

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**S O U T H W E S T**

**Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry,  
Shipham, Somerset**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Mariusz Paszkiewicz and Andrew Weale**

**Site Code: CPS 16/04**

**(ST 4406 5632)**

# **Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry, Shipham, Somerset**

## **An Archaeological Evaluation for Aggregate Industries**

by Mariusz Paszkiewicz

and Andrew Weale

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CPS16/04

**September 2016**

## Summary

**Site name:** Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry, Shipham, Somerset

**Grid reference:** ST 4406 5632

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 12th to 15th July 2016

**Project manager:** Andrew Weale

**Site supervisor:** Mariusz Paszkiewicz

**Site code:** CPS 16/04

**Area of site:** c. 11.2ha

**Summary of results:** The evaluation revealed very features of possible archaeological interest with most of the geophysical anomalies investigated of geological origin, as anticipated. The possible archaeological features (gully, postholes quarry pit) are undated but one ditch contained a single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery and flint flake though it lay parallel to the modern field boundary and these finds may be residual. No struck flint was observed from the topsoil and subsoil trench spoil heaps. On the basis of these results the site is considered to have a low archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, South West in Taunton and will be deposited with Somerset Museum Services in due course

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 14.09.16 Steve Preston✓ 14.09.16
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# Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry, Shipham, Somerset An Archaeological Evaluation

by Mariusz Paszkiewicz and Andrew Weale

Report 16/04c

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at Callow Rock Quarry, Shipham Road, Shipham, Somerset (ST 4406 5631) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr John Penny of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, Frome Regional Office, Edwin Sims House, Vallis Road, Frome, Somerset, BA11 5BR.

Planning permission is being sought from Somerset County Council for an extension of mineral extraction into three fields to the north of Callow Rock Quarry (ST 4407 5630). In light of the possibility of the site containing archaeological remains which might be damaged or destroyed by the operation, a field evaluation has been requested to inform the planning process with regard to the archaeological potential of the site. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the County's policies on archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Mariusz Paszkiewicz, Andrew Weale and Nick Dawson between and the site code is CPS 16/04.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services South West Taunton and will be deposited with Somerset Museum Services in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is situated south of Shipham, a village on the Mendip Hills, north of Cheddar, Somerset (Fig. 1). The site comprises three adjacent, broadly rectangular, fields immediately to the north of the present active quarry works. The boundary between the two areas corresponds with the civil parish boundary so that the active quarry is in Cheddar while the proposed extension is in Shipham (Fig. 2). Callow Hill forms part of the plateau over the steep south-facing scarp of the Mendip Hills overlooking the Cheddar Valley and the northern Somerset Levels. It is divided from the main body of the plateau by dry valleys on its west, north and east sides. The former high point of the hill was removed by the present quarry and the highest ground is now towards the south east corner of the proposal site, c. 239m above ordnance datum (aOD). Immediately east of the site boundary the ground falls away steeply to a valley bottom at around 180m aOD. The plateau dips more gently to the west and north,

falling to *c.* 200m aOD in its north-west corner. The underlying geology is stated as Carboniferous Limestone of the Black Rock Limestone Subgroup (BGS 1984).

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological background for this site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Tabor 2016) and may be summarized as follows.

The site is set in an archaeologically rich landscape, to the west and north of some of Britain's most important Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites. There have been several Upper Palaeolithic finds from cave sites around Cheddar and at ground level from Banwell Camp, Dolebury Camp and Callow Hill itself. Mesolithic flintwork has been recorded from nearby at Cheddar Road and Totty Pot cave, and again on Callow Hill itself (Wymer 1977, 245; Hosfield *et al.* 2008). The Mendip Hills have one of Britain's densest distributions of Bronze Age barrows (Pollard and Healy 2008). There are important groups of these at Tynings Farm and Gorsey Bigbury, respectively 3km and 4km east of the site. The Mendip Hills were an important source of lead, and possibly silver, well before the Roman invasion of AD43, but the mines took on greater importance in the Roman period, with an early fortlet established to protect an important complex at Charterhouse, 6km east of the site (Todd 1996).

A geophysical survey (Magnetometer) was undertaken across the site itself in May 2016 (Beaverstock 2016). A few anomalies of probable archaeological origin were identified, mostly in the north-western area of the site and along the southern edge. The majority of the rest of the site appears to show extensive anomalies of probable geological origin. It is possible that anomalies interpreted as potential archaeological features in these areas may be geological fissures.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The aims of the evaluation will be to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the proposed development;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if any prehistoric flint scatters are present.
- to identify the features identified through aerial photography and geophysical survey
- to determine the impact of the development on the archaeological resource and allow for a mitigation strategy to be developed if necessary.

A total of 40 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8-2.0m wide (c.2% of site area) were to be excavated across the site, some located to target geophysical anomalies, and others to give stratified random coverage of the area. Topsoil, and any other overburden was removed by a 360° tracked slue machine. A toothless ditching bucket was used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains were exposed, these were cleaned by hand, investigated, recorded and sampled. All discrete features of medieval or earlier date were investigated by hand and at least 50% of the volume of each pit or posthole was excavated. A 25% sample of each linear feature was also to be dug (a minimum of a 1m wide slot per feature). Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief, without compromising archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

A programme of environmental sampling took place where sufficiently well stratified subsoil deposits were located. Metal detectors were used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.

## **Results**

All trenches were excavated as intended (Fig. 2). The trenches varied from 28.40m to 30.50m long and from 0.34m to 1.20m deep. Trench 22 was extended to the north into an area of magnetic disturbance on the geophysical survey. Trenches 4-5, 7-15, 17-21 and 23-40 contained no archaeological features nor were any artefacts recovered from them. Only those trenches containing certain or probable archaeological features are

described in detail below. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A complete list of features investigated forms Appendix 2.

#### Trench 1 Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5; Pls 2 and 6)

Trench 1 was aligned SW-NE was 25.40m long and a maximum of 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.23m thick beneath which was a grey subsoil 0.42m thick which overlay natural limestone bedrock. 6m from the south western end was Ditch 4. Ditch 4 was roughly aligned west to east 1.70m wide and 0.35m deep. Ditch 4 was filled with two deposits, the upper of which was 56 a light yellow brown silty clay with moderate limestone fragments and a maximum of 0.28m thick. Beneath 56 was 57 a mid brown clay with frequent limestone rubble (50%) with contained a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery and a flint flake. Ditch 4 was the same orientation as a feature highlighted by the geophysics survey and appears to continue as Ditch 1 in Trench 2 to the east.

#### Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 6; Pls 1 and 5)

Trench 2 was aligned S-N was 28.60m long and a maximum of 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.22m thick beneath which a subsoil 0.38m thick which overlay natural bedded limestone. 1.2m from the southern end of the trench was Ditch 1. Ditch 1 was roughly aligned west to east, 2.10m wide and 0.50m deep . Ditch 1 was filled with two deposits, the upper of which (52) was a light brown silty clay with moderate limestone fragments and a maximum of 0.35m thick. Beneath 52 was 53, a mid grey brown clay with frequent limestone rubble (70%) that contained no datable artefacts. Ditch 1 was the same orientation as a feature highlighted by the geophysics survey and appears to continue as Ditch 4 in Trench 1 to the west.

#### Trench 3 Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 6; Pl 3

Trench 3 was aligned West-East was 26.90m long and a maximum of 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil 0.24m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.24m thick which overlay natural bedded limestone. At 21m from the western end of the trench was Post Hole 5 which was circular in plan, 0.30m in diameter and 0.24m deep. Post hole 5 was filled with a light brown silty clay (58) that contained no datable artefacts. Located 3.5m to the east of Post Hole 5 was Gully 6 which was aligned north west to south east 0.24m wide and 0.07m deep. Gully 6 was filled with a light brown silty clay (59) that contained no datable artefacts. Gully 6 has the same orientation and is in roughly the same position of a geophysical anomaly however that anomaly is much larger than Gully 6.

#### Trench 6 Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 6

Trench 6 was aligned SE-NW was 25.90m long and a maximum of 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.18m thick beneath which 0.22 of subsoil which overlay natural bedded limestone. 4.0m from the south west end of the trench was Pit 2 which was circular in plan, 1.10m in diameter and 0.11m deep. Pit 2 was filled with a mid to dark grey brown silty clay (54) with moderate limestone fragments and charcoal but contained no datable artefacts.

#### Trench 16 Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 6; Pl 7

Trench 16 was aligned SW-NE was 29.00m long and a maximum of 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.15m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.15m thick which overlay natural bedded limestone. . 26m from the south western end of the trench was post hole 3 which was circular in plan 0.40m in diameter and 0.11m deep. Post hole 3 was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay (55) with frequent charcoal and moderate limestone fragments but contained no datable artefacts.

#### Trench 22 Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6; Pls 4 and 8

Trench 22 was aligned SE-NW was 29.20m long and a maximum of 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.18m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.25m deep which overlay natural bedded limestone. Located 19m from the south-eastern end of the trench was quarry pit 7 which appeared to be circular in plan 3.45m in diameter and 1.05m deep. Quarry pit 7 contained a single fill (60), a mid red brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments but contained no datable artefacts

## **Finds**

### *Prehistoric Pottery* by Richard Tabor

A single 8mm thick, undecorated wall sherd weighing 5g was recovered from ditch (4, 57). The sherd was allocated to a fabric group based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

**mG1** (Fine) Soft, soapy, dark grey fabric with dark grey slipped exterior and pale grey slipped interior surfaces. Includes sparse moderately well sorted grey grog (<1mm, rarely <2mm) and moderate mica flecking.



The sherd is from a well-made fine vessel of a fabric prevalent during the Early Bronze Age. Callow Rock Quarry is situated west of one of Britain's largest groups of barrows, as well as Gorsey Bigbury henge (ApSimon *et al.* 1976, fig. 40) which has one of the largest collections of Beaker pottery in southern Britain (ApSimon *et al.* 1976, 174-80). Petrological comparison may usefully be made with Beakers from Bos Swallet (ApSimon 1997), an occupation site 5km north-east of Callow Rock, and Gorsey Bigbury 4km to the east. At both sites grog was a prominent inclusion with pellets at Bos Swallet usually less than 1mm. Mica was well represented at both sites. A similar pattern of inclusions has also been noted in Beaker sherds on the western extremity of the Mendips at Brean Down (Russell and Williams 1998, 135-38).

### *Struck Flint by Steve Ford*

A single struck flint was recovered from ditch 4 (57) in trench 1. It was a small flake, and was patinated a grey/white colour. It is not closely datable other than to a broad Neolithic/Bronze Age period.

### *Charred plant remains by Jo Pine*

Bulk soil samples of 8L Litres were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains from four deposits on the site (Appendix 2). The samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. Samples s3 and s4 from ditch 4 (57) and posthole 5 (58) contained no charred remains. Sample s1 from pit 2 (54) contained a very small fragment and a few flecks of charcoal. Sample 2 from posthole 3(55) however, produced an abundance of charcoal with some pieces more than 20mm across, but no other charred remains.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has revealed a low number of features of possible archaeological interest spread widely across the south west portion of the site. Most of the geophysical anomalies investigated were, as anticipated of geological origin. Of the possible archaeological features present, most of these are undated with an absence of artefacts. No struck flint was observed from the topsoil and subsoil trench spoil heaps.

In the western field one of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey was shown to be a substantial ditch which in this field ran parallel to the current field boundary and at the edge of a terrace. This feature was also the only one on site that contained datable artefacts, a single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery (and a less

datable flint flake). It is unclear if these finds really indicate a Bronze Age date for the ditch, especially as it lies close to and parallel with a boundary that has been present since at least the 18th century (Tabor 2016, fig. 6).

A second feature, Gully 6 in Trench 3 may have also been represented by a geophysical anomaly found during the survey.

On the basis of these results the site is considered to have a low archaeological potential.

## References

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

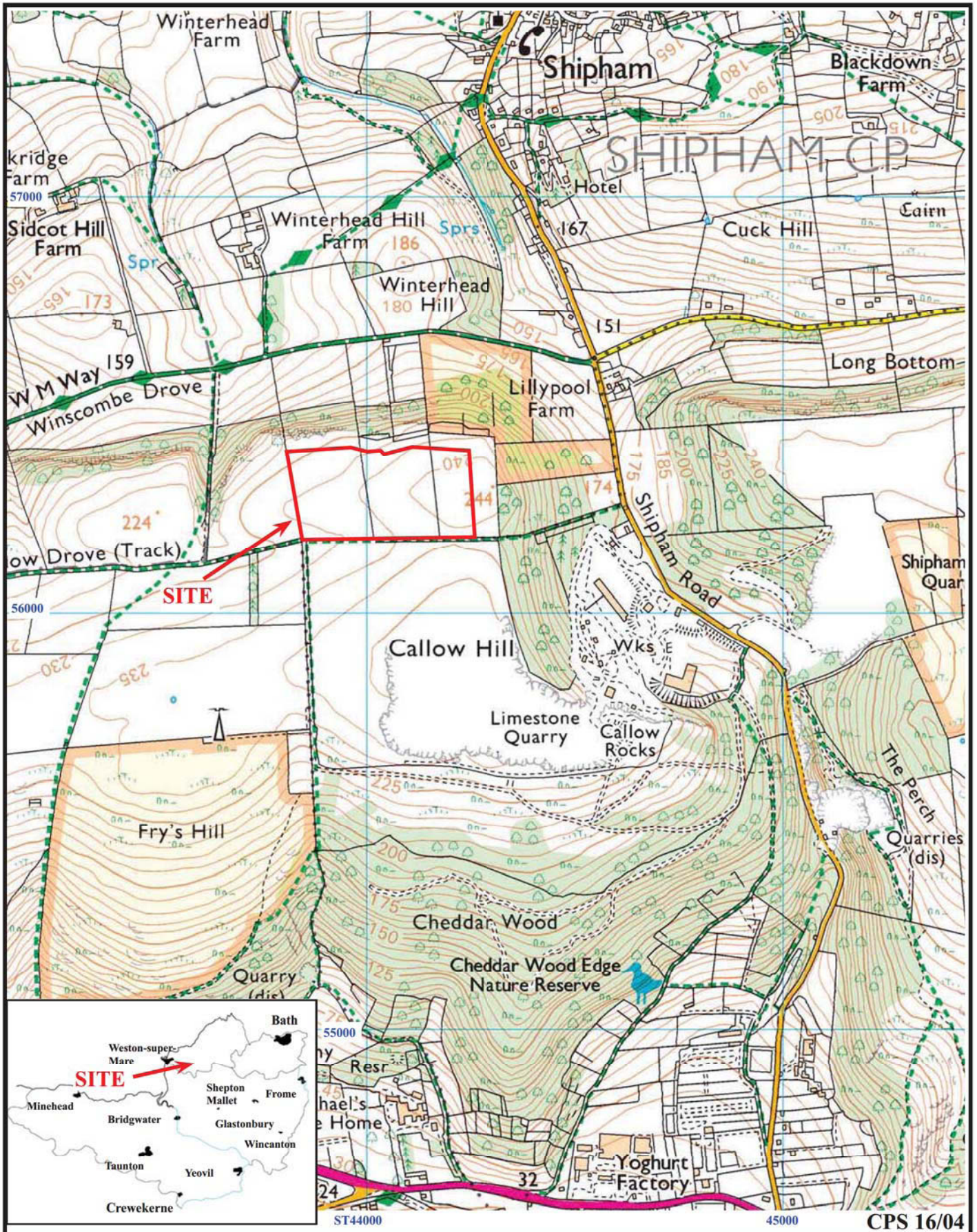
0m at South, West or South West end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.40	2.10	0.65	Topsoil 0-0.23m. Subsoil 0.23-0.65. 0.65m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?). Ditch 4 <b>Pls 1 and 5</b>
2	28.60	2.10	0.60	Topsoil 0-0.21m. Subsoil 0.21-0.60. 0.60m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?) Ditch 1 <b>Pls 2 and 6</b>
3	26.90	2.10	0.48	Topsoil 0-0.23m. Subsoil 0.23-0.65. 0.48m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?) Post hole 5 Gully 6 <b>Pl 3</b>
4	25.70	2.10	0.48	Topsoil 0-0.24m. Subsoil 0.24-0.48. 0.48m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
5	27.20	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.17m. Subsoil 0.17-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
6	25.90	2.10	0.40	Topsoil 0-0.18m. Subsoil 0.18-0.40. 0.40m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?) Pit 2
7	27.90	2.10	0.40	Topsoil 0-0.18m. Subsoil 0.18-0.40. 0.40m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
8	25.70	2.10	0.37	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.37. 0.37m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
9	26.20	2.10	0.28	Topsoil 0-0.14m. Subsoil 0.14-0.28. 0.65m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
10	29.00	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
11	26.40	2.10	0.27	Topsoil 0-0.12m. Subsoil 0.12-0.37. 0.37m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
12	26.80	2.10	0.23	Topsoil 0-0.14m. Subsoil 0.14-0.23. 0.23m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
13	27.30	2.10	0.20	Topsoil 0-0.15. Subsoil 0.15-0.20. 0.20m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
14	27.10	2.10	0.20	Topsoil 0-0.14m. Subsoil 0.14-0.20. 0.20m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
15	29.50	2.10	0.37	Topsoil 0-0.16m. Subsoil 0.16-0.37. 0.37m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
16	29.00	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.15m. Subsoil 0.15-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?) Post hole 3 <b>Pls 7</b>
17	25.00	2.10	0.26	Topsoil 0-0.13m. Subsoil 0.13-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
18	27.10	2.10	0.29	Topsoil 0-0.12m. Subsoil 0.12-0.29. 0.29m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
19	25.00	2.10	0.28	Topsoil 0-0.13m. Subsoil 0.13-0.28. 0.28m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
20	27.30	2.10	0.40	Topsoil 0-0.19m. Subsoil 0.19-0.40. 0.40m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
21	24.40	2.10	0.34	Topsoil 0-0.11m. Subsoil 0.11-0.34. 0.34m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
22	29.20	2.10	0.43	Topsoil 0-0.18m. Subsoil 0.18-0.43. 0.43m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?) Quarry Pit 7 <b>Pls 4 and 8</b>
23	27.3	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.12m. Subsoil 0.12-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
24	26.30	2.10	0.33	Topsoil 0-0.14m. Subsoil 0.14-0.33. 0.33m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
25	26.20	2.10	0.35	Topsoil 0-0.21m. Subsoil 0.21-0.35. 0.35m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
26	27.30	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.12m. Subsoil 0.12-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
27	26.70	2.10	0.29	Topsoil 0-0.10m. Subsoil 0.10-0.29. 0.29m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
28	25.50	2.10	0.38	Topsoil 0-0.14m. Subsoil 0.14-0.38. 0.38m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
29	27.70	2.10	0.40	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.40. 0.40m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
30	26.20	2.10	0.21	Topsoil 0-0.09m. Subsoil 0.09-0.21. 0.21m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
31	25.80	2.10	0.26	Topsoil 0-0.09m. Subsoil 0.09-0.26. 0.26m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
32	25.70	2.10	0.35	Topsoil 0-0.15m. Subsoil 0.15-0.35. 0.35m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
33	29.40	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.10m. Subsoil 0.10-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
34	29.70	2.10	0.32	Topsoil 0-0.14m. Subsoil 0.14-0.32. 0.32m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
35	27.30	2.10	0.29	Topsoil 0-0.15m. Subsoil 0.15-0.29. 0.29m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
36	26.00	2.10	0.40	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.40. 0.40m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
37	26.70	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.13m. Subsoil 0.13-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
38	27.10	2.10	0.34	Topsoil 0-0.17m. Subsoil 0.17-0.34. 0.34m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay and areas of red brown clay (Natural Geology?)
39	26.00	2.10	0.26	Topsoil 0-0.16m. Subsoil 0.16-0.26. 0.26m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)
40	26.50	2.10	0.30	Topsoil 0-0.14m. Subsoil 0.14-0.30. 0.30m+grey limestone with patches of orange clay (Natural Geology?)

**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
2	1	52, 53		Ditch	Prehistoric?	Landscape
6	2	54	1	Pit	Undated	None
16	3	55	2	Post Hole	Undated	None
1	4	56, 57	3	Ditch	Prehistoric?	Pottery, flint
3	5	58	4	Post Hole	Undated	None
3	6	59		Gully	Undated	None
22	7	60		Quarry Pit	Undated	None



**Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry,  
Shipham, Somerset, 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Cheddar, Shipham and within Somerset.

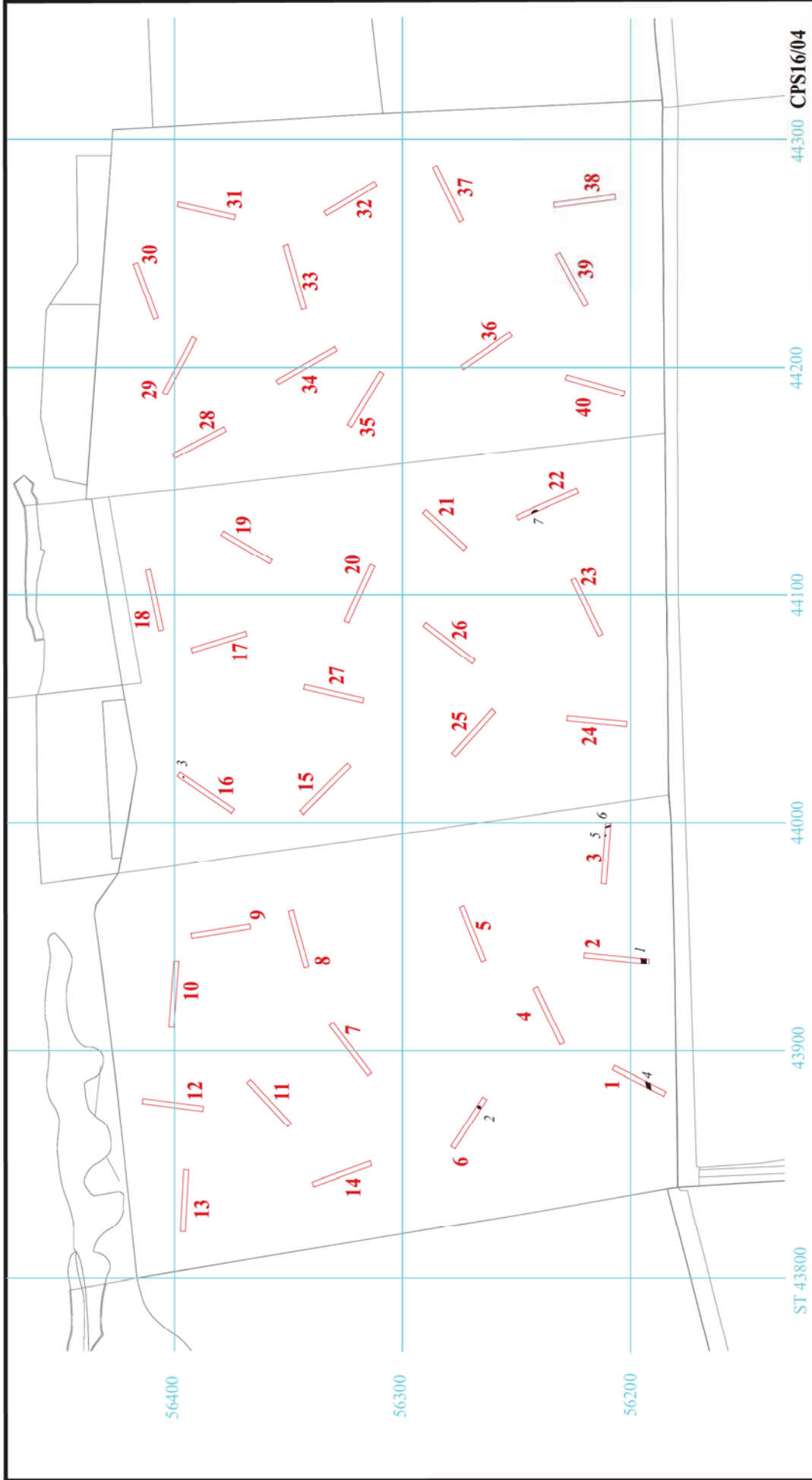
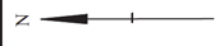
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T V A S

SOUTH WEST

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 Shipham, Somerset, 2016  
 Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of Trenches



ST 43800

44300

44200

44100

44000

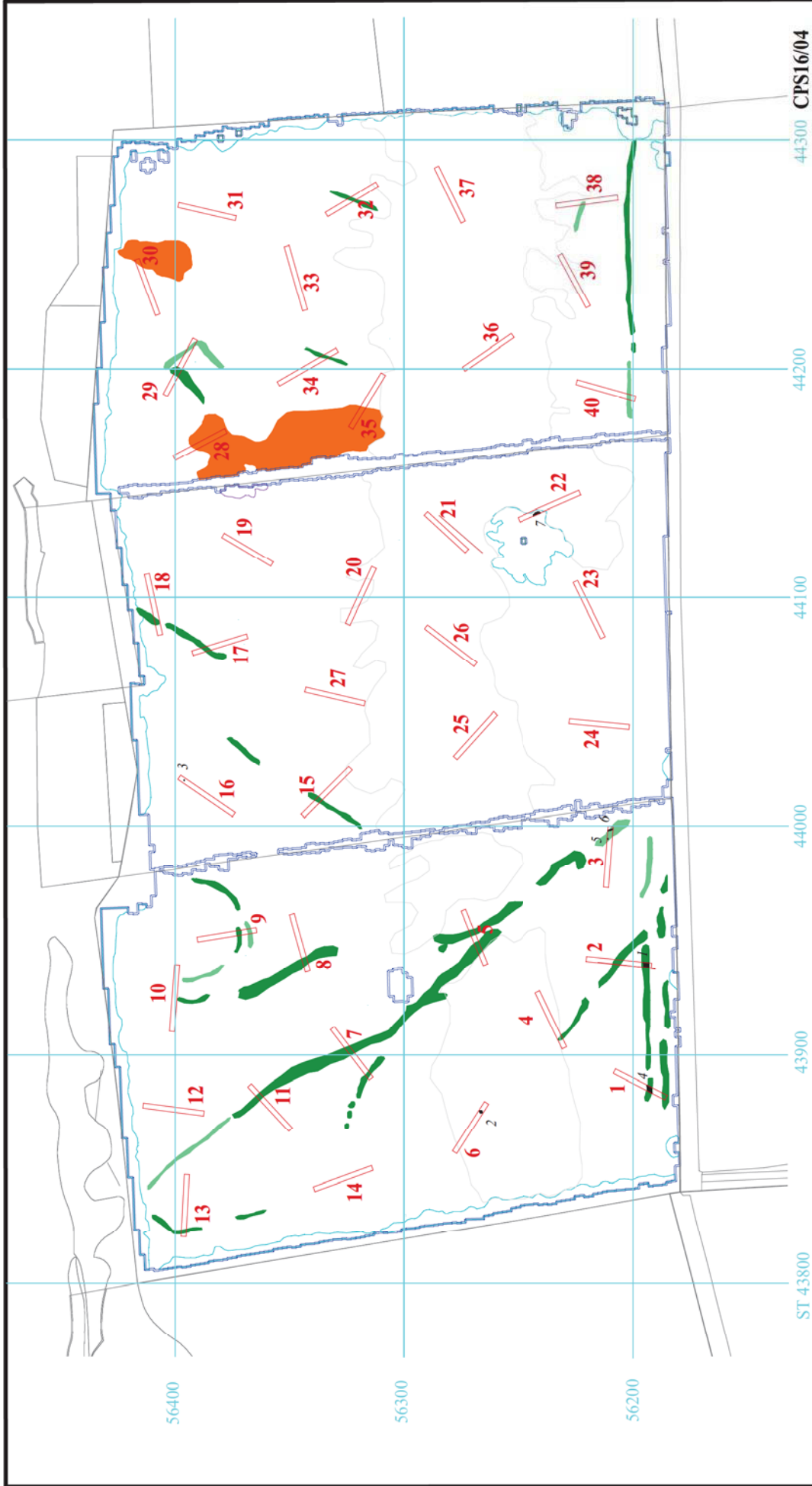
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56400

56300

56200

CPS16/04

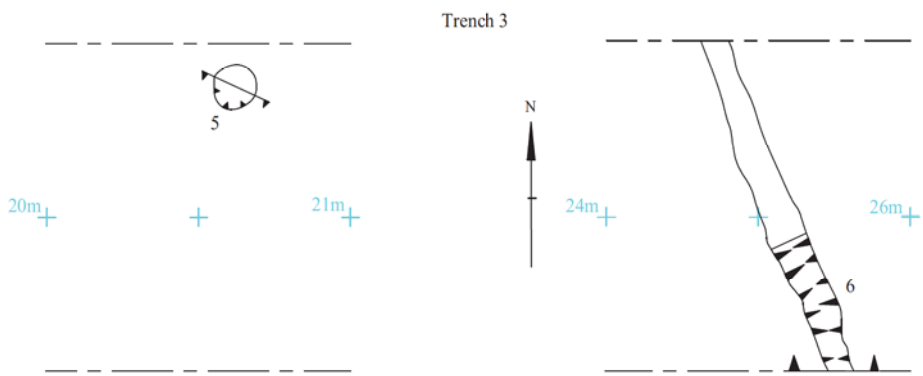
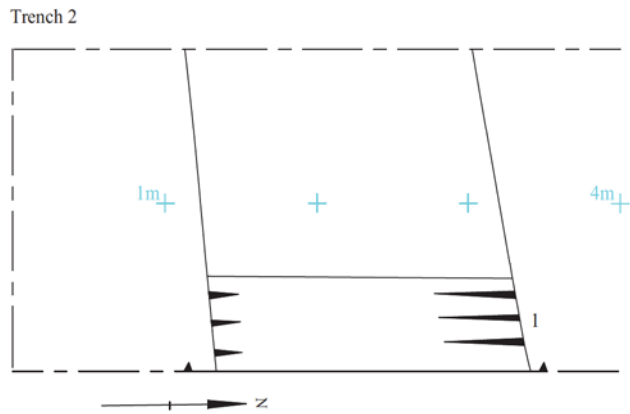
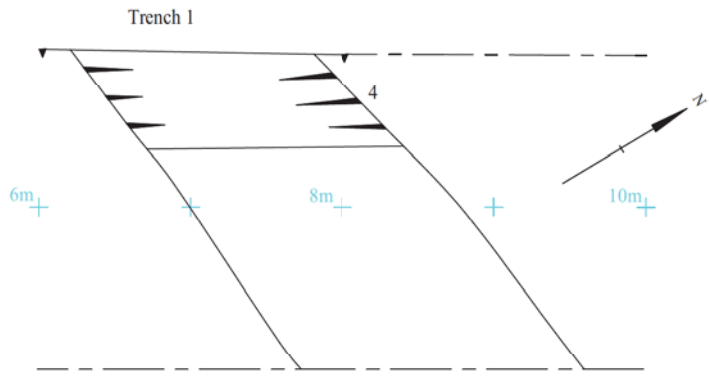


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 Shipham, Somerset, 2016  
 Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Location of Trenches overlaid on Geophysical Survey Results







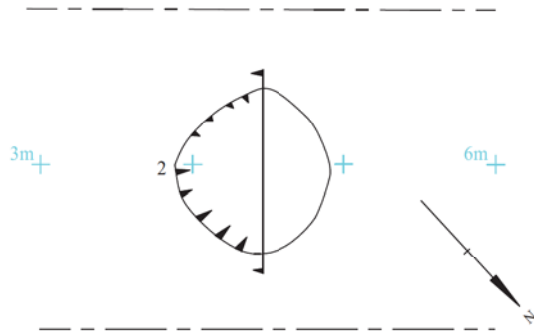
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Shipham, Somerset, 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation**

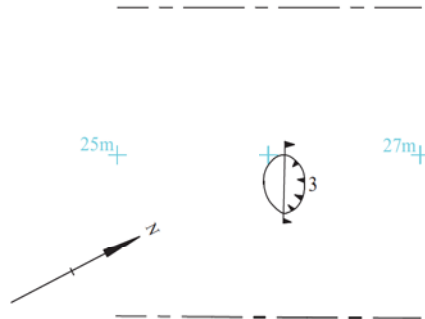
Figure 4. Details of Trenches



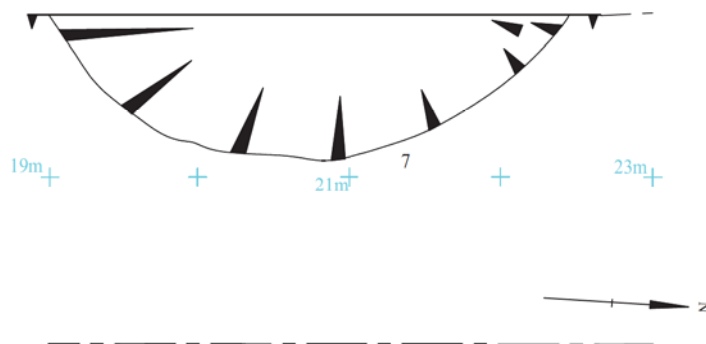
Trench 6



Trench 16



Trench 22

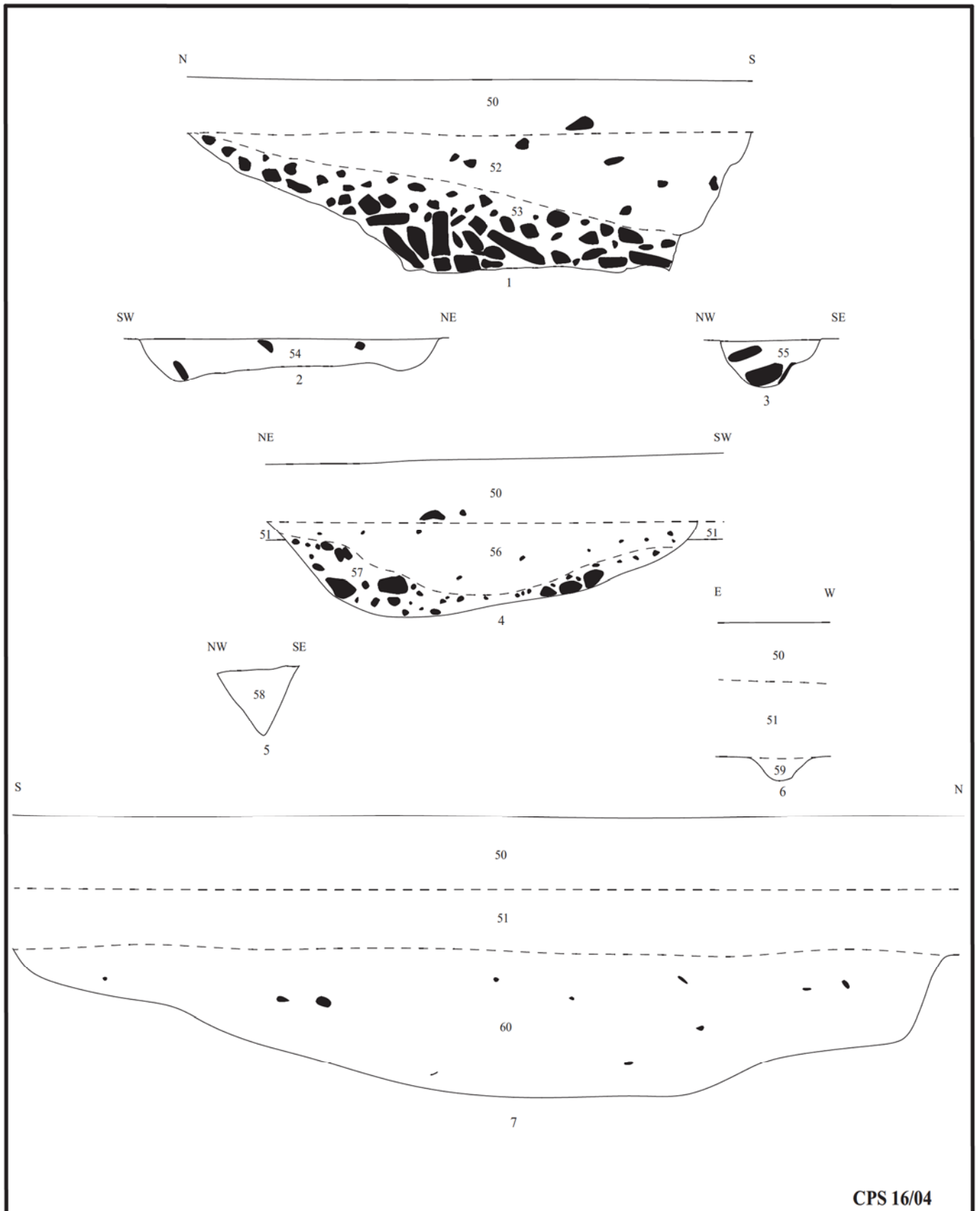


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**Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry,  
Shipham, Somerset, 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Details of Trenches





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**Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry,  
Shipham, Somerset 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections



THAMES VALLEY  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
 SERVICES  
 SOUTH WEST



Plate 1. Trench 1 Looking North East, Scales: 2m and 0.5m



Plate 2. Trench 2 Looking North, Scales: 2m and 0.5m

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Shipham, Somerset 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1 and 2.**





Plate 3. trench 3 looking East, Scales: 2m and 0.5m



Plate 4. Trench 22 looking North West, Scales: 2m and 0.5m

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Somerset 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 3 and 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 1 Ditch 4 looking West, Scales: 2m and 0.5m



Plate 6. Trench 2 Ditch 1 looking East, Scales: 2m and 0.5m

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**Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry,  
Shipham, Somerset 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 5 and 6.**





Plate 7. Trench 16 Post Hole 3 looking South West, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 8. Trench 22 Quarry Pit 7 looking South West, Scales: 2m and 0.5m

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**Northern Extension Fields, Callow Rock Quarry,  
Shipham, Somerset 2016  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 7 and 8.**

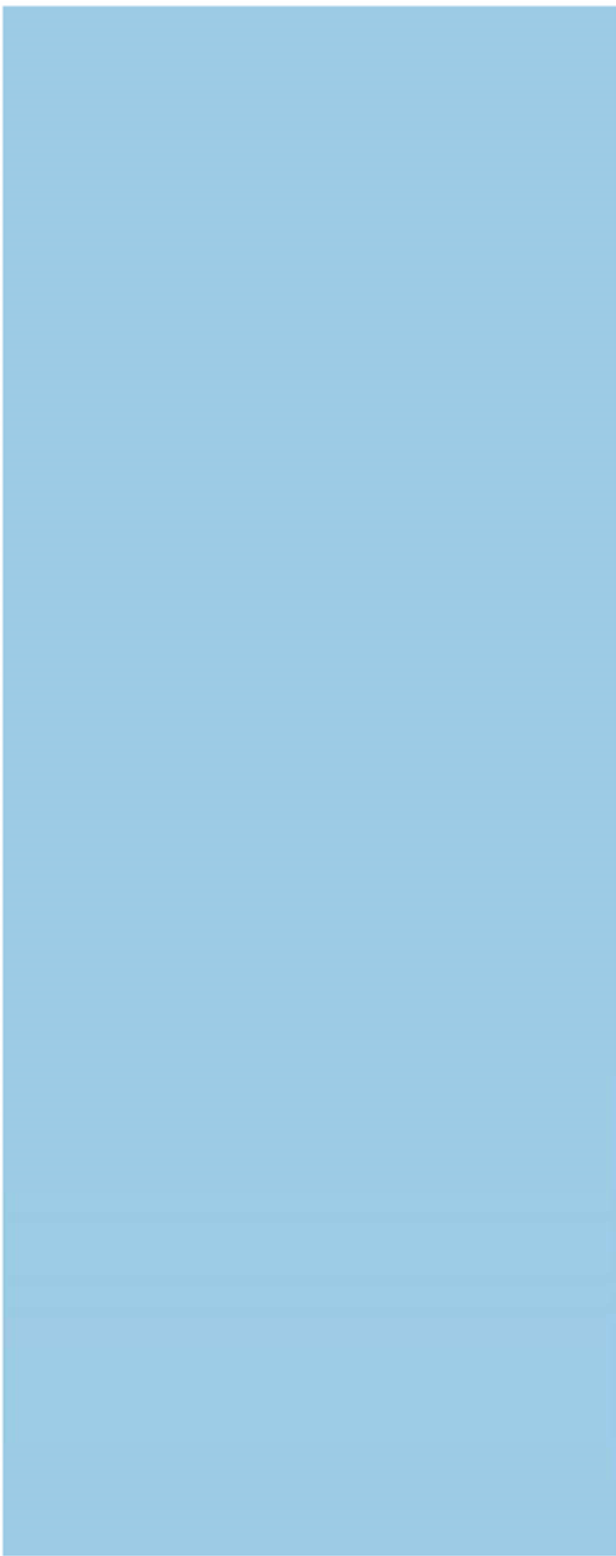


## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC







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