

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
at  
Northover Manor Hotel,  
Northover,  
Ilchester**

**October 2001**

**INM01**

**South Somerset District Council planning application reference:  
01/01607/ful**

**Somerset County Council reference: 01/0789**

**Carried out on behalf of: Mr. Mark Haddington**

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**Report number 247**

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# **An Archaeological Evaluation at Northover Manor Hotel, Ilchester**

## **Summary**

An archaeological evaluation undertaken within the yard of Northover Manor Hotel, situated to the north of Ilchester, recovered finds and features of the Romano-British and medieval periods including 1st century Durotrigian pottery sherds and a coin of Vespasian. A Romano-British, west-east oriented, infant burial marked by a small headstone was also recorded but not unduly disturbed.

The report makes the suggestion that this area of Northover, in the vicinity of St. Andrew's church, might be the location of the earliest Roman settlement at Ilchester, focused upon the possible early fort site, visible as crop marks in Kings Hams, some 200metres south-east of the church.

## **1.0 Introduction**

**1.1** Proposals to build an hotel annexe at Northover Manor Hotel, situated immediately north of Ilchester and fronting onto the Foss Way - **(South Somerset District Council planning ref: 01/01607/ful)** - prompted Somerset County Council to recommend that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out as a part of the planning agreement (**SCC planning ref: 01/0789**). This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the DoE. It also conforms to County Structure Plan policy AH5 and Local Plan policy.

**1.2** The importance of Ilchester throughout the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods prompted the recommendation for an archaeological investigation. Previous archaeological investigations in 1977, immediately north of Northover Manor Hotel, recorded evidence for Romano-British and medieval occupation. The hotel fronts onto the eastern side of the Foss Way and is located within what were the northern suburbs of Ilchester during both the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods.

1.3 The owner of Northover Manor Hotel, Mr. Mark Haddington, duly commissioned C. and N. Hollinrake, archaeological consultants, to carry out the archaeological brief which had been prepared by the archaeology section of Somerset County Council.

1.4 The evaluation took place between Thursday, 4th October and Friday 12th October 2001 and was carried out by Charles Hollinrake, Jodie Lewis and Dave Mullin.

1.5 The site is situated at grid reference ST 523 230.

## **2.0 Topography and Geology**

2.1 Northover was anciently, and still is, the northern suburb of Ilchester. The settlement lies either side of the Foss Way and north of the River Yeo, which forms the boundary between the town and Northover. Northover parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands only 75metres to the north-west of Northover Manor Hotel and marks the approximate northern boundary of the historic settlement although modern housing estates connected with the nearby Royal Naval air station at Yeovilton have been built to the north of the church.

2.2 The River Yeo also runs to the east of the Foss Way before curving away to the west and this stretch of the river forms the eastern edge of the properties which front onto the Foss Way. There were formerly more properties stretching alongside the west side of the Roman road but these have now disappeared.

2.3 **Geologically**, Northover is situated within a narrow arm of the floodplain of the River Yeo (or Ivel). South of Northover, Ilchester town stands upon an island of undifferentiated deposits of gravelly head, and more extensive but similar deposits lie to the north with Northover church standing on the southern tip of a small extension of this head material.

A large flood bank, constructed in 1980-1981, stands immediately east of Northover Manor Hotel, protecting this and most of the other properties on the east side of the Foss Way from flooding.

### 3.0 Historical Background

3.1 The history of Ilchester is well known and is presented in many publications so that only a brief summary will be presented here.<sup>1</sup>

3.2 Ilchester is best known as Somerset's largest and most important Roman town known as *Lindinis* (meaning a marshy place). The town evolved from an earlier fort, dating from around 60AD, situated at a crossing point of the River Ivel and a focus for the Foss Way and other Roman roads.

3.3 The reason for the siting of the fort in this location might have been due to the strategic river crossing but an equally important reason must be that the site was importance politically and economically prior to the Roman invasion. In 1981 a large embanked enclosure of around 16hectares was discovered sealed below alluvial deposits in meadows just to the south of the later Roman town.

This site, generally accepted as an *oppidum* - late-Iron Age political and economic centres and 'proto-towns' - indicates the importance of this area to the Iron Age tribe of the Durotriges, and Ilchester is assumed to be the centre of a sub-kingdom of that tribe and then the capital of the Roman canton of the Northern Durotriges which succeeded the Iron Age territory after the Roman conquest.

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<sup>1</sup> General background from Bush, Robin, 1994, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, Dovecote Press, pp119-20 and p156.  
Archaeological information from Leach, Peter, 1994, *Ilchester, Volume 2*, Sheffield University Excavation Reports 2.

3.4 A walled town of some 17 acres succeeded the 1st century fort with suburbs stretching alongside the roads that converged on the town. Little is known about the fate of Ilchester after the 5th century but the town eventually became a major *burh* of the West Saxon kings, later to become the kings of England and a mint was established in the town in AD973.

3.5 In 1086, Domesday Book records a flourishing community containing 108 burgesses with a market worth £11, making Ilchester the most important town in the county after Bath. At this time the town was well-defended as it was able to repulse the rebel Robert Mowbray in 1087-88, after he had already burned Bath.

3.6 Ilchester became the county town of Somerset in about 1166 but started to decline in the later-13th century followed by renewal in the later-14th century. After the 16th century the town again gradually declined, especially so after the early to mid 19th century when Taunton became increasingly important. The town's fortunes improved considerably in the 20th century when the Royal Naval Air Station was established at nearby Yeovilton in 1940.

3.7 **Northover** is the northern suburb of Ilchester. A large Romano-British cemetery containing thousands of burials lies north of the river on the west side of the Foss Way. This may be connected to the site of the parish church of St. Andrew, probably once a Saxon minster church, which stands on a low rise to the north of the cemetery. This church might once have been at the centre of a small estate known as *Ora*, a Saxon word meaning 'river bank' or 'shore', possibly a small minster or monastic foundation, granted to Glastonbury Abbey by King Ine of the West Saxons in the late-7th or early 8th century.<sup>2</sup> Glastonbury still had a 3 hide estate at Northover in 1066 but this was lost after the Norman conquest.

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<sup>2</sup> see Abrams, Lesley, 1996, *Anglo-Saxon Glastonbury, Church and Endowment*, The Boydell Press, pp146-147.

**3.8** In the 13th century the estate was owned by William Briwere who transferred the church to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist which he had founded at Bridgwater. The hospital remained the owners of the manor until the dissolution of their house in 1539.

**3.9** In 1566 the manor was bought by Thomas Raymond of Chard, passing by marriage to Colonel John Hody (died 1702) and then again by marriage to the Chichester family who still hold the advowson of the church.

**3.10** The site of the 'Old Vicarage', opposite the church, was the location of the former manor house and a medieval 10-bay barn to the south of the manor house burned down in 1876.

**3.11** The 18th century **Northover Manor Hotel** was the former home farm of the manor estate.

#### **4.0 Archaeological Background**

**4.1** Although there have been many archaeological excavations within the town and along the route of the town's new by-pass road, there have been fewer investigations to the north of the river. The entries below are currently the only published material detailing archaeological projects adjacent to the Foss Way within the Northover suburbs.

**4.2** West of the Foss Way and north of the river, in the grounds of Northover House, an extensive late-Roman period cemetery was investigated in 1982. This site lies some 200metres south-west of Northover Manor Hotel and has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Somerset AM 510).

4.3 On the west side of the Foss Way, on the opposite side of the road to Northover Manor Hotel, a sewer pipeline in 1950 exposed large quantities of Romano-British pottery and occupation remains. This site was located in the field adjacent to Manor Cottage.

4.4 In 1977, an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of the house known as 'Rivermead', immediately north of Northover Manor Hotel, was carried out prior to construction works. Romano/British house foundations and occupation evidence and medieval structural evidence was recorded with the Romano/British building remains lying under the south-west corner of the new house. A medieval pit contained large quantities of mid to late-13th century coarseware pottery sherds.<sup>3</sup>

4.5 A rectangular crop mark enclosure with sides of approximately 150metres x 100metres, stands within Kings Hams, approximately 200metres south-east of St. Andrew's church, adjacent to the old course of the River Yeo. It has been suggested that this might be the site of an early Roman fort, established soon after the conquest<sup>4</sup>.

4.6 Recent archaeological works following the lines of new pipelines to the west of the Foss Way and monitoring development works have yet to be published.

The complete gazeteer of archaeological works in Ilchester and Northover is available in Leach, 1994<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup>Leach, 1994, pp81-84 and 153-154.

<sup>4</sup> Leach, Peter, 1982, *Ilchester, volume 1, Excavations 1974-75*, Western Archaeological Trust Monograph No.3, p5 and figure 3 (k).

<sup>5</sup> Leach, 1994, figure 3 and pp18-21.



## 5.0 Historic Maps

### 5.1 1723 William Stukeley figure 1A

The earliest map to show Northover is a map of Ivelcheser dating to 1723 and drawn by the noted antiquarian William Stukeley<sup>6</sup>. Although the road layout is correct and the built-up areas of both Ilchester and Northover are clearly shown, most of the latter areas are very stylised and obviously do not represent the size or disposition of individual plots. What this map does show, however, is that in 1723 the suburbs of Northover appear to line both sides of the Foss Way between the river and the county goal to the south, all the way to St. Andrew's church. The mill stream is also probably shown on this map together with the site of the mill although the details are somewhat confusing. A note just to the north of 'Gaol' states that stone coffins have been found in that area, this is the site of the Northover Roman cemetery.

### 5.2 1838 Tithe Map - Northover parish figure 2

plot	name	use	owner	tenant
52	The Old Mansion and Lawn		John William Hody Chichester Esq	Revd. Thomas Evans
53	Reeds	withy bed and garden		
55	Ham Orchard or The Island	orchard		
56	Parsonage House and premises		Reverend Thomas Evans (glebe)	
57	Cottage and Garden		Thomas Burt Lesse under John William Hody Chichester Esq	James Crocker
58	<b>Farmhouse, Outhouses, Cottage, Garden and Barton</b>			
			John William Hody Chichester Esq	James Crocker
59	Old Ham Orchard	pasture	John William Hody Chichester Esq	James Crocker
60	Orchard and Garden over the water		William Shoreland	himself
61	House and Garden		William Shoreland	himself
62	House and Garden		James Ryall	himself

**5.2.1** Northover Manor Hotel occupies the southern area of Tithe Map plot 58, opposite plots 43 and 45 on the west side of the Foss Way. The position of the buildings on this map probably fairly accurately depict their positions within the plots.

The property measures 1 acre 0 rods 19p and was tithe free.

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<sup>6</sup> figure 1A is a reproduction of the frontispiece from Leach, 1982.

**5.2.2** It will be seen that there is a watercourse between the river and the properties fronting onto the east side of the Foss Way. This is the mill stream which fed the mill in plot 69/plot70.

**5.2.3** A series of cottages front onto the west side of the Foss Way. The bend in the river appears to have impinged upon the road oppose the church (plot 49).

### **5.3 1887 Ordnance Survey 25", 1st edition figure 3**

**5.3.1** This map depicts Ilchester and Northover approximately 50 years after the Tithe Map. There have been many changes in Northover and to the site of the present Northover Manor Hotel (the hotel is near the top of the figure, marked by a star).

**5.3.2** The present building fronting onto the road has been built (in what was an empty part of the plot shown on the Tithe Map). What appear to be formal gardens lie between the buildings and the mill stream, in what is now the car park and yard.

**5.3.3** The cottages on the west side of the Foss Way have all disappeared and there are no buildings on the east side of the road between the present site of Northover Manor Hotel and the Old Vicarage/Manor House plot (below the top of the page).

### **5.4 1929 Ordnance Survey 25", 2nd edition figure 4**

**5.4.1** The 1929 edition shows the hotel site (plot 49 and marked by a star) to have changed little since the 1887 edition. The formal gardens appear to have gone and a wall divides the property into two parts. The mill stream is still an extant feature. The area of the property is shown as 1.28acres. Apart from the mill stream, now filled in, the layout in 1929 is, essentially, that seen today.

## **6.0 The Evaluation Trench - Methods**

**6.1** The evaluation brief was set out by the county council archaeology section and comprised one trench oriented east-west across the full width, and at the northern extremity, of the proposed annexe.

**6.2** The evaluation site was the car parking area and yard of the hotel within a concrete/tarmac yard which lies between the building fronting onto the Foss Way and the main building block.

**The evaluation trench location is shown on figure 5.**

The main building block of the hotel is oriented approximately east-west and has a small annex attached oriented to the north.

At present, there is a range of garages/stores, running to the north off that annexe to the main hotel building and the evaluation trench was located immediately north of those garages. The garages are modern but the rear wall of the block is a large wall composed of Lias rubble blocks which ends in a broken stub at the north end of the garage block.

This wall evidently once continued to the north where it joined to the northern boundary wall, another Lias rubble construction. A small buttress/stub against the north wall appears to have formerly been a part of the west wall of the annexe to the main building (the east wall of the annexe being the present rear wall of the garages).

East of this wall the yard is covered in loose gravel. A modern and slightly built stone wall divides this yard from the grassed flood bank to the east. Beyond the flood bank is the River Yeo.

North of the northern boundary wall is the house 'Rivermead', the site of the 1977 evaluation mentioned above in paragraph 4.4..

**6.3** The trench was opened by a JCB operated by Rob Shutler. The tarmac and hardcore were removed by a toothed bucket after which a straight edged 5' wide ditching bucket was employed.

6.4 The tarmac, scalpings and hardcore deposits were removed. Below this was a deep, cultivation deposit containing post-medieval material and this was also removed by machine until either medieval or Roman horizons had been identified. At that point the machining was stopped, the deposits were hand cleaned and the evaluation excavation commenced.

6.5 The evaluation was recorded through scaled site plans and scaled sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. All deposits and features were assigned context numbers which were numbered sequentially commencing with the tarmac surface, the context numbers running from 100 through to 143.

6.6 The evaluation was also recorded photographically through colour slides, colour prints and black and white prints.

6.7 Levels were taken throughout and related to Ordnance Datum.

The Ordnance Survey benchmark used is situated on the south-west corner of St. Andrew's parish church and has a value of 17.60metres. Temporary benchmarks were set up on the evaluation site; the yard surface stands at around 13.00metres above sea level.

6.8 **The Finds** All finds were bagged by context. Unstratified finds were either identified by a cleaning bag number or as unstratified from the spoil heap (deposited during the machine excavation). Some finds exposed during cleaning of the sections were also identified individually and are marked onto the section plans.

All finds were washed, sorted, listed and marked with their respective context numbers and with the **Somerset County Museum Accession Number: 260/2001.**

6.9 The weather was mixed. Initially fine, very heavy rain over the weekend flooded the trench necessitating re-cleaning of the base. Thereafter, periods of dry weather were interspersed with bouts of heavy showers and longer spells of rain.

## 7.0 The Evaluation - Results

see figure 5 for the site plan and trench position.

see figure 6 for the initial cleaning plan and the first excavated contexts,

figure 7 for excavated contexts at the southern extension of the trench,

figure 8 for the main sections.

Details relating to the various contexts and to the artefacts recovered from the evaluation excavation will be found within the attached **Context List** and **Finds List**.

The evaluation results will be given in the order in which they were excavated and recorded, i.e. approximately from the latest period to the earliest period.

7.1 Below the tarmac and hardcore and the surface of Ham Stone chips, all grouped together as context [100], was context [105], a deep and fairly homogenous deposit of mixed, grey, silty, sandy clay/loam containing rubble stone, stone chips and post-medieval settlement debris. Finds within [105] dated from the Roman period through to the 20th century although the majority dated from the 17th to the 19th century. The relative scarcity of late-medieval pottery might indicate that the site might have been unoccupied in the 15th and 16th centuries.

[105] was completely removed by the machine.

7.2 Cut through, or into deposit [105] were a series of features, all 18th/19th century or later in date. The most recent events were the construction of the present garage block. Context [101], a thick deposit of modern cement/concrete, shown in section on figure 8B, represents the base of these garages.

At the extreme west end of the evaluation trench, and cutting obliquely across it, was a live, ceramic, surface water drainage pipeline within a large cut, context [102]. This feature had cut through a later wall [103], and through the surface of contexts [104] and [107]. The fill of the pipe trench contained large amounts of ash and slag

7.3 Two of the features cutting through [105] were large wall foundations - context [103] to the west, and context [113] to the east. Both [103] and [113] were originally part of the same structure and represent the west and east sides of that

structure, part of which still survives to the south, as an annexe to the main hotel building. The wall foundations are ca.0.60m wide and deep, composed of large and medium sized Lias stone rubble blocks and are very loosely bonded by a crumbly off-white lime mortar and probably date to the 18th or early-19th century although there are no buildings within this position on any of the 19th century maps listed above.

The eastern wall [113] was still standing (as a wall) on the 1929 Ordnance Survey map and the section on figure 8A shows tree roots above a stub of that wall, emphasising its relatively recent demolition, but no map shows the western wall [103]. A buttress on the north boundary wall (with 'Rivermead') shows where wall [103] either terminated or headed towards. The original structure was probably a part of the manorial farm complex which was contained within this site in the 18th/19th century (?and earlier).

**7.4** Figure 8A shows the disposition of the various deposits after the removal of [105]. The machining also removed context [107] a deposit of small fragments of Lias stone rubble, and possibly part of context [110], also a deposit containing small fragments of Lias rubble stone and sticky grey clay.

[107] and [110] might be a part of the same deposit.

Some medieval pottery was recovered from this rubble layer, as well as Roman material, and [107] / [110] might represent a medieval occupation horizon.

**7.5** The main deposits exposed after the machining and subsequent surface cleaning was context [104], a crumbly, sandy, gritty, khaki green to grey deposit with small stones. Finds recovered from its surface during cleaning - cleaning bags 1, 2 and 3 - contained mainly Romano-British pottery but also some late-medieval or early post-medieval pot sherds, and this indicates that [104] is probably a redeposited material dating to the medieval or late-medieval period. It might be a relic cultivated soil?

7.6 Cut into and through [104] were a number of features including a series of postholes - [120] / [108], [125] / [109] and [112]; possibly also [114]. Most of the fills of these postholes contained some post-medieval material which might relate to the period when they became redundant and were removed or demolished.

The postholes are found at too deep a level to be connected with the building represented by walls [103] and [113], and this is another pointer to a medieval (or late-medieval) date for the structure or structures that the postholes represent.

7.7 Cut through the lower levels of [105] was a shallow feature, cut [127], containing fills [106] and, possibly, [126]. [106] contained some blocks of Lias stone and appeared to have a flat base. [106] could be the remains of either a robbed-out wall foundation or of a surface drain or gout. [126] could also be a part of this foundation/feature, or of the robber trench. [126], stratigraphically below [106] as can be seen on the section, figure 8B, contained some medieval pottery sherds and this could either be the period when stone robbing occurred or it could indicate a post-medieval date, with the material backfilling the robbing trench, or drain, containing both Romano-British and medieval pottery sherds.

7.8 The deposits at the west end of the evaluation trench had been disturbed by the pipe trench [102] and this area was not investigated further.

7.9 At the east end of the evaluation trench, below context [105], was a spread of dirty, redeposited yellow clay, context [116]. This deposit contained some animal bone and oyster fragments but no pottery sherds were recovered. Clay [116] had been cut through by a number of features.

7.10 Below the north section was the southern edge of a pit, or similar negative feature, cut [118] filled by [115]. Although not enough of this feature was seen to be sure of its function, the fill, [115], did contain a relatively large quantity of pottery

sherds dating to the 17th/18th century, probably providing a secure date for its use and also indicating the time after which the deep ?cultivation deposit, [105] - which lay above [115] - was formed.

7.11 The southern edge of [116] appeared to be ?cut away, or other wise disturbed. This ?cut contained a soft, grey, sandy silty deposit, context [117]. [117] was shallow and also contained post medieval material. [117] could be the base of [105].

7.12 The vast majority of the deposits, layers, cuts and features described in paragraphs 7.1 through to 7.11 are all either wholly post-medieval in date, - i.e. dating to after the 16th century - or are either very late medieval or post-medieval, - i.e. dating to between the 16th and the 20th centuries.

The only possibly exceptions, and the only contexts which might date to the medieval period although none are at all securely dated, is gully [127] and the deposit/s of small Lias rubble stones, contexts [107] and [110]. In addition, the postholes cut into the surface of [104], posthole cuts [120], [125] and [112], might also originate in the medieval period although their fills appear to date to the post-medieval period.

All other contexts (described below) are probably dateable to the Romano-British period, either through finds and artefacts or through stratigraphic association.

7.13 Sondages were excavated in the main body of the trench in order to determine the type, depth and distribution of Romano-British deposits or features. Below cut[127] and fills [106] and [126], were a series of Roman period deposits, contexts [134], [135] and [137].

7.14 Context [134] was a sticky, dirty, yellow clay containing pottery and bone fragments. It could be a layer of redeposited natural clay, possibly a bedding deposit? [134] lay above context [135].



7.15 Context [135] was a relatively deep deposit of mixed, dirty clays containing large quantities of pottery, bone, and occupation debris including mortar fragments. [135] was heavily flecked by charcoal and had many charcoal lumps, the charcoal appearing to be denser towards the base of the deposit. [135] most resembles an occupation deposit and indicates that the trench is within a settlement area.

7.16 Context [137], below [135], was a greenish coloured clay containing relatively large amounts of pottery and other occupation evidence. It was heavily flecked with charcoal and might be simply a lower level to context [135] above. Context [137] lay above [140].

7.17 Context [140] is a sandy, orange clay. This is alluvial material and represents natural geology on this site, in that it appears to be undisturbed by human agency. A sondage into [140] proved the deposit to be clean and uncontaminated.

7.18 A second sondage through [104], between postholes [125] and [112] (location shown on figure 6B), recorded the same basic sequence as the first sondage detailed above. Contexts [130] and [138] equate with contexts [134], [135] and [137]. They contained similar artefact assemblies, and were heavily charcoal flecked. Rubble stone was common as was burnt Ham Stone and both deposits lay over clean, orange, sandy clay, context [140].

7.19 The undisturbed, natural, alluvial clay, context [140], lies approximately 1.50metres below the present tarmac/yard surface.

7.20 A sondage through the deposits within the southern extension, below post-medieval layer [117], also recorded Romano-British deposits and features. A deposit of mixed, greeny-grey silty clays, context [142], containing pottery and other artefacts, can possibly be equated with context [137].

7.21 Deposit [142] was cut by a feature, cut [141]. [141] contained a number of contexts within its fill, most or all of which are probably all components of the same fill. The main fill was context [132], a deposit of mixed clays containing Romano-British artefacts. All the other contexts in this area [122], [131] and probably [139], all of which were excavated as independent contexts, also appear to be part of [132].

7.22 [132] was only partially excavated as fragments of a small, human, skull were exposed. Other small bones also appear to be human including those in context [139]. These probably all derive from an **infant burial**, context [143], aligned approximately west-east with head to the west. The burial was not disturbed further and the skull fragments were protected by a cover of rubble stones prior to backfilling.

7.23 A small Lias stone, roughly rectangular in shape, of unknown depth but standing approximately 20cms above the surface of the skull and approximately 25cms wide and 10cms thick, stood vertically just to the west of the skull. This might be a grave marker or it could be an edging stone for the grave (although it differs from most other edge stones in its vertical alignment and neat shape).

7.24 No further excavations were thought to be necessary. The depth of the Roman period deposits and of the undisturbed natural alluvial clay had been established.

Medieval deposits and features appeared to be somewhat ephemeral although occasional finds of medieval pottery sherds indicated settlement in this vicinity and the nature of the post-medieval deposits had been established.

## **8.0 Discussion**

**8.1** Although the evaluation trench was small with an excavation area of only about 20 square metres, valuable evidence relating to the Roman period in Northover was obtained. Although no Romano-British structural features were recorded, the various Roman period deposits contained enough artefacts to indicate settlement on this site.

**8.2** A relatively large number of pottery sherds are of native Durotrigian type, black burnished wares with thick bodies, shiny surfaces and bead rims. Most of the early sherds were too small for pottery drawings to be carried out confidently, and the drawings of the bead rim pots in figure 9 might not be wholly accurate. However, Durotrigian pottery was present in some quantity indicating settlement here within the 1st century AD.

**8.3** A slightly worn coin of Vespasian, dating to 69-79AD, was recovered from redeposited material and this is a further indication of settlement within the 1st century.

**8.4** The infant burial was probably later in date, a small sherd of ?New Forest pottery possibly indicating the 3rd or 4th century. The burial is possibly within of a family plot rather than part of a larger cemetery but again it is a pointer to settlement in that period.

## 9.0 Conclusion

Settlement in this part of Northover, some 350metres north of the town and fort, at such a (relatively) early date - ?50-70AD - might be considered surprising. One possible explanation is that the cropmark enclosure in Kings Ham, 150metres east of the evaluation site, is the site of the original conquest fort.

St. Andrew's church stands on the tip of a narrow neck of slightly higher ground running to the north-west and it seems logical that the original crossing point of the River Yeo would have been in this area, adjacent to the higher ground, rather than to the south at Ilchester.

The [supposed] fort in Kings Ham would have been situated in that position to control the crossing onto higher ground and it is logical to suppose that a small settlement would have grown up around the fort to provide goods and services.

The location of the later 1st century stone fort below the present town was probably due to the more reliable geology of gravels and clay in that area which were required to support the heavy foundations for the stone walls of the fort.

Of some possible interest, if the above hypothesis is correct, is why the Roman branch road leading towards the Polden Hills and the Bristol Channel did not utilise the ridge of higher ground where the church now stands. Could it be that when that road was laid out there was already a building, or complex of buildings covering the end of that ridge which was considered to be too important to be disturbed?

**10.0 The Archive** comprising finds, levels sheets, site notebook, field plans and inked plans, historical information and maps and photographs listed on pro-forma sheets will be held by the authors until it is known that no further archaeological works will take place on the site. It will then be deposited in the County Museum, Taunton Castle (finds) and the Somerset Records Office, Obridge Road, (paper archive).

### **Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank Mr. Mark Haddington for his interest in the project, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation and for making his premises available for storage facilities and etc. We are also very grateful to the staff of the hotel for use of their facilities and for cups of tea and we would like to apologise for any mess caused by muddy boots or dirty equipment

The JCB was provided by Mike Lock Construction of Yeovil and expertly operated by Mr. Rob Shutler and we would like to thank Mr. Shutler for his interest and his skill.

Pottery drawings were undertaken by Ben Eaton.

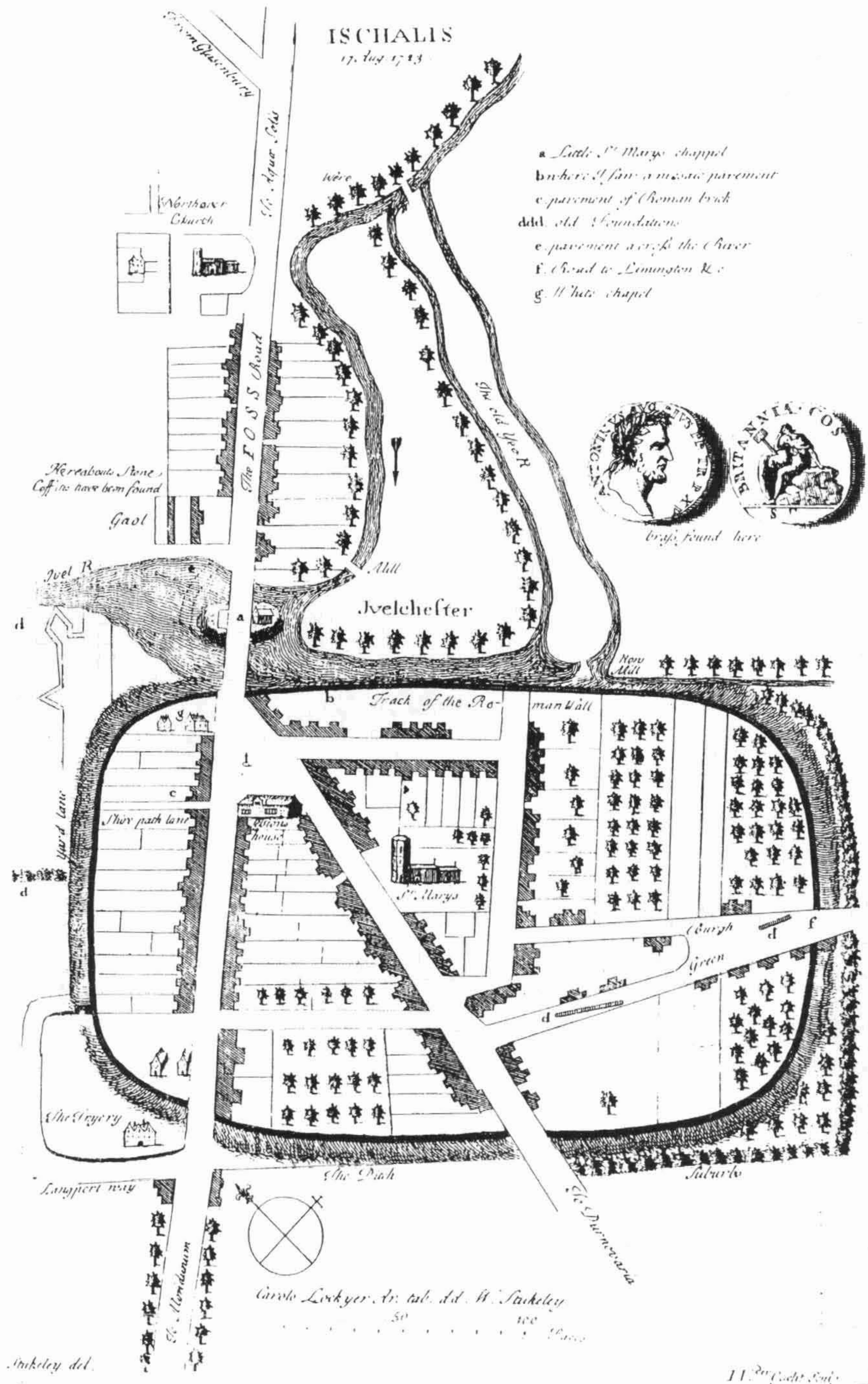
Mr. Peter Leach very kindly discussed the site, the archaeology of Ilchester and the pottery and we are grateful for his comments although we must emphasise that all comments and speculations in this paper are ours alone.

Charles and Nancy Hollinrake

2nd November 2001.



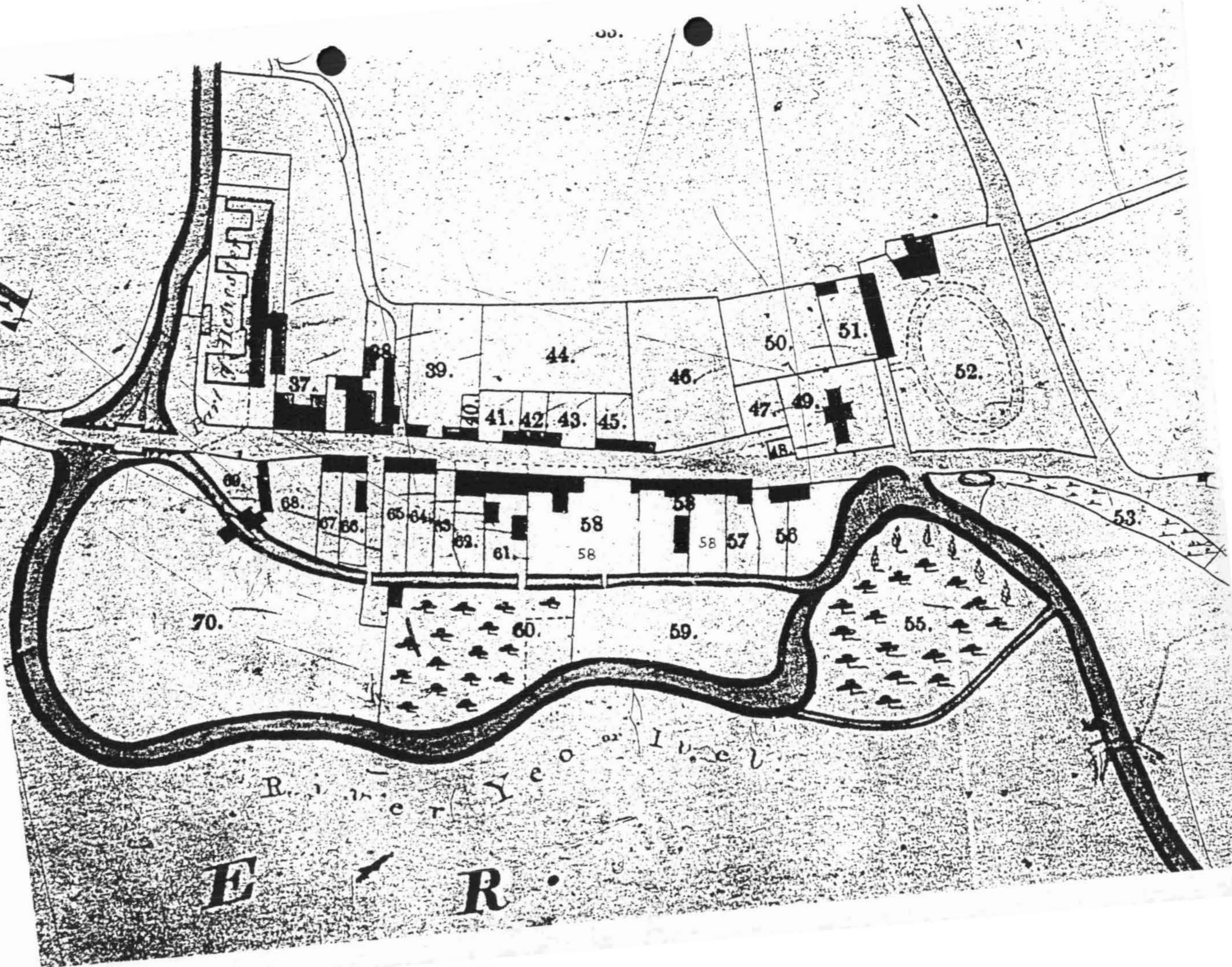




'Ivelchester' Map of Ilchester, 1723, by William Stukeley from *Itinerarium Curiosum* (1723), London.

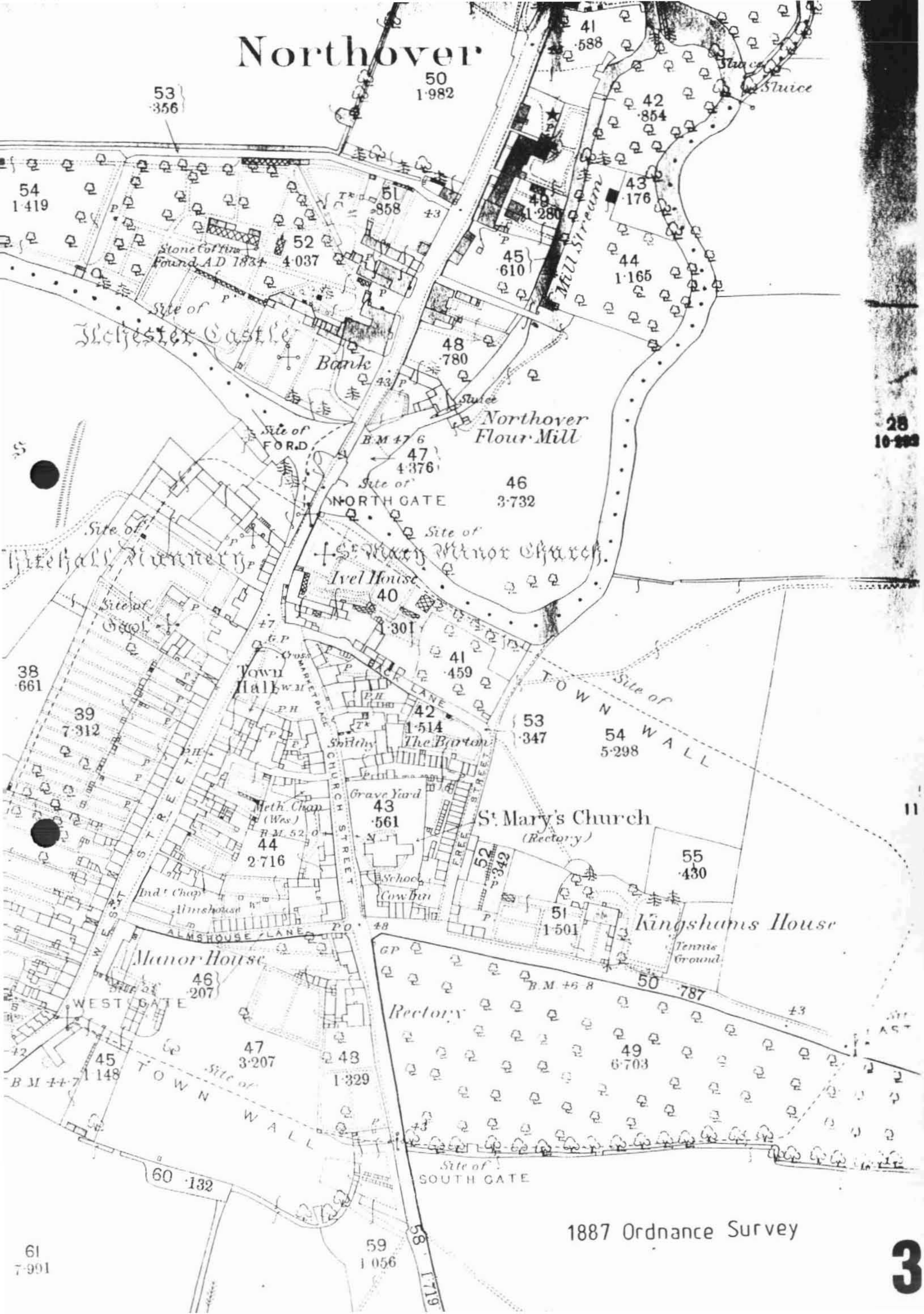


1838  
Tithe Map



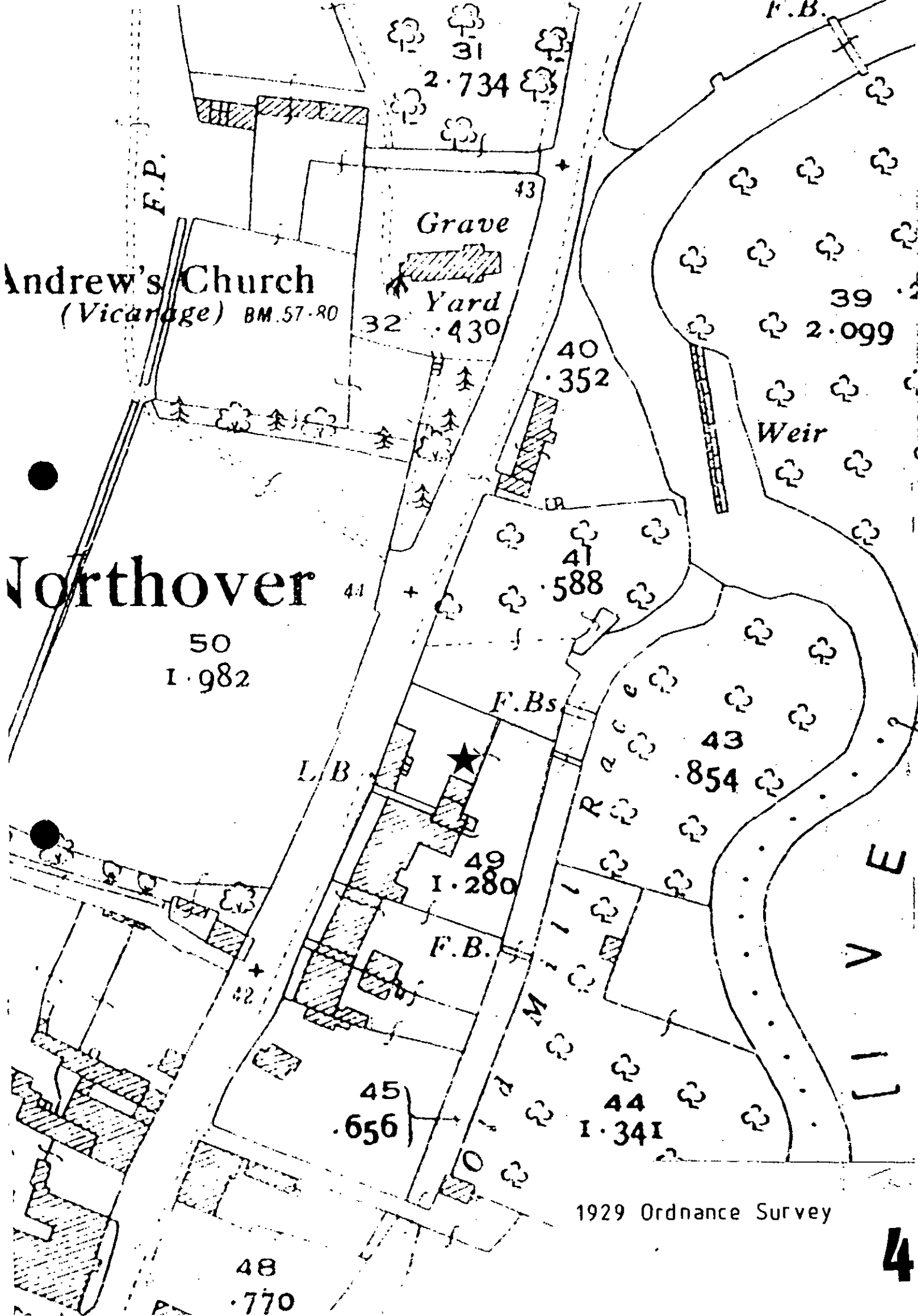


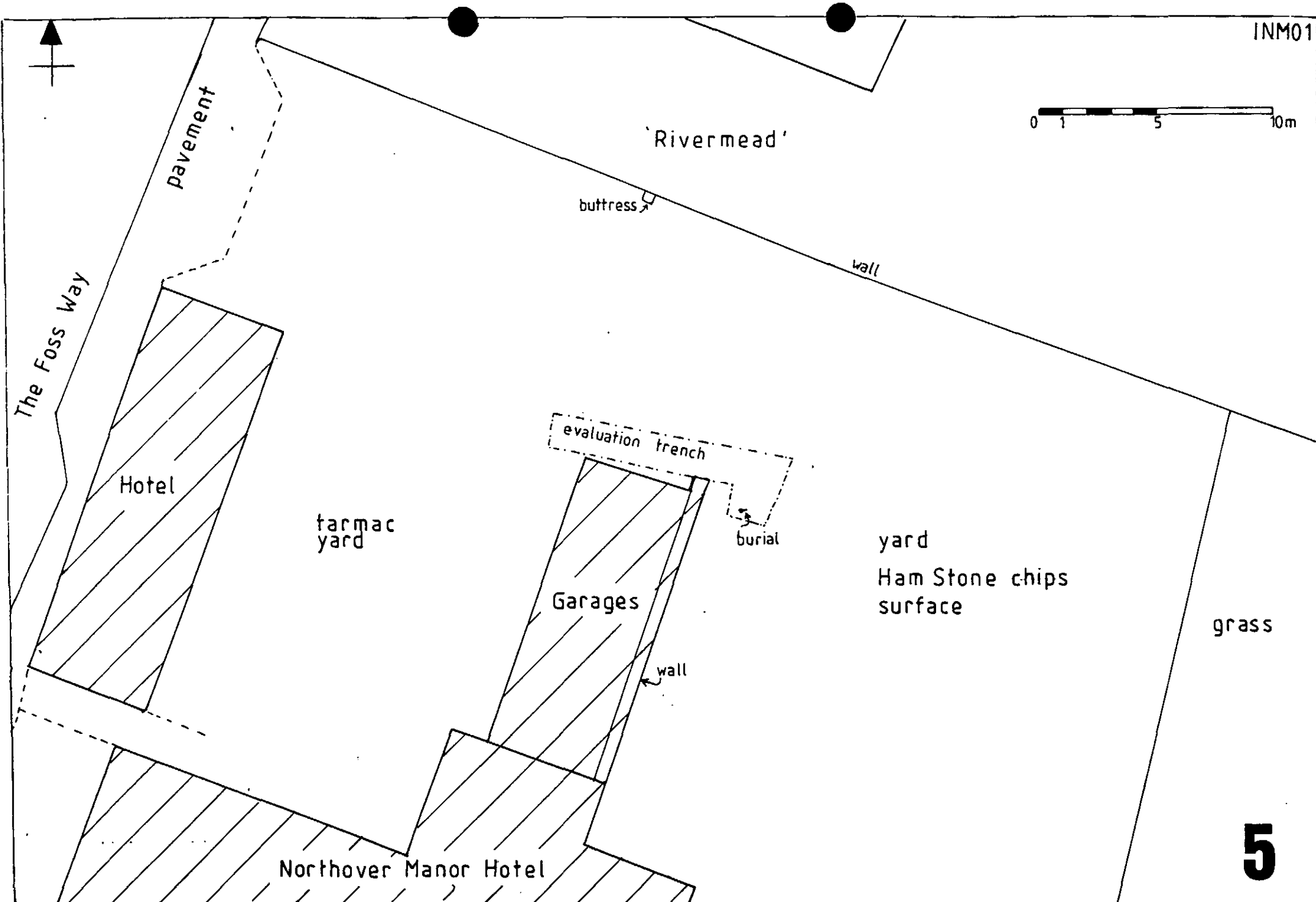
# Northover

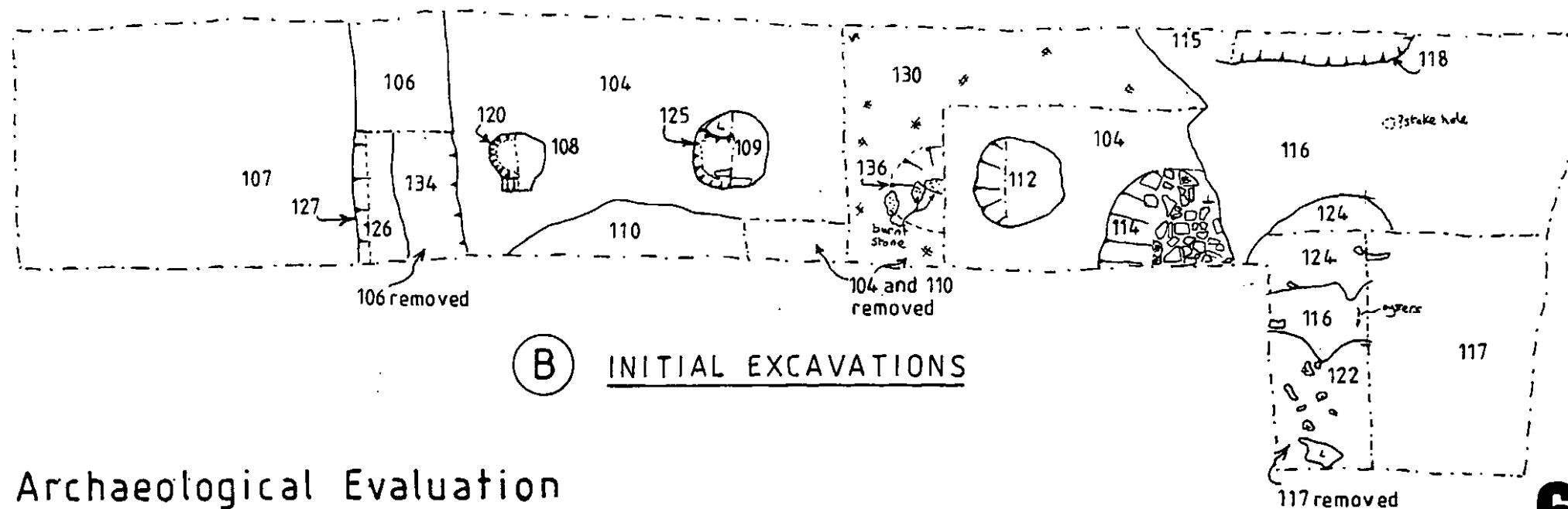
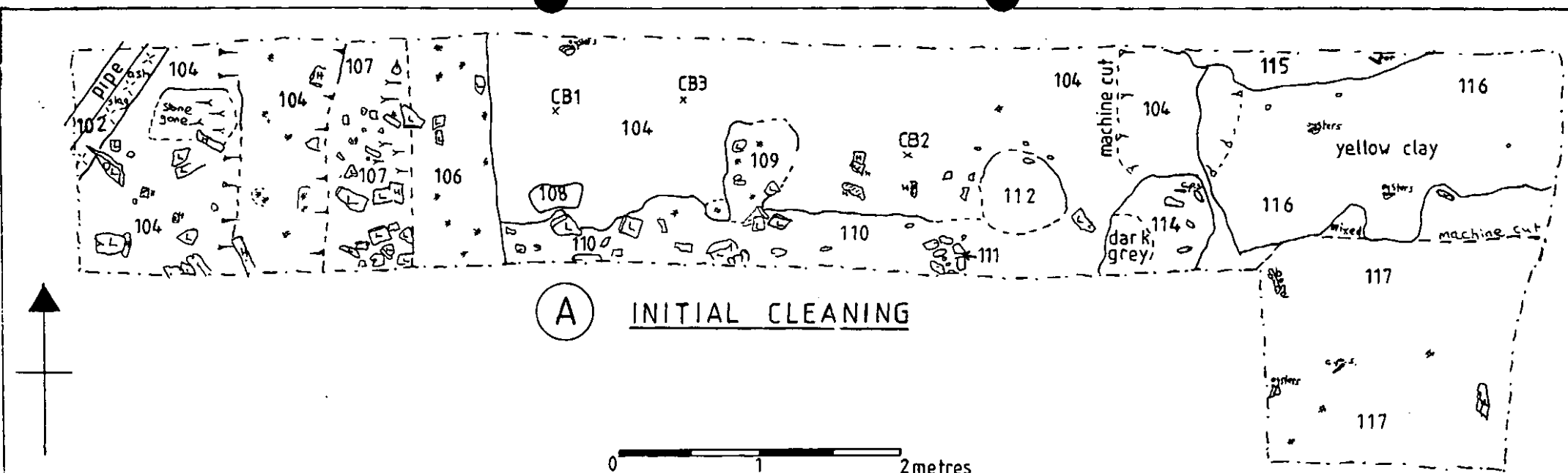


1887 Ordnance Survey

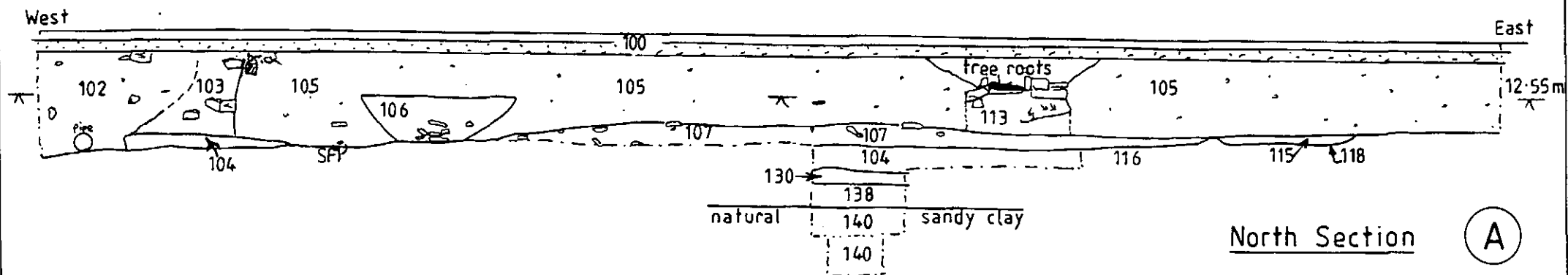




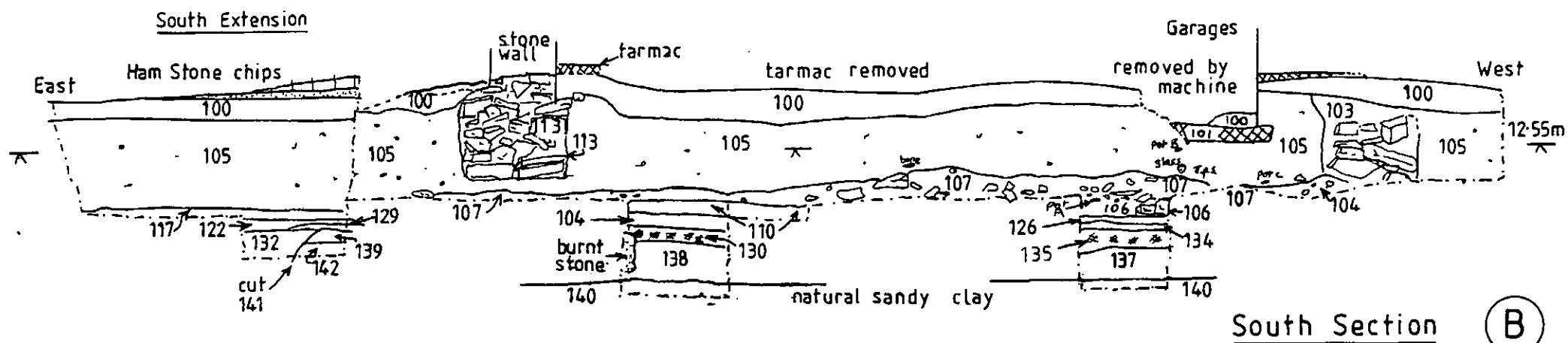




Archaeological Evaluation  
Ilchester, Northover Manor Hotel



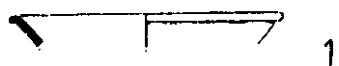
## SECTIONS



## Ilchester, Northover Manor Hotel - Archaeological Evaluation

### Pottery Drawings

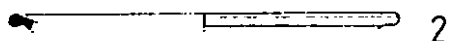
Drawing No,	Context No.	Description
1	138	Samian
2	129	Samian
3	104	Samian
4	130	Samian Stamped and impressed 'rose', ca. 10mm diameter inside surface, centre of base. The pot fragment has been burnt.
5	117	Fine Ware light grey, fine sandy fabric with darker grey surfaces; micaceous; burnished outside; shallow rouletted decoration.
6	138	Fine Ware, possibly a Gaulish import? fine grey fabric; fine buff-orange surfaces; applied decoration ?foilage.
7	130	grey fabric; smooth, dark grey burnished surfaces.
8	138	BBW bead rim, Durotrigian type, black burnished.
9	104	BBW burnished outer surface with pale grey surface inside.
10	137	BBW type; grey fabric and surfaces, sooty outside.
11	139	BBW brown/grey outer surface; burnished; prominent rills on outer surface of neck.
12	142	BBW brown outer surface; burnished; grey inner surface.
13	U/S machine	BBW light grey fabric, brown margin; black burnished outside.
14	U/S CB2	BBW grey outer surface; sooty outer surface.



1



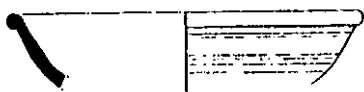
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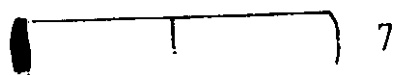
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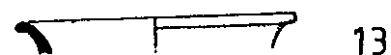
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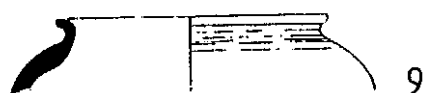
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13



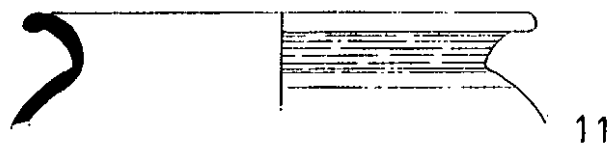
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14



10



11



15

0 1 5 10cms

### Pottery Drawings

context	qty	pottery fabric & weight	pottery surfaces	century	bldg materials	miscellaneous
104	1	Rim BBW 33g	no burnish inside	1-4		1 x COIN cu alloy 27mm diam
	1	Rim small frag BBW				Vespasian 69-79
		pale buff, grey core 10g		1-4		reverse, altar SC 10g
	1	Rim BBW 8g	simple bead			
			no burnish inside	1-2		11 x bone frags 126g
	4	BBW 17, 10, 8, 6g	black	1-4		
	1	Rim Samian 16g	shiny orange	1-3		1 x oyster 28g
	1	Samian small frag 1g		1-3		
	1	Rim grey sandy 32g	burnished grey	1-4		1 x green GLASS frag 3g
	2	small as above 5g	burnished grey	1-4		
	1	orange 9g	gritty, pale pink			1 x iron nail c.65mm long 13g
			? slip	? 1-4		
	1	pale buff-pink 11g	buff-pink	1-4		1 x smooth stone, hard
	1	off-white sandy 4g	off-white	1-4		micaceous limestone
	1	pink-orange 2g	grey with shiny			buff-grey colour 26g
			brownish-green glaze	17-18		
105	1	orange grey core 3g	inner green glaze	16-17		1 x animal tooth/jaw frag 3g
	1	orange 9g	inner green-orange			
			glaze	16-17		2 x clay pipe stem discarded
	1	oxidised 4g	inner brown glaze	17-18		
105 B pot B	1	Rim oxidised 12g	inner brown glaze			
			and yellow piping	18		
105 C pot C	1	grey small black grits	grey outer surface			
		micaceous 12g	paler grey inside	12-14 ?		
105/1 section	1	Samian 6g		1-3		1 x Base GLASS green
						prob C1-4 17g
106	3	BBW small 11g	black	1-4		1 x FLINT grey/white
	1	small fine grey 2g	black surface			probably natural 5g
			micaceous	1-4		
	1	grey, sandy, pale grey	burnished			1 x burnt ? stone 4g
		margins 3g		1-4		
	1	grey gritty 10g	lighter grey surface	1-4		
107 A pot A	1	BBW 16g	black	1-4		
	1	BBW oxidised 23g	light orange	1-4		
	1	fine grey sandy	light brown with			
		some limestone 5g	patch orange glaze	13-14		
108	1	BBW 3g	black	1-4		3 x bone & teeth frags 30g
	1	pink-orange 4g	grey surfaces			
			micaceous	1-4		3 x clay pipe stems discarded
	2	orange 2g	pale orange glaze			
			with white piping	17		2 x yellow limestone frags
	1	Rim orange	yellow-brown and			all discarded 9g
			green glaze	17-18		
109						2 x bone fragments 113g, 11g
115	1	BBW 9g	black	1-4		1 x FLINT grey-blue and
	2	BBW 2g, 7g	grey surfaces	1-4		patinated 3g
	1	Handle smooth orange	twisted spots of			
		grey core 72g	green & clear glaze	16-17		
	1	grey sandy 6g	brown surface with			3 x oyster frags 22g
			inner khaki-brown			11 x bone frags 59g
			glaze	16-17		2 x calcined bone 2g
	2	grey 9g, 6g	brownish-green			
			glaze, shiny	16-17		
	1	pink 2g	light brown glaze	16-17		1 x GLASS clear stopper
	2	orange 10g	orange glaze	17-18		17-18C
	1	earthenware 3g		? uncert		1 x frag of iron SPUR 121g



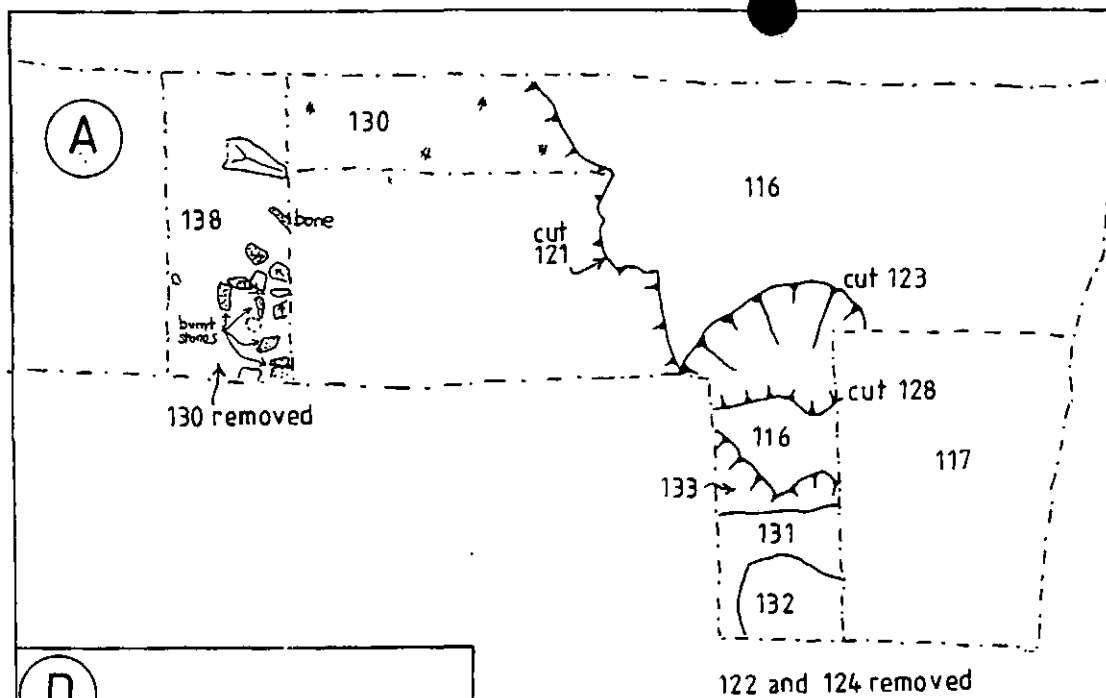
context	qty	pottery fabric & weight	pottery surfaces	century	bldg materials	miscellaneous
117	4	small BBW 22g	black	1-4		13 x bone & teeth 105g
	1	buff-grey fine 3g	burnished grey incised decoration	1-4		6 x oyster 122g
	1	Rim grey limestone and quartz temper 7g	brown surfaces	11-13		
	1	Base/body grey 58g	oxidised surfaces shiny, speckled, dark green glaze	17-18		
	1	Rim oxidised grey core 74g	green-orange glaze	17-18		
	2	Rim jointing fine buff thin walls 11g	light orange and green glaze	17-18		
	1	Rim oxidised 10g	brown glaze inside	17-18		
	9	various types 111g	green & orange glazes etc	17-18		
124	1	small Samian 3g		1-3		5 x bone frags 26g
	2	small BBW 4g	black	1-4		1 x iron nail 50mm 14g 1 x small ?slag 3g 1 x black pebble 10g
126	1	very fine grey-brown thin black core 5g	shiny grey-black surfaces	1-4		1 x small, patinated, FLINT natural lump 3g
	1	small BBW 2g	grey surfaces	1-4		
	1	small coarseware grey white quartz 2g	buff-grey surfaces	12-14		2 x bone frags 9g, 1g
	1	pale pink-orange ? coarseware 15g		12-14 ?		
	1	orange 6g	orange and green gritty glaze over some white slip	13-14		
129	1	Rim Samian 5g		1-3		7 x bone frags 26g
	1	Samian 3g		1-3		
	1	Rim BBW	simple rim black	1-4		1 x burnt stone 209g
	5	BBW 10g, 7, 6, 4, 1g		1-4		
	1	pink-orange with small limestone temper and some small voids 30g	smooth surfaces some voids ? amphora	1-4		1 x flat Lias stone ?tile 240g
130	1	Samian burnt 2g	stamped rose inside	1-3		5 x bone and teeth frags 72g
	1	Rim BBW grey 6g	black burnished	1-4		
	2	BBW 15g, 6g	black	1-4		1 x oyster 26g
	1	?BBW pale grey fabric with off-white core 25g	smooth, pale with rilling inside	1-4		7 x skull frags ?human 10g
131	1	Rim very hard, pale buff fabric 6g	simple rim	? 1-4		1 x FLINT flake grey <1g
	1	small as above 1g		? 1-4		
132	1	Rim oxidised ?BBW 4g	orange, burnished	1-4		2 x small bone frags 3g
	1	Rim small BBW 6g	grey surface	1-4		
	1	BBW 11g	grey surfaces	1-4		1 x pink chert 24g
	1	BBW buff-grey with black core 13g	black lattice	1-4		
	1	pale grey 6g	cream surfaces with			
		? New Forest ware	brown slip out	3-4		
	1	grey ware	lattice decoration	1-4		
	1	small Rim reduced 4g	coarseware	? 12-14		

context	qty	pottery fabric & weight	pottery surfaces	century	bldg materials qty	miscellaneous
133	1	BBW 10g	pale buff surfaces	1-4		5 x bone & teeth frags 110g
	1	base BBW 8g	pale outer surface	1-4		3 x oyster frags 37g
	1	grey 18g	orange surfaces with grey slip	1-4		1 x burnt ?Ham Stone 142g
						2 x small fragments of white, gritty, mortar 12g
134	1	Samian <1g		1-3		1 x FLINT natural 1g
	1	BBW grey 4g	black burnished	1-4		4 x small bone frags 8g
	1	BBW orange fabric and grey core & margins 5g	black burnished	1-4		1 x burnt Ham Stone frag 8g
135	1	BBW pale fabric 27g	black burnished with linear decoration	1-4		11 x bone frags 63g
	1	BBW grey fabric 10g	white/grey surfaces lattice decoration	1-4		2 x oyster 25g
	5	BBW 17g	black burnished	1-4		1 x small Flint nodule 8g
	2	BBW oxidised 12g	black	1-4		
	1	BBW oxidised 9g	oxidised	1-4		1 x off-white gritty mortar 10g
	2	fine, smooth, greyish- orange fabric with small red grits micaceous 5g	smooth, grey	1-4		frags of yellow, sandy mortar 63g
	1	pale grey-buff with off- white core, grits 27g	pale surfaces c.9mm wide	1-4		1 x ?fired clay black 8g
	1	thick pale, buff-orange c.12mm-25mm thick white quartz inside	oxidised ?New Forest	1-4		1 x large lump fired clay 1225g
137	1	Rim BBW pale 19g	grey surfaces	1-4		3 x bone frags 5g
	1	Rim BBW 22g	black	1-4		
	1	Base frag BBW 17g	black	1-4		3 x oyster 57g
	4	BBW pale fabrics 34g	black	1-4		
	1	BBW pink fabric with grey core 20g	pale and oxidised surfaces	1-4		1 x fired clay 7g
	1	oxidised fine, hard, pale orange fabric ?BBW 10g	smooth surfaces	1-4		
	1	BBW grey core, orange margins 9g	black surfaces	1-4		
138	3	Samian Rim joining 7g		1-3		7 x bone frags 153g
	1	Rim BBW 13g	bead rim, black	1		
	2	BBW 10g	incised horizontal bands	1		3 x oyster 43g
	8	BBW various 63g		1-4		
	1	hard grey thin 17g	smooth, pale grey- buff, micaceous, indented beaker	1-4		
	1	smooth grey 6g	smooth, orange	1-4		
	1	fine, grey 6g ?Gaulish import	buff surfaces with applied decoration	1-4		
139	1	Samian very small <1g		1-3		2 x bone frag 4g
	2	Rim BBW joining 122g	brown patches	1-4		3 x oyster
	1	Rim BBW 23g	rough grey surfaces	1-4		1 x fired clay 4g
	1	Rim BBW 18g	black	1-4		
	21	BBW various 95g		1-4		10 x small bones probably human 21g
	1	Rim off-white 2g	light brown and grey surfaces	1-4		
	1	orange-brown 2g	light brown surfaces	1-4		1 x small black slag 3g
	1	fine grey 2g	smooth, grey	1-4		1 x small ?slag 3g
142	1	Rim BBW	brown outer surface	1-4		4 x bone frags 70g
	2	BBW 10g	black	1-4		1 x oyster 8g
						1 x iron nail 43mm long 6g

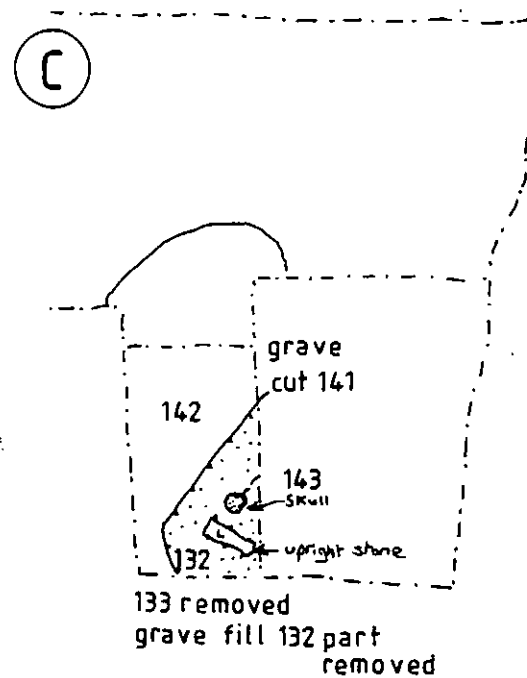
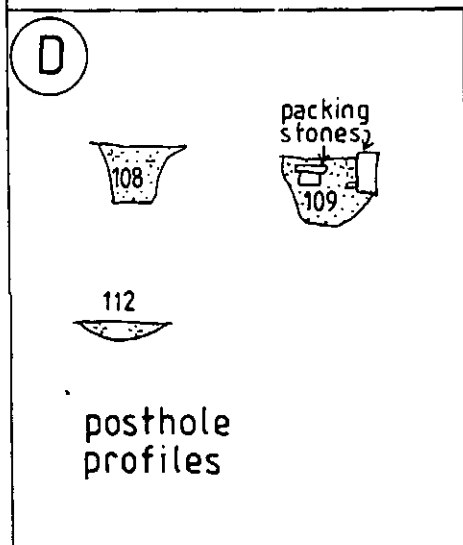
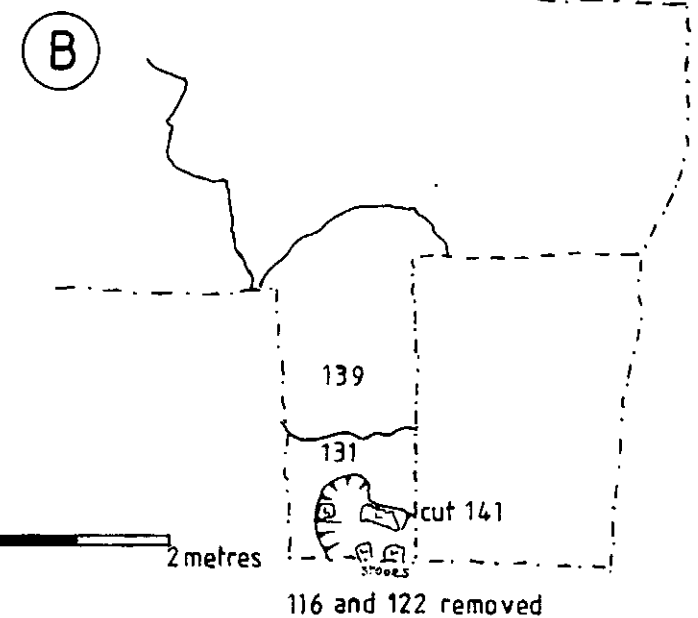
context	qty	pottery	pottery	century	bldg	materials	miscellaneous
		fabric & weight	surfaces				
		cleaning bags	initial clearance				
CB1	1	Rim BBW 4g		1-4			
	2	BBW 8g, 4g		1-4			
	1	BBW pale grey 6g	pale grey with				
			lattice decoration	1-4			
	1	Base frag, smooth grey 4g	black surface	1-4			
	1	BBW orange 8g	black, lattice dec.	1-4			
	1	fine orange 5g	khaki-brown glaze	15-17			
CB2	1	Rim/Base BBW 31g	grey outer, lattice	1-4			
	1	BBW 18g		1-4			
	1	grey, sandy 18g	light brown surfaces				
			brown-green glaze	16-17			
CB3	1	Rim Samian 5g		1-3			1 x iron nail c.45mm long 10g
	1	BBW grey 3g	grey	1-4			
	1	small oxidised 3g	oxidised	n.d.			
		Unstratified Finds					
U/S	1	Rim BBW 11g	black	1-4			1 x clay pipe bowl, small stamp
	1	coarseware rough	oxidised				on base 'CR' ca.1700
machine		sandy grey core 7g		14-16			1 x clay pipe bowl, base stamp
clearance	1	Rim grey, sandy 14g	inner khaki-green gl	16-17			but illegible ca.1700
	1	Rim grey 14g	orange surface with				1 x clay pipe bowl fragment,
			brown glaze inside	16-17			side stamp 'a flower' C18th
	2	oxidised 324g	glazed	16-18			
U/S	3	pink 15g	shiny dark brown gl	17-18			1 x clay pipe bowl with stamp
	2	pink 35g	scrafitto ware	17-18			on base 'ID' ca.1700
section	1	Rim orange 17g	orange glaze	17-18			1 x clay pipe bowl frag discarded
cleaning	2	orange 11g	orange glaze	17-18			
	3	orange grey core 34g	inner khaki glaze	17-18			
mainly	2	yellow/buff 15g	Bristol/Staffs ware	17-18			
105	3	small grey 5g	green/brown glaze	17-18			
	1	Rim grey stoneware 16g	grey shiny	17-18			
U/S W	1	Rim grey fabric with					1 x very small globule of slag
West		orange margins 13g	black burnished	1-4			ca.3mm diameter <1g
cleaning	3	BBW	black	1-4			
U/S C	14	various fabrics BBW 85g		1-4			1 x clay pipe bowl frag with
Centre	1	grey sandy with orange	orange surfaces				part of a base stamp .....
cleaning		margins, small quartz 14g	Mortaria	1-4			'AN/-DAC' C17th-18th
	1	pink-orange 11g	oxidised	? 1-4			fragments of black slag 15g
	1	orange 15g	orange glaze	17			2 x joining Base frags GLASS
	2	grey 5g, 3g	green glazes	16-18			green ?1-4 5g, 5g
U/S	1	grey, sandy, coarseware 9g	oxidised	13-15			
spoil	1	orange grey core 9g	speckled orange-				
heaps			green glaze	13-15			
	1	fine, grey, sandy with	spot of clear glaze				
		orange margins 5g		14-16			
	1	grey, sandy 8g	orange sandy surface				
			khaki glaze outside	15-16			
	1	Rim oxidised	shiny orange glaze	16-17			
	8	various oxidised 78g	orange or brown				
			or green glazes	16-18			

No	Type	Description of Context	Interpretation	Phase
100	deposit	Tarmac, 5cm thick, below which are Ham stone chippings and red scalplings, 0.20m thick. Above all contexts	Modern carpark surface modern yard surface	modern
101	deposit	Cement / Concrete, 11cm thick. Below 100 Cuts 105.	Base/foundation for garages	modern
102	cut/fill	Ceramic drain pipe, surface water, plus the service trench for the pipe containing a dark, ashy, slaggy fill west end of trench Below 100 Cuts 103 and 104.	Modern drain pipe and service trench	modern
103	masonry	Lias rubble stones bonded with off-white lime mortar. West end of trench Foundation trench 0.52m wide Below 100 Cuts 105 Above 104 Cut by 102	Wall foundation west wall of old annexe	post-med
104	deposit	Mixed khaki-green loose sandy clay. Contains Lias and Ham Stone rubble. Some burnt stones and charcoal stains Contains animal bone and R/B pot and R/B coin. Below 103 and 105. Above 116 and 130 Cut by 102 and 106 and 120 and 125 and 112 and 114	Redeposited material	?R/B
105	deposit	Mixed dark grey silty, sandy, loamy, soil. Contains small stones, animal bone and pottery. Removed by machine. Up to 0.6m deep	Deep cultivation soil which Contains post-medieval finds	post-med
106	fill	Mixed clays - burnt orange, grey-green. Blocks of Lias stone at edge, Below 107 Above 126. Fill of 127.	robbing, redeposited material from ? foundation trench	?medieval ?post-med
107	deposit	Stony deposit, Lias rubble stones. Below 105. Above 104 and ?106. possibly the same as 110 removed by machine	rubble layer	medieval
108	fill	Loose grey-black clay loam with moderate charcoal. Contains clay pipe stems, animal bone and post-med pottery	Fill of posthole 120.	post-med ? or med
109	fill	Loose grey-black clay loam with moderate charcoal. Contains animal bone.	Fill of posthole 125	?post-med
110	fill	Dark grey silty clay with Lias stones. Runs along south side of trench. Below 107 (?same as 107) Below 105 Above 104	rubble deposit	?medieval
111	deposit	Group of Lias stones. Above 104 within 110 possibly not a feature.	rubble? ?posthole	?medieval
112	deposit or fill	Grey-black clay loam filling very shallow depression in 104. Similar to 115 and 109	uncertain	?post-med
113	masonry	Wall foundation, standing wall and north of standing wall. Lias blocks bonded by off-white lime mortar foundation trench 0.60m wide Cuts 105 upper part damaged by modern tree or scrub roots	wall foundation	post-med
114	deposit	Disturbed grey clay and rubble Lias stones. Contains clay pipe stem. East of 113 Above 104 ?Cuts 116/121	uncertain	post-med
115	fill	Grey silty clay fill Contains post medieval pottery.	Fill of cut 118	post-med
116	deposit	Mixed redeposited yellow clay with lenses of grey clay. Contains oyster shells and stones East end of trench Below 105 Below ?104 and 107 and 117 Cut by 121 and 123. Above 133	?foundation pad or base for hardstanding? uncertain	?R/B
117	fill?	Grey, soft, sandy, silty deposit. Contains clay pipe stems. Probably overcut by machine	Fill of a feature which cuts through 116 ?	post-med
118	cut	Shallow sided ?pit. Filled by 115. Below 105 Cut through 116.	?Pit cut through 116.	post-med
119	deposit	Localised patch of yellow clay within 105, west facing section.	redeposited 116	post-med
120	cut	Vertical sided posthole with a ?post ramp on its south side. Filled by 108 cuts 104	Posthole cutting 104	post-med
121	cut	irregular cut cuts through 116 below/?cut by 114	uncertain	?R/B
122	fill	Dark-grey brown, soft silty clay. Frequent stones, up to 0.15m long, lying flat within the fill. Occasional charcoal flecks ?fill of 121 Below 117 Above 119 and 132	Fill of 121. uncertain	R/B

No.	Type	Description of Context	Interpretation	Phase
123	cut	curved cut Cuts 116 and ?121 Filled by 124 Below 117	uncertain	R/B
124	fill	Green-grey silty clay with patches of lighter yellow-green clay. Some small to medium stones Charcoal patch in lowest level Fill of cut 123 Below 117	Fill of pit 123. fill of uncertain feature	R/B
125	cut	Vertical sided posthole. 0.2m deep. Filled by 109. Contains large Lias packing stones Cuts 104	Posthole	post-med
126	deposit	Grey patches of soft silts at base of 127. Thin lens and pockets into the surface of 134 below Below 106 Above 134 Within cut 127	uncertain	medieval
127	cut	Shallow with a flat base. Cut for 106 and for 126. Cuts through the base of 105 and top of 104 ?and 107	medieval ?foundation	medieval
128	cut	Cut containing ?124 ?Cuts 116 ?below 117	uncertain	?R/B
129	deposit	Green-grey clay loam with occasional gravel flints, Lias fragments and charcoal flecks Contains pottery, animal bone Below 122 Above 132 and cut 141	uncertain	R/B
130	deposit	Light yellow-brown clay. Thin band. Below 104. Over 138. Probably the same as 135. Extensive charcoal flecks and lumps	occupation deposit?	R/B
131	deposit	Gritty sandy yellow clay with frequent burnt stone fragments and occasional gravel flints Contains 1 x struck flake Below 129 Probably not a context but a part of context 132	grave fill	R/B
132	fill	Mixed khaki-brown clay loam with medium-large sized stones. Occasional charcoal flecks Contains pottery, animal bone and an infant or juvenile skeleton (143) Below 129	Fill of grave cut 141. grave fill	R/B
133	fill?	Dark grey brown clay loam with some khaki clay. Frequent small stones Contains infant bones. Similar to 132 Below 129 Probably not a context but a part of context 132	grave fill	R/B
134	deposit	Sticky yellow clay with rubble stones and stones. Shallow deposit (0.05-0.10m) deeper to the north Below 126 Above 135 Same as 130?	uncertain	R/B
135	deposit	Mixed dirty clays with charcoal flecks and small stones. At a depth of 0.10m-0.15m it becomes soft and gritty with abundant charcoal and rubble (at the interface with 137). Contains pottery and animal bone, oyster, burnt clay and flat Lias fragments Below 134 Above 137 probably the same as 130	occupation deposit?	R/B
136	cut?	Depression in the surface of 130, with some burnt stones pressed into the sides and base Burnt Ham Stone fragments Below 104 Above 130	uncertain	?R/B
137	deposit	Green clay with charcoal streaks and lenses and some charcoal lumps. Below 135 possibly a lower level to 135 Same as 138 Above 140	uncertain	?R/B
138	deposit	Green clay loam with frequent charcoal and several large, burnt stones (up to 0.20m x 0.15m) Below 130 Same as 137 Above 140	uncertain	?R/B
139	deposit	Light greeny-yellow clay with grey-brown patches. Contains R/B pot Below 133 ?Same as 130?	uncertain	?R/B
140	Geology	Light yellowy-brown sandy clay. Below 137 and 138. Alluvial, sandy clay	Undisturbed Natural	
141	cut	Shallow sided but not fully excavated. Cuts 139 and 142. Filled by 132 and probably by 131 and 133 Contains the burial of an infant or young juvenile	Grave cut.	R/B
142	deposit	Mixed greeny-grey clays. Below 139 Cut by 141.	uncertain	
143	skeleton	Infant skeleton only skull revealed. Not lifted. Some disturbance. Oriented roughly W-E with head to west Vertical head stone (Lias) ca.0.20m tall above the surface (unknown depth below the surface) to the west (behind) the skull Within grave fill 132 etc and cut 141.	Infant burial. or young juvenile	R/B



0 1 2 metres



## EXCAVATIONS - SOUTH EXTENSION

Archaeological Evaluation  
Ilchester  
Northover Manor Hotel