

Written Scheme of Investigation



101 Brent Street
Brent Knoll
Highbridge
Somerset
TA9 4EQ

PROJECT INFORMATION:

Client Name: Mr & Mrs C Tremlin
Client Ref: As above
Project Title: 101 Brent Street, Brent Knoll, TA9 4EQ
Document Type: Written Scheme of Investigation
Planning Ref: 07/22/00036
Planning Case Officer: Amelia Elve
Site Ref: AS/WSI/23/03/05
Grid Ref: ST 33405 50572
HER No.: Awaits
Museum Accession No.: Awaits
Issue: v.1
Date: March 2023
Prepared By: Andrew Tizzard MCI fA
Approved for issue by: Andrew Tizzard MCI fA

Signature:



CONTACT INFORMATION:

Address: The Old Smithy, Fore Street, Bridgwater, TA7 0QQ
Telephone: 01823 690284
Mobile: 07702796800
Email: a.tizzard@bopenworld.com

A S ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE SERVICES (ASAHA) shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other projected documents, under the 'Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting it hereby provides an exclusive license to the client for the use of all documents by the client in all matters relating to the project as described in the Project Design, Specifications, WSI or documents as agreed between ASAHA & the client.

Contents

1	Introduction.....	4
2	Location, Topography & Geology	5
3	Site Specific Archaeological & Historical Background	5
	Prehistoric	5
	Romano-British.....	5
	Medieval.....	6
	Post-Medieval including map regression analysis.....	7
	Conclusion	8
4	Research Aims and Objectives	8
5	Methodology	8
	5.1 Treasure Act 1996.....	9
	5.2 Community Engagement & Outreach	9
	5.3 Site Specific.....	9
	5.4 Archaeological Science Contingency (ASC).....	10
6	Recording.....	10
7	Human Remains	11
8	Recovery, Processing & Curation of Artefactual Data.....	11
	8.1 Finds	12
9	Archive Review, Compilation & Deposition	13
10	Post-fieldwork Assessment and Reporting	13
	Publication: Full Technical Report (FTR).....	13
11	Staff & Monitoring.....	14
12	Specialists	15
13	Bibliography.....	15
14	Proposed Plans	18
15	Photographs	19

1 Introduction

A S Archaeology & Heritage Services (ASAHS) has been commissioned by Mr & Mrs C Tremlin to undertake Archaeological Observation and Investigation during groundworks prior to development at 101 Brent Street, Brent Knoll, Highbridge, Somerset, TA9 4EQ. The work is being undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (Planning Ref: 07/22/00036).

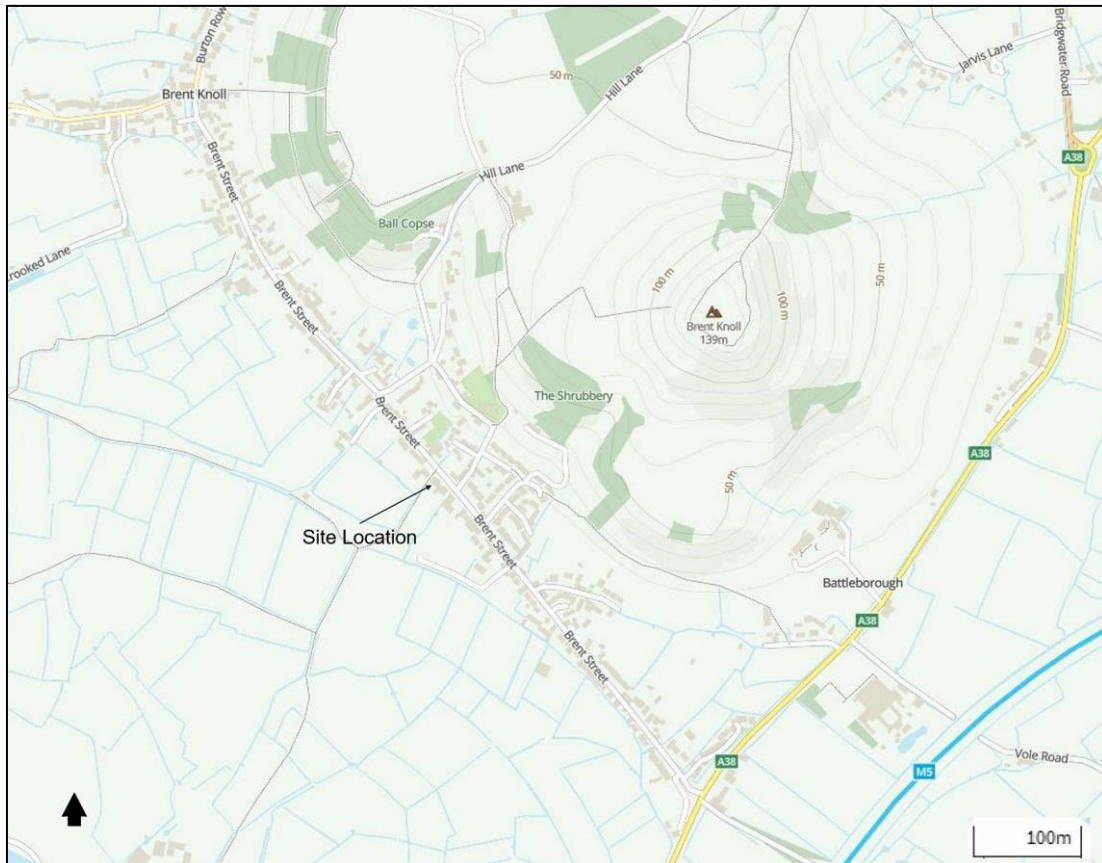


Fig. 1: Site location plan

Full planning permission was granted on 09/02/2023 by Sedgemoor District Council. One of the Conditions related to archaeological works, it stated: -

“The site lies in the Brent Knoll Area of High Archaeological Potential in an area where Romano-British and medieval glazed shards have been recovered.

For this reason I recommend that the applicant be required to provide archaeological monitoring of the development and a report on any discoveries made as indicated in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 205). This should be secured by the use of the following conditions attached to any permission granted.

Before the commencement of the development hereby permitted the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, shall have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted and approved in

writing by the Planning Authority. The WSI shall include details of the archaeological investigation, the recording of the heritage asset, the analysis of evidence recovered from the site and publication of the results. The development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme”.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out a methodology to satisfy the above planning condition.

2 Location, Topography & Geology

The property is situated to the SW side of Brent Street in the village of Brent Knoll. The re-development works are to the rear (SW) of the detached bungalow and involve the demolition of the existing conservatory and garage and erection of an extension (Fig. 2 & Plates 1 - 2).

The geology of the Somerset Levels is underlain by Triassic mudstones about 240 million years old. Overlain by extensive alluvial deposits laid down during frequent flooding events of the inter-glacial and post-glacial periods of the Quaternary which resulted in deposition of marine clays and peats and includes the Burtle Beds.

3 Site Specific Archaeological & Historical Background

The following archaeological and historical background has been informed by consultation of the Somerset Historic Environment Record, published and unpublished archaeological reports, historic mapping and aerial photography of the site.

The proposal site at 101 Brent Street is located on the S side of the village of Brent Knoll, designated as an Area of High Archaeological Potential, which lies on the North Somerset Levels at the base of the ‘knoll’, an outcrop of Lias Limestone rising to a height of c.140m OD above the alluvial clays of surrounding Levels. Archaeological interventions recorded in the vicinity of the site have revealed evidence of multi-period activity dating back to the later prehistoric period.

Prehistoric

Archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity in particularly close proximity to the proposal site is limited; however, it may be noted that quantities of residual Late Iron Age pottery were recovered during an evaluation undertaken in 2000 at St Michael’s House, approximately 145m NE of the site (Hollinrake & Hollinrake 2000).

Within the wider surrounding area, a significant focus of later prehistoric occupation has been identified, represented by the large univallate hillfort of Brent Knoll, about 750m NE of the proposal site (HER 11113). The remains of the hillfort, which are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (List Entry No. 1008248), comprise a bank and outer ditch with counterscarp bank, and a second bank on the north-east.

Antiquarian findings and more recent archaeological excavations have yielded evidence to indicate that the hillfort continued to be occupied during the Romano-British period, with evidence for a period of late Roman occupation and possible subsequent phase of refortification during the post-Roman period.

Romano-British

Evidence of Romano-British occupation has been identified both in the immediate vicinity of the site and the wider locality. Quantities of Romano-British pottery were found on the site of bungalows constructed

along Brent Street to the W of the village school during the early 1960s (HER 10092) with sherds recovered from the spoil of the trench; the extent of the HER polygon relating to these finds suggests that the scatter may have extended within the proposal site.

Extensive finds of Romano-British date have been recorded in the surrounding locality, including scatters of Romano-British pottery found within a pasture field to the NE of St Michael's Church (HER 10089) and on the site of a newly built house ('Amberley') to the NW of The Croft in 1959 (HER 10091). Evidence of late Roman activity was also found during excavations at St Michael's House in 2006-7 (HER 14485), comprising a small assemblage of residual pottery sherds dating to the late 3rd-4th centuries AD redeposited in the fills of ditches and gullies in the S and W portions of the site (Young 2009, 107).

Taken as a whole, the evidence of these finds scatters and the results of previous fieldwork suggest that there was a significant focus of Romano—British rural settlement somewhere in the vicinity of the village of Brent Knoll, perhaps a villa or farmstead, although its precise location, extent and status remain undetermined at present.

In connection with this, it may be noted that considerable evidence of late Roman occupation has been identified from archaeological investigations at Brent Knoll hillfort, represented by a substantial assemblage of pottery sherds dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD and the remains of a masonry building thought to possibly represent a temple. Finds of black burnished pottery and building materials of Roman date were also found during a limited excavation of three post-holes within the eastern rampart of the hillfort in 2004 (HER 17826; Papworth 2004).

Medieval

The village of Brent Knoll (formerly South Brent) is a settlement of early medieval origin; the earliest documented reference occurs in a charter of King Ine of Wessex dated 693 AD granting ten hides of land at 'Brente' to the Abbey of Glastonbury. The manor of Brent Knoll was one of the most ancient possessions of the Abbey and continued to be held by the monks of Glastonbury until the Dissolution of the Monasteries (Abrams 1996, 70).

It appears likely that the earliest focus of medieval settlement was located to the NE of the site, close to the Grade I parish church of St Michael (HER 10455), the earliest extant fabric of which dates back to the Norman period although the church may well have pre-Conquest origins. A watching brief on the excavation of a septic tank within the churchyard in 2008 revealed a deep sequence of archaeological deposits extending to a depth of 2.1m below existing ground level, the earliest comprising a thick buried soil which yielded large quantities of 11th-century pottery and a decorated bone knife handle of similar date. This buried soil was cut by a single adult male inhumation burial and overlain by a sterile clay layer and subsequently by a series of medieval and later dumping deposits which were cut by four further burials of later medieval and post-medieval date (HER 28231).

Significant evidence for early medieval settlement has been identified during a series of archaeological investigations undertaken at St Michael's House, the former vicarage situated to the SW of St Michael's Church (HER 32120). Five evaluation trenches dug within the gardens of the house in 2000 (HER 57141) recorded evidence of intensive early medieval occupation including ditches (several of which were intercutting), gullies, postholes and pits extending from the 10th century through to the 12th- 14th centuries

as well as several occupation spreads containing large quantities of 10th-14th century coarse ware pottery fragments. Radiocarbon dating of contexts from two undated ditches yielded dates of cal. 692-942 AD and cal. 778-981 AD, suggesting that occupation on the site probably dated back to the 8th-9th centuries AD (Hollinrake & Hollinrake 2000).

Subsequent excavations undertaken by Avon Archaeology on the same site in 2006-7 revealed further evidence of early medieval settlement (HER 14485). The earliest phase of activity was represented by a series of ditches and gullies, the fills of which were aceramic but were radiocarbon dated to the 7th to 10th centuries AD. These ditches were sealed by an extensive soil which appears to have accumulated into the first half of the 11th century, followed by a short-lived, intensive phase of Saxo-Norman occupation involving the construction of a sunken-floored building in the N of the site. The NW end of this building was partially destroyed by further ditch cutting during the early 12th century, following which there was a prolonged cessation of activity until post-medieval landscaping took place, probably associated with the adjacent former vicarage at St Michael's House (Young 2009, 105-37).

In addition to the results of the investigations at St Michael's Church and St Michael's Church, archaeological evidence of medieval occupation has been found elsewhere within the village, including finds made in close proximity to the site. Finds of medieval glazed pottery were recovered on the site of the bungalows constructed to the W of the village school, on the S side of Brent Street, during the early 1960s (HER 10092). To the SE of the proposal site, further finds of medieval and post medieval pottery were made between the road leading up to St Michael's Church and the drive leading to the Manor House, including glazed sherds, floor tiles and post medieval combed ware (HER 10095).

Post-Medieval including map regression analysis.

Examination of historic mapping of the study area dating back to c.1800 indicates that the site remained undeveloped pastureland on the S side of Brent Street, on the southern fringes of the village of Brent Knoll from the beginning of the 19th century through to the late 20th century.

The earliest available historic map to show the site in appreciable detail is the South Brent (Brent Knoll) inclosure map of 1801. This shows the site as lying at the N end of a long rectangular field enclosure (Plot No. 495) aligned NE-SW, adjoining the S side of Brent Street. The shape of the field suggests that it may have resulted from the enclosure and consolidation of strip fields forming part of a larger open common field system. A single cottage is marked to the NW of the site but there is no indication of activity within the proposal site itself. The South Brent (Brent Knoll) tithe map of 1841 again shows the site as lying within a NE-SW aligned enclosure (Plot No. 776) which is recorded as a pasture field called the Three Acres, held by a small landowner named Philemon Mangle. Further evidence of building activity is indicated to the NW of the site, extending along the S side of Brent Street, although again the proposal site is shown as undeveloped agricultural land.

The OS 1st edition map of 1886 shows that the site had remained largely unchanged since the 1840s, the boundaries of the pasture field are shown as defined by water-filled ditches. The row of cottages to the immediate NW of the site had been completed by 1886 while, to the SE of the site, the village school had been erected in 1861. Little change to the site is indicated on the OS 2nd and 3rd edition maps dated 1902 and 1930 and it is still shown as undeveloped on a RAF vertical aerial photograph dated 1946 (fig. 6). The existing dwelling occupying the site at No. 101 Brent Street appears to have been built in the 1970s.

Conclusion

The potential for archaeological remains to be encountered within the proposal site has been assessed as **Moderate to High**, with particular reference to revealing evidence of Romano-British and medieval occupation. The potential for Prehistoric and Post-Medieval remains has been assessed as **Moderate**. It is considered that there will have been some disturbance to sub-surface remains as a result of the construction of the existing modern dwelling; however there remains significant potential for evidence of Romano-British and medieval activity to be encountered in the immediate vicinity of the site, based on the findings of previous investigations nearby.

4 Research Aims and Objectives

The aims of the phased investigations are to:

- Explain the presence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;
- Identify, within the constraints of the archaeological programme of work, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
- Allow for the preservation in situ or preservation by record of archaeological remains impacted by the proposed development;
- Produce a report of the results of the archaeological programme of work which will enable assessment of any additional archaeological investigations which may form a mitigation for further archaeological work (Phase 2):
- Analyse and interpret the results of the Phase 2 investigations; and
- Produce a subsequent report which will present the results of the Phase 2 works.

5 Methodology

All archaeological site works will be undertaken in accordance with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Lee 2015), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014). ASAAHS adheres to the ClfA Code of conduct (2014).

ClfA (2014) defines an archaeological watching brief as follows:

“An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA.”

Definition of an archaeological watching brief:

“The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.”

Purpose of a watching brief

“The purpose of a watching brief is

- a. to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works*
- b. to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.*

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.”

5.1 Treasure Act 1996

A S Archaeology & Heritage Services is fully cognisant of the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 with which it complies.

5.2 Community Engagement & Outreach

Wherever practicable and within constraints of site-specific health & safety and public liability insurance restrictions community and volunteer participation is encouraged.

5.3 Site Specific

Undifferentiated topsoil and made ground will be removed by machine equipped with a toothless bucket/blade under archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately at a nominated location within the site. Machine-use will cease when a clear archaeological or geological horizon has been reached. All features of archaeological significance will be identified, planned at a suitable scale, accurately located and investigated in accordance with established criteria for the excavation of archaeological remains (ClfA 2014).

The following archaeological sampling strategy will be adhered to:

- Linear features 20% - Investigation to comprise slots of c.2m located at appropriate intervals along the exposed extent of the feature consistent with the sampling ratio. Termini and intersections to be excavated as a matter of course.
- Settlement features 33% (minimum), rising to include full investigation, if features are found to contain substantial quantities of settlement evidence.
- Pits 50-100% depending upon date and quantity of material culture present.

- Structural remains 100%

Prior to removal of topsoil a metal detector survey will be undertaken following guidance issued by English Heritage (Our Portable Past 2013), SW Heritage Trust (Somerset Archaeological Handbook 2017- (SAH, 2017)) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (2006). The position of ferrous objects will be recorded *pro forma* recording sheet prior to removal. In addition, once topsoil/sub-soil has been removed it will be re-scanned with a metal detector.

5.4 Archaeological Science Contingency (ASC)

A S Archaeological & Heritage Services is cognisant of the requirement within SAH, 2017 which states the following:

“In addition to normal contingency provisions allocated by the contracting archaeological unit, HES requires a compulsory archaeological science contingency (ASC) to be included in all projects. A standard level of 15% of the total tender for archaeological work (with a minimum level equivalent to the cost of obtaining one radiocarbon date) will normally be specified (or included in the PD or WSI). This level may be varied in response to the specific potential of the project and must only be used for full analysis not assessment. The ASC must be clearly identified as a separate cost in tender documents. The ASC may be used for:

- *Scientific dating (not including artefact typology);*
- *Geoarchaeological analysis;*
- *Biological analysis;*
- *Artefactual conservation and investigative analysis;*
- *Analysis of technological residues; or,*
- *Other science-based methods of investigation, which are considered appropriate.*

The ASC may only be spent by the contractor after the HES has received and approved an assessment of potential and a proposal for analysis.”

6 Recording

Records will include:

- All exposed archaeological deposits will be recorded using a *pro-forma* context recording system for each stratigraphic unit examined
- A full graphic record of all excavated areas will be made with the primary record consisting of hand-drawn plans and sections (produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester film) to show the extent of the area, the extent of all stratigraphic units and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units, at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or appropriate scale and referenced to the site grid which is further referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all drawn features and levels will be calculated with plans/sections annotated with adjusted OD heights.
- All site drawings will be produced on archive-stable polyester film. These will be numbered and listed in a drawing register, with drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records

- A detailed photographic record of all stratigraphic units and representative photographs showing the progress of archaeological work. The record will be made using a high-resolution digital camera (not less than 20 megapixels) and comprise photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. The photograph of each recorded feature will include a board showing context information, N arrows and scales.
- All records will be indexed and cross-referenced. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.
- Temporary Benchmarks (TBMs) will be established as required.

7 Human Remains

In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to any further disturbance (including where remains are to be left *in situ*).

Initially the remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, pending discussions between the Client, the site archaeologist, osteology specialist and the SHEO regarding the need for and appropriateness of excavation or sampling as part of the works. Where deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site in compliance with the Ministry of Justice Licence.

Should human remains require removal, all excavation and post-excavation will be undertaken accordance with current guidance documents (e.g. McKinley 2013) and the standards & guidelines set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.

Final deposition of human remains will only be made after the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will be undertaken in accordance with requirements set out in the Ministry of Justice Licence

8 Recovery, Processing & Curation of Artefactual Data

Samples will be collected according to guidance set out by English Heritage (Historic England) in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition) (Campbell, Moffet & Straker 2011).

Site-specific considerations and potential reflect research themes and priorities set out in the SWARF and local research agendas. They include potential for the following:

- Faunal remains in large assemblages providing better datasets for analysis. Additionally, recovery of small mammal bones may indicate niche habitats
- Retrieval of charred plant remains to further understanding of crop-selection and dating of species introduction, in addition to assessment of site status (consumer or producer)
- Cremations: Wood identification may elucidate species selection for pyres
- Enclosures: Spatial sampling highlighting differentiation in palaeoenvironmental remains may indicate layout of activity areas within a settlement or suggest areas of vegetation
- Industrial activity: Recognition of hammerscale and other micro-indicators of industrial activity may assist analysis of the macro-assemblages

- Identification of chronology of palaeoenvironmental signatures to assist phasing

Samples of at least 40ℓ will be taken wherever possible and practicable using numbered sample buckets of 10ℓ capacity. Bulk environmental soil sample sizes will be as per the EH guidelines, with the option to review this following on site discussion / preliminary processing of samples. Samples will be taken from well-sealed and dated or datable archaeological features for plant macrofossils (charred and/or waterlogged and wood charcoal), small animal bones and small artefacts.

Where appropriate monolith and/or contiguous column samples will be taken will be taken from key and representative sequences on the Site. These will be examined in laboratory conditions by a geoarchaeologist to further elucidate the depositional history of the Site and enable sub-sampling for microfossils and radiocarbon samples as appropriate. Attention will be paid to stabilisation horizons and buried land surfaces, with soil micromorphology considered.

Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive. Any monoliths will be subject to detailed description by a geoarchaeologist and sub-samples taken as appropriate for microfossils and radiocarbon dating, should suitable material exist. Samples may include those for pollen, diatoms, foraminifera, ostracods as deemed appropriate by the geoarchaeologist.

8.1 Finds

Finds are herein defined in accordance with *CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014) as ‘all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products’ (2014, 3).

In accordance with *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), all such materials will be labelled with the site code and context number before being removed off-site. All such materials will be stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and with Historic England technical standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011, 18-20). Each retained assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified.

The process of selection and retention will also be informed by principles set out by Brown (2011, 23), which specify that this process should be sufficient ‘to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition or the retention of materials not germane to future analysis’, decisions regarding retention generally being made at the pre-analysis stage of the project.

All conservation work, including cleaning sensitive finds, will be carried out by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) nominated specialist. X-ray photographs of archaeological metalwork will be produced off-site by YAT.

9 Archive Review, Compilation & Deposition

The Archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014), Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990), Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums & Galleries Commission 1992) and Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011).

All records created during fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the Site Archive (Brown 2011, 3, par. 1.2.1). The archive will contain all data collected, including records, ecofacts, artefacts and other specialist materials and will be ordered, indexed, adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) methodology (Lee 2015).

ASAHS undertakes that the following issues will be addressed and concluded to the satisfaction of SHEO within a reasonably defined timescale:

- The written, drawn and photographic records will be of sufficient quality to facilitate publication in an appropriate specialist journal
- Data concerning complete identifiable and itemized objects will be transferred to specified object record sheets
- A post excavation archive review will be undertaken following fieldwork to quantify the fieldwork data and to identify materials suitable for submission to nominated specialists for Assessment.

10 Post-fieldwork Assessment and Reporting

Post-fieldwork Assessment Reports will be compiled in accordance with Section 3.4 of Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014, 12-15). Discussion of the data will include:

- Appraisal of the extent to which the site archive might enable the data to meet the research aims of the project
- A statement of the potential of the data in developing new research aims, to contribute to other projects and to advance methodologies

Sufficient supporting data, tabulated or in appendices, will also be provided to permit interrogation of the stated conclusions.

Publication: Full Technical Report (FTR)

The specific requirements of the report will necessarily vary according to the scope of works, the nature of the results or other factors (ClfA 2014, 13-14). However, the FTR will contain the following sections and illustrative components:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction

- Site background
- Aims & Objectives
- Methodology
- Results & discussion
- Conclusions (considering, where appropriate, the results of archaeological projects undertaken in the wider area)
- Archive location
- Appendices providing detailed context records & the results of all specialist assessment and analysis undertaken
- Location plans based on the current Ordnance Survey at an appropriate scale (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO)
- Plans showing; the Ordnance Survey Grid; site survey stations; the location of the Ordnance Survey Benchmarks used during the fieldwork and the site Temporary Bench Marks
- Plans showing the extent of identified archaeology
- Illustrations including plans and sections of features recorded
- Photographs of principal finds and features

The primary physical archive material (notebooks, plans, survey drawings, photographic records etc.) will be deposited with the Archives & Record Service at the Somerset Heritage Centre.

Two copies of the report (only) will be submitted to the Somerset Historic Environment Record (HER): one paper copy and one digital copy in .pdf/a format following approval.

The actual compilation of the archive and its long-term preservation will be arranged in accordance with s.6.2 SAH 2017.

A S Archaeology & Heritage Services shall retain full copyright of the client report under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification.

A detailed submission will be also presented to the editors of Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society or appropriate journal within one year of completion of the works outlined in this document.

An OASIS form will be completed and submitted to the local Historic Environment Record.

11 Staff & Monitoring

The site will be subject to monitoring by SHEO or his representative. Issues of a technical nature should be addressed to Andrew Tizzard MCI(A) who will be the site archaeologist.

ASAHS will inform the SHEO at least two days prior to commencement of fieldwork and in accordance with s.6.2 SAH, 2017, and the progress of the investigations on the Site.

Variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the SHEO.

12 Specialists

The following specialists have been appointed to provide, where required, sampling, consulting, analysis & reporting services.

1. Geoarchaeology: Dr Keith Wilkinson MCIfA ARCA Winchester
2. Prehistoric Pottery: Dr Alex Gibson MCIfA University of Bradford
3. Late Prehistoric & Roman Pottery: Rob Perrin BA M.Litt FSA MCIfA
4. Samian Ware: Dr Felicity Wild
5. Post-Roman, Medieval & Post-Medieval Pottery: Paul Blinkhorn BTech (Hons)
6. Coins: Dr Peter Guest University of Cardiff
7. Flint: Rebecca Devaney ACIfA
8. Glass: Nicola Powell MA MCIfA
9. Metal Objects: Nicola Powell MA MCIfA
10. Archaeometallurgy: Dr David Starley
11. Glass working: John Shepherd MCIfA
12. Artefact and materials conservation: Ian Panter York Archaeological Trust
13. Building Materials: Dr Ruth Shaffrey MCIfA
14. Faunal Remains: Jennifer Wood MA, ACIFA Osteoarchaeology & Faunal Services
16. Human Remains: Jennifer Wood MA, ACIFA Osteoarchaeology & Faunal Services
17. Palaeoenvironmental: Durham University
18. Charcoal & wood ID: John Carrott Paleoecology Research Services Hull
19. Additional and/or specialist archaeobotanical ID: John Carrott Paleoecology Research Services Hull
20. Leather: Quita Mould MA FSA

13 Bibliography

Abrams, L., 1996, *Anglo-Saxon Glastonbury: Church and Endowment*, Woodbridge

Ayala, G., et al., 2007, *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*
English Heritage/Historic England

Brickley, M., & McKinley, J.I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No. 7

Brown, D., 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

- Campbell, G., Moffett L. & Straker, V., 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edition)* English Heritage/ Historic England
- CIfA, 2014, *Code of conduct*
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief*
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Cranfield University, 2016, *'The Soils Guide'*
- Darling, M.J., 1994, *'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery'* (unpublished typescript)
- Directorate of Ancient Monuments & Historic Buildings, 1980, *Guidelines for the processing and publication of Roman pottery from excavations*
- EH, 2013, *Our Portable Past: English Heritage statement of good practice for portable antiquities/ surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)* English Heritage/ Historic England
- Fell, V., Mould, Q., & White, R., 2006, *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* Historic England
- Historic Environment Service, 2017, *South West Heritage Trust, Somerset Archaeological Handbook*
- Hollinrake, C and N. 2000, *An archaeological evaluation in a paddock at St Michael's House, South Brent.* Hollinrake report No: 186 (unpublished archaeological report)
- Karsten, A., et al., 2012, *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* Historic England
- Lee, E., 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* English Heritage/ Historic England
- McDonnell, G., & Starley, D., 2002, *Excavation and Sampling Strategies for Metalworking Sites* (Historical Metallurgy Society)
- Mays, S., Brickley, M., & Dodwell, N., 2004, *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*
- Mays, S., 2005, *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*
- Mays, S., Elders, J., Humphrey, L., White, W. & Marshall, P., 2013, *Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis*
- Mays, S., Sloane, B., Sidell, J., White, W., & Elders, J., 2014, *'Sampling large burial grounds', Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England*

- McKinley, J. I. & Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*, IFA Technical Paper No. 13
- MGC, 1992 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*
- MoJ, 2007, *Burial Law and Policy in the 21st century: The way forward*
- MoJ, 2011, 'Statement on the exhumation of human remains for archaeological purposes'
- MGC, 1994, *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*
- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, MPRG Occasional Paper 1
- MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*
- National Heritage List for England
- Papworth, M., 2004, *Brent Knoll, Somerset: report on the excavation of three post-holes for Easter Crosses. National Trust unpublished archaeological report*
- PAS, 2006, *Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales Portable Antiquities Scheme*
- SGRP, 1994, *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*
- Somerset Historic Environment Record: HER report and dataset
- Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section
- Watkinson, D., & Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*, RESCUE/UKIC Young C.J., (ed.), 1980, G
- Young, D.E.Y., 2009, 'Excavation of an early medieval site at Brent Knoll, Somerset. *Somerset Archaeology and Natural History*', 152, 105-37

14 Proposed Plans



Fig 2. Proposed Ground plan

15 Photographs



Plate 1. View looking NE showing rear of property with existing extension.



Plate 2. View looking SW of front of property with footpath to right side.