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# Heritage Court Glastonbury, Somerset

Post Excavation Assessment Report



Planning Ref: 114449/000  
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Ref: 78050.03  
April 2014



**Heritage Court  
Glastonbury, Somerset**

**Post Excavation Assessment Report**

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# Heritage Court Glastonbury, Somerset

## Post Excavation Assessment Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Matthews Developments to undertake an archaeological excavation at Heritage Court, Glastonbury, Somerset, centred on National Grid Reference 349785 138758. Planning permission (114449/000) has been granted by Mendip District Council for the residential development of the site and associated works, including provision of a car parking area on condition that a programme of archaeological work was undertaken.

The earliest documents referring to Glastonbury are dated from the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and much of the archaeological work in the town has focused on the medieval buildings. Glastonbury Abbey grew to become one of the wealthiest abbeys in the country by the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and the town grew up around the Abbey in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The proposed development provided an opportunity to excavate an area within the centre of Glastonbury, to the west of the Abbey complex. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2001, and identified archaeological remains relating to Romano-British and medieval occupation of the site in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. As a consequence the Senior Historic Environment Officer of Somerset County Council advised that an archaeological excavation should be undertaken prior to construction on the site.

The earliest recorded finds from the excavation were dated to the Romano-British period, and included pottery and a copper alloy coin, both dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The Romano-British finds were recovered from a buried soil recorded above the natural clay within a cobbled surface, and as residual finds in later medieval features. It is likely that the material reflects Romano-British activity within the local vicinity of the site.

The majority of the features recorded were predominately 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century in date, and included linear ditches, pits and postholes. The features provided evidence for the establishment and expansion of regular aligned tenements in the medieval period, which were laid out from Magdalene Street to the east, and/or Benedict Street to the north. The excavation area lay to the rear of these properties, and evidence from three medieval pits was indicative of settlement/wasteland soils presumably located within the back-plots of these properties.

Two small post-medieval pits contained evidence of local tanning processes, as recorded previously to the south of the site. A post-medieval boundary wall, dry stone well and a flagstone drainage culvert were also recorded.

The fieldwork was undertaken in two phases, the first stage was completed in June 2011 and the second was carried out in November 2012.

# **Heritage Court Glastonbury, Somerset**

## **Post Excavation Assessment Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Matthews Developments, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Terry Matthews in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steve Membury, Senior Historic Environment Officer of Somerset County Council who monitored the works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The fieldwork was carried out by John Powell, Andy Sole, Elina Brook, Benjamin Cullen, Neil Fitzpatrick, Piotr Orczewski, Mark Stewart, Steve Thompson, Tom Wells, Naomi Brennan and Chris Ellis.

The report was written and compiled by John Powell and edited by Sue Farr, with finds analysis by Lorraine Mephram (pottery, CBM, metalwork and metalworking slag), Nick Cook (coin) and Lorrain Higbee (animal bone). The environmental samples were processed by Steve Winterton and were assessed by Dr. Chris J Stevens. The report illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



# Heritage Court Glastonbury, Somerset

## Post Excavation Assessment Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Matthews Developments, (the Client) to undertake an archaeological excavation at Heritage Court, Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, Somerset (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference 349785 138758 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Planning permission (114449/000) has been granted by Mendip District Council for the residential development of the Site and associated works, including provision of a car parking area.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological field evaluation comprising the excavation of 3 trenches (Hollinrake 2001) identified archaeological remains relating to Romano-British and medieval occupation of the Site in the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 1.1.4 The Senior Historic Environment Officer (HEO) of Somerset County Council (SCC) advised that an archaeological excavation should be undertaken prior to construction on the Site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2011) detailing the fieldwork methodology was submitted to and approved by the HEO at SCC prior to works commencing.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is positioned in the centre of Glastonbury, and to the west of the Abbey complex. The Site comprised a small grassed paddock at the western end and a tarmac covered car park to the east. It is bounded by Heritage Court, (a large development of sheltered homes which was constructed in the mid 1980s) to the north and by a supermarket and associated car parking to the south. Gardens associated with Somerset House, are positioned to the east which lies adjacent to Magdalene Street.
- 1.2.2 The grass paddock lies at approximately 12.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and the car park within the Site is positioned at 13.5m aOD. The land rises steeply to the north and north-east towards the summit of the Tor at 158m aOD.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site comprises clays and mudstones of the upper part of the Lower Lias formation (British Geological Survey Sheet 296).

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Glastonbury is located on a peninsula within the Somerset levels and Glastonbury Tor has for millennia formed a prominent landmark in the local landscape. The history of Glastonbury is well documented in medieval texts dating from the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and much of the archaeological work in the town has focused on medieval buildings such as the

Abbey, Beckery Chapel and the summit of the Tor. More recent excavations ahead of development within the town have begun to add to the understanding of the development of Glastonbury.

## **2.2 Prehistoric activity**

2.2.1 Although evidence of prehistoric activity is scarce in the town, an archaeological watching brief at Chalice Well (Hollinrake 1999) identified a small gully, and a series of postholes which were dated to the Early Bronze Age. Excavations during the 1960's recorded prehistoric flints dated from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Neolithic, which indicates occasional prehistoric activity on the Tor (Rhatz 1971).

## **2.3 Romano-British activity**

2.3.1 Roman material has been found in small quantities at many sites in and around the town and elsewhere in the parish. The quantity and type of artefacts identified within or adjacent to the Abbey suggest a substantial Romano-British building exists within the Abbey precinct area (Hollinrake 2001). A Romano-British origin for a well in the Lady Chapel has also been suggested (Gathercole 2003).

## **2.4 Medieval activity**

2.4.1 The first reliable charters for the estates of Glastonbury Abbey are from the late 7<sup>th</sup> century, and by the mid 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries Glastonbury Abbey was among the wealthiest in the country (*ibid.*).

2.4.2 Saxon features have been recorded below the supermarket car park and within the abbey precinct. A 10<sup>th</sup> century canal was recorded and partly excavated in 1987 during construction of the supermarket. The canal runs from the Morland factory near to the River Brue, along the northern edge of Wearyall Hill before crossing the Fairfield and Convent Field, and terminating between the Convent Field and St Benedict's Church. Prior to the construction of the supermarket, archaeological excavations identified the route and date of the canal, which curved to the north just to the west of the paddock (Hollinrake 1992).

2.4.3 Medieval Glastonbury was essentially an agricultural community, and the town of Glastonbury grew up around the Abbey, principally in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The street pattern mainly dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although some streets including Magdalene Street are later, possibly dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## **2.5 Recent investigations within the Site**

2.5.1 An archaeological evaluation was previously undertaken within the Site (Hollinrake 2001). Three trenches, each measuring 10m by 1.5m, were machine excavated. Two were positioned within the paddock area, and one in the car park area. Trench 1 and Trench 2 were partially positioned within the proposed excavation area.

2.5.2 Following the removal of topsoil and modern make up layers by machine, a thin deposit containing horn cores and 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery was identified and quickly investigated. Machine excavation through this deposit exposed a series of layers containing medieval pottery sherds, oyster shell fragments and animal bone indicative of medieval cultivation or settlement activity.

2.5.3 Linear gullies were identified in Trenches 1 and 2, and may represent boundary ditches between tenements; the orientation suggests that they are running off Benedict Street. The pottery sherds indicate settlement originating in the late 11<sup>th</sup> or early 12<sup>th</sup> century, and continuing through to the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

2.5.4 Isolated sondages were hand excavated, and identified a further layer containing small abraded Romano-British pottery sherds suggesting cultivation, and a single mid-4<sup>th</sup> century coin was also retrieved.

## **2.6 Recent investigations in the wider landscape**

2.6.1 An excavation and watching brief was undertaken in September 2005 on land to the rear of Abbey School, Magdalene Street (Cotswold Archaeology 2006). Medieval layers were identified across the western portion of the site, possibly associated with the development of Magdalene Street in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Probable tanning pits were also recorded, later used as rubbish pits in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Several medieval drainage ditches were also recorded. Post-medieval walls, probably representing former property boundaries, themselves on the line of former medieval boundaries, were also identified.

2.6.2 An intermittent watching brief was undertaken in 1984-5 on land immediately to the north of the Site, which recorded 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century medieval ditches, postholes and beam slots. At the eastern edge of the Site a large ditch thought to be the Monastic enclosure ditch was excavated. A sample of wood from the ditch was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a 10<sup>th</sup> century date, the upper fills contained 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Hollinrake 1992).

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

3.1.1 The objective of the excavation was to expose, plan and examine the archaeological resource within a framework of defined aims (see below), to seek a better understanding of that resource, to analyse the findings, and to disseminate the results of the work.

3.1.2 The aims of the archaeological excavation were to:

- Define (within the constraints of the excavation area) the nature, extent, character and chronology of the Romano-British, medieval and later occupation on the Site.
- Preserve by record archaeological remains within the Site that are subject to disturbance and damage by the development.
- Excavate and record features/deposits associated with the Romano-British and medieval occupation of the Site at an appropriate level to assist and inform the chronology and phasing.
- Disseminate and publish the results of the works.
- Ensure the long term conservation of the Site archive generated by the works.

### **3.2 Fieldwork methodology**

3.2.1 The excavation of the footprint of the proposed building measured 381 sq. m (**Figure 1**), and was partially positioned over Trenches 1 and 2 from the earlier evaluation (Hollinrake 2001). The fieldwork was undertaken in two phases; the first phase was carried out in June 2011, and the second phase was completed in November 2012. Due to Site constraints, the total area subject to archaeological investigation measured 320 sq. m. The two phases of excavation were separated by a stone boundary wall, which did not allow the two sides of the excavation to be joined.

3.2.2 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (IfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.2.3 The excavation comprised the machine stripping of the development area (see **Figure 1**), followed by the mapping, sample excavation and recording of any archaeological features revealed. Recent overburden was removed using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Following the completion of the initial machine excavation, a meeting was held with the Historic Environment Officer of Somerset County Council (SCC), and a sampling excavation strategy agreed. The strategy was continually reviewed throughout the course of the excavation and amendments, if required, were agreed in consultations between SCC and WA.

### **3.3 Monitoring**

3.3.1 The Local Planning Authority was informed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, and provision was made for on Site monitoring meetings.

### **3.4 Recording**

3.4.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections, which were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and this information is included on both plans and sections.

3.4.2 A photographic record was maintained using both colour transparencies, black and white negatives and digital images which illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

3.4.3 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

3.4.4 A unique code **78050** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

### **3.5 Specialist strategies**

#### *Artefact*

3.5.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2008), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines "*Conservation Guideline No 2*" and the Museums and Galleries Commissions "*Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991)" excepting where superseded by statements made below.

3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998).

#### *Environmental*

3.5.3 Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling were used for the sampling of archaeological and environmental deposits and structures. The English

Heritage (EH) guidelines “*Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*” were also followed.

- 3.5.4 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts. Samples of between 20-60 litres were taken or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples were not taken from the intersection of features.
- 3.5.5 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. Samples for charred plant remains (charcoal and charred seeds etc) were taken from well dated and sealed deposits. Environmental samples from dry deposits were processed by flotation following the fieldwork and the residues were sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that had not floated.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The principal results obtained from the archaeological excavation are outlined below and are presented by period/phase and feature type (**Figures 2 & 3**). The excavation produced evidence for Romano-British activity within the local vicinity of the Site, 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century medieval occupation in the form of property ditches, pits and a cobbled surface, and post-medieval features including a well, pits, a property boundary wall and a drainage culvert.
- 4.1.2 A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery, and an abraded 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD copper alloy coin were recovered from the Site. These finds are considered to be residual in later features, and may be associated with the Sites’ proximity to a Roman building within the Abbey precinct 200m to the east (Gathercole 2003). A number of features and layers contained wholly Romano-British material, albeit in small quantities, and there remains the possibility they could pre-date the medieval occupation on the Site. The majority of the features excavated have been dated to the medieval period, between the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and are likely to relate to the gradual expansion/enclosure of Glastonbury.
- 4.1.3 The features have been provisionally phased into four periods with reference to both the stratigraphic relationships and the finds assemblage, and include:
- Phase 1: Medieval or earlier
  - Phase 2: Medieval 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - Phase 3: Medieval 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - Phase 4: Post-medieval to modern

### 4.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 4.2.1 Modern overburden was removed by mechanical excavator during both phases of excavation. Within the eastern half of the Site a 0.25m thick layer of modern made ground was noted, and related to the current phase of construction. Underlying the made ground was a dark grey brown, clay loam topsoil (up to 0.30m) that extended across the whole of the Site, and was also removed by mechanical excavation.
- 4.2.2 Below the modern topsoil in the eastern half of the Site, deposit **1154** comprised a mid grey to dark grey brown silty clay, and measured up to 0.13m deep. It is likely to represent a buried post-medieval soil horizon. Below this layer archaeological features were visible cut into the underlying deposit **1155**.

- 4.2.3 In the western half of the Site, below the modern topsoil was a layer of dark greenish-brown, silty-clay (**1001**), which was up to 0.42m thick. This layer contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), worked stone and animal bone, and has been interpreted as an extensively worked and improved garden soil of medieval to post-medieval date. Post-medieval and modern features were observed cutting through this deposit. This layer was cleaned by hand, and subsequently removed by machine in agreement with the HEO at SCC.
- 4.2.4 It was not possible to establish a definitive relationship between layers **1001** and **1154** due to the nature of the excavation (undertaken in two separate phases), and the location of a boundary wall that separated the two sides of the Site.
- 4.2.5 The underlying natural (**1002** and **1080**) was a firm mid greenish yellow clay with manganese and iron staining throughout. The natural sloped gradually downwards from east to west and was recorded at 11.2m aOD in the eastern half of the Site and at 11.0m aOD at the western extent of the Site.

### 4.3 Phase 1: Medieval or earlier

#### *Deposits*

- 4.3.1 The earliest deposits recorded during the excavation were layers **1018** and **1140**, which were present directly above the underlying natural geology (**Figure 2** and **Section 2**). Layer **1018**, a light yellowish brown silty clay, was located towards the western edge of the excavation, and contained both Romano-British and medieval pottery. It was present above the natural geology and was cut by later features. Layer **1140** was located in the eastern half of the Site, directly above the natural geology; Romano-British pottery was the only dateable material recovered from this layer. Both deposits represent the earliest deposits recorded within the Site, and are thought to represent a buried/relict subsoil above the natural.

#### *Surface*

- 4.3.2 Within the eastern side of the Site, cobbled surface **1156** was cut through layer **1140** (**Figure 2**, **Plate 1, 6** and **Sections 1** and **2**). The surface measured 6m by 3.7m and was up to 0.15m deep, it was composed of tightly spaced angular and sub-angular blue lias cobbles ( $\leq 250$ mm in length). The surface sloped downwards from west to east, and was laid directly onto the natural geology on its eastern edge. It was not possible to fully expose the cobbled surface towards the northern baulk due to the depth of the overlying overburden and the narrow confines of the excavation area. A single sherd of abraded Romano-British pottery was recovered from the cobbled surface, but is considered to be residual, along with six relatively large fragments of slag. The surface had been truncated on its eastern edge by pits **1153**, **1130**, and to the south and west by ditches **1150** and **1152**. The exact function of cobbled surface **1156** is unclear, but it may have provided an access point from the rear of the properties laid out from Magdalene Street to the east, into unenclosed areas to the west.

### 4.4 Phase 2: Medieval 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries

- 4.4.1 One ditch, **1069**, was recorded within the western half of the Site and has provisionally been attributed to Phase 2 (**Figure 2** and **Plate 2**). The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east and lay partially underneath the northern baulk of the Site. The ditch had a moderate, concave profile and measured 14.3m in length by 3.37m wide, and was excavated to a depth of 0.69m. It was not possible to fully excavate the ditch due to the ground water levels and the depth of the overburden. Medieval pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date and animal bone was recovered from the secondary fill of the ditch. Ditch **1069** had been cut on its southern edge by ditch **1073**, and was not visible within the eastern half of the Site.

## 4.5 Phase 3: Medieval 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries

- 4.5.1 The majority of the features recorded during the excavation were of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date, and included ditches, pits, postholes and a possible wall footing (**Figure 3**).

### *Deposits*

- 4.5.2 Two layers **1075** and **1155** were recorded in areas towards the south and eastern side of the Site, and have been interpreted as medieval buried soils (**Figures 2** and **3**). The deposits were mid greenish brown to pale yellowish brown silty clay, and contained 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery and animal bone. Deposits **1075** and **1155** were very similar to the fills of cut features dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, which indicates that the features were broadly contemporary.

- 4.5.3 A shallow layer of possible building rubble **1072** (**Figure 3**), composed of frequent sub-angular blue lias and limestone fragments was located towards the western side of the Site. The exact nature of this deposit is uncertain as it was only 0.10m thick, but it may represent a shallow wall footing or isolated dump of building rubble.

### *Ditches*

- 4.5.4 Within the western half of the Site a large linear ditch **1073**, aligned broadly north-east to south-west was recorded for a distance of 9m within the excavated area (**Figure 3**). Ditch **1073** had a wide, concave profile, and measured 2.03m wide and up to 0.54 deep. The ditch had silted up naturally, and contained a single secondary fill from which Romano-British and medieval pottery, animal bone and an abraded 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD Romano-British coin were recorded. Both the Romano-British pottery and coin are likely to be residual within the ditch.

- 4.5.5 Within the eastern part of the Site, a large north to south aligned linear (**1150**), and a north-west to south-east aligned gully (**1152**) were recorded (**Figure 3** and **Plate 5**). Ditch **1150** had a steep, rounded v-shaped profile, which ran from the southern baulk of the Site for 6.3m before terminating, and measured 1.66m wide by 1.05m deep. The terminus was well-defined and rose steeply to form a squared butt end. Ditch **1150** cut through cobbled surface **1156**, and the fills of the terminus contained a high proportion of redeposited blue lias cobbles derived from that layer.

- 4.5.6 The ditch contained between two and three naturally derived deposits, residual Romano-British pottery, 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century medieval pottery and animal bone recovered from the secondary fill of the ditch. The tertiary fill of the ditch contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery and may indicate that the ditch was still open and in partial use in the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 4.5.7 Aligned north-west to south-east, and located immediately to the west of ditch **1150** was gully **1152** (**Figure 3** and **Section 2**). Only a short length of gully **1152** was visible within the excavation area, and measured 2.95m in length by 0.6m wide and up to 0.38m deep. The gully was cut through cobble layer **1156**, and terminated in close proximity to the north to south aligned linear **1150**. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery provided the only dateable find from the feature, but is considered to be residual.

- 4.5.8 Two broadly parallel ditches **1070** and **1151** were stratigraphically the latest features within Phase 3 (**Figure 3**, **Plate 4** and **Section 2**), and may represent a separate phase of activity. The ditches had similarly shallow, rounded, u-shaped profiles (between 0.98m and 1.22m wide and up to 0.48m deep), and contained naturally derived deposits from which medieval pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered. The two ditches may have formed part of the wider system of property boundaries laid out from Magdalene and/or Benedict Street.

#### *Pits and Postholes*

- 4.5.9 Four pits and three postholes have been assigned to Phase 3 activity on the Site, one further pit may belong to this phase but contained pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date. Four of these features contained pottery dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and three further features have been allocated to this phase on stratigraphic grounds. No obvious structures were identified.
- 4.5.10 Of the three postholes recorded during the excavation, posthole **1031** was the only feature to produce dateable material (**Figure 3**). Posthole **1031** was partially exposed within the excavation area beneath the northern baulk of the Site, and was cut into the top of ditch **1069**. It was sub-circular in plan, had steep, vertical sides, and measured 0.52m by 0.37m and 0.51m deep. Medieval pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the single secondary fill of the posthole. The two remaining postholes (**1027** and **1053**) contained no dateable material but were cut through earlier ditches.
- 4.5.11 Two pits, **1011** and **1041**, located within the western half of the Site contained medieval pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date (**Figure 3**). Pit **1011** was oval in plan, with steep, straight sides and measured 1.62m by 1.22m, and was 0.55m deep. The lower fills of the pit were deliberately backfilled and the upper fill contained building rubble, animal bones (mainly horn cores) and 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> medieval pottery.
- 4.5.12 Within the eastern half of the Site three pits **1110**, **1130** and **1153** were recorded, and were oval in plan with steep, concave profiles (**Figure 3**, **Plate 6**, **Sections 1** and **2**). All three pits were in close proximity to each other, and were cut through layer **1155**. The upper fills of the pits were very hard to discern in plan and section, partly as a result of the pits being broadly contemporary with layer **1155**, which resulted in undifferentiated upper horizons. The lower fills of the pits comprised a dark blue grey silty clay, and environmental samples indicated the deposits formed in anaerobic conditions, and may relate to cess dumps. Finds recovered from the pits suggest a 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century date, although earlier medieval pottery was recorded in the upper fills of pit **1130**. This group of pits probably represents rubbish and/or cess pits cut towards the boundary of a property.

#### **4.6 Phase 4: Post-medieval to modern**

##### *Ditches*

- 4.6.1 Three slots were excavated through linear ditch **1149** which was partially exposed below the southern baulk of the Site (**Figure 3**). Due to its position, it was not possible to establish a full profile of the ditch, but the ditch measured more than 1.03m wide and up to 0.51m deep with moderate, stepped, sides. A mixed finds assemblage was recovered from the ditch that included both modern and medieval pottery. This ditch probably represents the southern property boundary of the Site.

##### *Pit*

- 4.6.2 Two small oval pits **1003** and **1005** were cut through the post-medieval to medieval garden soils (**1001**; **Figure 3**). Both pits contained mid to dark grey brown silty clay deposits and included relatively large assemblages of animal bone, mainly cattle horn cores, and a mixed pottery assemblage including both medieval and modern wares. These two pits may be related to the local tanning industry as recorded to the south of the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2006).

##### *Structures*

- 4.6.3 Three post-medieval structures were recorded within the excavated area and included a dry stone well **1157**, a boundary wall **1081**, and a stone lined culvert **1007** (**Figure 3**). Well **1157** was located at the north-eastern corner of the Site, and was constructed from faced lias and limestone squared blocks, and measured up to 2.0m deep and still held water. North-south aligned boundary wall **1081** physically separated the two sides of the Site.



Wall **1081** was constructed from squared, faced lias, and was up to 1.08m in height (**Plate 7**). The wall probably represents the formalisation of the property boundaries in the post-medieval to modern periods, and accords well with historic mapping of the Site. Stone-lined culvert **1007** was mapped for a distance of 9m within the Site. It was constructed from lias flagstones and still functioned as a drain, carrying water throughout the duration of the excavation. A similar feature was recorded during excavations undertaken to the south of the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2006).

## **5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The excavation produced a moderate quantity of finds, largely of medieval date but also including some post-medieval material, and a few items of Romano-British date.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix 1, Table 1**. This section briefly describes the range of material recovered.

### **5.2 Pottery**

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes sherds of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date (**Appendix 1, Table 2**). Condition ranges from fair to good; the Romano-British sherds are slightly more abraded, but this may merely reflect the harder-fired nature of the later material. Mean sherd weight for the Romano-British sherds is 11.5g; overall the figure rises to 14.2g.

#### *Roman*

5.2.2 A small group of 54 sherds has been dated as Romano-British, including both finewares and coarsewares. Of these the most diagnostic are everted ware jars in south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1) of mid- or late Romano-British type (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, types 2 and 3) from layer **1018**, medieval ditch **1073**, topsoil **1077**, medieval ditch **1150**, and dumped layer **1099**, and a dropped flange bowl of similar date (*ibid.*, type 25) from medieval pit **1153**. Sherds of Oxfordshire colour coated ware, also of late Romano-British date, came from medieval ditches **1073**, **1150** and buried soil **1140**, and a Black Burnished ware 'dog dish' (*ibid.*, type 20) of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date or later from ditch **1073**.

5.2.3 Other sherds comprise coarse greywares and oxidised wares of uncertain source, including two everted rim jars, but more distinctive are two sherds from thick-walled storage jars (medieval ditch **1150** and dumped layer **1099**) in a coarsely tempered fabric containing distinctive soft, flaky, silver or pink rock inclusions, identifiable as 'Norton Fitzwarren ware', as defined at Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 175, fabric 107; Timby 1989, 54).

5.2.4 The Romano-British sherds occurred mostly as residual sherds in later contexts, a fact reflected in their small size and generally abraded condition. In several contexts (medieval ditches **1069**, **1071**, **1073**, **1151**, **1152**, cobbled surface **1156**, buried soil **1140**, topsoil **1077**) the Romano-British sherds provide the only dating evidence, but could still be residual.

#### *Medieval*

5.2.5 Medieval sherds make up the majority of the assemblage. Overall this part of the assemblage has a fairly homogeneous appearance, suggesting that most of the material has a relatively restricted date range, focusing on the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. Most closely datable within this group are the finer glazed wares, which include examples from Bristol, and also from the West Country production centres such as Donyatt and Wanstrow; some

of these are slip-decorated. There are also five possible sherds from the Laverstock kilns in Wiltshire.

- 5.2.6 The coarsewares are not so easily dated; these include wares containing flint or chert, greensand, limestone or quartz grains; some are finer micaceous wares with few macroscopic inclusions. A few sherds are glazed, and there are two strap handles from jugs and one foot from a tripod vessel, but otherwise, on the basis of rim forms, these wares are restricted to jar forms (all but one unglazed). Sources for these wares are uncertain, but those containing flint/chert or greensand can probably be linked to the large-scale production centre in the Blackdown Hills, which was apparently in operation from the late Saxon period (Allan 2003; Allan *et al.* 2010). Some of the coarsewares could be as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century, but the absence of clearly identified late Saxon fabrics and forms (see Kent 1995; 1996) suggests that most probably focus on the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 5.2.7 The remaining 22 sherds are of post-medieval date, and include coarse redwares, porcelain, tinglazed earthenware, modern stoneware and refined whiteware.

### **5.3 Building material**

- 5.3.1 Building material was found in both ceramic and stone material. Ceramic fragments include three pieces possibly of Romano-British date (context construction cut **1007**, medieval ditch **1070**, and dump layer **1099**). Seven other fragments are from roof tiles, four possibly ridge tiles (three are glazed) of medieval or post-medieval date.

- 5.3.2 All but one of the 15 fragments of stone recovered derive from roofing tiles, either in limestone or slate. Of more interest, however, is a cylindrical architectural fragment from boundary wall **1081** (the cylindrical section has been detached from a larger moulding); traces of white plaster survive on the surfaces, but the piece is also mortared, probably through re-use.

### **5.4 Coin**

- 5.4.1 The single coin recovered (from medieval ditch **1073**) is an extremely worn copper alloy *sestertius* of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The obverse shows a female bust, with hints of a bun behind the head, suggesting that the coin was probably struck for Faustina II, the daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius, but this attribution cannot be certain. The irregular shape of the flan is also common in 2<sup>nd</sup> century *sestertii*. Whilst wear cannot be used as a reliable indicator of the length of time the coin was in circulation, this coin is extremely worn, and is unlikely to have been lost soon after being minted. Because the Roman state had no formal mechanism for recalling small denomination coinage for re-issue, coins such as this may have remained in circulation until the reformation of the coinage under Diocletian late in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

### **5.5 Metalwork**

- 5.5.1 Apart from the single coin, the only metal objects recovered were of iron. Three very corroded objects from pit **1005** are probably nails. Two joining fragments from medieval pit **1153** form a short length of narrow strip (width 14mm, length 65mm), with an expanded, rounded end, of unknown date and function. The most diagnostic piece comprises part of a small cylindrical object from medieval pit **1130**, probably part of the case of a medieval barrel padlock (Goodall 1993, fig. 115; Egan 1998, fig. 71); the absence of the inner mechanism, and any visible external detail, precludes the identification of the precise lock type, and therefore whether it was more likely to have been used to secure doors or furniture, or even for shackling humans or animals (*ibid.*, 155).

## 5.6 Metalworking slag

- 5.6.1 A small quantity of ironworking slag (just over 3kg) was recovered. This appears to represent iron smelting and, although quantities are too small to imply on-site metalworking, this material was presumably dumped (into medieval pits **1153** and **1130**, and incorporated within cobbled surface **1156** and medieval soil horizon **1155**) from metalworking in the vicinity of the Site; the fragments are relatively large and unabraded.
- 5.6.2 The presence of a small fragment of possible ceramic hearth lining, partially vitrified, from medieval pit **1153** can also be noted here. Industrial activity dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century has previously been recorded to the north of the Site at Whites Garage (Hollinrake 1992)

## 5.7 Animal bone

### *Quantity and provenance*

- 5.7.1 A total of 360 fragments (or 8.252kg) of animal bone were recovered from the Site during the normal course of hand-excavation. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 238 fragments (**Appendix 1, Table 3**). Nearly half of the assemblage is from three post-medieval deposits; these include topsoil, garden soil and the fill of pit **1005**. A further 23% of the assemblage is from eight medieval deposits, mostly ditch fills, but also one posthole and a few layers. The remaining fragments are all from undated contexts.

### *Methods*

- 5.7.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion data, tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

### *Results*

- 5.7.3 Bone preservation is generally good. However, the bones from some contexts (e.g. pit **1012**) have a lime-rich sediment concreted to their surfaces, and although this has not generally affected identification it is likely that certain surface details such as butchery marks, are masked by this deposit.
- 5.7.4 Approximately half of all fragments are identifiable to species and element (**Appendix 1, Table 3**). The following species have been identified and are presented in order of relative abundance: cattle, sheep, pig, horse, domestic fowl and fallow deer. The small size of the samples from each period precludes any comparison of species proportions at the intra- and inter-site level.
- 5.7.5 The medieval assemblage comprises just 36 identified fragments. Of note is the partial skeleton of a neonatal pig from posthole **1031**. This evidence indicates that pigs were bred and reared in the backyards of properties, a practice that was relatively common in urban areas during the medieval period (see Albarella 2006, 79).
- 5.7.6 Most of the post-medieval assemblage is from topsoil **1001** and garden soil **1013**. The group of bones recovered from these deposits is fairly mixed in terms of skeletal element representation. In other words both deposits include bone waste from a number of different processes in the carcass reduction sequence, from primary butchery through to consumption. Of note amongst the bones from **1013** is the tibia from a fallow deer. The Abbey deer park lies close by, to the west of Bishops Close, and off-cuts from antler working were recovered from the evaluation of the Site (Hollinrake 2001, 21).
- 5.7.7 The material recovered from undated pits **1003** and **1011** is characteristic of industrial waste. Both pits include a number of cattle horn cores (14 from **1003** and 9 from **1011**), many of which show signs of either disarticulation from the skull or detachment of the

keratinous outer sheath. Accumulations of this type of waste are generally associated with horn-workers. The raw material for this craft industry is likely to have been traded as a by-product from the local tanning industry, archaeological evidence for which has previously been recorded in Magdalene Street (Currie and Rushton 2004) and Benedict Street (Hollinrake 2004).

## 5.8 Other Finds

- 5.8.1 Other finds comprised very small quantities of oyster shell, burnt (unworked) flint, fired clay (two undiagnostic fragments and one possible piece of part-vitrified hearth lining, see above), and glass (vessel and window). Apart from the glass, which is of modern date, none of these finds are closely datable.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from the basal fill of a medieval ditch **1150** and the basal fill of a similarly dated pit **1130**. Both deposits were noted in the field to potentially be waterlogged and with quite organic fills. That from the pit was also noted to be possibly related to metalworking. This sample was tested with a magnet for hammerscale, but no such material was noted although a small quantity of slag material was recovered from the sample.
- 6.1.2 The samples were both processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal to aid in the understanding of the Site.

### 6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded (**Appendix 2, Table 5**). Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots were generally on the small side. There were low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.
- 6.2.3 Charred material was present in both samples with a number of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grains from ditch **1150** (deposit **1095**), but only a single seed of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) was present.
- 6.2.4 Pit **1130** had a single charred cereal grain, and a few seeds of vetch/wild pea, dock (*Rumex* sp.), great fen-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*), and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). There was also a tuber of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius var bulbosum*).
- 6.2.5 The assemblages from both features are small, but show the potential for recovery of charred domestic waste relating to settlement. Free-threshing wheat is a common find on medieval sites, as are seeds of stinking mayweed, which are indicative of the cultivation of heavier clay soils. Seeds of great fen-sedge are slightly more unusual, although they are to be found across the wetter areas of the Somerset levels, and probably came to the Site either through cultivation marginal to these wetlands, or possibly the collection of such material for food or thatch, although no stems were present in the samples.

### **6.3 Wood Charcoal**

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and recorded (**Appendix 2, Table 5**). The samples had very little wood charcoal, with slightly more recovered from ditch **1150** than pit **1130**.

### **6.4 Waterlogged plant remains**

- 6.4.1 As both deposits were thought to potentially contain waterlogged remains subsamples of 1 litre were taken from the bulk samples and processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25mm mesh and residues on a 0.5mm mesh. The flots were then visually inspected under a x10 to x40 stereo-binocular microscope to determine if waterlogged material occurred. Where waterlogged material was present, preliminary identifications of dominant taxa, were conducted and are presented below.
- 6.4.2 The sample from ditch **1150** was seen to contain several seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), with several hundred seen in the bulk sample, but only a few seeds of common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), woundwort (*Stachys* sp.) and sedges (*Carex* sp.).
- 6.4.3 The sample from pit **1130** (deposit **1131**) had even less indication of waterlogging, with some seeds of elder, and single seeds of nettle, celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*), bramble (*Rubus* sp.), and fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*). The sample also contained large amounts of the blue mineral vivianite, which is associated with rotting organics in anaerobic conditions, and also occasionally with cess.
- 6.4.4 While waterlogged remains are not present in any quantity, the results indicate there is some potential for the recovery of such material. Elder seeds often survive wetting and drying of waterlogged sediments better than many other seeds, which accounts for their high numbers. The assemblage on the whole is indicative of hedges and settlement/wasteland soils, although both elder and bramble could potentially come from cess.

### **6.5 Land molluscs**

- 6.5.1 Mollusc shells were noted within the sample <1>, ditch **1150** (deposit **1095**). Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences Kerney (1999). This assemblage comprised a single shell of *Cornu aspersu* and several of *Discus rotundatus*, which are more indicative of shady conditions such as leaf litter. They may perhaps be related to hedging or perhaps areas of long grass in the vicinity of or within the ditch itself.

### **6.6 Small mammal and fish remains**

- 6.6.1 The sample from ditch **1150** (deposit **1095**) contained occasional fish and eel vertebrates, again these can be related to settlement and domestic waste.

## **7 DISCUSSION AND FURTHER POTENTIAL**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 The results of the excavation have identified evidence of Romano-British activity within the local vicinity of the Site, medieval occupation dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and later post-medieval activity on the Site. The archaeological features identified add to the understanding and development of medieval Glastonbury.

### **7.2 Stratigraphic**

- 7.2.1 Four stratigraphic phases have been identified from the archaeological excavation at the Site. Given the number of features and the relatively good level of dating (taking the

residual nature of the finds into account) there is no potential for further analysis of the stratigraphic sequence for the Site.

- 7.2.2 The earliest phase of activity on the Site, took the form of buried soil horizons and a cobbled surface (**1156**). While artefacts of a Romano-British date were recovered from these deposits it is likely that this material is residual and was probably derived from local Romano-British occupation, which had subsequently become incorporated into later features and deposits. The exact date of the cobbled surface is uncertain; it had been truncated by later medieval pits and ditches, but is probably medieval in date, however an earlier date remains a possibility.
- 7.2.3 Other archaeological investigations in the area have produced residual Romano-British finds (Hollinrake 2004 and Cotswold Archaeology 2006), and together with finds from the Site support the proposed location of a significant Romano-British building within the Abbey precinct 200m to the east of the Site (Hollinrake 2001 and Gathercole 2003).
- 7.2.4 Phase 2 features were limited to a single 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century medieval ditch **1069**, which is likely to reflect the need for drainage of the lower lying land surrounding the Abbey precinct. This ditch may have drained towards the proposed location of a canal dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century, recorded during construction work of the supermarket to the west of the Site (Hollinrake 1993).
- 7.2.5 The majority of the features recorded were dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and indicate increased activity on the Site during this period. Medieval pottery and other finds were recovered from ditches, pits and a posthole. The ditches provide evidence for the establishment and expansion of regular aligned tenements laid out from Magdalene Street and/or Benedict Street to the east and north. The close proximity of pits **1110**, **1130** and **1153**, the nature of the partly cess/backfilled deposits, and evidence from the environmental samples (which indicates settlement/wasteland soils), suggest that the Site was located within the back-plots of properties.
- 7.2.6 The final phase of activity, Phase 4, was dated from the post-medieval to modern period and was represented by property boundaries, a dry-stone lined well, a stone lined drainage culvert and two small pits. Wall **1081** reflected the alignment of the earlier medieval property boundaries and indicates the formalisation of this boundary during the post-medieval period. The dating of well **1157** is uncertain, but is thought to be post-medieval given the construction methods, and is of similar construction to a well previously recorded to the north (Hollinrake 1993).

### **7.3 Artefacts**

- 7.3.1 The finds assemblage is of relatively small size; only animal bone and pottery were recovered in any appreciable quantities. The chronological focus is clearly on the medieval period.
- 7.3.2 The occurrence of Romano-British finds is of interest, but most if not all are likely to be residual. A number of finds of this date have been made in and around the centre of Glastonbury, and the presence of a substantial building is suspected within the abbey precinct (Hollinrake 2001, 3).
- 7.3.3 The pottery has already provided preliminary dating for the Site; it is recommended that some attempt is made to tighten up the identifications for the medieval wares using local/regional type series, which may enable some refinement of the chronology. Some summary information on the medieval pottery (perhaps in tabulated form) should be included in the publication note. A small selection of vessels could be illustrated for publication (maximum of six), but this is not essential.

- 7.3.4 The number of identified specimens amongst the faunal assemblage is extremely small and the amount of detailed information available from these remains is of limited interpretive value (**Appendix 1, Table 4**). No further work is required. A large proportion (44%) of the faunal assemblage is from topsoil **1001** and garden soil **1013**. These contexts are more likely to include residual and intrusive fragments due to reworking, than other deposits on the Site (i.e. the fills of cut features) and should be considered for discard.
- 7.3.5 Other finds types occurred in insufficient quantities to warrant further analysis; details of any of these, as given in this report, could be incorporated in the publication note.

## **7.4 Environmental**

- 7.4.1 No further work is proposed on these samples but the results should be written up for publication.

## **8 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION**

### **8.1 Proposed publication and dissemination**

- 8.1.1 In view of the archaeological evidence obtained from the excavation, it is proposed that the results should be published as a short note in the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History Magazine* summarising the results presented in this assessment report.

## **9 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, under the project code **78050**. It is recommended that the archive ultimately be deposited with the Somerset County Museum Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **TTNCM104/2011**. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **9.2 Archive**

- 9.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Somerset Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2011).

- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The archive comprises the following:

- 7 cardboard/plastic airtight boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics
- 2 A1 graphics

- 9.2.3 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database (**Appendix 3**).

### **9.3 Conservation**

- 9.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Finds which have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation

treatment comprise the metal objects (including the Roman coin). These have been X-radiographed as a basic record, and to aid identification. No further conservation treatment is proposed for any of the objects, although these will be packed appropriately for long-term curation (in airtight containers with drying agent).

#### **9.4 Discard policy**

9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, burnt, unworked flint, and fragments of post-medieval roofing slate have been discarded, and this process is fully documented in the project archive. Further recommendations have been made for selective discard of the animal bone (see above, 7.3.4), and this will be acted upon prior to archive deposition.

9.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms with nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

#### **9.5 Copyright**

9.5.1 Wessex Archaeology 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.

9.5.2 The information will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record Somerset County Council where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

#### **9.6 Security Copy**

9.6.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

### **10 REFERENCES**

#### **10.1 Bibliography**

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## 11 APPENDICES

### 11.1 Appendix 1: Artefact Evidence

Table 1: All finds by material type (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	RB pottery	Medieval Pottery	Post-med Pottery	Slag	Stone	Other Finds
1001	50/1074	2/133	2/10	37/526	4/31		10/516	1 burnt flint; 1 shell
1004	58/2115							
1006	5/17			5/22	2/19			3 glass; 3 iron
1009		2/211			2/76		1/101	
1012	12/1780							
1013	63/1035			17/276	2/69			
1014	26/551			18/329	2/138			
1016	2/18							
1018	2/28		1/9	4/40				1 fired clay
1022	10/67			4/31				
1026	5/193							
1028	3/165							
1032	45/52			6/26			1/5	
1033	12/251			10/200	2/70			1 shell
1038	5/189		1/9					
1040	6/43		1/8					
1042	5/57			6/79				
1048	2/5			3/17				
1049	16/124	1/35	1/23	13/105				
1051	2/32							
1052	1/18			10/145				
1056	19/310		7/51	10/123				1 coin
1057	5/57	1/18	2/41	11/145				
1059	5/63		3/18					
1062				2/30				



1064	1/8			2/11				
1077			1/12	2/43				
1081							1/5000	
1083					2/51			2 clay pipe
1085	14/180	1/34	1/5				1/250	
1089	15/178		10/145	21/225			1/13	
1090				2/53	1/42			
1093		1/94		3/52				
1095	15/23			2/40				
1096	15/393		1/13	12/127				
1097	6/220			3/34				
1099	21/352	1/123	5/118	32/436				
1100	2/102							
1104	7/98			2/84				
1115	1/9		1/14					
1121						1/288		1 fired clay
1126				1/20				2 iron
1129	61/792		4/61	8/108		1/8		
1131	4/1					7/82		
1134	4/343			4/83				1 iron
1139	29/292		5/43	4/96		4/315		1 fired clay
1140			7/35					
1141	3/32	1/112		1/8	1/4			
1144	1/73			4/71	2/22			
1147			1/7			6/2573		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>558/11,340</b>	<b>10/760</b>	<b>54/622</b>	<b>257/3572</b>	<b>22/535</b>	<b>13/3254</b>	<b>15/5885</b>	



**Table 2: Breakdown of pottery assemblage by ware type**

Date Range	Ware Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	
ROMANO-BRITISH	Black Burnished ware	25	254	
	Oxon colour coated ware	5	24	
	Greywares	19	192	
	Grog-tempered ware	1	18	
	Oxidised wares	2	17	
	Norton Fitzwarren ware	2	117	
	<i>sub-total Romano-British</i>		<i>54</i>	<i>622</i>
	MEDIEVAL	North French monochrome	2	23
Sandy coarsewares		78	1225	
Bristol type glazed wares		32	509	
Calcareous coarsewares		6	74	
West Country type glazed wares		72	830	
Flint-/chert-tempered coarsewares		25	335	
Greensand-tempered coarsewares		7	116	
Misc glazed wares		11	120	
Micaceous coarsewares		22	300	
<i>sub-total medieval</i>			<i>255</i>	<i>3532</i>
POST-MEDIEVAL		Tinglazed earthenware	2	5
		Post-med redwares	14	424
	Porcelain	1	40	
	Refined whitewares	4	55	
	English stoneware	1	11	
	<i>sub-total post-medieval</i>		<i>22</i>	<i>535</i>
	<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>4689</b>	



**Table 3: Animal bone – number of identified specimens present (NISP) by broad chronological period**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Medieval</b>	<b>Post-medieval</b>	<b>Undated</b>	<b>Total</b>
cattle	6	23	25	54
sheep/goat	6	20	5	31
pig	18*	2	1	21
horse	2	5		7
fallow deer		1		1
domestic fowl	4			4
<i>Total identified</i>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>118</b>
<i>% Total</i>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>49.5</b>
mammal	15	59	41	115
small mammal	2			2
amphibian	3			3
<i>Total unidentifiable</i>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>120</b>
<i>% Total</i>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>% Total</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>100</b>

\*The fragment count includes a partial pig skeleton from medieval posthole 1031.

**Table 4: Quantity and type of detailed information from animal bone available for further study**

<b>Type of information available</b>	<b>No.</b>
Age – fusion*	54
Age - mandibles (2+ teeth)	1
Biometric	37
Butchery	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>

\*Fusion category includes assessing age from the size and texture of horn cores



## 11.2 Appendix 2: Environmental Evidence

**Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal**

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Anal ysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Ditch <b>1094</b> – medieval (13 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century) ditch group <b>1150</b>												
1094	1095	1	19	60	5	A	-	C	10-15x .Free-threshing wheat grains, 1x <i>Vicia</i> sp.	6/4ml	Moll-t (C) fish (C)	-
Pit <b>1130</b>												
1130	1131	2	20	10	5	C	-	C	1x Cereal grain, 1x <i>Vicia</i> sp 1x indet. 1x <i>Rumex</i> sp. 2x <i>Cladium mariscus</i> 1x ? <i>Arrhenatherum</i> 1x <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	0/2ml	-	-

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs



### 11.3 Appendix 3: OASIS Form

#### Heritage Court, Glastonbury, Somerset - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-178124

##### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	1 May 2014

##### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

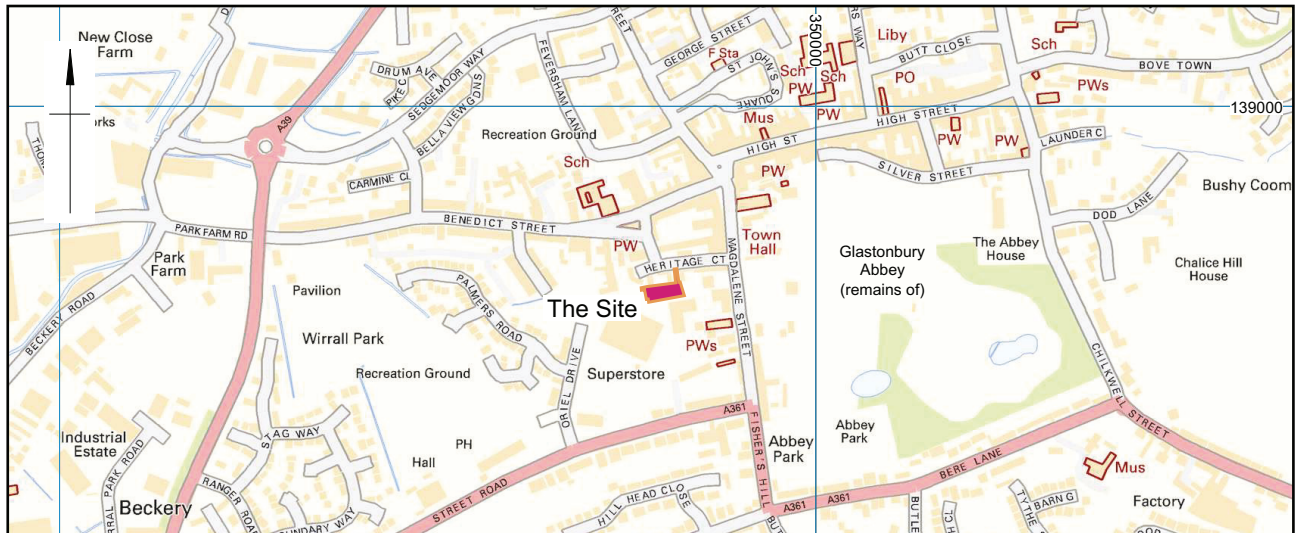
##### Validated sections in current version


Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

##### File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?

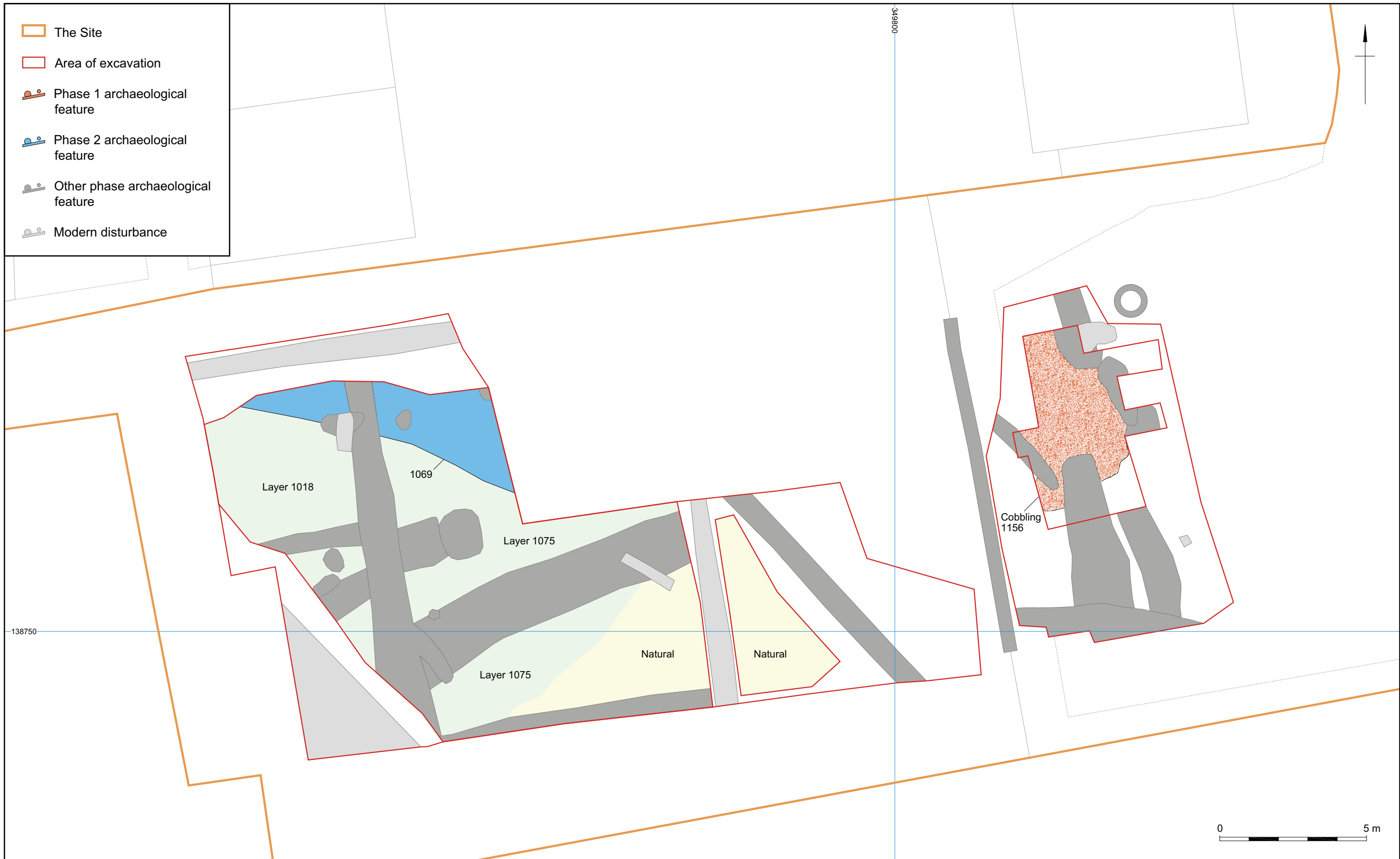




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	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\78050\Drawing Office\Report figs\Excavation\25_01_13\78050_master.dwg		

Site location and Excavation areas

Figure 1

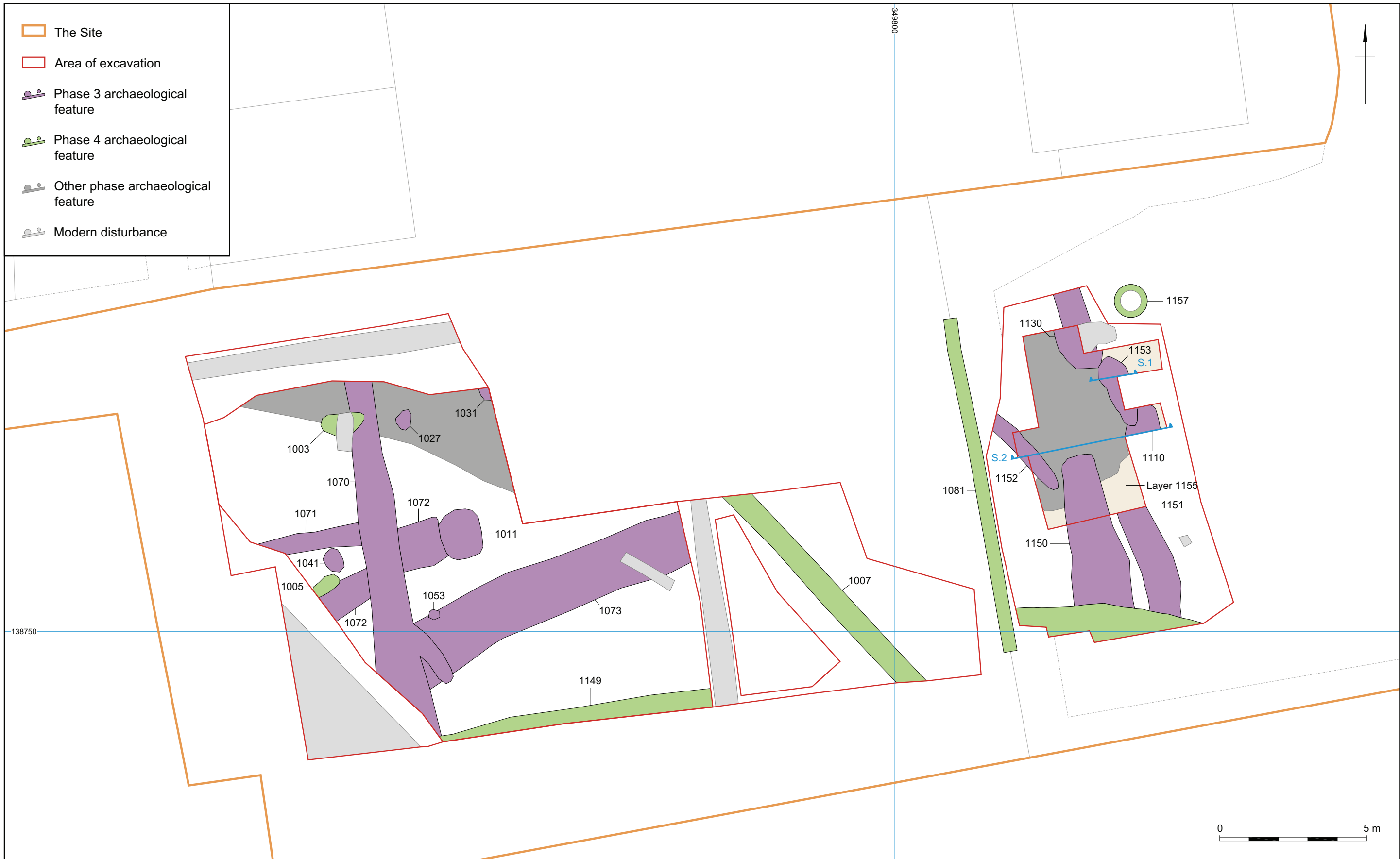


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Phase 1 and 2 archaeological features

Figure 2

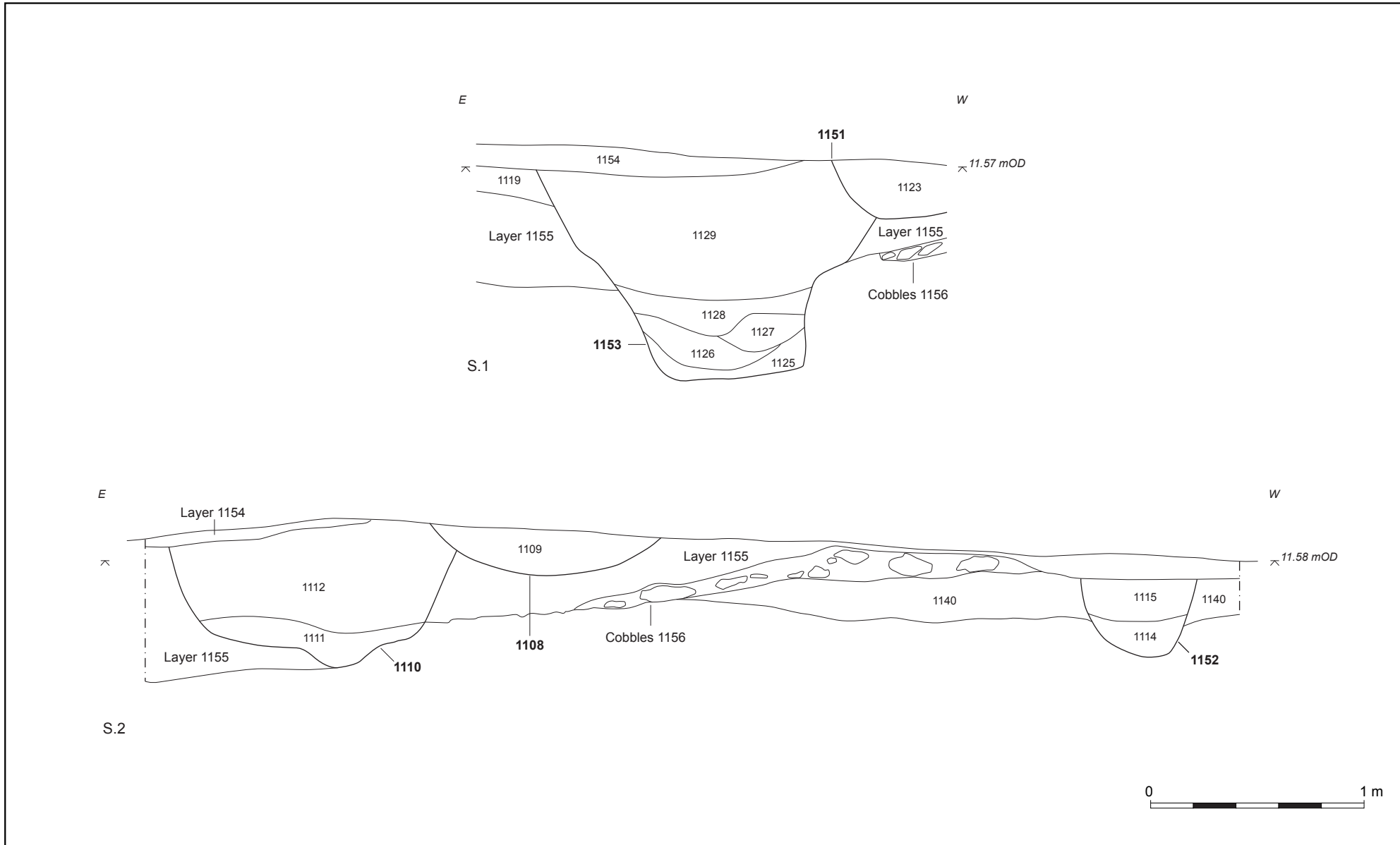



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Phase 3 and 4 archaeological features

Figure 3



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Sections 1 & 2

Figure 4



Plate 1: View of cobbled surface 1156



Plate 2: Oblique view of ditch 1069


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Plate 3: General view of the Site



Plate 4: Excavation of the western half of the Site, ditch 1070 in foreground


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Plate 5: North facing section of ditch 1150



Plate 6: South facing section of pit 1130 and cobbled layer 1156



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Plate 7: General view of boundary wall 1081

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