



**Bristol & Region  
Archaeological  
Services**

Archaeological Watching Brief  
**LAND OFF HOOK DROVE, ASHINGTON LANE,  
DRAYCOTT, LIMINGTON,  
SOUTH SOMERSET.**

Dr Ian Powlesland



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Archaeological Watching Brief  
at land off  
**HOOK DROVE, ASHINGTON LANE,  
DRAYCOTT, LIMINGTON,  
SOUTH SOMERSET.**

Centred on NGR ST 55320 21100

Prepared for **Hopkins Developments Ltd**

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### Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	DCLG	Dept. for Communities & Local Government
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	DCMS	Dept. for Culture Media & Sport
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	EH	English Heritage
BC	Before Christ	HEA	Historic England Archive
BL	British Library	HER	Historic Environment Record
BMAG	Bristol Museum & Art Gallery	Km	Kilometre
c	Circa	m	Metre
C	Century	NGR	National Grid Reference
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	OS	Ordnance Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists		

### Adopted Chronology

Prehistoric	Before AD43
Roman	AD43-410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD410-1066
Medieval	AD1066-1540
Post-medieval	AD1540-present

### NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

March 2016.

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## **SUMMARY**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during pre-construction ground reduction works on land to be developed for a new farmstead and access road on two fields adjacent to Hook Drove and Young Covert, Ashington Lane, Draycott, Limington, South Somerset, (NGR ST 55300 21100; planning ref. 12/00857/FUL).

A small quantity of prehistoric flintwork, medieval, post-medieval pottery and CBM was recovered from the topsoil strip of the field to the east of Young Covert (Field 1), but no finds (other than modern building materials), were recovered from the field to the south of Young Covert (Field 2), during the construction of the access road and the demolition of two derelict modern barns.

No prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval archaeological deposits or features were present.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) was commissioned by Grass Roots Planning Limited, on behalf of Hopkins Developments Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with *the creation of a new farmstead, including a new access road, on land off Hook Drove, Ashington Lane, Draycott, Limington, South Somerset (NGR ST 55300 21100; planning ref. 12/00857/FUL)*. (**Figs.1 & 2; Cover plate**), on land south and east of Young Covert, Hook Drove, Ashington Lane, Limington, Somerset.
- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned to comply with a condition of the planning consent granted by the local planning authority (Somerset County Council) and in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by John Bryant (Project Manager) of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Bryant 2016).
- 1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken during February 2016 by Dr Ian Powlesland (Project Officer, BaRAS). This report was then subsequently compiled by Dr Ian Powlesland.
- 1.4 The project archive will be deposited with the Somerset County Museum in Taunton under the Accession Number TTNCM 30/2016. The project will also be entered in the Somerset County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) as 34790 and, in addition, it can be referenced using the OASIS ID: bristola1-238129.

## 2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site is situated approximately 650m south-east of the hamlet of Draycott and 1km south-west of Manor Farm, Ashington (centred on NGR ST 55320 21100, **Fig. 1**). The main development site is sub-rectangular in shape (approx. 120m by 180m in area) and is situated immediately east of Young Covert on sloping ground within Field 1. The access road runs immediately to the south of Young Covert in Field 2 (**Plate 1**) and the entrance to the site lies at the south-west corner of Young Covert beside Hook Drove (**Plate 2**).
- 2.2 The development site is adjacent to a footpath which runs north to south alongside the eastern boundary of Young Covert (**Plate 3**), within Field 1 and then crosses the new access road at the north-eastern corner of Field 2. There is also a bridleway along the entire length of Hook Drove to the west of Field 2, which will form the main access route for the new farmstead. The new farmstead and access road both lie within agricultural fields which are currently under cultivation and both sites are adjacent to mature hedges that form part of the historic boundaries of these two fields.
- 2.3 The site is not situated within a Conservation Area. The closest Scheduled Monuments are two medieval sites, both 2km distant, to the south-east and east-south-east respectively. Closer to the site, there are a small group of Listed Buildings in Ashington, including the Grade I parish church of St Vincent, Manor Farm House (Grade II\*), and several Grade II structures, all 800m-900m away. The nearest Listed Building is the later post-medieval farmhouse at Draycott Farm, Grade II about 400m to the north of the development site (HER 50166).
- 2.4 The solid geology of the study area is depicted as comprising Lower Lias Clay Formation of the Jurassic period, with head deposits of clay loam with flint gravels on the slopes immediately to the north of the site (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 2.5 The site is situated on an east facing hillside, which slopes gently downhill from around 40m aOD on the west side to approximately 30m aOD along the site's southern and eastern boundaries.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1 No previous archaeological work has been recorded for this site. However, an archaeological watching brief is recorded as having taken place north of Young Covert in 2014, the HER giving the location as immediately north-west of the proposed farmstead (HER 32520); unfortunately no report has yet been produced.
- 3.2 The site lies within the historic parish of Limington, which was part of Stone & Yeovil Hundred, and close to the hamlet of Draycott. It lies near the eastern boundary of the parish, in the western half of a field that abuts Ashington parish. The existing Ashington Manor Farm occupies a cramped site in the Ashington village centre, close to the parish church, about 900m from the site). Draycott (meaning 'shed housing drays or sledges'), has been identified as a deserted village, although archaeological evidence is generally restricted to the north of Ashington Lane (HER 54156). Limington and Draycott were both mentioned in Domesday Book in 1086, the latter then held by Robert Earl of Morton (Thorn & Thorn 1980). The manor of Draycott was held separately from the manor of Limington.
- 3.3 The 1808 OS two-inch map shows the area as already enclosed (**Fig.3**) and divided into large fields, with the nearest building located in the north-east corner of Field 1, on the parish boundary. These earlier large fields were later subdivided with Young Covert, Warren and Honey Pot Plantation being created by the time of the 1886 OS 1:2500 survey (**Fig.4**), these were presumably planted to provide cover for game. The building in the north-east corner of Field 1 was shown as derelict and the track to the north had been lost, but inspection of the field revealed a previously unrecorded drystone lined well surviving in the field corner on the site of the building. Two sheep washes are also shown alongside the parish boundary and another pond lay along the southern part of the newly sub-divided field to the south.
- 3.4 A footpath is shown along the eastern side of Young Covert in Field 1 and another along the parish boundary to the east, both connecting Draycott Farm with Ashington Cottage, to the south. What is now a single field to the east of the covert was divided into two fields. To the south of the covert the earlier large field had also been subdivided into two smaller fields each with a pond, the westernmost of which comprises the modern Field 2 and is crossed by the western footpath.
- 3.5 The establishment of this later 19th century agricultural landscape partly given over to pasture and game keeping, remained little changed for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1901 and 1927 (probably after the First World War), a new barn was established to the south of Young Covert in Field 2, this is probably the corrugated iron and timber building (Building no.1, ST 55160 21015, **Plate 4**), which was demolished during the construction of the new access track.
- 3.6 The available 20<sup>th</sup> century map coverage shows the continuation of the boundary between the two fields of Field 1 and the survival of the pond in the southern field until at least 1960, but both features had disappeared by the mid-1970s (**Fig.5**). Field 2 to the south of Young Covert remained largely unchanged, but between c.1950 and 1977 a new corrugated iron and breezeblock barn was built to the east of the older barn (Building no.2, ST 55180 21015, **Plate 5**) and this was also demolished during construction of the new access track.
- 3.7 Somerset's Historic Environment Record (SHER) records an alleged burial ground or rabbit warren 400m from the site in the field to the south of Field 2 (HER 55119). These are sub-oval mounds within a pasture field (which is not ploughed due to possible burials), with a linear earthwork in the nearby wood, all of which overlie the earthworks of earlier ridge and furrow ploughing. Other nearby sites include two find spots 450m south-east of the site, which have produced Romano-British pottery (HER 53735) and (presumed) medieval and post-medieval pottery (HER 16346). There is also evidence of deserted medieval settlement to the south of Ashington Manor Farm (HER 53733) and associated fishponds 500m north-east of Field 1, but little evidence to indicate that this settlement extended beyond the parish boundary into the development area.



#### **4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The site was considered to have archaeological potential, and a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief was attached to the planning consent (Planning Reference 12/00857/FUL). This is in line with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012).
- 4.2 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Bryant 2016). The fieldwork also conformed to the *BaRAS Site Manual* (2005) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014).
- 4.3 The aim of the watching brief was to record any archaeological features or deposits revealed during the course of intrusive construction groundwork.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1 All monitored groundwork was carried out using one or more Case CX210C 360° slew mechanical excavators and a Komatsu D65PX bulldozer, all utilising toothed quarry and toothless grading buckets.
- 5.2 The first site visit, in February 2016, involved monitoring a topsoil strip (**Plate 6**), which had been completed in November across the site of the proposed development site in Field 1. The excavator initially removed up to 0.2m of ploughsoil (110) across the central and western portions of the field and the soils were then mounded in a bund (approx. 120m by 23m), along the southern edge of the development area (**Plate 7**). A few sherds of post-medieval domestic pottery, handmade nails and small fragments of CBM and broken clay tiles were recovered (see finds report).
- 5.3 There were also a few pieces of worked flint recovered, including 3 broken flakes (2 small tertiary and 1 large secondary flake) and one thumbnail scraper with abrupt retouch, fabricated from dark grey or cherty flint of probable Neolithic to Bronze Age date. One retouched piece in a dissimilar honey coloured flint had evidence of shallow retouch along one edge and is probably a post-medieval gun flint of 17th to 18th century date.
- 5.4 There was also a thin scatter of abraded medieval pottery of probable 11th to 14th century date comprising 10 small body sherds in two broadly similar fabrics (see report). There were traces of green glaze on one sherd and a plain base sherd with raised fingertip decoration around the rim base, probably from decorated jugs and associated with a fragment of a glazed roof tile in a similar fabric.
- 5.5 To enable further reduction of the development site a new access road had to be constructed to the south of Young Covert for 200m along the hedge line of Field 2 from Hook Drove to the west. This was dug in 14m long stages up to 1m deep and the road foundation laid on terram between each run (**Plate 8**). This revealed a similar sequence to that observed in Field 1, with a thin ploughsoil (101), directly overlying the natural lias clays (contexts 102-105, **Plate 9**). No features were observed in any of the excavated runs, and finds were restricted to very occasional abraded pieces of post-medieval brick, slate or roof tile in the overlying ploughsoils (101) or at the interface with the underlying clays.
- 5.6 At the eastern end of the access road in Field 2, two derelict barns (Buildings no.1 and no.2, **Fig.2**), were demolished and the excavation removed their foundations completely, which consisted of crushed brick and lias stone set in concrete. The western Building 1 was constructed from timber clad in corrugated iron with a concrete slab floor, whilst Building no.2 comprised breeze block walls and a domed corrugated iron roof, also with a concrete slab floor. Other than re-used 19th and 20th century building materials, no other finds or features were noted during the demolition of the buildings.
- 5.7 At the easternmost end of the access road on the line of the eastern field boundary of Field 2, a stone lined drain was encountered (106 & 107), which comprised a line of rectangular grey lias slabs approx. 0.7m wide and 4.5m in length running north to south to connect the existing field drains (**Plate 10**). The slabs were set into the underlying clay (102) and were found on excavation to be supported by further lias blocks up to 0.8m deep and to contain a ceramic drain pipe and corrugated iron supports of early 20th century date.
- 5.8 The drain was associated with a spread of redeposited 20th century building rubble and road chippings overlying the clay, which extended for at least 5m either side of the drain, indicating a gateway in this part of the field boundary, associated with the barns. The east end of the access roadway at the entrance to Field 1, a shallow, 'U' shaped cut (approx. 1m wide and 0.6m deep), was noted (108 & 109, **Plate 11**), in the west facing section. This was seen to be the infilled remains of the original ditch of the southern field boundary of Field 1, grubbed out in recent years, but no dateable finds were recovered.

- 5.9 The reduction of the ground levels within the development site in Field 1 involved the final removal of the ploughsoils along the western side of the field to within 5m of the hedge to allow for the maintenance of the footpath (**Plate 12**) and the excavation of a 2.5m deep level across the highest part of the hillside. As in Field 2 the thin ploughsoils (approx. 0.2m, context 110, **Plate 13**), directly overlay the underlying yellow/brown Lias clays (102), which at approx. 1m depth below OGS became blue/grey Lias clays (104), with patches of degraded mudstone.
- 5.10 An area approx. 110m north to south by 30m east to west was excavated along the western edge of the field (**Plate 14**) and the clays derived from the excavation spread over the adjacent, stripped field surface by bulldozer in order to raise the level of the field to the required build height (**Plate 15**). As before no features were noted except for occasional ceramic field drains running NNW by SSE within the underlying clays (102) and only very occasional fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick, slate and tile were observed during the ploughsoil stripping.
- 5.11 After consultation with Ian Greig (BaRAS Manager) and Steve Mambery, the Senior Historic Environment Officer (SWHT) for Somerset, it was concluded that further work, which would have involved the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches for the new barns and associated narrow service trenches, could not be reasonably justified.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The watching brief has confirmed much of the assessment contained within the WSI (Bryant 2016), that the two fields of the development site contain no significant archaeological features and were probably always utilised for agricultural purposes.
- 6.2 The recovery of very small amounts of abraded prehistoric flint, medieval and post-medieval pottery, as well as ceramic building materials is consistent with manuring of the fields at different periods, rather than as evidence for intensive occupation or activity areas within the development area.
- 6.3 The presence of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks in the field to the south of Field 2 and on 1946 aerial photographs to the east of Field 1 (now destroyed), indicates that modern ploughing during the 20th century has removed any surviving surface evidence for earlier agricultural activity on the site and that the existing landscape is largely of 19th and 20th century date, although earlier features do survive in the wider landscape.
- 6.4 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed or recovered during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

## 7. FINDS REPORT by Dr Ian Powlesland

### 7.1 Context 110; ploughsoils Field No.2

FE; nail; 3 pieces, 16.7gm:

Handmade nails, rectangular in section, a single rose shaped head, with a complete tapered shaft, 65mm in length by 4-5mm in section and two similar broken shafts 40mm-40mm in length. Probably post-medieval in date.

CBM; brick and tile; 10 pieces, 188.45gm:

A similar group of hard fine, slightly micaceous fabrics, some with sparse ironstone and/or quartz inclusions and two pieces with evidence for marbling within the predominantly orange fabrics, all very abraded. Probably all local fabrics of post-medieval date, although an earlier date is possible.

CBM; medieval glazed roof tile; 1 piece, 26.3gm:

Fine, slightly vesicular fabric with sparse inclusions of calcite and grog pellets, with a grey core and orange outer surfaces, with a speckled green glaze on the outer surface, moderately abraded. Probably a local fabric of 14th to 16th century date.

Post-medieval pottery; 2 pieces, 52.6gm:

1 piece, 33.5gm: Whiteware; a translucent glaze over a hard & fine white fabric with no inclusions. A base sherd from a small, upright bowl form (BPT 202), of 19th century date.

1 piece, 19.1gm: Lead glazed earthenware; a yellow/brown speckled internal glaze laid over a fine, moderately hard buff fabric with an orange core, with sparse, fine ironstone and red pellets. Probably a bowl form of South Somerset ware/BPT 96 of 17th to 19th century date.

Medieval pottery; 10 pieces, 54.3gm:

5 pieces, 28.2gm: Coarse gritty ware; a moderately hard fabric with frequent large inclusions of brown quartz, crushed calcite and grog pellets. The fabric is buff to orange in colour with a light grey core and slightly vesicular surface, with traces of external green glaze on one body sherd. Probably a local coarse ware of 11th to 12th century date, no parallels found in the BPT series.

5 pieces, 26.1gm: Fine, sandy ware; a slightly micaceous, hard fabric with sparse inclusions of ironstone and grog pellets. The fabric is light grey with orange oxidised surfaces and a fingertip decorated base sherd from a probable jug form. Probably a local sandy ware of 11th to 14th century date, no parallels found in the BPT series.

Flint; 4 pieces, 40.4gm:

One complete secondary flake (27.9gm); a large squat flake with a plain platform and hinged terminal, fabricated from a dark grey mottled, cherty flint, probably derived from clay with flint deposits.

Two broken tertiary flakes (1gm); one small patinated piece and one small plunging flake with platform preparation, fabricated from a dark grey, mottled cherty flint.

An end scraper (11.5gm), a broken secondary flake reworked with abrupt retouch and evidence of edge damage, fabricated from a dark grey flint with slightly abraded cortex, probably derived from a chalkland surface flint source.

All the pieces are probably of later Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

Gun Flint; 1 piece, 10.4gm:

A broken tertiary flake; a sub-rectangular piece of flint with a scalene profile and evidence of shallow retouch along one edge and fabricated from a yellow/brown honey coloured flint. Probably a gun flint of 17th to 18th century date.

## 7.2 Conclusions

The assemblage recovered is small consisting of only 31 items, but it comprises a variety of material from the prehistoric to the modern period and is in moderately abraded condition. The finds were all recovered from ploughsoils (context 110), in Field 2 during the stripping of the proposed development area, rather than from excavated features, so it is not possible to undertake detailed analysis of the assemblage, but some general observations can be made.

The prehistoric flintwork includes material derived from sources beyond the local area, with the crude end scraper and haphazard flaking techniques indicating a probable Bronze Age date. The assemblage is too small to indicate occupation, but more likely is derived from tool fabrication and maintenance on an *ad hoc* basis in the vicinity. There was no material recovered indicating later prehistoric or Romano-British activity in the area.

Pottery and CBM forms the greater part of the assemblage and spans the medieval to post-medieval period, with the largest assemblage comprising abraded medieval pottery and one piece of glazed roof tile. The medieval pottery consists of small body sherds in two broadly similar local fabrics, likely to be derived from coarse cooking wares and/or jugs of broadly 11th to 14th century date. Given that the development site is situated within an area of former medieval strip fields close to two settlements (Draycott and Ashington), it seems likely that the material is derived from manuring of the fields, rather than from occupation.

The post-medieval assemblage consists of probable building materials (CBM), iron nails, pottery and a single gun flint all of likely 17th to 19th century date and possibly derived from manuring activity. The location of a farmhouse or agricultural building in the north-east corner of the field from at least the 18th century could also be the source for most of this material. The low levels of material from the later medieval and post-medieval period would indicate that for much of this period the field was laid to pasture and was not being intensively ploughed or manured.

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### Maps

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## 9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BaRAS would like to thank John Young (Site Manager) of Hoskins developments Ltd, along with Steve Membery (Senior Historic Environment Officer, South West Heritage Trust, Taunton) for their cooperation, assistance and advice.

The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge (Design & Production Officer, BaRAS). The project was managed by Ian Greig MClfA (Manager, BaRAS).

## **APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement**

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local-authority policies.

### **NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY (ENGLAND)**

The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) for England published by the UK Government in March 2012 states that the historic environment, which includes designated and non-designated heritage assets, is an irreplaceable resource and, as such, should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities when considering and determining planning applications.

Given their irreplaceable nature, any harm to, or loss of, a heritage asset, or heritage assets, should be clearly and convincingly justified as part of a planning application. As part of this, applicants are required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. Where a heritage asset, or assets, are to be harmed or lost as the result of a proposal, the applicant will be required to record and advance the understanding of the significance of that asset or assets, to include making the evidence arising publicly accessible, but this will be in proportion to the significance of the asset/assets in question.

While the NPPF takes into account the historic environment as a whole, additional protection is afforded to designated heritage assets under current English Law. Any proposal that would result in harm or loss of a designated heritage asset is also required to be justified by the applicant in meeting strict criteria set out in the NPPF.

### **COUNTY POLICY**

#### **Somerset and Exmoor National Park Joint Structure Plan (1991 – 2016)**

The Joint Structure Plan (adopted 20th April 2000) currently provides the strategic base-line for all land-use planning within Somerset and Exmoor National Park. All of its policies, except Policy 53, were saved by Central Government in 2007 pending adoption of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The relevant policies are:

#### **POLICY 9 THE BUILT HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

The setting, local distinctiveness and variety of buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest should be maintained and where possible be enhanced. The character or appearance of Conservation Areas should be preserved or enhanced.

#### **POLICY 11 AREAS OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

Development proposals should take account of identified Areas of High Archaeological Potential or, elsewhere where there is reason to believe that important remains exist, so that appropriate assessment and necessary protection can be afforded to any archaeological remains identified.

#### **POLICY 12 NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

There should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation in situ of nationally important archaeological remains. The setting and amenity value of the archaeological remains should be protected.

#### **POLICY 13 LOCALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

Development proposals which affect locally important archaeological remains should take account of the relative importance of the remains. If the preservation in situ of the archaeological remains cannot be justified, arrangements should be sought to record those parts of the site that would be destroyed or altered.

#### **POLICY 14 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGIES**

Development proposals in Towns, Rural Centres and villages should ensure that, where appropriate, the protection of archaeological remains is undertaken.

### **DISTRICT POLICIES**

- South Somerset Local Development Framework (LDF) includes the Local Plan 2006-08 (formerly the Core Strategy).

- South Somerset Local Plan 1991 to 2011

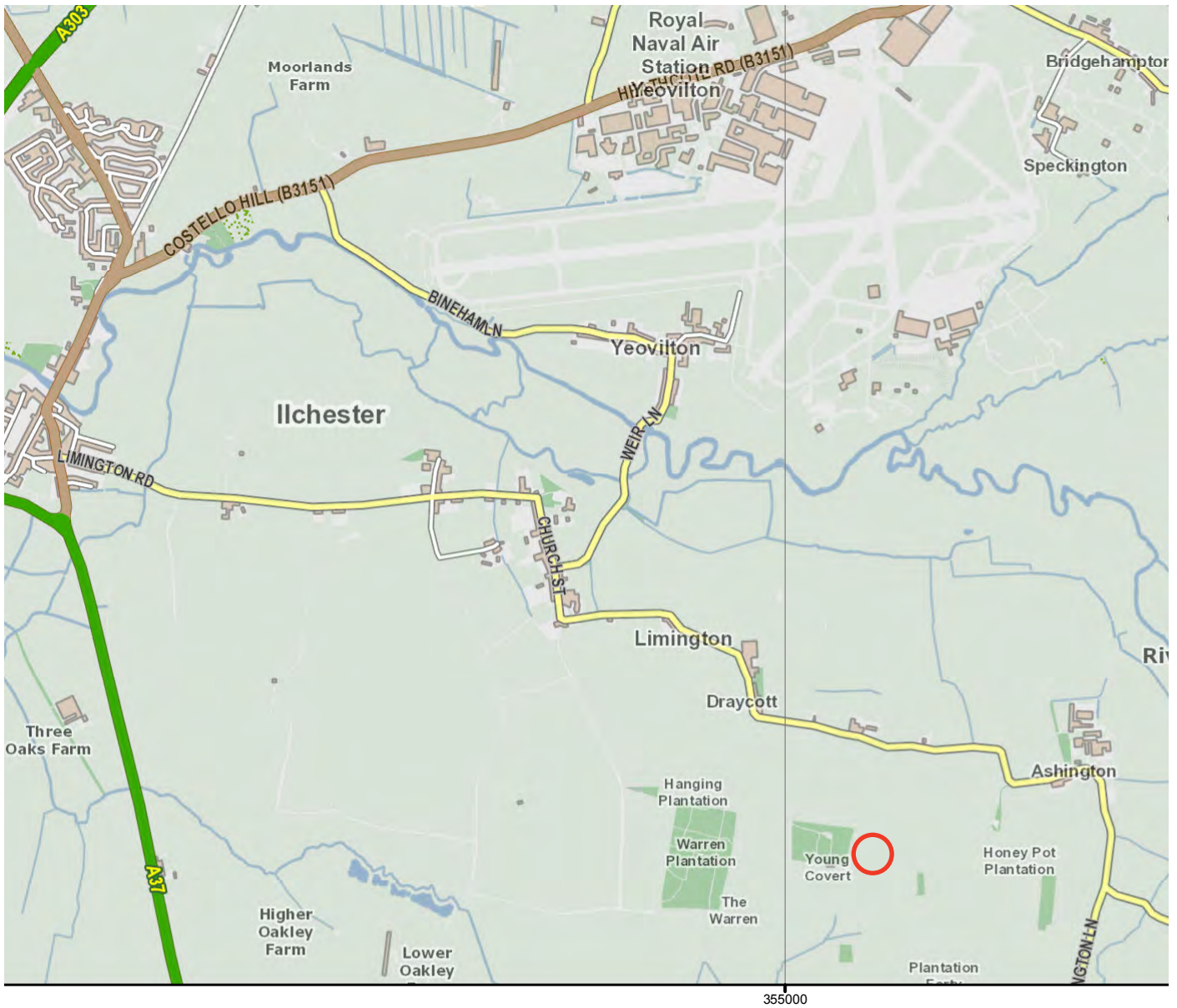
Policy EH11 Archaeological Sites of National Importance (Scheduled Ancient Monuments)

Policy EH12 Areas of High Archaeological Potential and other Areas of Archaeological Interest.



## APPENDIX 2: Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Finds	Relationships
101	Deposit	Dark grey/brown silty clay, with extensive rooting and occasional gravel grits, plough soil in Field 2 (same as 110).	20th century CBM.	Over 102.
102	Natural	Light/yellow brown firm clay, with occasional flint gravels and rooting.	-	Under 101. Over 103, 104, 105.
103	Natural	Dark grey/brown clay with frequent rooting, possible subsoil, but only at west end of Field 2 and intermittent.	-	Under 101. Over 102.
104	Natural	Mid-blue/grey to mottled yellow compact clay, with occasional gravel flints and rooting disturbance.	-	Under 102. Over 105.
105	Natural	Mottled light/yellow brown compact clay, with occasional limestone grits and rooting.	-	Under 104.
106	Structure	Stone lined drain and ceramic pipe in Field 2.	20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Under 101. Over 102.
107	Cut	Cut for 106, approx. 0.8m by 0.9m deep, sub-rectangular cut within 102 & 104.	-	Overlain by 101. Contains 106.
108	Cut	Shallow 'U' Shaped cut filled by 109, approx. 1m wide by 0.6m deep, in Field 1.	-	Overlain by 110. Contains 109.
109	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with frequent gravel grits and lenses of darker organic material.	20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Overlain by 110. Fill of 108.
110	Deposit	Dark grey/brown silty clay plough soil, with occasional gravel flints (in Field 1, same as 101).	Prehistoric flint, medieval and post-medieval pottery, iron, brick & tile.	Over 102.
111	Natural	Bright yellow/orange compact silty clay, with occasional patches of Lias Limestone rubble.	-	Below 104.



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Fig.1 Site location plan, scale 1:24,000



Fig.2 Detailed site location



Fig.3 Extract from 1808 Edition OS (two inches to a mile)

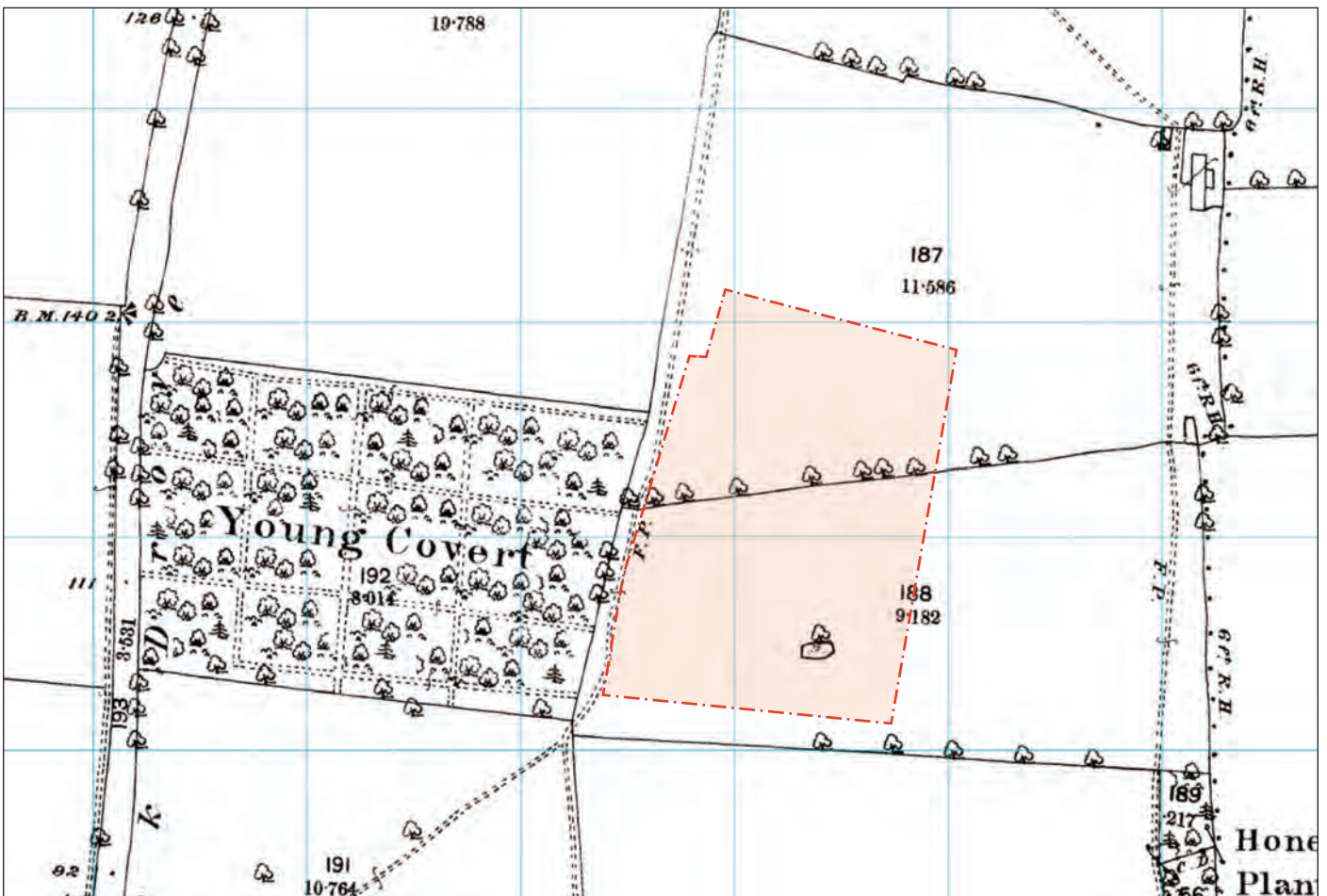


Fig.4 Extract from 1886 Edition OS (1:2500)

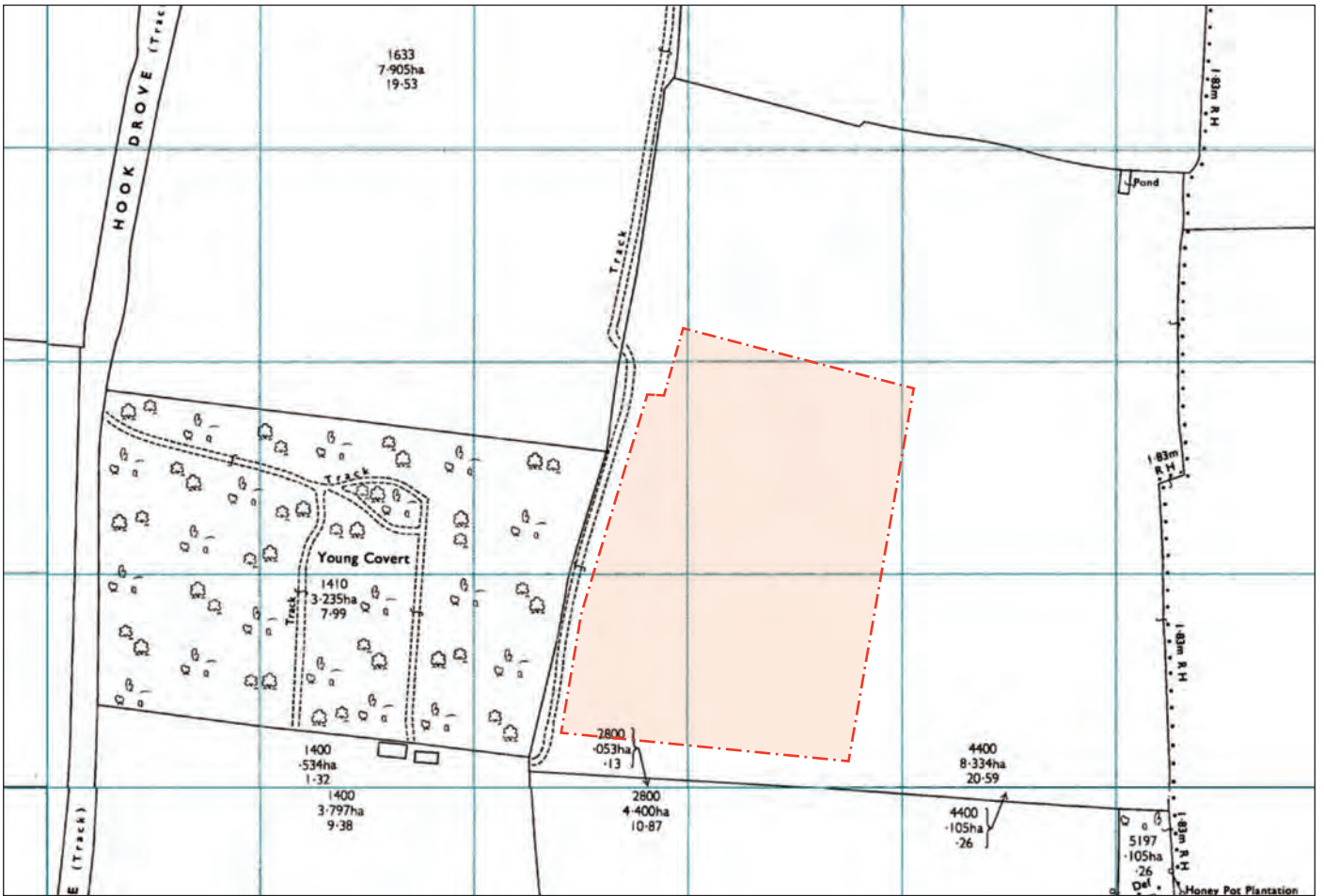


Fig.5 Extract from 1977 Edition OS (1:2500)

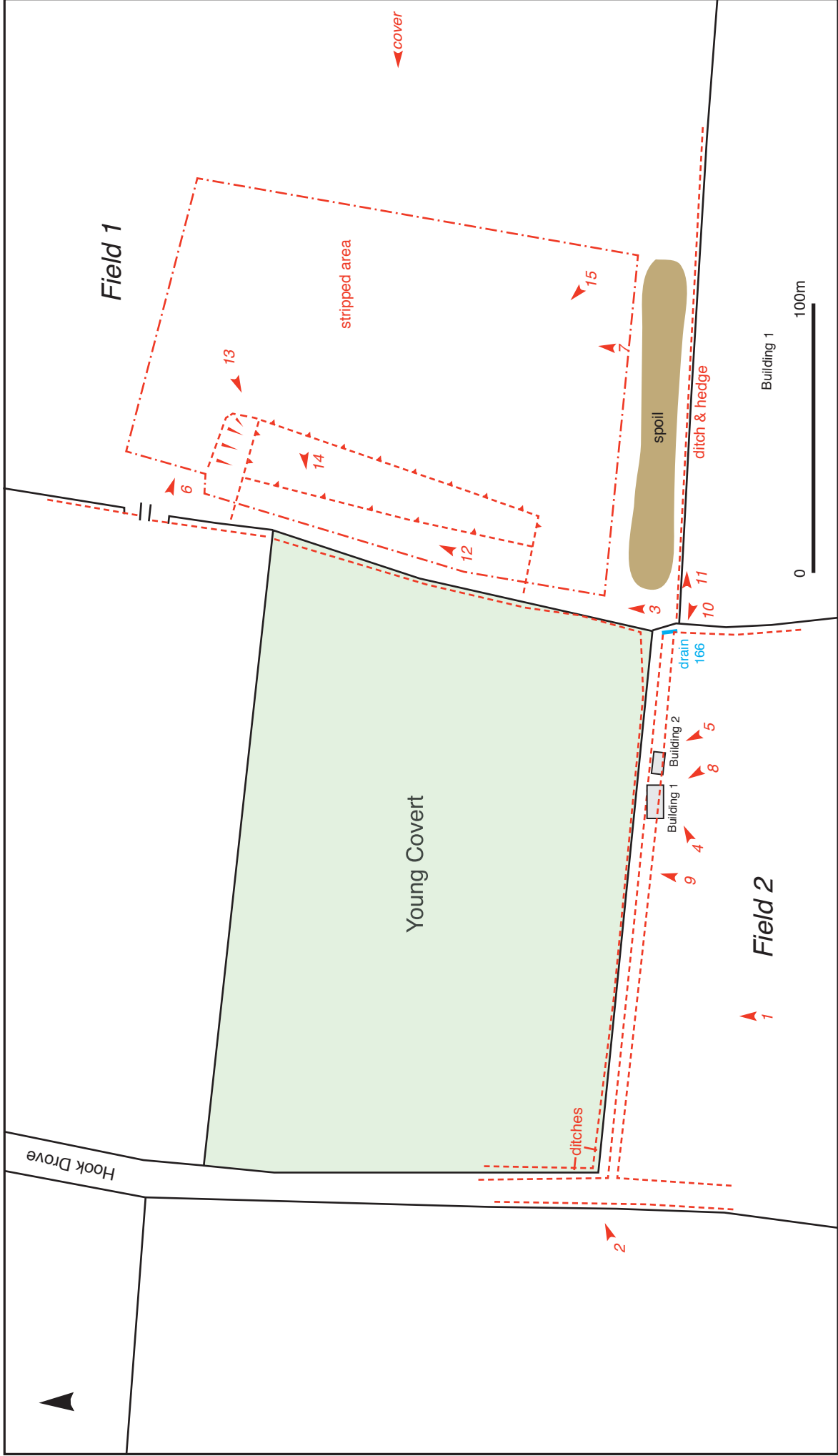


Fig.6 Site plan and plate locations



Plate 1 The site of the access track on the north side of Field 2



Plate 2 The entrance area beside Hook Drove on the west side of Field 2, 1m scale



Plate 3 Location of the footpath on the east side of the development area in Field 1



Plate 4 Location of derelict farm building no.1 in Field 2 on the south side of Young Covert, 1m scale



Plate 5 Demolished farm building no.2 on the east side of Field 2, 1m scale



Plate 6 The stripped surface of Field 1, northern end of the excavation area, looking south-east



Plate 7 The stripped surface of Field 1, southern end of the excavation area, looking north-west



Plate 8 Oblique section view of access roadway on the east side of Field 2, looking north-west, 1m scale

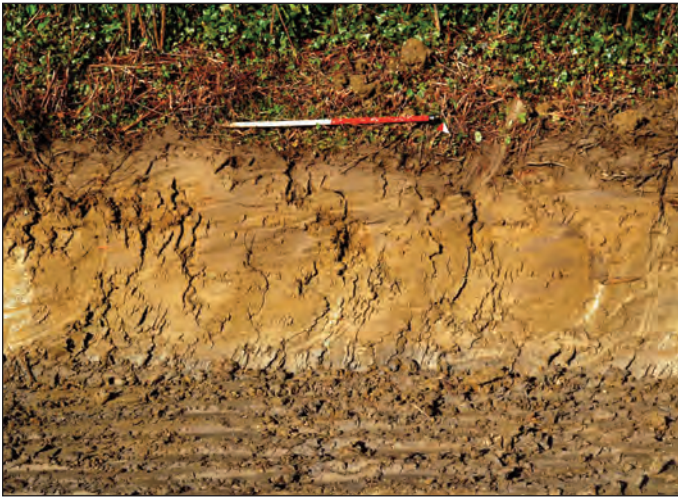


Plate 9 Detail section view of 106m to 120m of the excavation in Field 2, 1m scale



Plate 10 Detail of stone drain at the entrance to Field 2, looking west, scale 1m

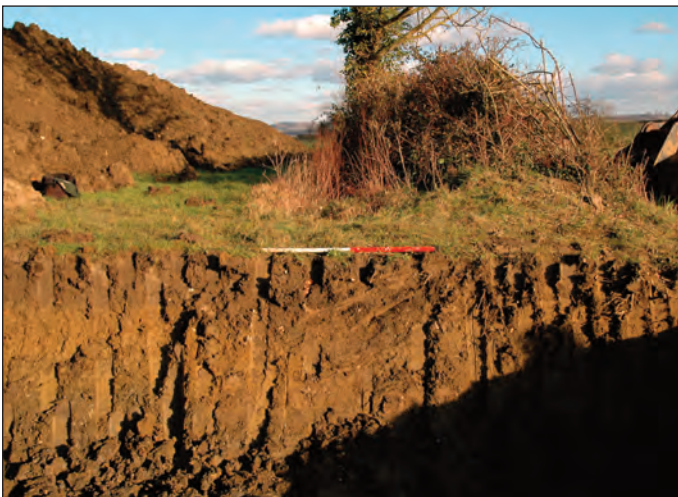


Plate 11 Section view of the field ditch (108) on the southern side of Field 1, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 12 Stripped ploughsoils beside Young Covert on the west side of Field 1, looking north, 2m scale





Plate 13  
Section view at the north end of the excavated level in Field 1, looking west, 1m scale

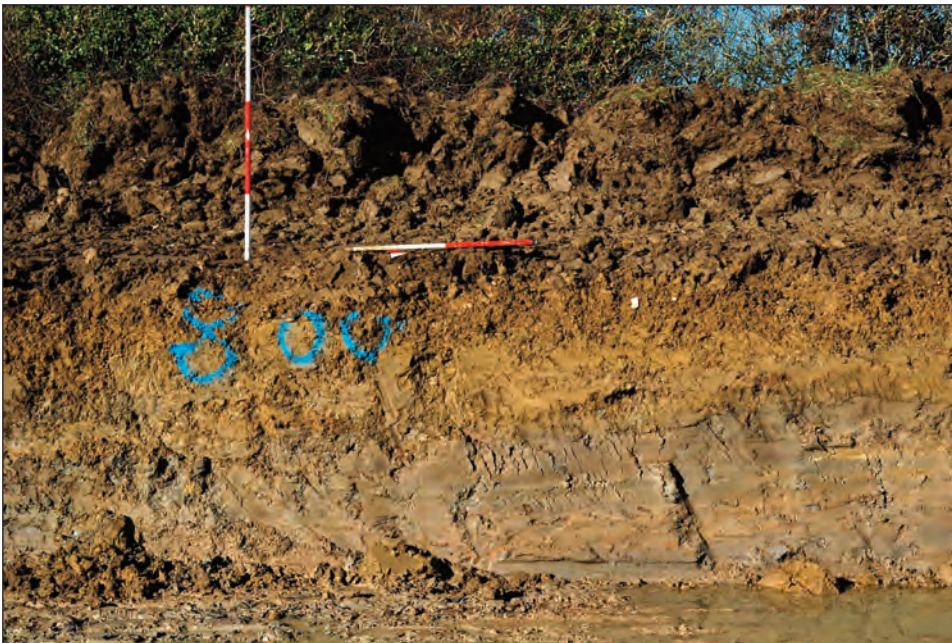


Plate 14  
Excavated platform on the west side of Field 1, looking south-west, 2m scale



Plate 15  
Excavated level and spread clay south-east side of Field 1, looking north-west