	313	Urn	Possible cremation urn (unexcavated)				
313	Cut		Burial?	Cut containing possible cremation urn 313 (unexcavated)	0.28	0.27		
314	Deposit	316	Fill of pit	Dark grey-brown sandy clay (unexcavated)				
315	VOID							
316	Cut		Burial?	Possible cut for urned burial, although no urn visible (unexcavated)	0.25	0.25		
317	Deposit	318	2nd fill of ditch	Brown-grey silty clay with abundant stone inclusions			0.5	BA
318	Cut		Ditch	ESE/WNW aligned		3.9	1.2	
319	Deposit	321	2nd fill of ditch	Brown sandy clay			0.25	
320	Deposit	321	1st fill of ditch	Dark brown sandy clay			0.28	LBA
321	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned		2.6	0.44	
322	Deposit	318	1st fill of ditch	Blue and red-brown silty clay			1	M-LBA

Trench 4								
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay			0.2	
401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown sandy clay			0.4	
402	Geology		Natural	Reddish brown clay with gravel bands				

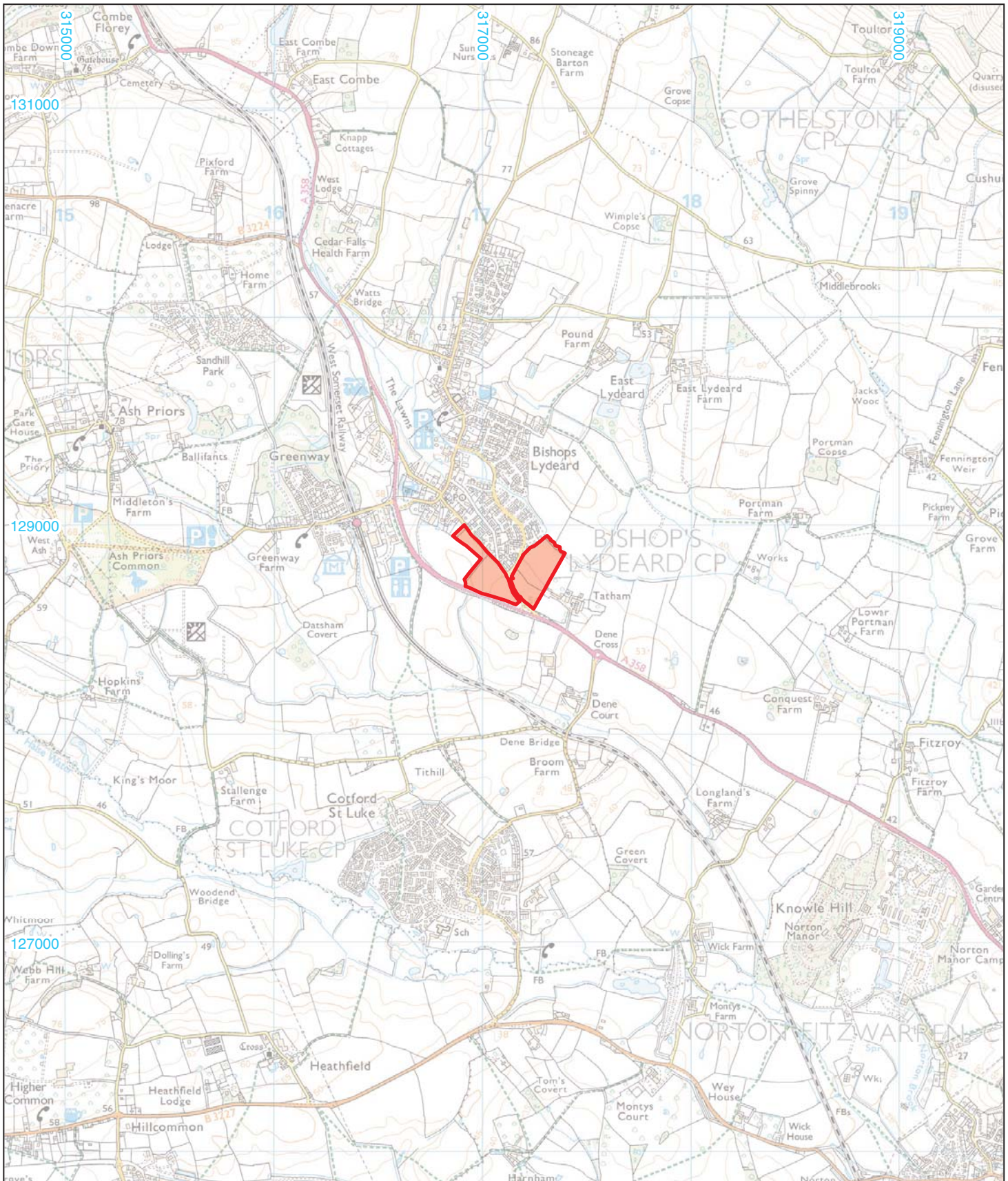
## APPENDIX B: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Interpretation	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
205	Fill of ditch 203	fired clay		1	23	
208	Fill of ditch 209	Prehistoric pottery	Quartzite-tempered	12	26	LBA
226	Fill of posthole 227	Prehistoric pottery	Qz-rich	1	7	BA
301	Subsoil	Flint	Flakes	2	7	BA
		Prehistoric pottery	Qz-rich	11	66	
303	Fill of posthole 304	Chert	Flakes	2	36	LBA
		Prehistoric pottery	Quartzite-tempered	1	6	
		Prehistoric pottery	Qz-rich	3	17	
309	Urn	Prehistoric pottery	Qz-rich	6	15	BA
317	Fill of ditch 318	Prehistoric pottery	Qz-rich	3	20	BA
320	Fill of ditch 321	Prehistoric pottery	Quartzite-tempered	15	152	LBA
322	Fill of ditch 318	Prehistoric pottery	Quartzite-tempered	1	6	M-L BA
		Prehistoric pottery	Qz/Fe-rich fabric	7	36	

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset	
Short description	In July 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset. A total of four trenches was excavated within the site.  The evaluation recorded a circular enclosure in the south-central area of the site, with internal postholes and three possible urned cremation burials. Associated pottery sherds were Bronze Age in date; where these were more closely dateable, they were late Bronze Age in origin.	
Project dates	10–12 July 2017	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2016) Geophysical survey (Sumo Survey 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	8ha	
Site co-ordinates	317193 128689	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
Bronze Age enclosure and ?cremation burials		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
Bronze Age pottery and worked flints/chert		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	<b>Intended final location of archive</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	Somerset Museums Service	Ceramics, worked flints/chert
Paper	Somerset Museums Service	Context sheets, trench sheets, drawings
Digital	Somerset Museums Service	Database, digital photos, survey data
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2017 <i>Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report <b>17438</b>		





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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard,  
 Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

Reproduced from the digital Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright  
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<b>DRAWN BY</b>	EE	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	880211	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	DJB	<b>DATE</b>	26/07/2017	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	DE	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature

- Magnetometer Survey Interpretation:**
- Possible Archaeology
  - Uncertain Origin (trend)
  - Former Field Boundary - Mapped (discrete anomaly / trend)
  - Former Field Boundary - Conjectural
  - Pipe
  - Magnetic Disturbance
  - Ferrous



Based on a figure supplied by CgMs Consulting Ltd.

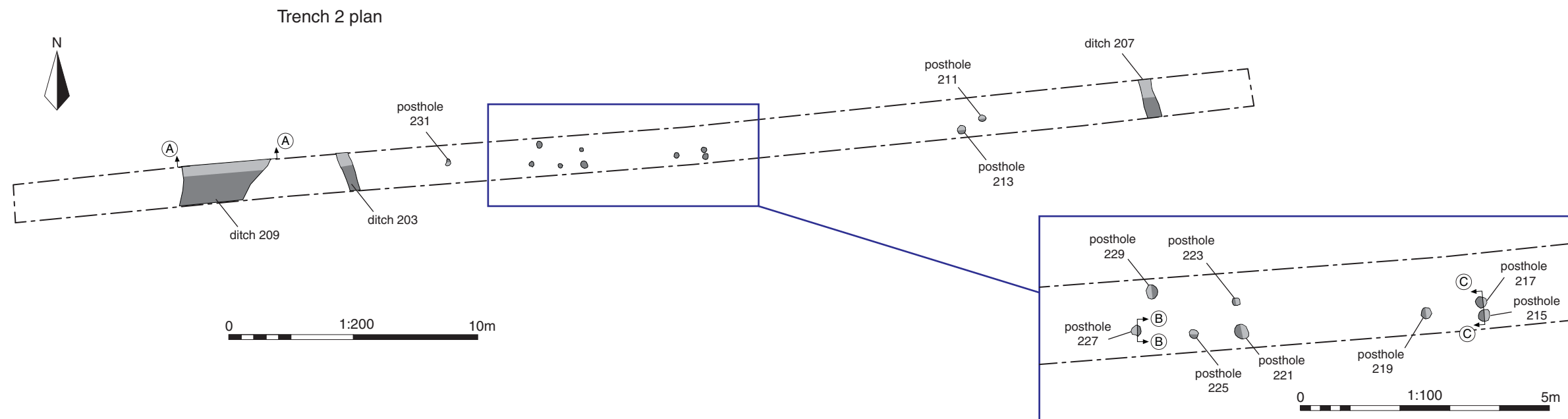
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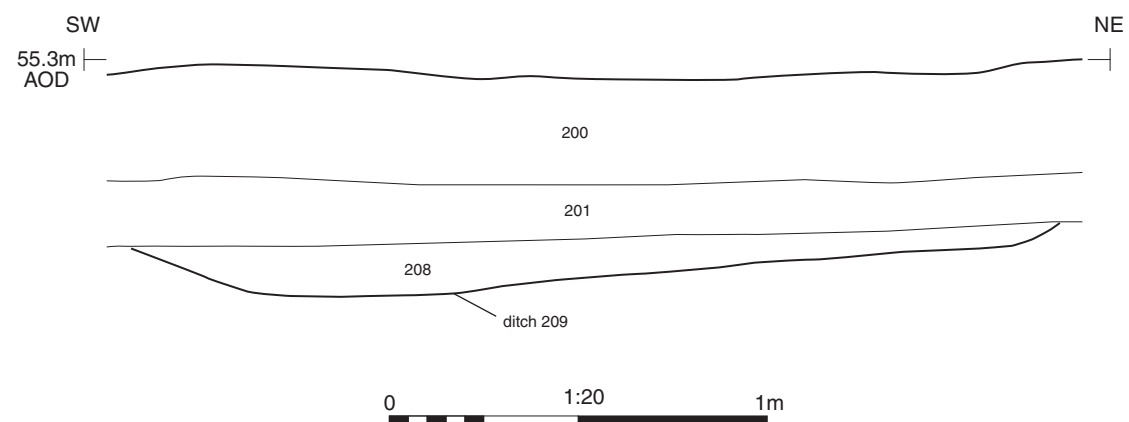
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard, Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/07/2017	2
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:2,000	

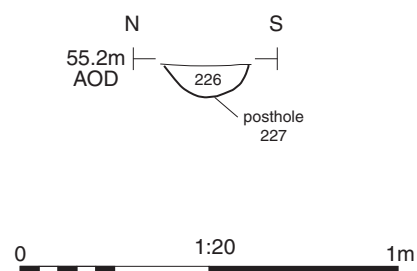


**Section AA**

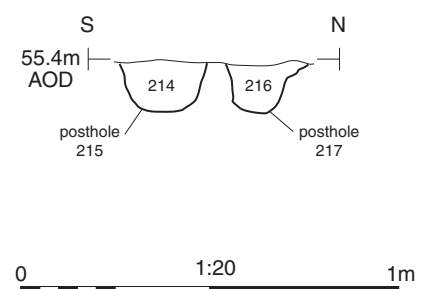


Ditch 209, looking north (1m scale)

**Section BB**



**Section CC**



Posthole 227, looking east (0.3m scale)

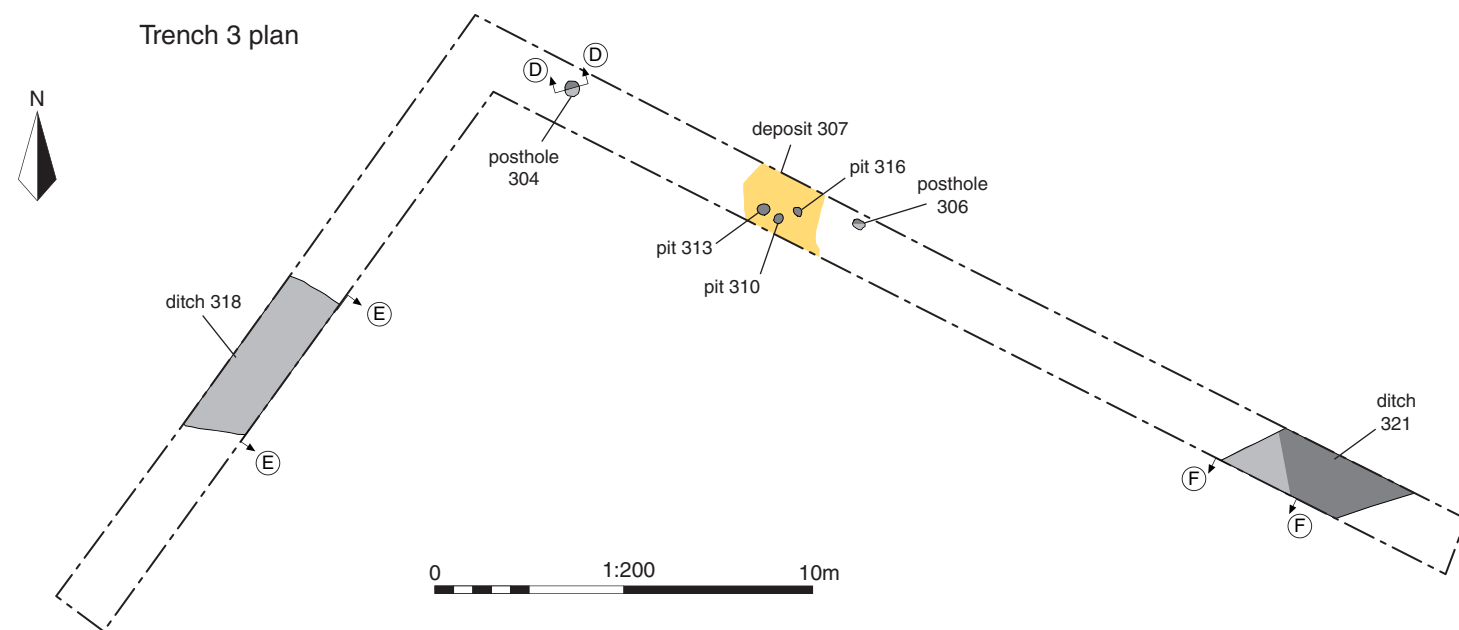
**Cotswold Archaeology**

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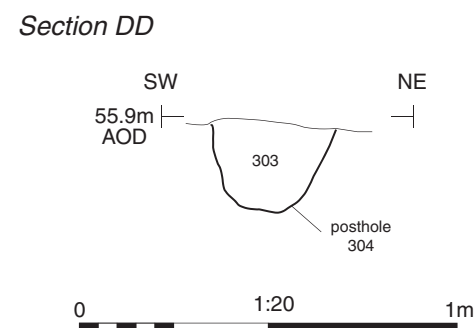
PROJECT TITLE  
 Land off Taunton Road, Bishops Lydeard,  
 Somerset

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 2: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

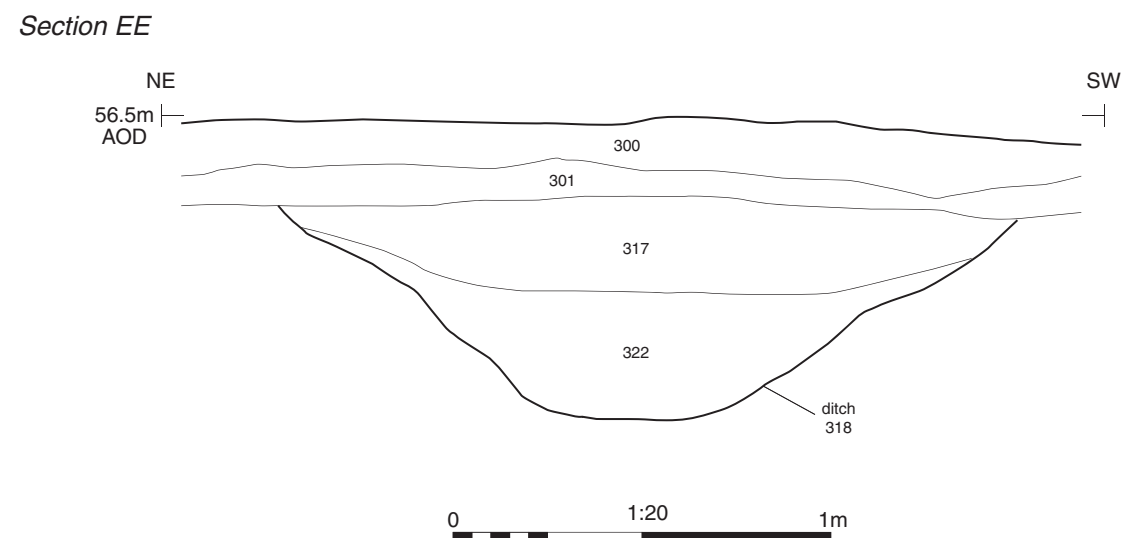
DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 880211 FIGURE NO.  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 26/07/2017  
 APPROVED BY DE SCALE@A3 1:200/1:100/1:20 **3**



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Deposit
- Section direction



Posthole 304, looking north-west (0.3m scale)



Ditch 318, looking south-east (1m scales)

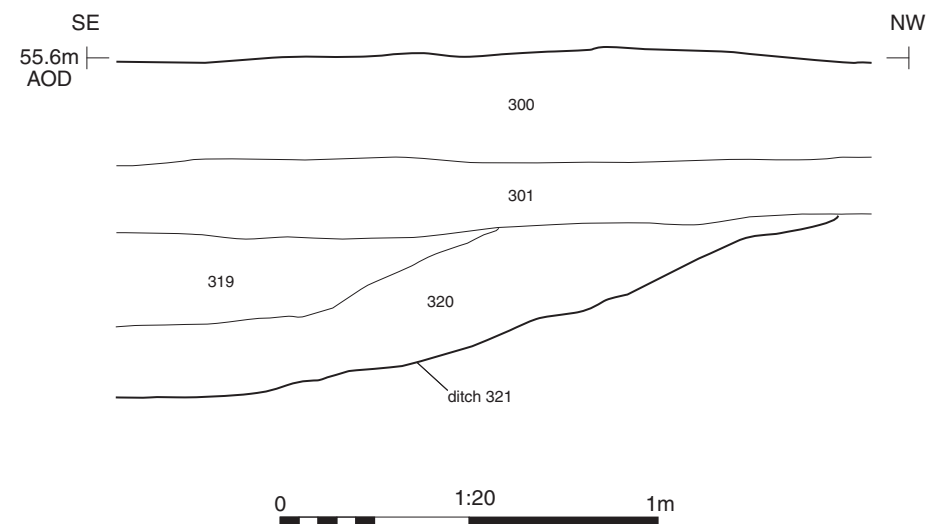
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 3: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

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Section FF



Ditch 321, looking south (1m scale)



Cremation urns 309 and 312 (unexcavated), looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Wall 104, looking east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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APPROVED BY DE SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

6

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