

Holmcroft, 7 Somerton Road, Street: Archaeological Watching Brief

**HOLMCROFT,  
7 SOMERTON ROAD, STREET,  
SOMERSET**

**NGR: ST 487 369**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**March 2008  
Report No. 582**

Quality Assurance

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## **CONTENTS**

### **List of Illustrations**

#### **Summary**

#### **Glossary**

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 NATURE OF THE RECORD
- 7 DISCUSSION
- 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### **LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS**

- Figure 1: Site Location Map
- Figure 2: Study Area Location
- Figure 3: Site Plan and Area Location
- Figure 4: Site Plan Showing Archaeological Features
- Figure 5: Area 1 Plan
- Figure 6: Area 2 Pre-Excavation Plan
- Figure 7: Area 2 Post-Excavation Plan
- Figure 8: Area 1 Sections, 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Centuries
- Figure 9: Area 1 Sections, 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> Centuries, 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Centuries and Undated
- Figure 10: Area 2 Sections
- Figure 11: Photographs

## SUMMARY

In July 2007 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief on land at Holmcroft, 7 Somerton Road, Street, Somerset (NGR: ST 487 369) on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd.

Planning permission has been granted by Somerset County Council for demolition of existing buildings, conversion of the stable block and construction of a new 2/3 storey block of sheltered accommodation for the elderly (Application ref: 009837/015). A planning condition stipulating a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) was required by Somerset County Council in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990), Policy 13 of the Somerset and Exmoor National Park Joint Structure Plan (2000) and Policy EN12 of the Mendip District Local Plan (2003).

Demolition of Holmcroft was undertaken prior to the watching brief. The subsequent groundworks comprised ground reduction in the areas of proposed new build (Phase 1), which was to be followed by piling works (Phase 2) and excavation of service trenches (Phase 3). Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken only during Phase 1.

Archaeological deposits were identified in Areas 1 and 2. The archaeological horizon was not exposed in Area 3 or at the western end of Area 1 and modern layers could still mask further archaeological deposits and/or features.

The earliest dated deposits on site were of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century, which were present in Areas 1 and 2. A series of inter-cutting pits were present in Area 1. These pits were indicative of backland activity associated with buildings that may have stood on the street frontage. In Area 2 a series of layers, and what could have been cobbled surfaces, were present.

Deposits and features dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries were sparse. Pit [137] in Area 1 and layer (203) in Area 2 contained both sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries and 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is possible that these two deposits belong to the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century period and that the later pottery is just 'background noise' from activity of this period in the vicinity.

Archaeological features and deposits from the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries were present in Areas 1 and 2. A large anomalous pit and rubble spread, probably dating to the early part of this period, were present in Area 1. Part of a stone-built structure was present in Area 2, associated with a stone-built well, drain and surface. A boundary wall, of a later phase, was bonded to the northern side of the structure. This small complex cut through the earlier 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century deposits and surfaces. The tithe map of 1843 illustrates a precursor building to Holmcroft which could represent this building.

The results of the watching brief would suggest a good archaeological potential for the remainder of the site and within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

## **GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

### ***Archaeology***

For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### ***CBM***

Ceramic Building Material.

### ***Medieval***

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *c.* AD 1500.

### ***Natural***

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### ***NGR***

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### ***OD***

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

### ***OS***

Ordnance Survey

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2007 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief on land at Holmcroft, 7 Somerton Road, Street, Somerset (NGR: ST 487 369) on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd. Planning permission had been granted by Somerset County Council for demolition of existing buildings, conversion of the stable block and construction of a new 2/3 storey block of sheltered accommodation for the elderly (Application ref: 009837/015). A planning condition stipulating a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) was required by Somerset County Council in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990), Policy 13 of the Somerset and Exmoor National Park Joint Structure Plan (2000) and Policy EN12 of the Mendip District Local Plan (2003).
- 1.2 The watching brief involved the archaeological monitoring of site stripping in the areas of proposed build. The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment which highlighted the potential for archaeological remains of Roman, Saxon and Medieval date to exist within the study area.
- 1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with specification prepared by Steve Weaver of CgMs Consulting Ltd (2007) and approved by the archaeological advisor to Mendip District Council. The WSI was prepared in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994).
- 1.4 This document presents the findings of the archaeological watching brief and conforms to the specification set out in Appendices 4 and 5 of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site is situated in the eastern edge of Street and is bounded to the west by Somerton Road (Figure 1). Before site works began, the study area was occupied by Holmcroft and a number of 1970's houses, garages and a car park. The area lies on a gentle south facing sloped at c.11m AOD. The underlying geology comprises Langport Member, Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation.
- 2.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by CgMs Consulting Ltd in 2006, as summarised below.
- 2.3 A number of Prehistoric sites are recorded to the south of Street, but none within 500m radius of the study area.

- 2.4 Recorded evidence indicates that *c.* 160m to the north east of the development area, within the Street churchyard, lies a possible Roman building and enclosure. It is suggested it was situated on high ground overlooking the River Brue and could have been associated with a causeway leading across the marshland to the north. The extent and nature of the building complex is not known.
- 2.5 There is evidence of Saxon and Medieval settlement in the vicinity of the study area. A religious site was established in the 7th century, or possibly as early as the 5th century, on the raised ground on which the earlier Roman building had been located. This area was known as Lantokay and was first mentioned in a charter in the 7th century relating to its transfer to Glastonbury Abbey. The Glastonbury Chronicles indicate that St Gildas established a chapel dedicated to Holy Trinity which was the predecessor to the parish church. Throughout the Saxon and Medieval periods, Lantokay remained an important sacred site. There appears to have been little settlement at Lantokay, and by Domesday it was poorer than its neighbouring villages and had become known as Leigh.
- 2.6 The settlement of Leigh appeared to be made up of three elements (Higher, Middle and Lower Leigh). Lower Leigh was centred around the church and was probably small in size. The extent of the settlement has not been definitively established, but is indicated the Street Extensive Urban Survey (EUS, Gathercole, 2003) as extending up to the eastern boundary of the development site.
- 2.7 To the north of the development site, a pre-conquest causeway has been observed crossing the low lying land beside the River Brue. This causeway was replaced by another further to the west during the Medieval period. Somerton Road is first mentioned in the 13th century as Portway, but may have Saxon origins, being located on the line of the important route from Glastonbury to Somerton. Street remained a loose collection of farms and cottages throughout the Medieval period up to the 19th century.
- 2.8 The 1843 Street tithe map shows the development site occupied by a building, situated at its centre, which is described on the map as a farmhouse with associated garden and outbuildings. By 1886 the first edition Ordnance Survey map shows the farmhouse had been demolished and replaced by Holmcroft, which stood on the site until its demolition as part of the present development. Holmcroft lay at the north end of the site, the rest of the site being occupied by gardens and a few small outbuildings. The development site remained essentially unchanged until 1968, where the Ordnance Survey map shows that the outbuildings and earlier additions to Holmcroft had been demolished. A series of interconnected buildings were added to the south side of Holmcroft in the 1970's and a small car park was added at the southern end of the development site in 1995.
- 2.9 The study area therefore contained the potential for the preservation of archaeological features and deposits predominantly associated with the

Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods. This in no way prejudiced the evaluation works against the recovery of finds or features relating to other periods.

### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the watching brief were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 3.2 These aims were to be achieved by the pursuit of the following specific objectives as stated in the Specification (CgMs 2007).
- i) to define, identify and record any archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible.
  - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site.
  - iii) where possible to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 Demolition of Holmcroft was undertaken prior to the watching brief. The subsequent groundworks comprised ground reduction in the areas of proposed new build (Phase 1), which was to be followed by piling works (Phase 2) and excavation of service trenches (Phase 3). Following discussions between Steve Weaver of CgMs Consulting and Steve Membury, the Archaeological Advisor to Somerset County Council, it was agreed that an archaeologist would only need to be present during Phase 1 of the groundworks. The groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket working under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. (Figure 3).
- 4.2 On the discovery of archaeological deposits, the ground reduction methodology was revised. The areas containing archaeological deposits (Areas 1 and 2) were stripped to the top of natural or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first, and any significant archaeological deposits and/or features were manually cleaned, investigated and recorded in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation. Thereafter, following the agreement of Steve Membury, the areas were reduced to formation level.

- 4.3 Archaeological mitigation in Area 2 was slightly different as formation level was the same as the top of the archaeological horizon. It was agreed by Steve Membury, following discussions with Steve Weaver, that the pile locations within Area 2 were to be excavated, in addition to sections strategically placed in order to gain an understanding of the archaeological sequence. As much as possible of the archaeology was to be left in-situ.
- 4.4 Spoil tips were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.

## **5 RESULTS**

- 5.1 The area of ground reduction is detailed on Figure 3 and is divided into three areas (Areas 1, 2 and 3) for ease of discussion.

### **Area 1**

- 5.2 Area 1 contained the ground reduction for the easternmost proposed building. The area was reduced by 0.20m to 0.30m (10.10m OD) from the modern ground surface at its western side and by up to 1.4m from the modern ground surface at its eastern side. The westernmost side of the reduction area (approximately 7m) was too shallow to expose natural ground. Natural ground, however, was exposed in the remainder of the area.
- 5.3 The natural geology comprised yellow clay encountered at a depth of 0.40m to 0.60m (9.01m OD) from the modern ground surface. Outside the footprint of the recently demolished building on the northeast side of the area, the natural deposits were overlain by a thin layer of probable subsoil, (109). Layer (109) comprised grey brown firm, friable to plastic sand clay with occasional small stones. Layer (109) and the natural deposits in the rest of the area outside the footprint of Holmcroft were overlain by a thin layer of probable buried topsoil (103), a dark grey brown firm, friable to plastic sand clay with occasional small and some large stones, root disturbance and a mixture of early Post-medieval and Medieval pottery sherds, up to 0.15m thick. Layer (103) was overlain by topsoil (102), a dark brown grey firm, friable to plastic sand clay with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks, occasional to frequent small stones and a mixture of finds, including modern China wares (not retained), up to 0.25m thick, but typically 0.15m thick. The topsoil was overlain by a spread of modern demolition rubble (101), up to 0.20m thick, deriving from the recent demolition of Holmcroft building and spreading of the rubble and hardcore over the area to level it. In areas away from the demolition area, particularly along the southwest edge of Area 1, the topsoil was occasionally overlain by a layer of Tarmac with associated hardcore, in place of layer (101), or was not overlain by anything.
- 5.4 Within the footprint of Holmcroft, the natural deposits and the archaeological horizon were directly overlain by (101).



- 5.5 At the southeast end of Area 1, which had previously been a car park, the subsoils were not present. The natural in this part of the area lay at approximately 0.60m from the modern ground surface and was overlain by hardcore layer (104), consisting of stone rubble, 0.50m thick, which acted as a bedding to Tarmac layer (105), 0.11m thick. Considering the depth of the natural ground in this area, it seems likely that the area was stripped to the top of natural and then built up again to create the car park.
- 5.6 Considerable areas of modern disturbance were present in Area 1 predominantly comprising service runs and foundation cuts associated with the buildings which previously occupied the site. Some geotechnical pits were also noted within the area. Towards the northwest end of the area, where natural ground had been exposed, were a series of Medieval pits, a large negative Post-medieval cut, a spread of Post-Medieval stone rubble and a well. All archaeological features cut the natural ground.

#### **Area 1: Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval, 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 5.7 Feature [107] was a small sub-rectangular pit measuring 0.73m in length, 0.56m in width and 0.16m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a wide, flat base and was filled with (108), a dark grey loose, plastic silt clay with a few large stone inclusions (0.18m by 0.15m by 0.08m) and rare charcoal flecks. Finds from the feature comprised 59 sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and 17 animal bone fragments of sheep. The pit was overlain by (101).
- 5.8 Feature [111] was an elongated oval pit measuring 1.70m in length, 0.98m in width and 0.35m in depth with very steep edges and a wide, rounded base. It was filled with (112), a dark grey brown with green and orange mottling sticky, plastic, humic sand clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. Finds from the excavated section comprised 28 sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13 century pottery and five fragments of animal bone. The pit was cut on its eastern side by pit [121] and was overlain by (101).
- 5.9 Feature [113] was a sub-oval pit measuring 1.56m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.18m in depth with steep sides and a narrow, flat base. It was filled with (114), a black grey sticky, plastic sand clay with orange mottling, occasional small fragments of charcoal and a couple of medium sized stones. Finds from the excavated section comprised a sherd of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and 3 fragments of cattle bone/teeth. It was overlain by (101).
- 5.10 Feature [115] was an elongated pit measuring 2.55m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.60m in depth with vertical sides and a narrow, flat base, stepped slightly on the southeast side. It contained five fills. The primary fill (116) was a depositional fill of redeposited natural comprising yellow orange mottled, plastic sand clay, 0.11m thick, which contained nine sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a fragment of fired clay and three fragments of animal bone. This was sealed by (117), a clayey lens of charcoal containing nine sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery

and 12 animal bone fragments (cattle and sheep), 0.05m thick. Fill (117) was sealed by (118), a mid brown with yellow mottles sand clay with lenses of charcoal and a few small stones, 0.18m thick, and contained 12 fragments of animal bone. This was in turn overlain by (119), a friable charcoal lens containing fragments of burnt clay or daub, up to 0.18m thick. This fill contained two 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds and a cow bone fragment. Fill (119) was overlain by (120), a mid green brown green mottled friable sand clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, 0.14m thick, which contained one fragment of animal bone. This pit probably cut feature [133], was cut by [135] and overlain by (101).

- 5.11 Feature [121] was a sub-oval pit measuring at least 1.80m in length, 1.20m in width and 0.57m in depth. It had near vertical sides and a wide, flat base and contained two fills. It was primarily filled with (122), a yellow and grey mottled sticky, plastic sand clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, small stones and some root disturbance, 0.30m thick. Fill (123) overlay (122) and was a dark brown green with green and orange mottling, sticky, plastic sand clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks, 0.33m thick. This fill contained three sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two intrusive fragments of modern CBM in addition to eight fragments of animal bone.
- 5.12 Feature [131] was an elongated pit or section of a linear feature northeast-southwest aligned, measuring at least 4.50m in length, up to 1.20m in width and 0.44m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides with a rounded but pitted and uneven base and was filled with (132), a dark grey sticky clay with green mottling and a few small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section, however, its stratigraphical relationship with features [133] and [137] imply it belongs to the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century time period. The feature was cut by [137] and possibly also by [133] and was severely truncated on its northwest edge by a modern cut.
- 5.13 Feature [133] was a small, possible pit or gully, measuring 1.0m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.12m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a flattened base and was filled with (134), a dark grey with green mottling sticky clay with a few small stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. It was cut by [115] and [135] and probably cut [131]. Although no artefactual evidence was recovered from the excavated section, its stratigraphic relationship with pits [115] and [131] date it to the Medieval period.
- 5.14 Feature [141] was a small irregular, sub-triangular pit measuring 1.44m in length, 0.64m in width and 0.24m in depth. At the section it had steeply sloping sides and a narrow, rounded base, although the rest of the feature was very shallow. It was filled with (142), a mid grey and yellow plastic sand clay with a few small stones and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Artefactual evidence comprised four sherds of 11-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, an oyster shell fragment, a tiny, intrusive fragment of modern CBM and four fragments of animal bone.

- 5.15 Feature [144] was an east-west aligned pit or linear feature much truncated by modern disturbance, measuring at least 1.15m in length, at least 0.56m in width and 0.19m in depth. It had gently sloping edges and a wide base sloping down to the east. It was filled with (145), a dark grey with yellow mottling plastic, fairly compact sand clay with occasional charcoal flecks and rare small stone inclusions. Artefactual evidence comprised four sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and one animal bone fragment.
- 5.16 Feature [146] was a northeast-southwest aligned, very shallow gully or tree hole situated on the northeast edge of the area. It measured at least 1.30m in length, up to 0.70m in width and 0.04m in depth. It was filled with (147), a dark brown friable sand clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones. Artefactual evidence from this feature consisted of two sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a small fragment of CBM and four fragments of animal bone.

#### **Area 1: High Medieval, later 13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> centuries**

- 5.17 Feature [137] was a deep, sub-circular pit with squared corners measuring 2.02m in length, 1.87m in width and 0.80m in depth. It was primarily filled with (138), a depositional lens of clean mid grey and orange mottled sticky sand clay, only seen in the southwest facing section, 0.20m thick. Fill (138) was overlain by bulk fill (139), a dark grey and orange mottled sticky, plastic sand clay with occasional fragments of slag and a few small and medium sized sub-angular stones and a few charcoal flecks, 0.58m thick. Artefactual evidence comprised four residual sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two fragments of slag, in addition to three fragments of animal bone. This was overlain by fill (140), a light grey and yellow mottled sticky sand clay with occasional frequent medium sized sub-angular stones, 0.16m thick. Artefactual evidence comprised two residual sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a fragment of possible slag and a fragment of fired clay, possibly from a hearth lining. This pit cut features [121] and [131].

#### **Area 1: Post-Medieval, Later 16<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries**

- 5.18 Feature [128] was a large, sub-rectangular possible pit measuring 5.80m in length, 2.85m in width and 0.39m in depth. It had steeply sloping sides and a wide uneven base. It was primarily filled with (129), a light beige clean sand with rare small pebbles, a little root disturbed, 0.18m thick. This was overlain by fill (130), a dark grey plastic sand clay with a few yellow clay sand patches which contained a high quantity of unshaped, angular stone rubble, averaging 0.25m by 0.10m by 0.10m in size, 0.21m. The feature was overlain by (148) and truncated by modern features. Fill (129) contained one residual sherd of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, four residual sherds of 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery and three sherds of 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, in addition to five animal bone fragments and one oyster shell fragment.
- 5.19 Layer (148) was a deposit of unshaped stone rubble in a dark grey clayey matrix, measuring 4m in length, at least 1.7m in width and up to 0.22m in depth. The

layer overlay the natural, although some stones were pressed into the top of natural. Artefactual evidence from this layer comprised three sherds of 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two fragments of animal bone.

- 5.20 Feature [150] was a well situated at the entrance to the site, in the southeast corner of Area 1. The construction cut measured 1.70m in diameter and was vertically sided. The well was constructed of roughly shaped, unmortared limestone blocks (149) measuring on average 0.30m in width, but up to 0.4m in width. The outer diameter of the stone construction was 1.50m and the inner dimension was 0.90m. The size of the well suggests it may have serviced several dwellings. The well was back-filled with modern brick and stone rubble in a black loamy soil which contained finds such as wood, plastic, and 1950's tile. No date for the construction of the well was discernible, although local memory suggested it was capped off when the cottages were in use. The well was overlain by (104) and cut natural deposits.
- 5.21 Feature [151] was a small north northeast-south southwest aligned gully on the northeast edge of the area measuring at least 0.88m in length, 0.30m in width and 0.13m in depth. It had vertical edges, a flattened base and a rounded terminus. It was filled with (152), dark grey brown firm, friable to plastic sand clay with a few small stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Finds from the excavated section comprised three sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The feature was overlain by (106).

#### **Area 1: Undated**

- 5.22 Feature [135] was a possible sub-rectangular post-hole measuring 0.42m in length by 0.36m in width and 0.20m in depth. It had a vertical southwest edge, a steeply sloping northeast edge and its base sloped down to the southwest. It was filled with (136), a mid yellow grey plastic sand clay with a few small stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section.

#### **Area 2**

- 5.23 Area 2 was a small area in the southwest corner of Area 1 and also comprised a part of the ground reduction for the easternmost proposed building. The area was reduced by 0.35m to 0.50m (8.99m OD) from the existing ground level. Reduction ceased at the top of the archaeological horizon.
- 5.24 Natural ground was encountered at the base of sections 005 and 006 (Figure 10) at a depth of 0.36m from existing ground level (8.62m OD). The natural deposits comprised a mottled grey and mid orange firm, compact, plastic clay. The archaeological horizon was in part overlain by modern demolition rubble (101), on its northeast side, and in part by a layer (201) which comprised a dark grey brown mixed rubble and soil with frequent small and medium limestone fragments. Layer (201) may have represented a garden soil and was up to 0.15m

thick. This was overlain either by (101) or by Tarmac with a hardcore bedding layer, which was up to 0.25m in depth.

- 5.25 Layer (211) was present in the south corner of the site. It is possible this layer was a subsoil. It comprised orange brown clean clay silt and was overlain by (207) and (218) and cut by [212].

### **Area 2: Saxo-Norman to Early Medieval, 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 5.26 The earliest deposits in Area 2 consisted of a series of layers and/or surfaces. Layer (202) was possibly the earliest deposit encountered. It comprised a mottled orange clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks which contained six sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Excavation went only to the top of this layer (Figure 10, Section 001). It was overlain by layer (203) (Figure 10, Sections 001 and 002). This layer abutted the west of wall (204) and the north side of wall (209).
- 5.27 Layer (218) was present on the southwest side of the area (Figure 10, Section 003). It comprised light grey brown clay silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, at least 0.16m thick. It overlay layer (211) and was overlain by layers (207) and (210) and was cut by wall (209). No artefactual evidence was recovered from (218), although stratigraphically it was likely to be Medieval in date.
- 5.28 Layer (207) was a deposit of stone rubble in a matrix of dark grey plastic silt clay, situated on the eastern side of the area. Artefactual evidence comprised a sherd of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This layer could have represented a deteriorated surface, possibly a cobbled yard, or hardcore bedding to such a surface.
- 5.29 Layer (220) was revealed within sections 005 and 006 (Figure 10). It consisted of a mid grey sticky, plastic sand clay with green mottling, occasional charcoal flecks and some limestone rubble of small and medium-sized sub-angular stones. Artefactual evidence from this layer comprised four sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, three sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, an iron nail and five fragments of sheep bone. It is possible this layer was equivalent to layer (207). Layer (220) overlay natural, was overlain by (208) and cut by drain (222) and [221].

### **Area 2: High Medieval, later 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries**

- 5.30 Layer (203) was situated in the northwest corner of the area (Figure 10, Sections 001 and 002). It comprised a soft green grey silt clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and was at least 2.70m in length, 1.05m in width and 0.30m thick. Artefactual evidence with this layer comprised 10 sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and four sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This layer abutted the west of wall (204) and the north side of wall (209).

### **Area 2: Post-Medieval, Later 16<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup> /early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries**

- 5.31 The earliest structure present in the area was wall (209) in foundation cut [216], which formed the northeast end of a building (Figure 10, Sections 001, 003 and

004). The building measured at least 4.80m in width, at least 1.25m in length and was up to 0.40m in depth (the full depth of the wall was not excavated) and was set into a vertically sided cut. Wall (209) was a drystone construction of roughly shaped limestone blocks which were faced on the external and internal surfaces. The external blocks measured 0.70m by 0.60m by 0.35m on average; the internal blocks were smaller in size, measuring 0.40m by 0.30m by 0.20m on average. The core of the wall comprised limestone rubble. The wall was at least three courses in depth and 0.80m in width. The northern side of the building was fairly well-preserved, however the southern end appeared much disturbed and ephemeral. It is possible that an entrance was present at the southern end. Artefactual evidence from (209) comprised three sherds of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery and eight fragments of animal bone.

- 5.32 Layer (210) was a deposit 'inside' the structure formed by walls (209). It comprised a mixed deposit of soil and limestone rubble which could have been demolition rubble from demolition of the structure. Artefactual evidence comprised a sherd of 13-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, which was probably residual in origin and three animal bone fragment. Layer (210) overlaid layer (218) and abutted (209).
- 5.33 Feature (215) was a possible northeast-southwest aligned wall fragment on the east side of wall (209). It is not clear whether (215) was keyed into (209) or whether it abutted it, although the former seems more likely. Wall (215) measured 1.70m in length and 0.70m in width and was a drystone construction of limestone blocks. The northwest side comprised larger, faced blocks measuring 0.50m by 0.40m, and the southwest edge comprised limestone rubble; it is possible the stones from this edge had been robbed away. No section was excavated through this feature.
- 5.34 Wall (204) in foundation cut [217] abutted the northern side of wall (209) (Figure 10, Section 002). Wall (204) was north northwest-south southeast aligned and measured at least 2.8m in length, 0.35m in width and at least 0.28m in depth. It had been destroyed by a modern cut further to the north. The wall was a drystone construction of limestone blocks of varying sizes measuring from 0.35m by 0.20m to 0.15m to 0.15m. The limestone blocks were faced on both sides of the wall and contained a core of limestone rubble. No section was excavated through this wall.
- 5.35 Layer (208) was the remnant of a surface comprising shaped, possible mudstones laid side-on. No artefactual evidence was present within the excavated section, although its stratigraphical relationships date it to this phase. This layer overlay (207) and drain (222) and was cut by [221].
- 5.36 Stone-built drain (222) was revealed beneath surface (208). It comprised shaped and unshaped stones forming its sides and had a flat base, cut into the natural. A cut for the drain was not readily discernible. The channel of the drain was filled with (223), a mid grey sticky, plastic sand clay with green mottling and

occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Artefactual evidence from this fill comprised residual sherds of pottery, one of 11-13<sup>th</sup> century date and one of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date. The drain was cut by [221], cut (220) and possibly cut (224).

- 5.37 Possible feature (224) was revealed to the north of drain (222). It comprised flat limestone blocks, unshaped, up to three courses in depth. It was set into (220) and could either have been rubble within this layer or the foundation of a drystone wall. No artefactual evidence was directly associated with the deposit.
- 5.38 Feature [221] was revealed in section 5, but was not visible in plan. Only the northeast edge of the feature was visible. The edge of the feature was vertical and it was up to 0.30m in depth and at least 2.0m in width. It contained (206), a beige brown clay silt with limestone rubble inclusions. Feature [221] cut layer (207), surface (208), drain (222) and natural. It is possible this cut was associated with the construction of the structure. Artefactual evidence from (206) comprised two residual sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, one residual sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century pottery, five sherds of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, one fragment of glass and an unidentified iron object.

#### **Area 2: Modern**

- 5.39 Feature [212] was a northwest-southeast linear feature extending into the area from the southern edge, terminating in a squared end after 3.20m of length. It measured at least 3.2m in length and was 0.5m in width and was filled with (213), a light brown orange silt clay with some limestone fragments inclusions. This feature was not excavated and no artefactual evidence was recovered from it. It cut layers (211) and (207) and was cut by a modern drain run.

#### **Area 2: Undated**

- 5.40 Layer (205) was situated at the north end of the area. It comprised a mid brown clay silt with some limestone rubble. No section was excavated through this layer and no artefactual evidence was recovered from it. Its relationship with layer (207) and [221]/(206) remains uncertain although it seemed to have been cut by the well and walls (209) and (204).
- 5.41 On the northeast corner of the structure was well (219) which was capped with stone slab (214). The well was constructed of drystone walls comprising roughly shaped, regular limestone blocks and was circular in plan, measuring 0.8m in diameter. The well was not back-filled. It is likely it was associated with the structure, possibly built contemporarily. Further investigation of the well was not possible and it was left in-situ.

#### **Area 3**

- 5.42 Area 3 was excavated to a depth of between 0.4m and 0.7m. Natural ground was not revealed in this area. To the west of the demolished Holmcroft building layer (302) was exposed. It comprised a mixed deposit of loose stone rubble, light

yellow beige mortar and dark brown friable sand clay with a few slate fragment inclusions and root disturbance, up to 0.20m thick. On the southern side of Area 3 layer (306), an iron-panned grey, plastic sand clay, was revealed. Only the top of this layer was exposed. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the layer and its origin is uncertain. Layers (302) and (306) were overlain by layer (301) which comprised modern demolition rubble, equivalent to (101), up to 0.4m thick.

- 5.43 The stone foundation walls of Holmcroft were present across this area. In addition, a single stone-built drain (304) was partially uncovered at the south end of the area. Only a short length of the drain was uncovered, the remainder was left in-situ. It was constructed of flat, shaped, unmortared stone slabs used for the sides and top; the base of the drain was not exposed. The stone slabs at the sides of the drain were larger (0.65m by 0.30. by 0.03m) and more cleanly shaped than those used for the top. It was overlain by (301). It was very likely drainage associated with Holmcroft. No archaeology pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century was revealed in this area as the reduced dig did not penetrate deep enough.

## **6 NATURE OF THE RECORD**

The stratigraphic archive for the site consists of the following elements:

Context Sheets

Sections

Plans

Photographs

The on-site methodologies used to recover any evidence were set out in the CgMs Specification (2007). In summary the following excavation methods were utilised; observation of all groundworks associated with the construction of the dwelling. The groundworks were undertaken by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. All site recording was undertaken in accordance with the Specification. The records are available in the archive.

Following the completion of the Watching Brief an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive has been compiled in accordance with Appendix 3 of The Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).

## **7 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1 Archaeological deposits were identified in Areas 1 and 2 during the watching brief. The archaeological horizon was not exposed in Area 3 or at the western end



of Area 1 and modern layers could still mask further archaeological deposits and/or features.

- 7.2 The site appears to have been occupied from the 11<sup>th</sup> century through to the present day, with less activity between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries; occupation deposits of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries and 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries were present in Area 1 and 2, although no structural evidence was found for the earlier period.
- 7.3 The earliest dated deposits on site were of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century, which were present in Areas 1 and 2. A series of inter-cutting pits were present in Area 1. These pits were indicative of backland activity associated with buildings that may have stood on the street frontage. In Area 2 a series of layers, and what could have been cobbled surfaces, were present. Spacially, the archaeology of this period, particularly in Area 1, was very concentrated; much of the remainder of Area 1 was archaeologically blank. Unfortunately the high frequency of modern disturbance on the site prevented an understanding of the relationship between these two areas, however, it is clear there must have been structures of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date in the vicinity of the site.
- 7.4 Deposits and features dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries were sparse. Pit [137] in Area 1 contained both sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries and 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries and seems to have been the only feature of this period. Layer (203) in Area 2 seemed to also be of this date, but also contained earlier sherds of pottery. It is possible that these two deposits belong to the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century period and that the later pottery is just 'background noise' from activity of this period in the vicinity.
- 7.5 Archaeological features and deposits from the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries were present in Areas 1 and 2. A large anomalous pit and rubble spread, probably dating to the early part of this period, were present in Area 1. The pit is of unknown use, but could have been a back-filled pond. The rubble spread (148) was shallow and ill-defined and was probably a levelling layer or demolition rubble spread from a nearby building, rather than a building platform.
- 7.6 A structure was present in Area 2, forming the 'U' shaped end of a building with a possible buttress and associated stone-built well, drain and stone surface. A boundary wall, of a later phase, was bonded to the northern side of the structure. This small complex cut through the earlier 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century deposits and surfaces, possibly surplanting an earlier structure. It is unclear whether this complex falls into the earlier or later phase of the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century period. The title map of 1843 shows what appears to be a precursor of Holmcroft, a smaller, squarer building and several other buildings on the street frontage. It is likely that the structure found in Area 2 was one of the buildings illustrated on this map. Map overlays strongly support this theory.
- 7.7 Artefactual evidence across the study area was good, although in several cases, of mixed, ambiguous date: the pottery is detailed in Appendix 1. Despite the high frequency of modern disturbance, the archaeological deposits appeared to remain

largely uncontaminated. The pottery report highlighted three phases of activity, 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries, later 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries and 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 7.8 A small quantity of Metalworking waste (Appendix 1) was recovered from feature [137] which could be indicative of iron-smithing close by in the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. A few fragments of fired clay were also present in features [115] and [137] which could also attest to metalworking in the vicinity.
- 7.9 A small assemblage of animal bone was present on the site (Appendix 2). Much of the bone was consistent with butchery waste, rather than household waste.
- 7.10 The results of the watching brief would suggest a good archaeological potential for the remainder of the site and within the immediate vicinity of the study area.
- 7.11 The archive will be deposited with the Somerset County Museum under accession number TTNCM:45/2008. An OASIS record will be compiled and submitted on acceptance of the report.

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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CgMs, 2007, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment: Holmcroft, 7 Somerton Road, Street, Somerset

IFA 1994 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs. Institute of Field Archaeologists

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Steve Weaver of CgMs, the site manager for McCarthy and Stone and the on-site groundworkers for their cooperation and help with the project.

Holmcroft, 7 Somerton Road, Street: Archaeological Watching Brief

## **APPENDIX 1: Pottery Report**

Holmcroft, 7 Somerton Road, Street: Archaeological Watching Brief

## **APPENDIX 2: Animal Bone Report**

# **Assessment of the Pottery and Other Finds from 7 Somerton Road, Street, Somerset (SRS07)**

***Alan Vince and Kate Steane***

A moderate quantity of pottery and a small quantity of other finds was recovered from a watching brief carried out by Foundations Archaeology Ltd at 7, Somerton Road, Street, Somerset (Site Code: SRS07).

The finds range in date from the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> centuries through to the later 17<sup>th</sup> century, with very small quantities of more recent date.

## **Description**

### **Ceramic Building Material**

Seven fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. They include three bricks, a glazed wall tile and three unidentified fragments. At least one of the bricks and the wall tile appear to be of recent date (i.e. later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries) and it is quite likely that all are.

### **Fired Clay**

Five fragments of fired clay were recovered. Three of these have a slagged surface and were probably associated with metalworking. The remaining two might have had a similar function or might have been used as daub.

### **Glass**

Three fragments of window glass with a light blue tinge were recovered. One of the pieces has a grozed edge and the fragments appear to have been used as small rectilinear pieces. The pieces show only slight signs of weathering. Glass of this type was introduced in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and continued to be used throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Two fragments of dark green bottle glass were recovered. Both are heavily weathered and from their size and curvature might have come from shaft-and-globe or onion-shaped bottles, of the mid 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Iron**

Four iron objects were recovered: a pintle; a binding strip with attached nails remaining and two nails.

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<http://www.postex.demon.co.uk/index.html>

A copy of this report is archived online at

<http://www.avac.uklinux.net/potcat/pdfs/avac2008020.pdf>

### **Metalworking Waste**

A small collection of metalworking waste was recovered and includes what might be part of a tuyere and fragments of hearth bottoms, both indicative of iron smithing. A specialist assessment of this material should be obtained.

### **Pottery**

#### Saxon-Norman to Early Medieval (11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries)

Two hundred and forty-six sherds of pottery were identified as being of types current between the 11<sup>th</sup> and the early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Binocular microscope study of these sherds indicates that a large number of distinct fabrics were present and that in many cases these are typical of areas bordering onto the Somerset levels and would repay further analysis to establish the sources and to compare the fabrics with those used at Shapwick (6 miles west of Street) and Cheddar (14 miles north of Street). In a few instances the ware could be identified using the binocular microscope but in the remaining cases the pottery has been coded "MEDLOC" with a brief keyword indicating the predominant inclusion type in the subfabric field (Table 1).

*Table 1*

cname	Subfabric	JAR	JUG	LID	STORAGE JAR	TP	Grand Total
BATHA		17					17
	WITH LST	13					13
HG			2				2
MEDLOC	LST	23					23
	Q	42					42
	Q+LST	9					9
	SST	8					8
	SST+Q	3					3
	CHT+SLATE	5					5
SEW						2	2
SWCHT		116	3	2		1	122
Total		236	5	2		1 2	246

The most common fabric in this collection is chert-tempered (SWCHT). It contains a coarse sand or gravel consisting of fragments of water-polished quartz and angular chert fragments. The groundmass is fine-textured and where oxidized is seen to have a moderately high iron content. In the hand specimen, these sherds are identical to those from sites in the southwest peninsular, such as Exeter (Allan 1984) and Launceston (Brown et al. 2006). From these sites, it can be seen that the same fabric, in much the same forms, was used from the mid 11<sup>th</sup> century, before the Norman Conquest, through to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The examples from Somerton Road include two sherds of a lid, a very unusual form which should

be illustrated, and a body sherd from a large storage jar or spouted pitcher decorated with combed lines. The majority of the sherds come from handmade jars whose size and rim forms exactly parallels the Devonian and Cornish examples. Fabric analysis of examples from a site in Dorset (Vince 2004) indicates a source for this pottery somewhere on the Dorset/Wiltshire/Somerset border, about 20-25 miles south of Street.

The next most common type is a handmade ware containing quartz sand. (MEDLOC Q). Globular handmade jars with an everted rim are the most common form found and it is likely that these were produced alongside the Medieval South Somerset wares of the later 13<sup>th</sup> century and later. However, since they might have earlier origins, and since the fabric is not properly defined, they have been included in the earlier group here.

The next most common groups is Bath Fabric A (BATHA). This ware contains water-polished quartz grains and flint or chert, like SWCHT, but the groundmass is silty and micaceous and lighter in colour. This is a common ware throughout the west of England and appears to have been produced in centres in west Wiltshire, exploiting the Gault Clay. The closest source to Street would have been in the vicinity of Crockerton, near Warminster, some 30 miles to the east of Street. This ware, too, had a long period of use with little progression in fabric or form.

There are 48 sherds from handmade jars which contain a variety of inclusions. These include limestone; a mixed limestone and quartzose sand; quartz and sandstone and chert and slate. The first three of these probably originated in the Mendip Hills or the river valleys which drain those hills. Several are reminiscent of Cheddar fabrics whose use at the Cheddar Palace site is relatively-closely dated. All these wares were probably of conquest period or later date and no examines of Cheddar B ware (a wheelthrown limestone-tempered ware) or Cheddar E ware (a mixed quartz and limestone sand-tempered ware) were present. The last, tempered with chert and slate, was probably produced somewhere in the vicinity of the Quantock Hills, and Nether Stowey would be a likely candidate.

Two glazed wares of this period were present. The first is Ham Green ware (HG), produced at Pill, on the Bristol Avon. Ham Green is about 48 miles north of Street and the two sherds from Somerton Road, which may come from the same vessel, probably arrived at Street via coastal trade although recent work at Evercreech found that this ware and the unglazed redware produced in the same centre were surprisingly common there, with no signs of any contact with the Somerset Levels or the coast (Emma Firth, AC Archaeology pers comm). The second was produced in South East Wiltshire (SEW). This is a handmade whiteware with a lead glaze. One of the two body sherds present has curved combed decoration, a common trait on tripod pitchers in this fabric. Ham Green ware was initially dated by Barton to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, mainly due to its stratigraphic position at Cheddar Palace, but subsequent work in Bristol indicates that the industry started in the 12<sup>th</sup> century although the majority of the vessels found on sites around the Bristol Channel have thumb-frilled bases, a

late 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>-century typological trait (Barton 1963; Ponsford 1991). South East Wiltshire glazed ware was clearly being produced in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, since a vessel was found at Winchester Cathedral pre-dating the construction of the New Minster (Biddle and Quirk 1962). However, very similar vessels were being produced at Laverstock and their production may have overlapped with that of the first wheelthrown jugs in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Musty and Ewence 1969).

#### High Medieval (later 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries)

Pottery dating to the later 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries was less common at Somerton Road. A total of 61 sherds was recorded, but these represent no more than 41 vessels. The majority of the sherds occur in medieval South Somerset ware (SSOM MED). This ware has a fine-textured groundmass and contains abundant well-sorted fine quartz sand, giving it a distinctly different appearance to the post-medieval South Somerset ware. However, the publication of the Donyatt excavations suggests that vessels of similar appearance were being produced there together with handmade jars which probably include at least some of those present at Somerton Road and coded as MEDLOC Q (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988). The only other fabric present is Medieval Bristol ware (BR). This ware was produced in the suburbs of Bristol itself and wasters have been found at numerous sites on the outskirts of the medieval walled town, including the suburb of Redcliffe, on the south side of the Bristol Avon and in the foundations of St Peter's Church (Dawson and Ponsford 1972). This ware was produced from the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards and production continued into the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. The only example with any typological features, from context 203, has a plain strap handle and simple vertical iron-rich strips. Such a vessel is probably of 14<sup>th</sup>-century date, contemporary with face jugs where the face is formed by a moulded bridge spout (Ponsford 1979).

#### Post-medieval (later 16<sup>th</sup> to late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century)

Fifty-eight sherds of post-medieval pottery were recorded at Somerton Road. Most were of standard late 16<sup>th</sup>-century to 18<sup>th</sup>-century South Somerset ware (SSOM; Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988). Jugs are the most common form (itself an early feature in post-medieval South Somerset ware) with bowls a close second. Other forms include the rim of a small cup, a type which was probably current in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century, and a slip-decorated chafing dish, which probably had sgraffito decoration.

A bowl rim has a distinctive fabric, lighter in colour than the standard South Somerset ware and with a highly micaceous body. It may have been made from marine silt in the Somerset Levels but is coded here as SSOM?

A single sherd from a Raeren stoneware drinking mug probably dates to the later 15<sup>th</sup> to mid 16<sup>th</sup> century (RAER; Hurst, Neal, and van Beuningen 1986) and two sherds of embossed press-moulded slipware are probably of later 17<sup>th</sup> century date (STEM).

#### Early Modern and later



A single fragment of refined whiteware teapot with a brown glaze probably dates to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century or later.

### Shell

Two fragments of oyster shell were recovered. They show signs of utilisation and are probably food waste.

### Stone

Two fragments of blue-grey calcite mudstone were recovered, one of which has mortar attached. The stone is probably Lias of Lower Jurassic age.

### Unidentified

A bag was submitted with the label "nail" but the contents consist of crumbs of dark brown material which are too decayed for identification. Probably these are the remains of an iron nail.

## Assessment

### Area 1

Several pits in Area 1 produced only sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century date (Table 2). There is no obvious patterning in the frequency of different wares between pits. Limestone tempered fabrics are the second most common type in each assemblage, apart from context 117 in pit 115, where 13 quartz sand tempered sherds, all from one vessel, occur. With this exception, vessels with mixed quartz and limestone sand temper are the next most common type. If all these features are indeed similar in date then they would take the terminus post quem of the latest type(s) present and therefore date to the later 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century or later, based on the two sherds of Ham Green ware jug from Gully 123.

*Table 2*

context group	Context	BATHA	HG	MEDLOC	SEW	SWCHT	Grand Total	
F144	145				5	2	7	
GULLY 123	124				2	1	3	
PH107	108	1	2			55	59	
PIT 111	112	2			8	18	28	
PIT 113	114					1	1	
PIT 115	116	3			6	1	3	14
	117	3			15	9	27	
	119				1	1	2	
Grand Total		9	2	37	1	90	141	

Apart from pottery, the only other find from these features was a fragment of fired clay, with no traces of slagging.

Only one feature in Area 1 contained finds of later 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>-century date and no later. This was pit 137 whose two fills produced similar assemblages dated by Medieval South Somerset ware. Both fills produced slag and slagged clay.

Two contexts produced post-medieval pottery: 129 (Fill of F128) and layer 148. These two contexts can be dated to the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century because South Somerset ware is the only contemporary coarseware and one context produced the single sherd of Raeren stoneware.

Later finds came from the fill of feature 141 (modern brick) and from subsoil 109. Excluding those late finds, however, Feature 141 would be dated to the later 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and the subsoil contains a mixed assemblage ranging throughout the whole period of human activity on the site.

## Area 2

A deposit, 223, from the fill of drain 222 produced two sherds of pottery, one of which was a medieval South Somerset ware jug sherd. The drain, therefore was in use in the later 13<sup>th</sup> century or later.

Most of the remaining finds from Area 2 came from rubble spreads which include a moderate quantity of late 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>-century pottery (contexts 202 and 207), together in some cases with later 13<sup>th</sup>-century and later wares (contexts 203, 210, 220) and post-medieval wares (context 206). The latter context included a sherd of embossed press-moulded dish of later 17<sup>th</sup>-century date together with the window glass, which is of similar date.

Wall 209 included a collection of medieval and later finds of which the latest is probably a piece of brick and two pieces of South Somerset ware.

## Further Work

The slagged clay and metalworking debris should be assessed by a specialist in archaeometallurgy, considering the medieval date which is suggested by its context. The pottery from the Area 1 late 11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup>-century pits includes nine vessels which could be illustrated (Table 3).

*Table 3*

<b>Context</b>	<b>context group</b>	<b>cname</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>subfabric</b>
116	PIT 115	BATHA	JAR	CALC
112	PIT 111	MEDLOC	JAR	LST
112	PIT 111	MEDLOC	JAR	LST
117	PIT 115	MEDLOC	JAR	Q+LST
145	F144	MEDLOC	JAR	LST

108	PH107	SWCHT	JAR
112	PIT 111	SWCHT	JAR
117	PIT 115	SWCHT	JAR
145	F144	SWCHT	LID

These pits also produced unidentified local wares (MEDLOC) with limestone, quartz and mixed limestone and quartz sand temper. These should be examined in thin section and using chemical analysis in order to establish their source. The chert and slate tempered ware comes from a layer on Area 2 (220) which produced late 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and overlay the fill of Drain 222, which is of similar date. It would be useful to include a sample of this fabric in any further study. The other local wares, with sandstone and quartz sand temper, occur in three later 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>-century deposits and as an unstratified example and an example of this fabric too should be included.

Several of the later medieval vessels could be illustrated but it is doubtful if much is to be gained by this, since both medieval South Somerset ware and medieval Bristol ware are relatively well published. Similarly, there are no post-medieval vessels which require illustration and only one, the SSOM? Bowl with a light-firing micaceous body, which would repay fabric analysis.

### **Retention**

All of the stratified finds should be retained. The unstratified material includes some types which do not occur in the stratified material (e.g. the South Somerset ware chafing dish and sherds of medieval South Somerset ware bowl. These should also be retained but the remainder could be discarded, depending on the collection policy of the receiving museum.

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## Appendix 1

Context	class	cname	Form	subfabric	Description	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use	TH
108	UNID	UNID	UNID		MANY FRAGS	BS	1	1	2			
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			BS	9	1	113		HEAVILY SOOTED EXT	
108	POTTERY	HG	JUG			BS	1	1	9			
108	POTTERY	HG	JUG		HORIZ GROOVES EXT	BS	1	1	7			
108	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR			BS	1	1	14		SOOTED EXT	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			BS	9	9	137		SOOTED EXT	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			BS	2	2	24		HEAVILY SOOTED EXT; THICK BLACK DEP INT	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			BS	13	1	110		HEAVILY SOOTED EXT	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			B	1	1	26		SOOTED 10 ABOVE BASE	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			B	1	1	25		SOOTED 10 ABOVE BASE	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			B	1	1	82		SOOTED BASE	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			B	2	1	26		SOOTED EXT	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		PROB ALL SAME POT BUT NO JOINS	R:BS	15	1	189		SOOTED EXT	
108	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR			BS	2	2	9			
109	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR			BS	2	1	11		SOME SOOTING EXT	
109	POTTERY	WHITE	TPOT		BROWN GLAZE	SPOUT	1	1	10			

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109	GEO	GEO	GEO	JAR	BS	1	1	3	
109	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	JAR	BS	1	1	1	SOOTED EXT
109	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR	JAR	BS	1	1	4	
109	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG	JUG	BS	1	1	3	
109	POTTERY	SSOM	JUG	JUG	BS	1	1	22	SPOTS GLAZE EXT
109	GEO	GEO	GEO	JAR	BS	1	1	4	
112	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR	JAR	BS	2	2	8	
112	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	JAR	BS	1	1	3	
112	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR	JAR	BS	3	3	10	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
112	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	JAR	R	1	1	25	SOOTED EXT
112	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	JAR	BS	3	2	38	
112	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	JAR	BS	2	2	5	SOOTED EXT
112	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	JAR	R	1	1	4	
112	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR	JAR	B	1	1	26	
112	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR	JAR	BS	6	6	22	
112	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR	JAR	R:BS	3	1	44	SOOTED EXT
112	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR	JAR	BS	5	5	25	SOOTED EXT
114	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR	JAR	BS	1	1	8	
116	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR	JAR	R	1	1	5	SOOTED EXT
116	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	JAR	BS	1	1	6	
116	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	FCLAY	BS	1	1	10	POSSIBLE SURFACE, REDUCED
116	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR	JAR	BS	2	2	12	SOOTED EXT; DARK DEP INT
116	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	JAR	BS	2	2	35	SOOTED EXT

AVAC Report 2008/20

116	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	4	SOOTED EXT; DARK DEP INT
116	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	8	
116	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	7	THICKLY SOOTED EXT
116	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	2	2	14	
116	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		B	1	1	23	
116	POTTERY	SEW	TP		BS	1	1	3	
117	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	4	SOOTED EXT
117	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		R	1	1	7	
117	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		B	1	1	11	BLACK DEP INT
117	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	4	4	32	SOOTED EXT
117	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR		BS	2	2	10	
117	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR		B	1	1	27	
117	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	3	3	15	
117	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q+LST	R	1	1	14	SOOTED EXT
117	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q	B;BS	13	1	167	SOOTED EXT
119	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	1	1	2	
119	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	15	SOOTED EXT; LEACHED INT
122	POTTERY	SSOM	JAR		BS	1	1	11	
123	CBM	MOD	WALT		BS	1	1	3	
123	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR		BS	1	1	6	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
123	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	12	

GLAZED  
INT/EXT WITH  
CORDON  
ROUND NECK





ID	Material	SSOM MED	Notes	BS	2	12	Condition
139	POTTERY	JUG	RICH STRIP	2	2	12	BS
139	SLAG?	FURACE BOTTOMS?		4	4	523	BS
139	POTTERY	JAR		1	1	12	BS
140	SLAG?	SLAG?		3	1	288	BS
140	POTTERY	JUG	HORIZ GROOVES	1	1	2	BS
140	POTTERY	JUG		1	1	11	BS
140	POTTERY	JUG		1	1	15	R
140	FCLAY	HEARTH LINING		3	3	12	BS
140	POTTERY	JAR	SST	6	6	87	BS
140	POTTERY	JAR	SST	1	1	9	BS
140	POTTERY	JAR		1	1	20	B
142	POTTERY	JAR		1	1	4	B
142	POTTERY	JAR		2	2	6	BS
142	POTTERY	JAR		1	1	8	BS
142	POTTERY	JAR		5	1	58	B:BS
142	CBM	CBM	1.5 THICK EXTRUDED CERAMIC; BLACK// MARKS INT	3	1	1	BS
142	GEO	GEO		2	2	11	BS
142	OYSTER SHELL	OYSTER SHELL		1	1	7	CURVED VALVE

AVAC Report 2008/20

145	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	R	1	1	14	SOOTED EXT
145	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	38	SOOTED EXT
145	POTTERY	SWCHT	LID		R	2	1	58	GROOVED DEC RADIATING FROM CENTRE
145	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	3	2	40	THICK BLACK DEP INT
147	POTTERY	SWCHT	STORAGE JAR		BS	1	1	9	DENSE CURVED GROOVES
147	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	3	3	13	SOOTED EXT
147	CBM	CBM	BRICK		BS	1	1	5	MORTAR
148	POTTERY	SSOM	JAR		BS	2	1	71	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
148	POTTERY	SSOM	BOWL		BS	6	1	34	SOOTED EXT
148	POTTERY	SSOM	BOWL		BS	2	2	32	SOOTED EXT
148	POTTERY	SSOM	JAR		BS	1	1	2	SOOTED EXT
148	POTTERY	SSOM	BOWL		R	1	1	57	
148	POTTERY	SSOM	JAR		BS	1	1	2	GLAZE INT/EXT; 2 HORIZ GROOVES
202	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q+LST	BS	1	1	9	
202	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	9	SOOTED EXT
202	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	1	1	6	WHITE/BLACK DEP INT
202	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	1	1	14	SOOTED EXT
202	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		R	1	1	0	
203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q	R	1	1	42	SOOTED UNDER RIM
203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q+LST	B	1	1	25	SOOTED EXT

203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	15	SOOTED EXT
203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q	B	1	1	67	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
203	POTTERY	SWGHT	JUG		R;BS	3	3	61	
203	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG		B;BS	13	1	280	
203	POTTERY	BR	JUG		BS	2	2	22	
203	POTTERY	BR	JUG		BS	1	1	14	
203	POTTERY	BR	JUG		BS	7	1	234	
203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q	R	16	1	340	SOOTED EXT
203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q	BS	3	1	54	SOOTED EXT; ABRADED INT
203	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG		BS	1	1	25	ASHY DEP EXT
203	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	Q	BS	1	1	23	SOOTED EXT
203	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR		BS	1	1	3	
203	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR		B	2	2	54	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
206	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG		BS	2	2	13	
206	POTTERY	SSOM	BOWL		BS	3	3	127	
206	POTTERY	SSOM	BOWL		B	1	1	27	
206	POTTERY	SSOM	JAR		BS	1	1	6	

206	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	LST	BS	1	1	5	
206	POTTERY	SSOM?	BOWL	LIGHT-BODIED-V MICACEOUS	R	1	1	19	FLAKING GLAZE
206	GLAS	GLAS	WIND	LTBL	BS	3	1	5	1.5
206	IRON	IRON	BINDING WITH NAILS		BS	1	1	39	
206	POTTERY	SEW	TP		BS	1	1	4	
206	POTTERY	STEM	DISH		R	1	1	14	
207	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	1	1	13	SOOTED EXT
209	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JAR	WITH CHT	BS	2	2	14	
209	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	1	1	16	
209	POTTERY	SWCHT	JAR		BS	1	1	11	SOOTED EXT
209	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG/JAR	WITH CHT	BS	3	3	35	
209	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JAR	WITH CHT	BS	1	1	3	WHITE DEP INT
209	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR	WITH LST	BS	2	2	23	
209	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR	WITH LST	BS	4	3	29	SOOTED EXT
209	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR	WITH LST	B	1	1	9	SOOTED EXT
209	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	WITH QUARTZ, IRON, LST TEMPER	BS	1	1	9	
209	IRON	IRON	PINTLE?		BS	1	1	19	
209	STONE/MORTAR	STONE/MORTAR	STONE/MORTAR		BS	2	2	93	



AVAC Report 2008/20

209	POTTERY	SSOM	JUG		BS	2	2	4	
					'BETWEEN 1ST STONES OF WALL, N END. MORTAR'				
U/S	POTTERY	MED LOC	JAR	SST+Q	BS	3	3	23	SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM	JAR		GLAZE INT/EXT; WHITE SLIP DEC EXT UNDER GLAZE	1	1	1	
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM	CHAF		WHITE SLIP UNDER GLAZE	1	1	15	
U/S	POTTERY	BATHA	JAR		BS	2	2	18	
U/S	POTTERY	STEM	DISH		R	1	1	3	
					DARK BROWN BLOBS/LINE DEC WITH MOULDED DEC ALONG RIM AND INSIDE				
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG		BS	1	1	8	
					DIAGONAL SGRAFFITO LINE UNDER WHITE SLIP UNDER GLAZE				
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM	JAR		R	1	1	63	
U/S	PMGLAS	PMGLAS	SHAFT/GLOBE OR ONION	DKGR	BS	2	1	16	
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM MED	BOWL		NO GLAZE	2	1	113	
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM	BOWL		BS	1	1	1	
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG		BS	1	1	22	
					TWO DIAGONL SGRAFFITO LINES UNDER WHITE SLIP/GLAZE				
U/S	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG		THUMBED	1	1	22	

AVAC Report 2008/20

U/S	POTTERY	SSOM MED	JUG	BASE				
U/S	POTTERY	BR	JUG	BASE OF JUG	BS	2	1	28
U/S	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR		BS	1	1	11
					BS	1	1	16

SOOTED EXT

## **Animal Bone from Somerton Road, Street, Somerset**

Sylvia Warman

### **Introduction**

A small quantity of hand-collected animal bone was recovered. The assemblage comprised 84 fragments from 72 bones weighing 1.2kg. Twenty-five specimens were identified to species and included eight mandibles and four epiphyses.

### **Methods**

The assessment conformed to the guidance on best practice described by English Heritage (2002). The animal bone was rapidly scanned and recorded at context level using a Microsoft Access database. Information recorded included; number of bones, number of fragments, weight of bones in grams, number of bones identifiable to species, fragmentation and preservation, numbers of mandibles, epiphyses and whole bones, species and body parts identified, age and state (including modifications such as butchery, burning, gnawing etc). This information is presented by context in Table 1.

### **Results**

The species identified included red deer, cattle, sheep/goat and pig. The more fragmented material was assigned to cow-sized and sheep-sized categories, some however was completely unidentifiable. The animal bone was recovered from surfaces, pit and posthole fills and deposits which ranged in date from medieval (11th to 13th century) to post-medieval (16th-18th century).

#### *Pits*

Six pits contained animal bone. Most of which were medieval in date, one was post-medieval (Table 1). The principal species in the majority of the pits were sheep/goat and pig with the more fragmented material described as cow-sized and sheep-sized, some fragments were completely unidentifiable. A metacarpal (cannon bone) from a red deer was found in deposit 123 the fill of pit 121. In terms of body parts present there was a bias towards skulls mandibles and particularly teeth.

#### *Surfaces*

Two post-medieval surfaces contained animal bone the only species identified was cattle, the remainder being assigned to the cow-sized and sheep-sized categories. Body parts represented included skull, vertebrae, ribs, limb bones and metapodia.

#### *Postholes*

A single medieval posthole 107, filled by 106 produced animal bone. The material comprised a sheep/goat mandible and sacrum, cow-sized rib and skull fragments, and several sheep-sized lumbar vertebrae.

#### *Deposits*

Seven deposits produced animal bone, six were medieval in date and one post-medieval. The species identified included cattle, sheep/goat and pig, with the remainder being cow-sized and sheep-sized. In terms of body parts present a wide range was seen including meat-bearing limb bones, skulls, mandibles and teeth as well as toes.



### Age and Sex

Most specimens are from sub-adult or adult individuals with no evidence for very young or new born animals. The pig jaw fragments from deposit 129 included a very large tooth socket for a canine indicating that the individual was a male.

### Bone modification

The animal bone is in good condition; there are no signs of weathering and only one specimen had signs of gnawing (from deposit 220). No bones with any evidence of pathology were seen. Butchery evidence was common; seen in almost half of the deposits which produced animal bone. Evidence for butchery was seen in all feature types, pits, postholes surfaces and deposits but was most frequently observed in pit fills (see Table 1). Most examples of butchery were bones which had been chopped up, including a cattle metapodial from deposit 210 which had been split vertically. A cess-like deposit was visible on the surface of animal bones from deposit 117 and fill 123 of pit 121. The cattle mandible from surface 148 had root etching on the surface, where acids from plant roots had eroded the bone, indicating that the deposit must have been close to the ground surface. Two examples of bones which had been burnt were seen. A sheep/goat distal humerus from deposit 117 and an unidentified bone fragment from fill 123 of pit (see Table 1). Both examples had been burnt white in colour indicating a relatively high temperature of 800°Celsius or more (Lyman 1994).

### **Discussion**

The assemblage largely consisted of the domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig in a range of elements, but there were a lot of mandibles relative to other parts, particularly in pit fills. The presence of red deer in pit deposit 123 was the only evidence of a wild species. A single metapodial is not sufficient evidence to indicate the presence of a whole deer carcass. Deer were an important part of medieval diet and the landscape was more suited to the Red deer than the fallow deer which is more commonly found in assemblages of this date. The condition of the animal bone is relatively good suggesting that the survival of a lot of mandibles is not a taphonomic bias, but a reflection of the type of animal bone waste. This observation is supported by the lack of weathering and gnawing present on the animal bone. The elements present are consistent with butchery waste, rather than household waste. The presence of butchery marks also supports this interpretation; the split metapodial may be evidence of marrow extraction.

### **Recommendations**

The animal bone assemblage is too small to warrant further study, but a review of the discussion following the confirmation of the date of the deposits is recommended.

### **Bibliography**

EH (English Heritage) 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002/01

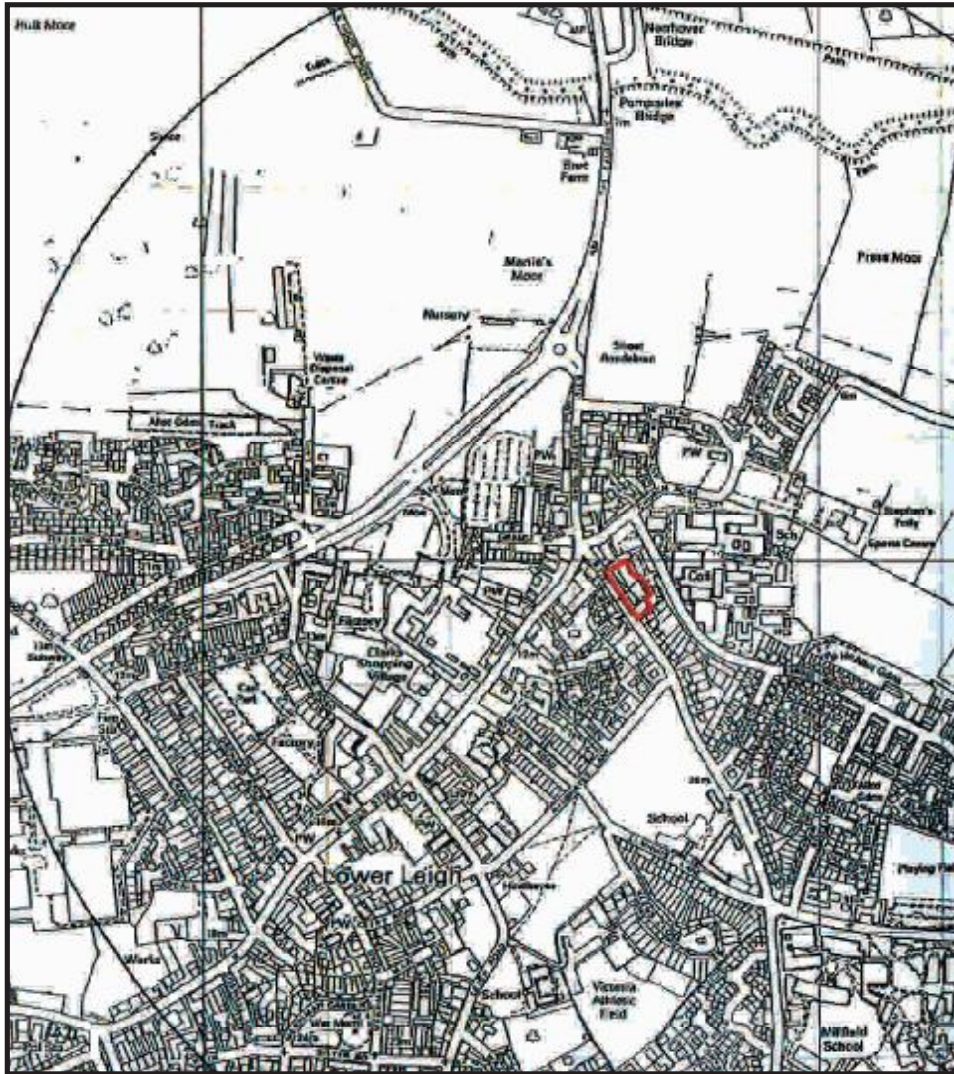
Lyman, R.L. 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Table 1

Somerton Road, Street

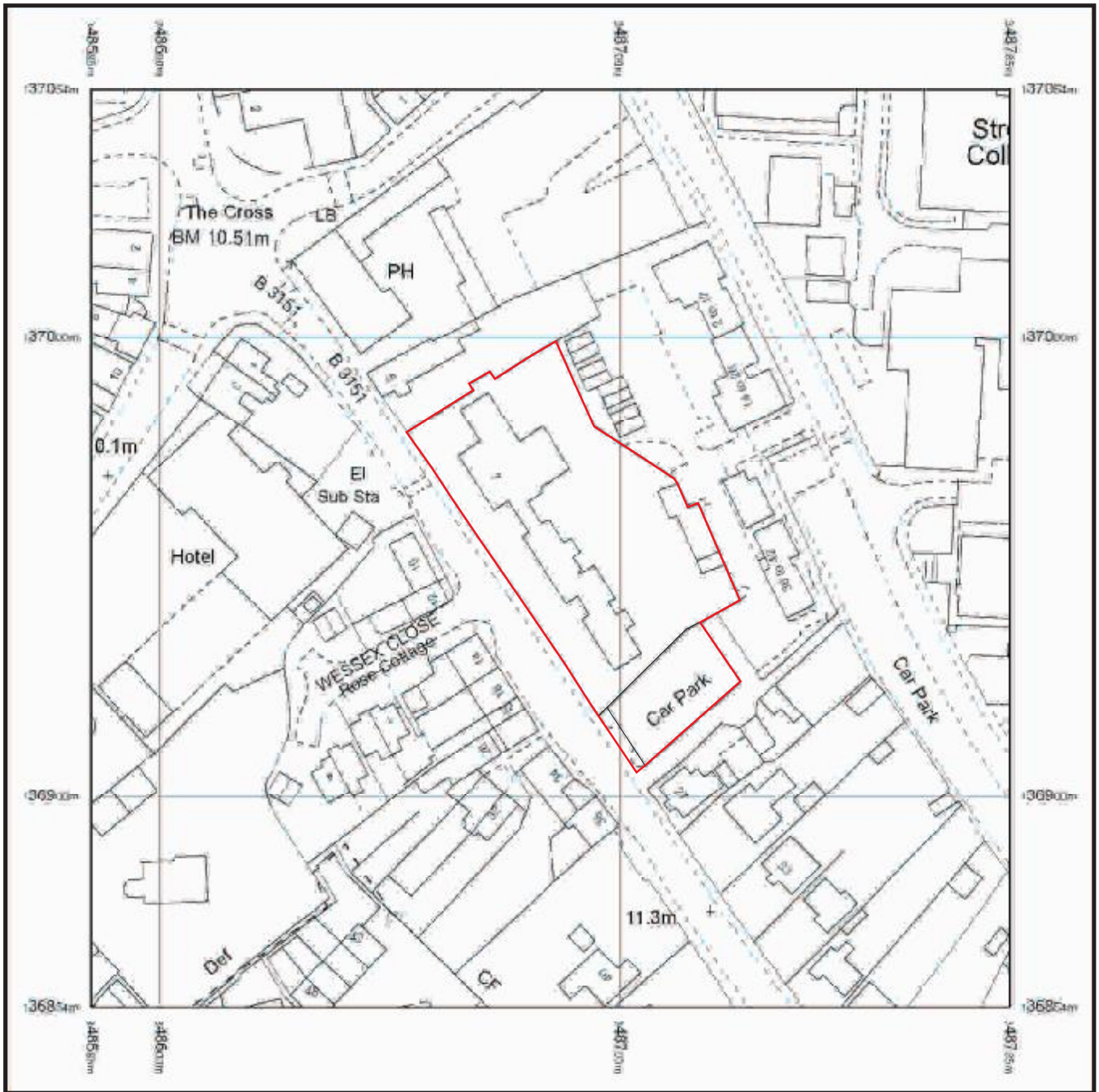
Animal Bone

context	fill of	type	no of frags/pcs	no of bones	weight	No of bones ID to species	large mammal	mandibles	epiphyses	comments	species/part	state	age
112	111	pit fill	5	5	20	11				SHEEP UPPER MOLAR AND LB FRAGS CATTLE UPPER MOLARS AND MAX FRAG	O(C/H) SSZ(LB)	BT	SA
114	115	pit fill	3	3	60	31				CESS DEP RED DEER METACARPAL VERY LONG IN 2 PCS UNFUSED DISTAL END PIG MANDIBLE 2 PCS POSS SAME INDIVIDUAL SSZ TIBIA AND RADIUS SHAFT AND UNID BONE 1 BURNT WHITE	B(H)		A
123	121	pit fill	8	7	280	31		1		SHEEP SIZED RIB AND LONG BONE COW SIZED VERTEBRA UNFUSED OC AND RIB ALSO SKULL FRAGS AND SSZ LB FRAG	RD(MP) S(H) CSZ(UNID) SSZ(R, LB)	BN MB CS	SA
142	141	pit fill	4	3	8	01				SHEEP ANTERIOR MANDIBLE AND LOOSE M3 POSS SAME IND ALSO CSZ VERT FRAG HORSE OR COW/DISTAL FEW CONDLE AND SSZ LB PIG MOLAR FRAGMENT AND SSZ FLAB BONE	SSZ(LB, FB)	BT MB	
147	146	pit fill	4	4	106	01				CATTLE ANTERIOR MANDIBLE CATTLE METATARSAL SPLIT VERTICALLY UNFUSED ALSO COW SIZED LONG BONE FRAG CHOPPED	CSZ(H, V, R) SSZ(LB)	BT	SA
209	216	fill	8	8	98	3	1	1		FRAGMENTED SHEEP/GOAT S/A MANDIBLE ALSO SHEEP/GOAT SACRUM IN 2 PCS UNFUSED LOOSE SHEEP UPPER MOLAR AND SSZ LUMBER VERTSD CSZ RIB AND SKULL SHEEP SIZED RIB COW SIZED SKULL AND MAND FRAG	O(C/H) S(H) CSZ(UL, V) SSZ(LB, FB)	MB	A
148		surface	2	1	32	11		1		CATTLE ANTERIOR MANDIBLE CATTLE METATARSAL SPLIT VERTICALLY UNFUSED ALSO COW SIZED LONG BONE FRAG CHOPPED	B(H)	RT	A
210		surface	3	2	86	11				FRAGMENTED SHEEP/GOAT S/A MANDIBLE ALSO SHEEP/GOAT SACRUM IN 2 PCS UNFUSED LOOSE SHEEP UPPER MOLAR AND SSZ LUMBER VERTSD CSZ RIB AND SKULL SHEEP SIZED RIB COW SIZED SKULL AND MAND FRAG	B(MP) CSZ(LB)	BT	SA
108	107	posthole fill	17	11	86	22		1		CATTLE MAND FRAG WITH NO TEETH SHEEP MAND IN 3 PCS SA DP4 PRES SECOND MAND POSTERIOR SHEEP DISTAL HUM BURNIT WHITE CSZ VERT AND MAND AND RIB SSZ RIB LB CSZ(H, R, V) SSZ(R, LB)	O(C/H) SAC) CSZ(H, L, R) SSZ(LB)	BT MB	A, SA
116		deposit	3	3	14	01				CATTLE INTERMEDIATE PHALANGE CATTLE PROXIMAL RADIUS AND PIG MANDIBLE AND MAX SSZ LB	CSZ(H) SSZ®		
117		deposit	12	10	100	42		3		CATTLE INTERMEDIATE PHALANGE CATTLE PROXIMAL RADIUS AND PIG MANDIBLE AND MAX SSZ LB	B(H) O(C/H, UL) CSZ(H, R, V) SSZ(R, LB)	CS AB BN	A, SA
119		deposit	1	1	20	11				PIG ULNA ARTIC OLECRANON IS UNFUSED SSZ LB AND FLAT BONE	B(P)		A
129		deposit	5	5	244	41		1		SHEEP SIZED LONG BONE FRAGMENT SHEEP LOWER M3 AND SSZ LB GNAWED ? ALSO CSZ FLAT BONE	B(UL, P) S(H)	BT MB	A
139		deposit	3	3	24	11				PIG ULNA ARTIC OLECRANON IS UNFUSED SSZ LB AND FLAT BONE	S(LL) SSZ(LB, FB)	BT	SA
145		deposit	1	1	4	01				SHEEP SIZED LONG BONE FRAGMENT SHEEP LOWER M3 AND SSZ LB GNAWED ? ALSO CSZ FLAT BONE	SSZ(LB)	MB	
220		deposit	5	5	22	11				O(C/H) CSZ(FB) SSZ(LB)	O(C/H) CSZ(FB) SSZ(LB)	GN	A
			84	72	1204	25		8	4				



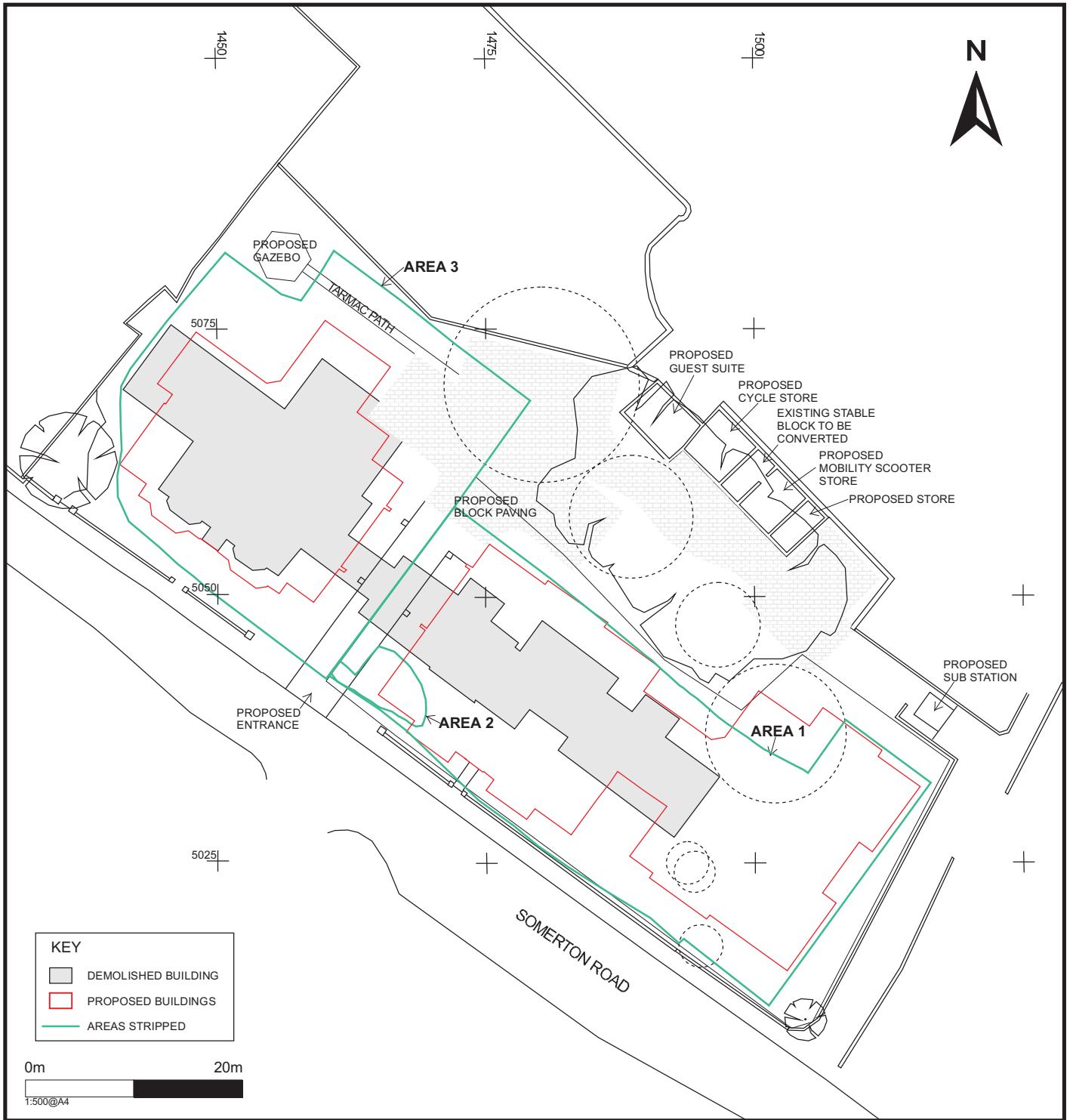
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**FIGURE 1: Site Location**



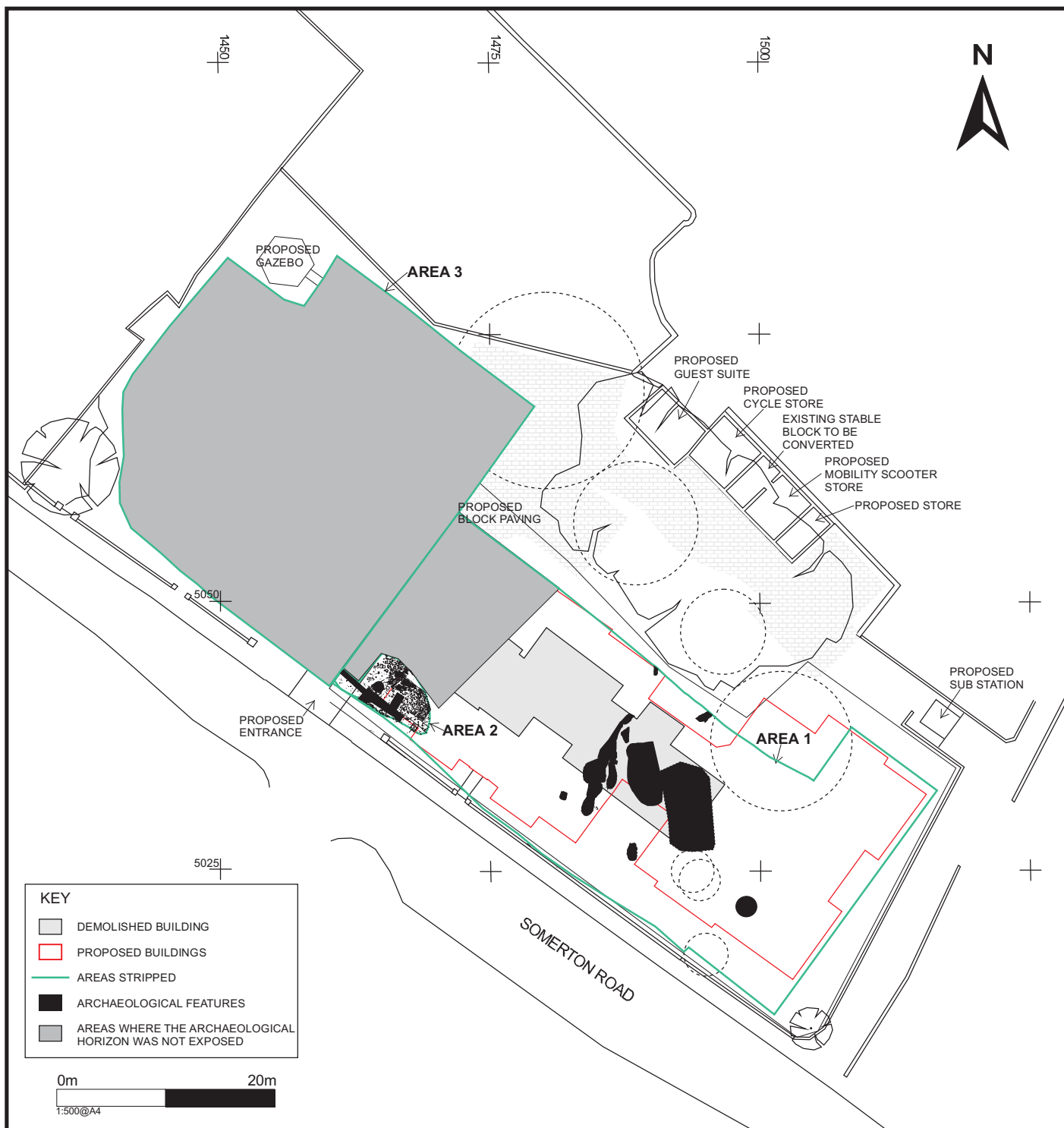
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**FIGURE 2: Study Area Location**



**FIGURE 3: Site Plan**





**FIGURE 4: Site Plan Showing Archaeological Features**





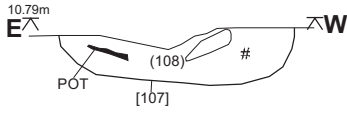
**FIGURE 6: Area 2, Pre-excitation Plan**



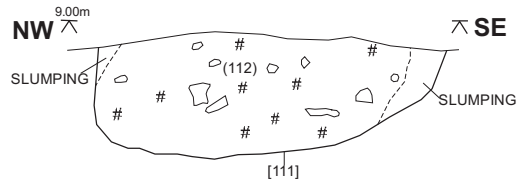


**FIGURE 7: Area 2, Post-excavation Plan**

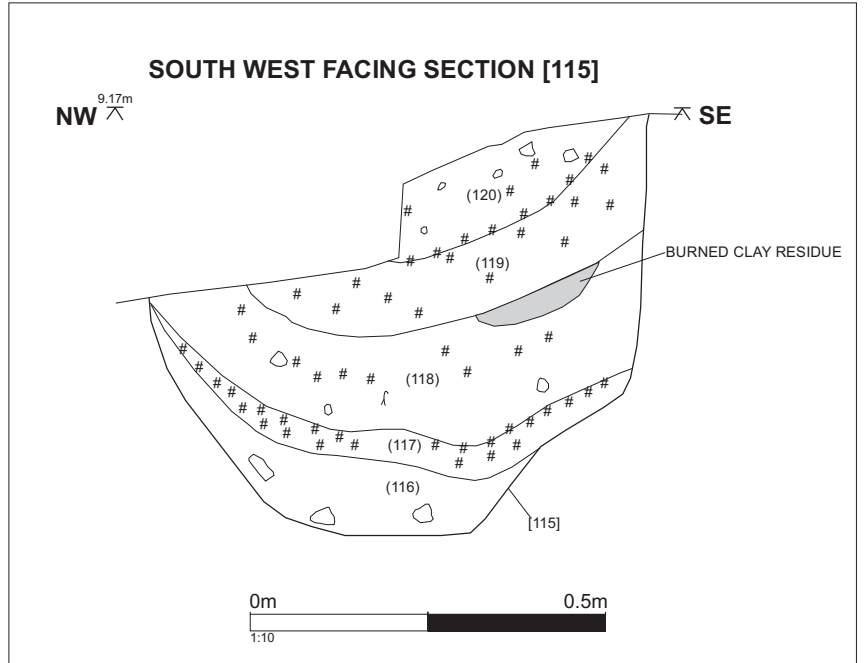
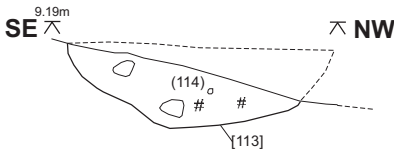
**NORTH FACING SECTION [107]**



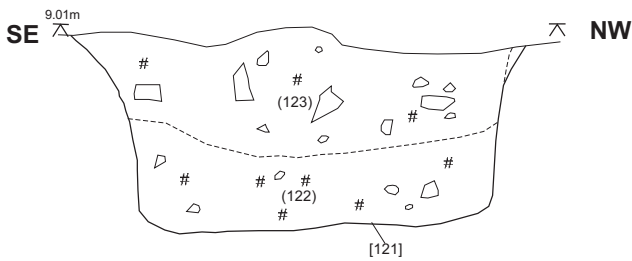
**SOUTH WEST FACING SECTION [111]**



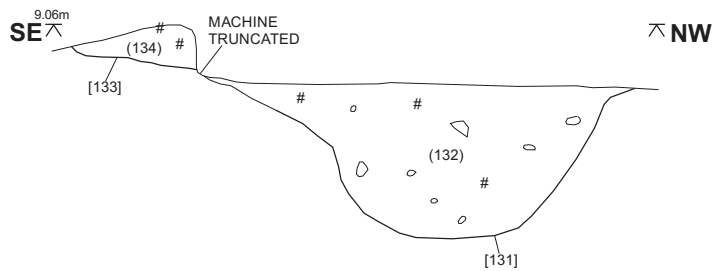
**NORTH EAST FACING SECTION [113]**



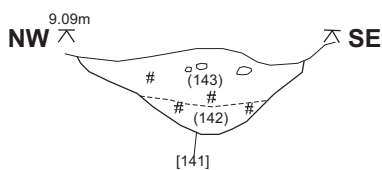
**NORTH EAST FACING SECTION [121]**



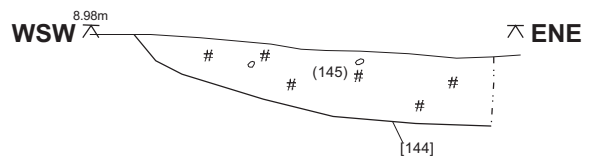
**NORTH EAST FACING SECTION [131] and [133]**



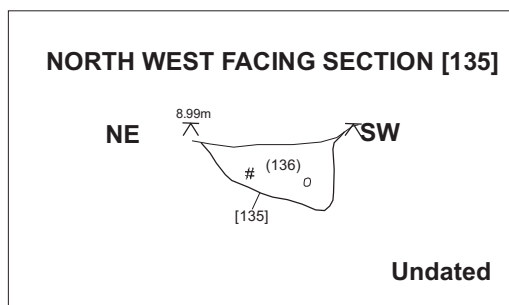
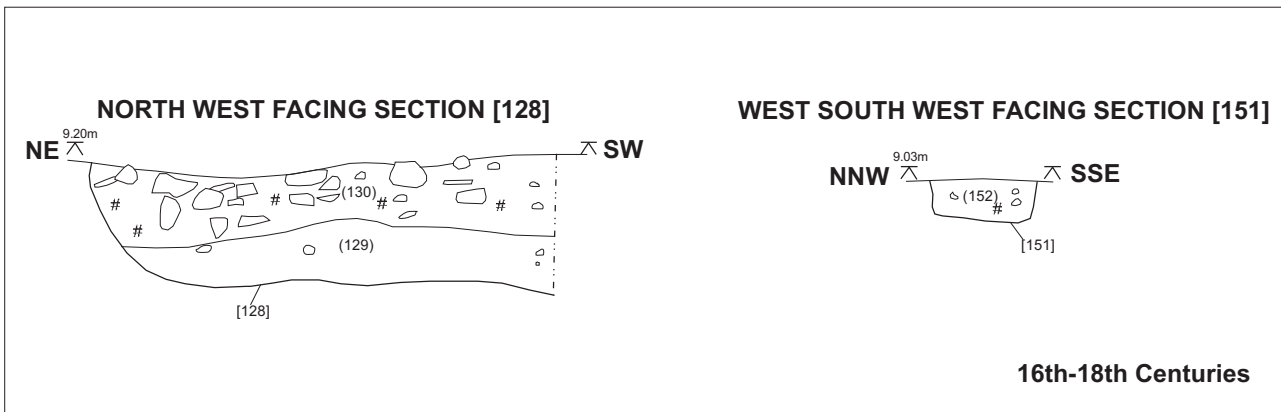
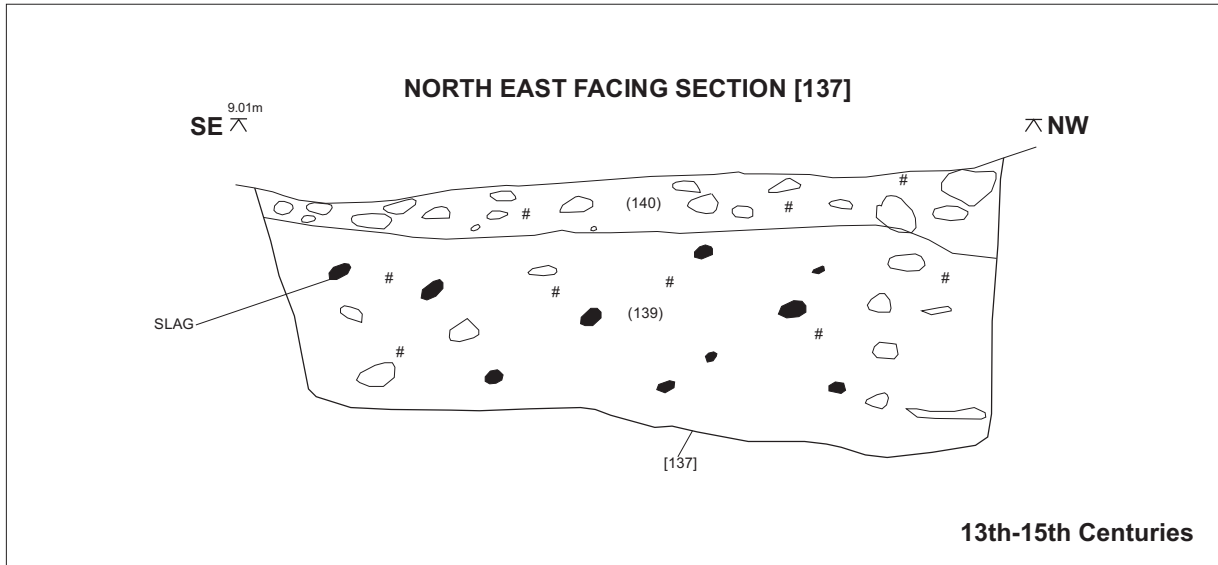
**SOUTH WEST FACING SECTION [141]**



**SOUTH SOUTH EAST FACING SECTION [144]**

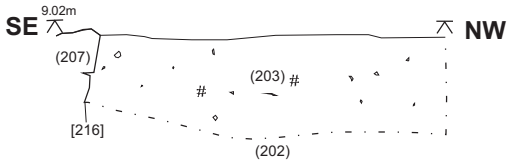


**FIGURE 8: Area 1 Sections, 11th-13th Centuries**

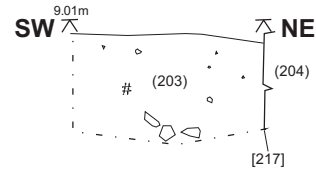


**FIGURE 9: Area 1 Sections, 13th-15th Centuries, 16th-18th Centuries and Undated**

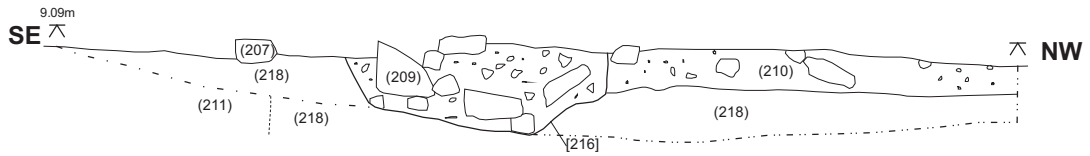
**SECTION 001  
NORTH EAST FACING SECTION (203)**



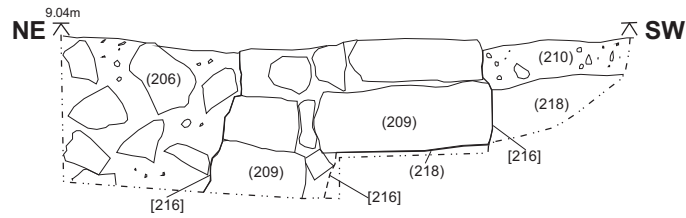
**SECTION 002  
SOUTH EAST FACING SECTION (203)**



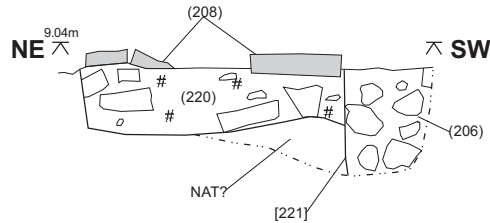
**SECTION 003  
NORTH EAST FACING SECTION [216]/(209)**



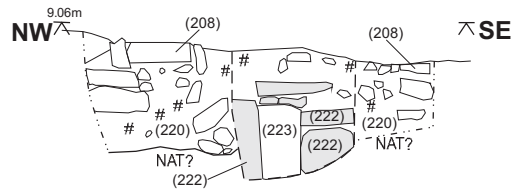
**SECTION 004  
NORTH WEST FACING SECTION (206), [216]/(209), (210) & (218)**



**SECTION 005  
NORTH WEST FACING SECTION 004 SHOWING [221], (208) and (220)**



**SECTION 006  
SOUTH WEST FACING SECTION 006, SHOWING (222)**



**FIGURE 10: Area 2, Sections**



SOUTHWEST FACING SHOT OF SECTION THROUGH LAYER (148)



SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION THROUGH PIT [115]



WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH PIT [137]

AREA 1

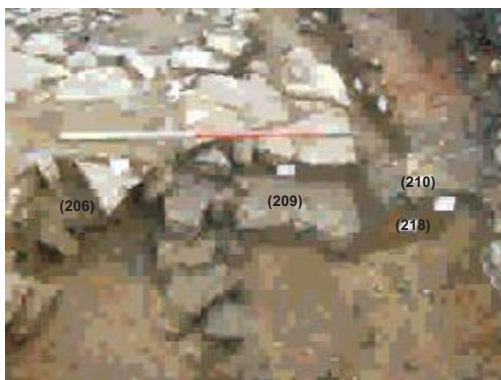


WEST FACING SHOT OF AREA 2

AREA 2



WELL (219)



SECTION 004 SHOWING WALL (209)



SECTIONS 4 AND 5 SHOWING DRAIN (222), SURFACE (208) AND FEATURE (224)

FIGURE 11: Photographs