

LAND at BACK LANE DITCHEAT SOMERSET

Results of a Desk- Based Assessment &
Archaeological Evaluation



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Land at Back Lane, Ditcheat, Somerset

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Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Archaeological Evaluation

For

Kevin Bird (the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation trenching carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Back Lane, Ditcheat, Somerset in advance of the potential development of the site for three houses.

The evaluation revealed fifteen ditches; three of which were undated, one was modern and eleven were Medieval, between the 11th and 14th centuries. They produced enough pottery in large enough fragments to suggest the existence of a settlement in very close proximity. They also produced enough slag to suggest some degree of smithing taking place on site in the medieval period. A single posthole was revealed, dated to the medieval period and a spread of material of redeposited subsoil and natural with relatively large quantities of medieval pottery across the southern end of the site. A large modern pit and modern trench were encountered in the north-east of the evaluated area, which contained CBM and stone rubble. Land drains and a mole plough channel also cut across the site. A large amount of bio-turbation may account for some intrusive 18th century South Somerset Wares being present in some of the features; although it is also possible that some of the medieval pottery is residual.

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Back Lane
Parish:	Ditcheat
District:	Mendip
County:	Somerset
NGR:	ST 62781 36209

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Back Lane, Ditcheat, Somerset (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Kevin Bird (the Client) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the residential development of three houses.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Ditcheat is approximately 4km north of Castle Cary, 6km south of Shepton Mallet and 12.5km west of Glastonbury, in the Mendip district of Somerset. It is c.1.5km west of the A37, which follows the stretch of the Roman road, the Fosse Way, between Shepton Mallet and Ilchester to the south. It is immediately north of the River Alham, within a wide valley. The proposed site lies approximately 200m north of St Mary Magdalene Church in the heart of Ditcheat; in a roughly triangular piece of land adjacent to *The Barton*. The land is meadow with undulations in its topography. It is located at a height of approximately 60m AOD.

The soils of this area are the silty soils over siltstone with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging laid down in the Cretaceous and Jurassic periods of the Curtisden association (SSEW 1983), which overlies the mudstone of the Langport Member, Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated), which were formed in the Jurassic and Triassic periods (BGS 2104).

1.3 Historical Background

The place name Ditcheat (*Dichesgate* [842]; *Dicesget* [1086]; *Dichesgete* [1196]; *Dichiat* [1610]) is derived from the Old English words *dic* for 'dike' and *geat* for 'gate', meaning 'dike gate'. It has been suggested that the 'dike' referred to may be the ditch and banked Fosse Way (HER No.25359) to the west of the site as other settlements along the Roman route way seem to have the same derivative; the 'gate' element may refer to the valley occupied by the settlement that leads through a horseshoe of hills in the surrounding area (Watts 2010).

The parish of Ditcheat was part of the Whitstone Hundred and incorporates three hamlets: Wraxall, Alhampton and Sutton. In the Domesday Book of 1086, Ditcheat belonged to Glastonbury Abbey, contained 36 families and was worth £12. The Manor House, formerly known as Ditcheat House or Ditcheat Manor, is a 17th century manor house built by Sir Ralph Hopton, whose father, Robert Hopton, is recorded as having rebuilt Ditcheat and Evercreech Park in the early 17th century. The manor and advowson (ecclesiastical benefice) were bought from Lord Hopton in 1669 by Edmund Dawe, a scion of the Dawes of Dorset, who had been a prominent family in Dorset from the time of Edward IV in the mid 15th century. The family married into the Hill family in 1695.

The proposed development site appears to be inside of the manorial enclosure associated with the former Manor at Ditcheat. The site is in a field located in an area characterised on the Somerset and Exmoor National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation as an area of various irregular enclosures and some regular sinuous enclosures.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The Somerset County Council Historic Environment Record documents that a programme of field walking has taken place in the surrounding area (HER No.15052), which has revealed potential evidence of Medieval, Roman and Prehistoric settlements. Archaeological investigations have been undertaken north-east of the site at Evercreech (HER No. 28574) revealing a multiphase site which included a Bronze Age cremation, among other Prehistoric features, and a 11th to 13th century Medieval settlement which included a timber hall. The village of Ditcheat itself contains a number of Listed buildings, some of which are of medieval origin, and early industrial structures. A complete list of the heritage assets in the immediate vicinity are listed and located in Appendix 2.

The land proposed for development falls inside an area designated as one of High Archaeological Potential in the Mendip Emerging Local Plan, which states that (DP3):

Heritage Conservation Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance and setting of the district's Heritage Assets, whether statutorily or locally identified, especially those elements which contribute to the distinct identity of Mendip.

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines (IfA 1994, revised 2012) on the preparation of archaeological desk-based assessments. The work involved a review of cartographic and written sources available at the Somerset Heritage Centre. Internet resources were also consulted as part of this assessment.

The evaluation trenching was carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*. The location of the trenches was determined in consultation with Steven Membury of Somerset County Council Historic Environment Service in order to sample a percentage of the site subject to intrusive groundworks. The methodology is detailed in the Project Design (see Appendix 1).

Land at Back Lane, Ditcheat, Somerset

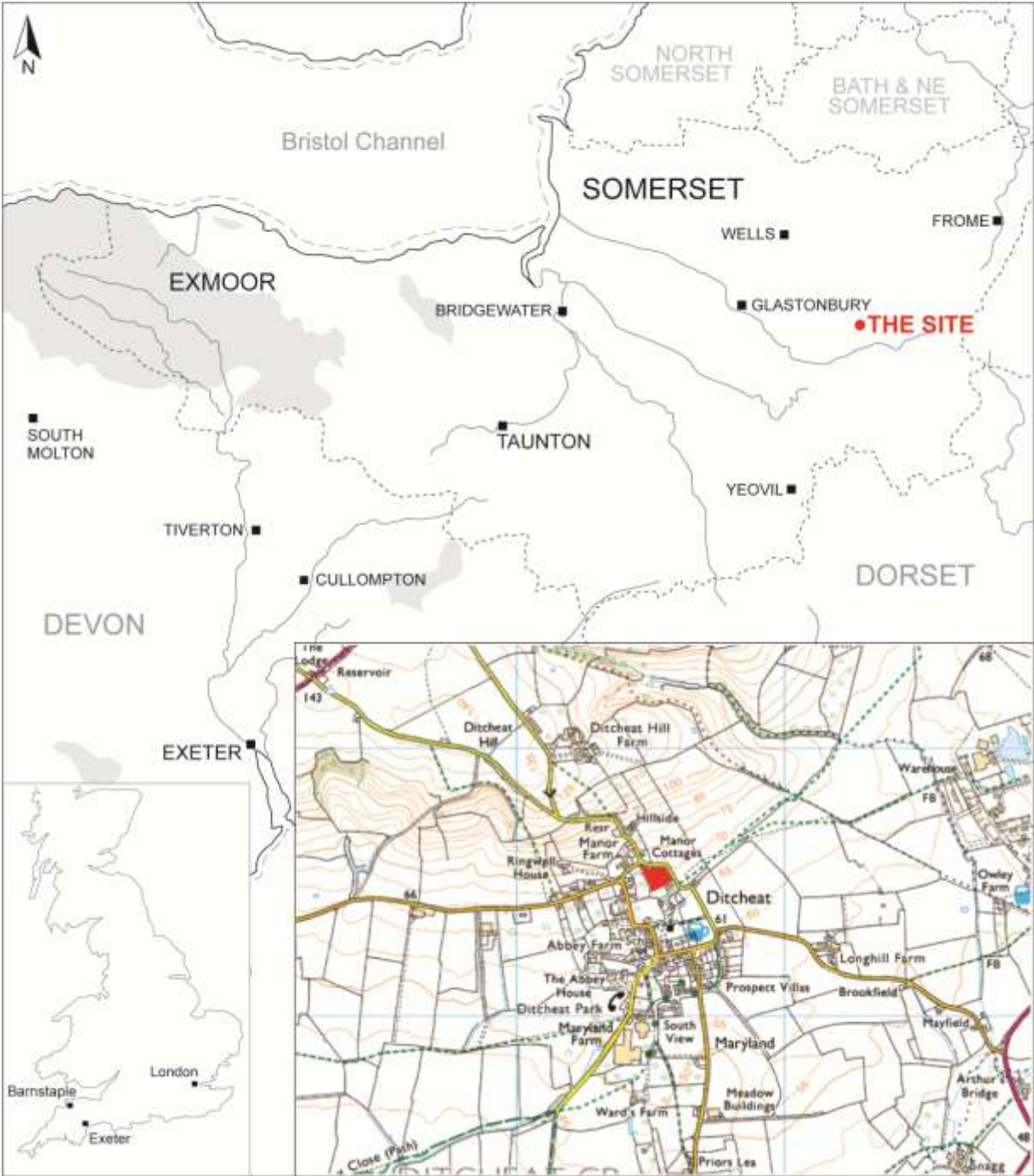


Figure 1: Site location (the site is shaded in red).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Estates Map, 1809

The earliest detailed cartographic source for this study is an estate map of 1809 (Figure 2). The proposal site is within a sub-rectangular area defined by the curving road layout, which encloses the 17th century manor house and the church. This is likely to represent the remnant of a manorial enclosure, and therefore the proposal site lies inside of this enclosure.

The map depicts a break of trees is shown lining the northern and eastern boundaries of the field containing the site, with a building in the southern half of the site held by Hill Dawe Esq., who also held the manor and land within, along with other lands around Ditcheat.



Figure 2: Estate map of Ditcheat, 1809, the site is outlined in red (SHC).

2.2 Ditcheat Tithe map, 1838

The 1838 tithe map (Figure 3) shows some continuity in the boundaries of the field containing the site, although there are some clear differences. The east half of the southern boundary has been extended to a private trackway engulfing what had been two small enclosures. The building previously shown in the southern half of the field had been demolished by this date. The trees lining the northern boundary are not depicted. This may be to save confusion; as the land use as described in the tithe apportionment is depicted on the map, with orchards represented by small trees. A rectangular feature, shaded in blue, is depicted in the north of the site and most likely represents a pond, others of which can be seen in the surrounding area. The field containing the

site (No.374) is described on the accompanying 1840 tithe apportionment (Table 1) as *Pond Close* and at this date was in use as pasture. The neighbouring orchard (No.373) is named after its previous owner (Thomas Higgins).



Figure 3: Ditcheat Tithe map, 1838, the site is outlined in red (SHC).

No.	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use
373	Hill Dawe Esq.	Himself	Higgins' Orchard	Orchard
374			Pond Close	Pasture
375			Barton Building	Pasture
376			Orchard & Plantation	Orchard & Plantation
377			Manor House, Lawn, Pleasure Grounds, Garden, Plantation, Yard & Building	Orchard & Plantation

Table 1: Tithe apportionment for the tithe map of the parish of Ditcheat, 1840

2.3 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 1885

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1885 (Figure 4) shows relative continuity with the 1838 tithe map, although the western end of the southern boundary has shifted slightly southward. The

pond in the north of the site is still depicted and some trees are shown on the northern boundary. It is unlikely these trees were absent at the time when the tithe map was drawn. Some trees are also shown in the southern half of the site, roughly indicating the line of the removed boundary of what had been the adjacent orchard. Although the scale of the earlier mapping is extremely unreliable the pond in the southern tip of the site appears slightly larger, which, if accurate, may be the result of improved drainage. The area west of the site that included the poor house in 1809 (Figure 2) is now labelled as the *Ditcheat (Cheese Cloths) Factory* (Figure 4).

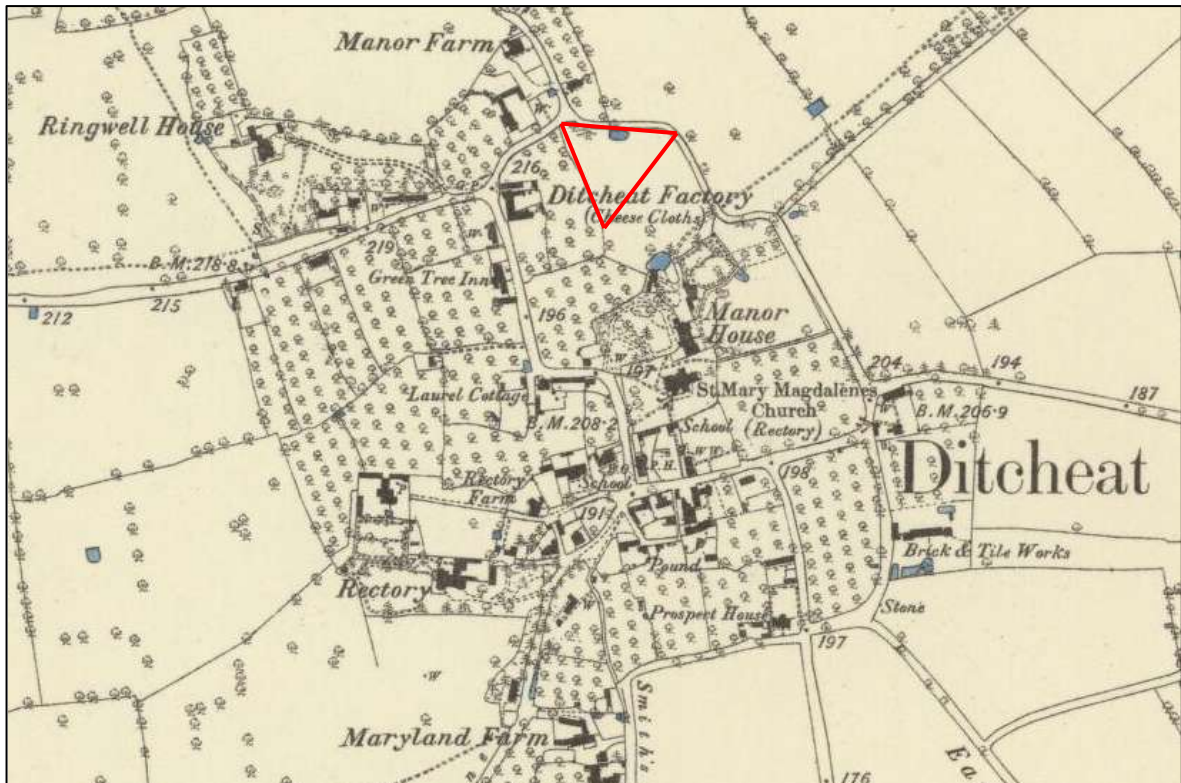


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 1885, the site is outlined in red (SHC).

2.4 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1902

There is no obvious change to the field containing the site between the 1885 mapping and the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map, 1902 (Figure 5). The pond in the north of the field is still present. The south-western boundary is depicted with a dash line, suggestive of a fence, as opposed to a substantial hedge or banked boundary, and fewer trees in general are depicted on the map, with none depicted on the proposal site.

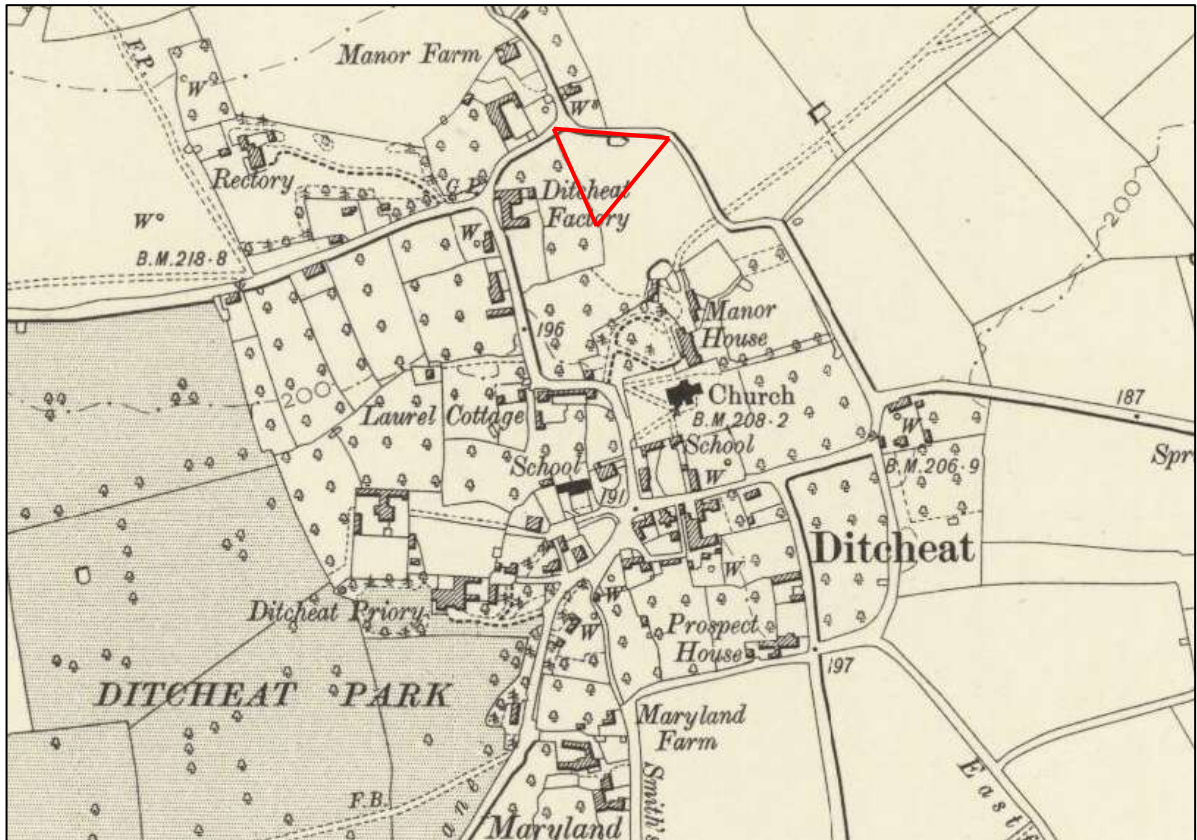


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1902, the site is outlined in red (SHC).

2.5 Subsequent Changes

On visiting the site and from satellite imagery it is clear that the pond in the north of the site on the earlier cartographic record no longer exists. However, on the ground a water course utilised for drainage runs along the adjacent field boundary to the north of where the pond would have been, into the road and a remnant of this channel is visible in the bank of the boundary in this area of the site. The pond in the southern tip of the field is still present today. The south-eastern corner of the field is now occupied by a dwelling, built c.1970 with a landscaped garden and recently planted hedges and tree lines. This would partially overlay the structure depicted on the 1809 estates map (Figure 2). Some large trees line the northern boundary, atop a ridge along its western half, which seems to curve into the site near to where the (now absent) pond would have been. A large number of bumps and undulations are also visible across the middle of the site.

3.0 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1 Introduction

Following consultation with Steven Membury (SSCHET) a strategy of archaeological evaluation was agreed, which would sample the proposed site and target a known earthwork that constitutes a ridge roughly parallel with Back Lane. The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Project Design (Appendix 1). The evaluation was carried out with a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision.

Four trenches totalling 115m in length were excavated, the locations of which are shown in Figure 6. The topsoil across the site was a mid greyish-brown, friable clay-silt loam overlaying a mid orange-grey brown, soft clay-silt subsoil, which overlaid the natural, a light yellow-orange, compact clay with some light grey-blue banding. A total of 19 archaeological features were encountered; 15 ditches, two pits, one posthole and a spread of redeposited natural material. Most of these were dated to the medieval period, while others were post-medieval to modern. Land drains, a modern trench, and root channels were also uncovered. A complete detailed context list can be seen in Appendix 3.

3.2 Results

The evaluation trenching revealed fifteen linear ditches; three of which were undated, one was modern and eleven were Medieval, between the 11th and 14th centuries. They produced enough pottery in large enough fragments to suggest the existence of a settlement in very close proximity. They also produced enough slag to suggest some degree of smithing taking place on site in the medieval period. A single posthole was revealed, dated to the medieval period, and a spread of material of redeposited subsoil and natural with relatively large quantities of medieval pottery across the southern end of the site. A Medieval pit on the site may equate to an extension of this spread. A large, modern pit and modern trench were encountered in the north-east of the evaluated area, which contained CBM and stone rubble. Land drains and a mole plough channel also cut across the site. A large amount of root damage has occurred across the site and may account for some intrusive 18th century South Somerset Wares being present in some features. However, given the quantity of Medieval pottery in the spread to the south of the site and that it is cut by features, it is as probable that a large amount of the Medieval pottery is residual.

3.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned north-east by south-west and measured 25.95×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.16-0.26m deep, and the subsoil 0.10-0.22m deep. It was positioned to investigate a ridge aligned east-west in the north-west corner of the site (Figure 6). It transpired that it also investigated the western extent of the bumps in the area of the site. It revealed four features; Ditches [103], [105], [107] and [111] (Figures 7 & 9). The horizon with the natural had been heavily disturbed by rooting.

Ditch [103] was aligned north-west by south-east, 0.56m wide and 0.19m deep with moderate concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill; (104), a mid brown-grey firm clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained 12th-14th century pottery and intrusive 18th century South Somerset ware.

Ditch [105] was aligned north-west by south-east, 0.88m wide and 0.19m deep with a very steep west slope and moderate and stepped east slope with concave breaks of slope and a flattish base. It

contained a single fill; (106), a mid brown-grey with occasional orange flecks, a compact clay-silt with moderate charcoal flecks. It contained 12th-14th century pottery.

Ditch [107] aligned north-east by south-west, 1.90m wide and 0.78m deep with very steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat step before a steep concave base. It cut Fill (112). It contained three fills; (108), (109) and (110) from top to bottom. Fill (108), 0.30m deep, was a mid brown-grey, firm clay-silt. It contained 11th-13th century pottery. Fill (109) was a light-mid orange-yellow grey, compact clay-silt, 0.40m deep. It contained 12th-14th century pottery. Fill (110) was a mottled light orange-blue grey, compact clay-silt, 0.18m deep. Ditch [111] was a linear ditch aligned east-west, 2.25m wide and 0.70m deep with gentle-moderate sloping sides with a concave break to a flat base. It contained three fills; (112), (113) and (114) from top to bottom. Fill (112) was a mid brown-grey, firm clay-silt, 0.20m deep. Fill (113) was a mid-light blue-grey, compact silt-clay, 0.26m deep. It contained 11th-13th century pottery. Fill (114) was a mottled mid blue-orange, compact silt-clay, 0.27m deep.



Figure 6: Left; Ditch [103], viewed from the south-east (1m scale).

Figure 7: Right; Ditch [105], viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



Figure 8: Ditches [107] and [111], viewed from the east (2m scale).



Figure 9: Ditches [107] and [111], viewed from the south-west (2m scale).

3.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 25.50x1.60m; the topsoil was 0.15-0.23m deep, and the subsoil 0.16 deep. It was positioned simply to investigate the area between Trenches 1 and 3 (Figure 6). It revealed four features; Ditches [203], [205], [207] and [212] (Figures 7 and 9). It also revealed land drains including a substantial one with re-used-perforated roof tiles and a spread of re-deposited soil and natural at its south-eastern end.

Ditch [203] was aligned east-west, 0.80m wide and 0.14m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill; (204), a mid brown-grey, firm-compact silt-clay. It contained medieval pottery. Ditch [205] was a linear ditch aligned ENE-WSW, 0.67m wide and 0.19m deep with moderate-steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill; (106), a mottled mid orange and grey, firm-compact silt-clay with redeposited natural. It contained 12th-14th pottery.

Ditch [207] was aligned north-east by south-west, 2.65+m wide and 0.78m deep with steep concave sides and a wide flat base. It contained four fills; (208), (209), (210) and (211) from bottom to top. Fill (208) was a light blue-orange, compact clay, redeposited natural, 0.12m thick. Fill (209) was a mottled yellow and light blue-grey, gritty and wet compact silt-clay, 0.30m deep. Fill (210) was a light mottled yellow-grey, compact silt clay, 0.24m thick. It contained 12th-13th century pottery. Fill (211) was a mid grey, compact silt-clay, 0.46m deep. It contained 12th-14th century pottery and it was cut by Ditch [212]. Ditch [212] was a linear ditch aligned north-east by south-west, 2.65m wide and 0.70m deep. It cut Fill (211) on its north-west side and spread (215) on its south-east side. It contained two fills; (213) and (214), from bottom to top. Fill (213) was a light brown-grey with blue-orange flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and grit toward the base, 0.50m deep. It contained 12th-14th century pottery. Fill (214) was a mid yellow-brown orange, firm silt-clay, redeposited natural, 0.22m deep. Spread (215) was a mottled light orange-grey, compact silt clay, 0.24m deep, which equates to the two fills (315) and (316) in Trench 3.



Figure 10: Left; Ditch [203], viewed from the west (1m scale).

Figure 11: Right; Ditch [205], viewed from the west (1m scale).



Figure 12: Ditches [207] and [212], viewed from the north (2m scale).



Figure 13: Sample section at south-east end of Trench 2, viewed from the north-east (1m scale).

3.2.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned north-west by south-east and measured 40×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.15m deep, and the subsoil 0.22m deep. It was positioned to investigate the length of the site near to the south-east boundary (Figure 6). It revealed eight features; Ditches [303], [305], [307], [311], [313], [317] and [319] (Figures 8 and 10), all of which were aligned roughly north-west by south-east; and Pit [309]. It also exposed land drains and a spread of re-deposited soil and natural Layers (315) and (316).

Ditch [303] was 1.25m wide and 0.43m deep with moderately steep sides, a concave break of slope and gentle concave base. It contained a single fill; (304), a light-mid brown-grey, firm silt-clay. It produced no finds. Ditch [307] was 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep with a near vertical east slope and gentle west slope with a flat base. It contained a single fill; (308), a dark brown-grey, soft clay-silt. Pit [309], 4.50m wide and 0.38m deep, was an irregular sub-oval pit with gentle sides and an irregular flattish base. It may have been a natural depression infilled by spreads identified elsewhere in the trench. It contained a single fill; (310), a mottled light grey and light brown-yellow, compact silt-clay that became lighter towards its base. It contained 12th-14th century pottery and 18th century South Somerset Wares. Ditch [311] was 0.96m wide by 0.16m deep with moderate to steep slopes and a flat base. It contained a single fill; (312), a light-mid yellow-grey, compact silt-clay. Ditch [313] was 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep with moderate to steep slopes, concave breaks of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill; (314), a light-mid yellow-grey, compact silt-clay. Spread (315) is the lower of two spreads of redeposited material. It was a mid blue-grey, compact silt-clay, c.0.24m thick. It contained 12th-14th century pottery. It was overlaid for its majority by Spread (316), a mid-light orange-grey brown, compact silt-clay, 0.24m thick. It contained 12th-14th century pottery.

Ditch [317], 1.34m wide and 0.18m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It cut and denotes the southern extent of the spreads. It contained a single fill; (318), a light brown grey, friable clay-silt. Parallel with Ditch [317] was Ditch [319] a 0.94+m wide and 0.22m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill; (320), a light brown-grey, friable clay-silt. It contained 12th-14th pottery.



Figure 14: Left; Ditch [303], viewed from the south (1m scale).

Figure 15: Right; Ditches [305] and [307], viewed from the south (1m scale).



Figure 16: Pit [309], viewed from the north (2m scale).



Figure 17: Left; Ditch [311], viewed from the north-west (scale 1m).

Figure 18: Right; Ditch [313], viewed from the south (1m scale).



Figure 19: Left; Spreads (315) and (316), viewed from the north (2m scale).

Figure 20: Right; Spreads (315) and (316), viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Figure 21: Ditches [317] and [319], viewed from the north-west (2m scale).

3.2.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east and measured 25×1.60m; the topsoil was 0.18-0.23m deep, and the subsoil 0.12-0.16m deep. It was positioned to investigate the possible continuation of a bank and associated features along the northern boundary and the east extent of the site (Figure 6). It revealed three features; a modern trench, Posthole [403] and Pit [406] (Figures 7 and 9).

Posthole [403] was a sub-oval posthole with vertical sides and a flat base (0.68×0.60×0.22m), which has been heavily root disturbed. It contained two fills; (404) and (405), from bottom to top. Fill (404) was a dark grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt. Fill (405) was a mottled mid orange-brown, compact silt clay and likely fills the post-pipe void of a removed post. Pit [406], 5m wide and 0.48+m deep was a sub-ovoid pit with a gentle to moderate north slope. It was not fully excavated and contained three fills; (407), (409) and (408), from bottom to top. Fill (407) was a layer of medium sub-rounded stone rubble 0.11m thick. Fill (408) was a light-mid orange-brown, compact-firm silt-clay, redeposited natural, 0.41m thick. It contained 19th century and later pottery. Fill (409) was a dark grey, firm clay-silt that was not fully excavated.

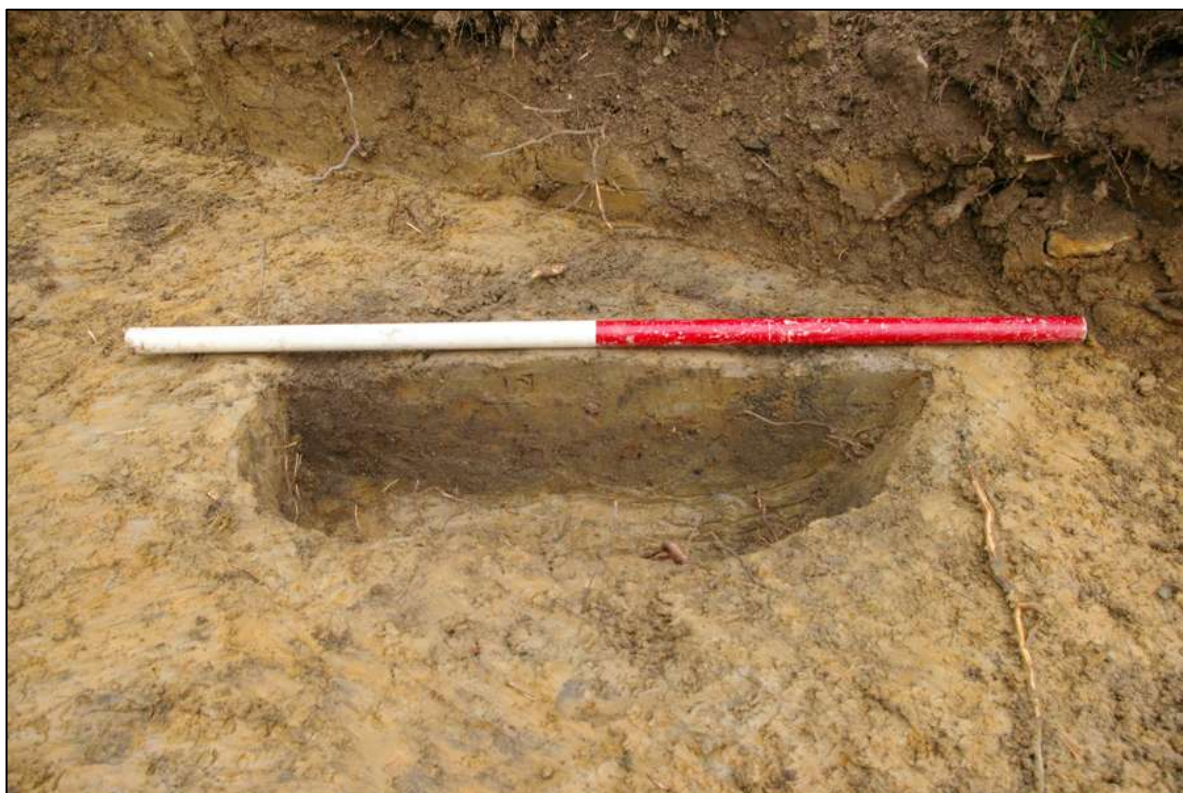


Figure 22: Posthole [403], viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Figure 23: Pit [406], viewed from the south-west (2m scale).

3.3 Finds

Given the size of the intervention, a reasonably large amount of artefactual material was recovered. This included a good collection of medieval coarseware pottery, as well as a very small amount of Prehistoric or Romano-British material. The assemblage was counted and weighed by context, and subject to assessment level of analysis.

174 sherds (2.257kg) of pottery were recovered, the bulk of which was comprised of sand-tempered slightly-micaeous medieval coarsewares dating to the 12th-14th century. These are probably local products (i.e. note the proximity of alluvial deposits and the micaeous sandstones of the Dyrham Formation) produced in a regional style (i.e. cooking vessels with a sagging base and everted rims). Much of this material is unabraded and clearly comes from primary contexts. A rather smaller amount of Upper Greensand-tempered pottery is present in the assemblage, which has a regional distribution. This pattern of local products supplemented by regional wares does now appear to be commonplace in Somerset (David Dawson, *pers. comm.*). In addition to this there are seven sherds of what appears to be a Late Saxon organic-tempered ware (the single identifiable vessel is a straight-sided jar); if this can be confirmed it would join the relatively small number of sites in Somerset with evidence for Late Saxon occupation.

A rather smaller amount of post-medieval pottery was also recovered, largely South Somerset coarsewares, but includes some 17th century Delft-type tin glazed wares and a sherd of 17th or 18th century Chinese porcelain. This presumably reflects the elevated status of the adjacent manorial enclosure. The small size of the assemblage would suggest the site was not occupied during the later and post-medieval periods, and thus presumably evidence for earlier occupation survives relatively intact.

A small amount (5 sherds) of Prehistoric pottery was recovered, all of which was heavily abraded. A single sherd of box flue tile was recovered from context (113). This context also contained medieval pottery, but the edges of the tile fragment are sharp and unbraded.

The other main category of artefact encountered on site is iron slag, including a very small amount of tap slag and furnace lining, and eight partial or complete smithying hearth bottoms. All of this material came from medieval contexts, and presumably represents small-scale smelting and smithying.

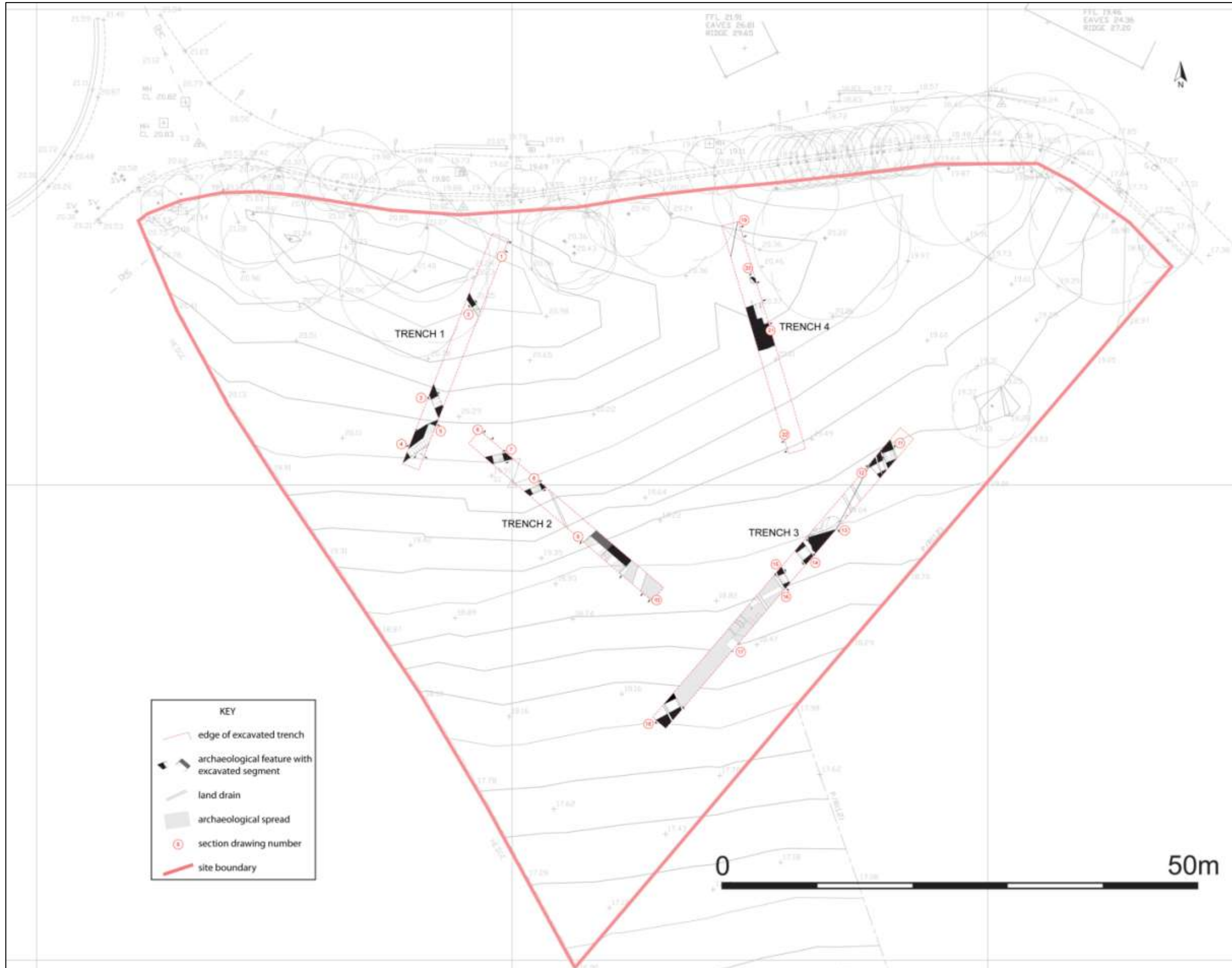


Figure 24: Trench and feature location plan, section drawing numbers correspond to those in Figures 27 and 28 (base map: courtesy of Mike Pringle Development Services).

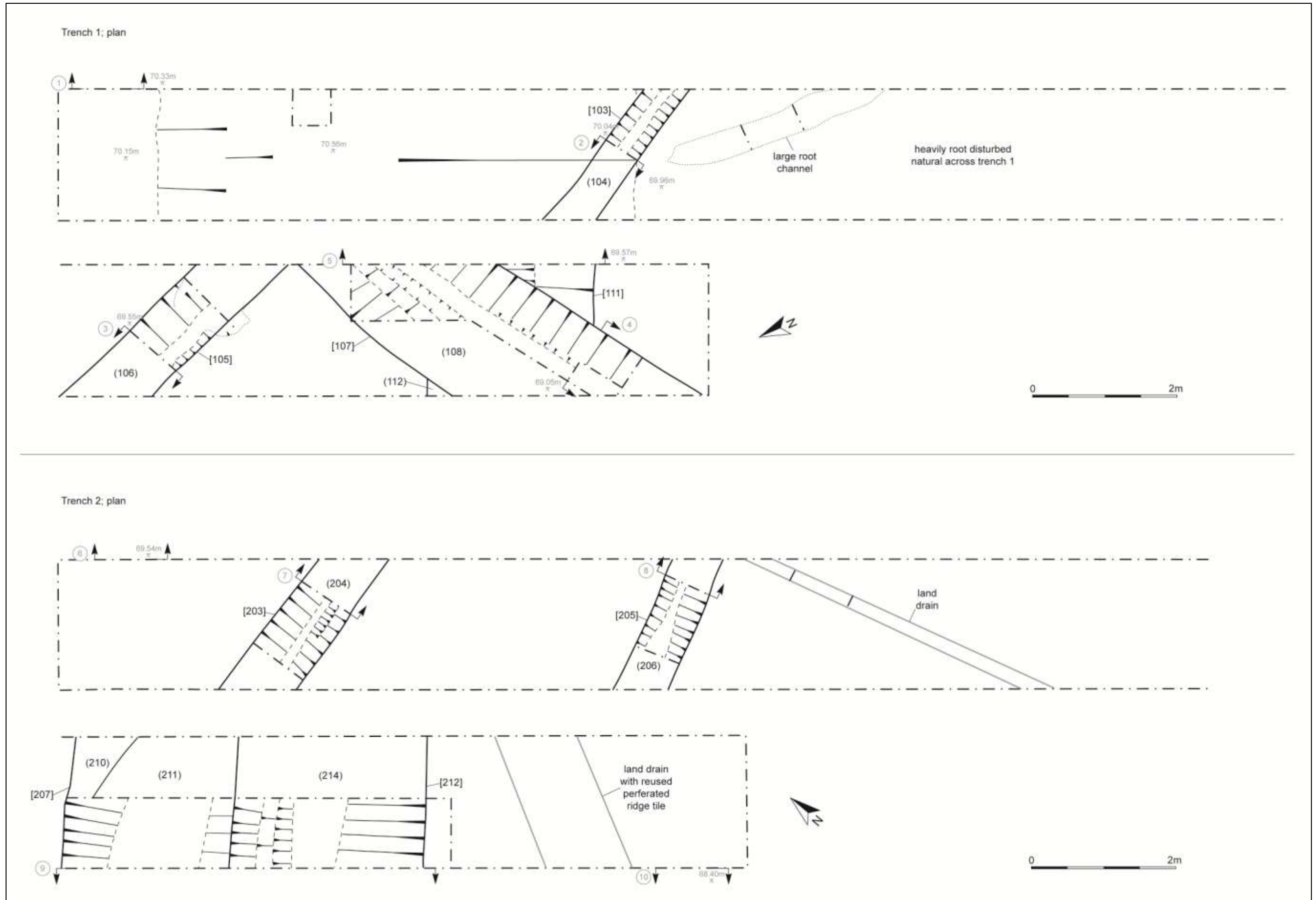


Figure 25: Plan for Trenches 1 and 2 (for section drawing see Figure 27).

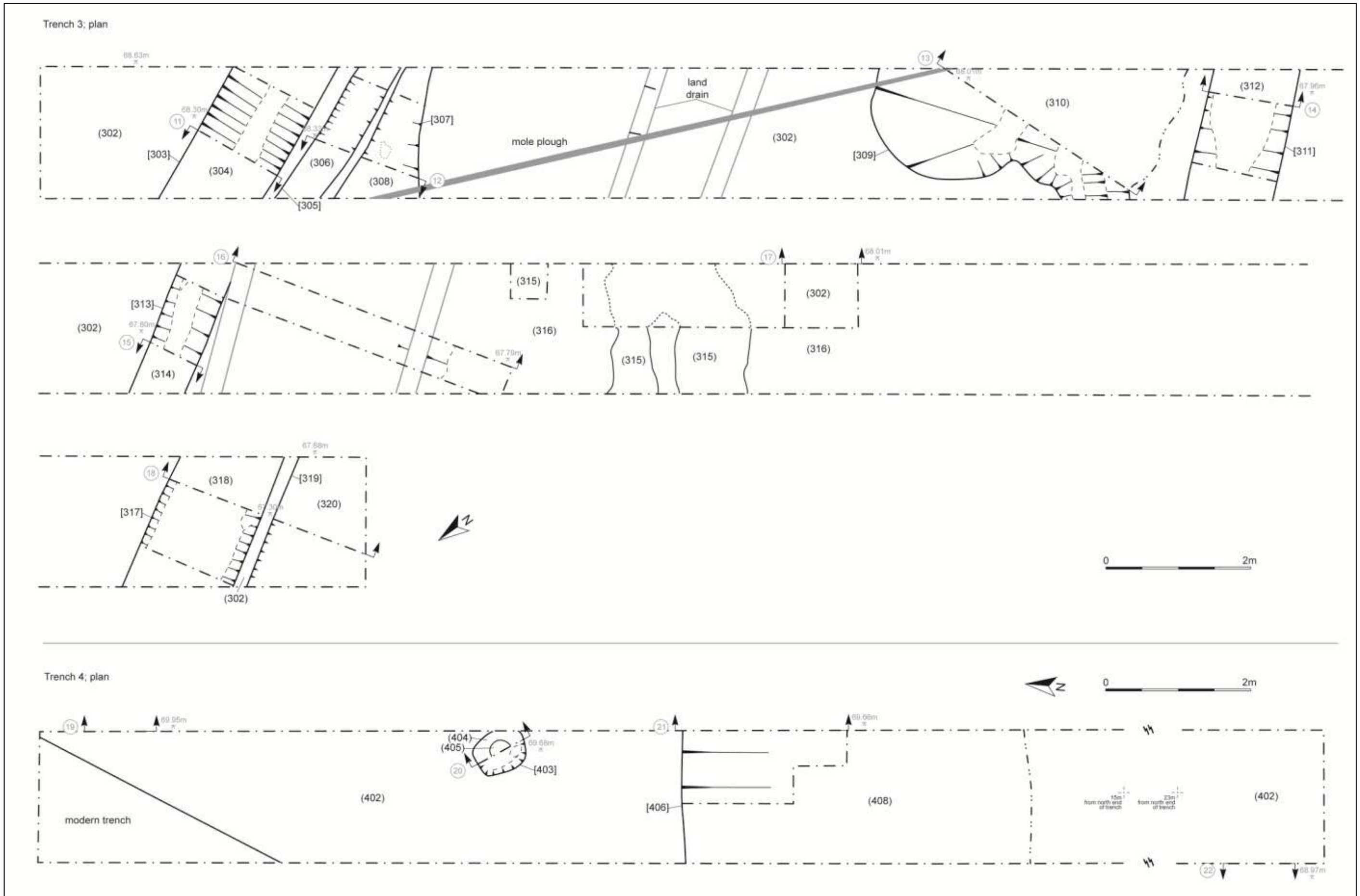


Figure 26: Plan for Trenches 3 and 4 (for section drawing see Figure 28).

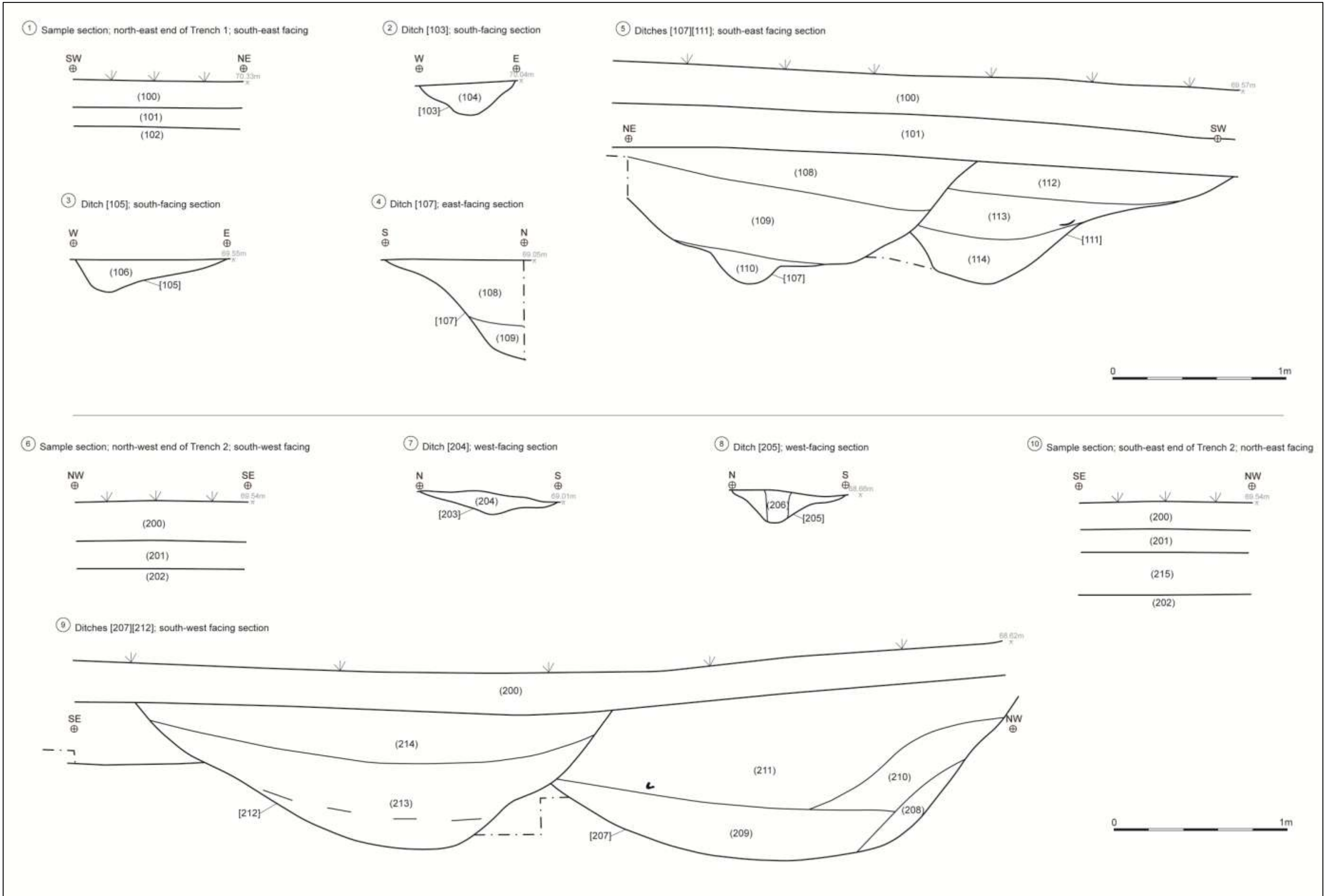


Figure 27: Section drawings for Trenches 1 and 2.

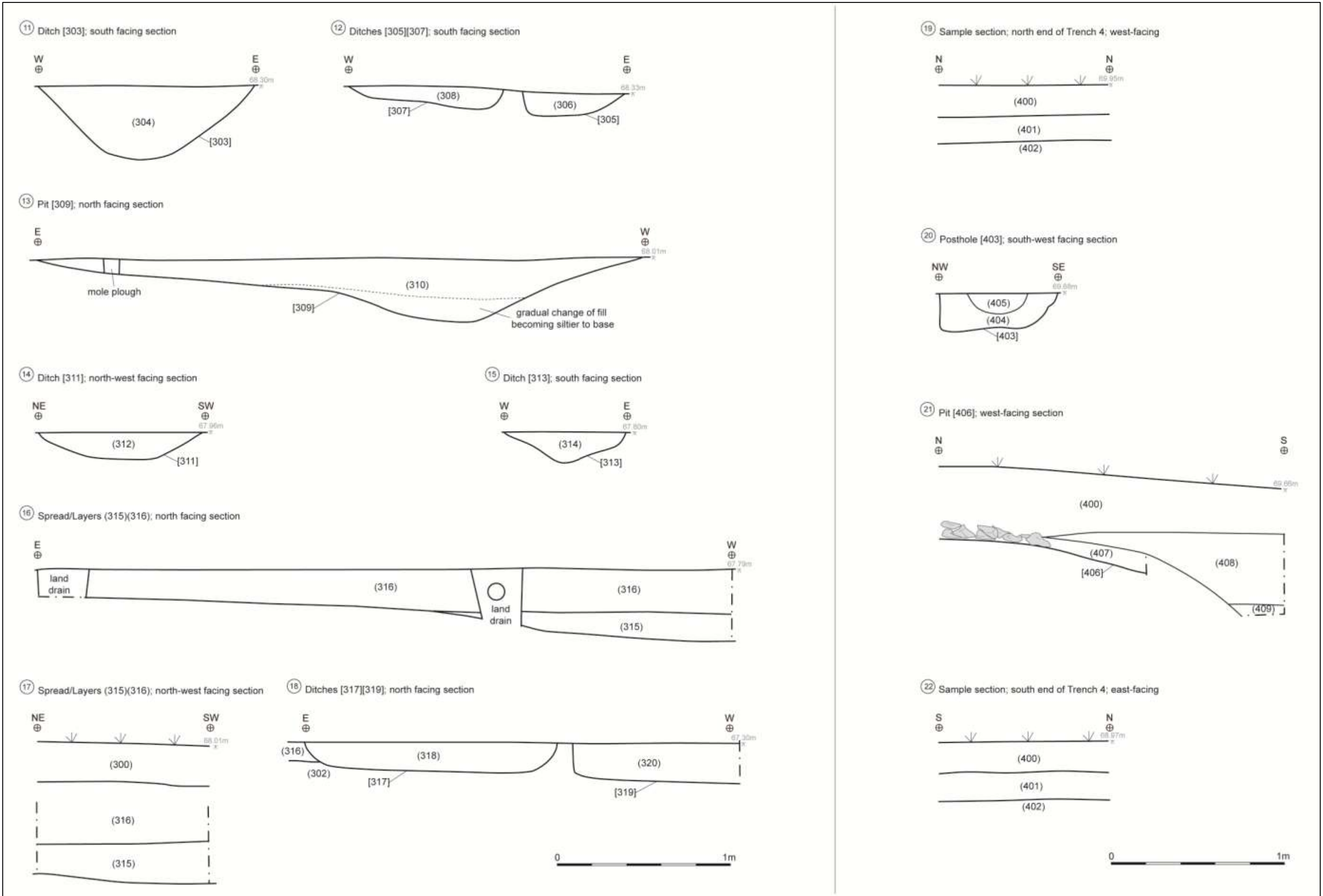


Figure 28: Section drawings for Trenches 3 and 4.

4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 Discussion

The small to medium sized linear ditches across the site; [103], [105], [203], [205], [311] and [313] are all of a similar character and morphology and are aligned roughly parallel and perpendicular to one another. The majority of these features produced 12th-14th century pottery and it is fair to suggest that they are all contemporary features of a similar phase. They are probable drainage ditches feeding a pond to the south of the site and channels along the roads.

Likewise, the larger linear ditches across the site; [107], [111], [207] and [212] have a similar character and morphology, although Ditch [107] does have a slightly deeper central channel along its base. All these features had silty slightly gritty secondary fills (naturally built up deposits/washed-in material) in their bases indicative of their having been open for a period of time. These were then overlaid with tertiary fills (purposeful backfill) of redeposited natural material. Ditches [111], [207] and [212] seemed to denote the extent of the bumps on the ground visible on the site, possibly forming an enclosure. The elements of Trenches 1 and 2 probing the interior of this possible enclosure did not identify any structural remains.

Ditch [303] survived in relatively good condition but produced no pottery. As with the other larger ditches with concave profiles it is possible it denotes the eastern boundary of a potential enclosure. The parallel ditches to the west of Ditch [303]; Ditches [305] and [307]. Had darker more silty fills than the majority of the other features and between them produced both medieval and 18th century pottery. It is likely that there was continuity in the land management processes due to the need for drainage or delineation of an enclosure into the post-medieval period.

The layers constituting Spreads (315) and (316) contained medieval material and represent some levelling and landscaping of what was probably a relatively boggy patch in the south of the site. This area may have developed its own subsoil, due to boggy conditions and water based deposits, which was spread and buried during later medieval and post-medieval developments. The only ditches that cut these layers were Ditch [212] and Ditches [317] and [319]. Ditches [317] and [319] contained residual medieval pottery but were of a modern date and their form suggests that they were machine excavated and they possibly relate to the adjacent developments in the southern part of the field in c.1970.

The north end of Trench 4 shows modern debris and backfilling of a trench and a possible pit, [406]. These features are on to the east and south-east of a pond represented on the historic mapping, now absent on the ground. The absence of this pond, modern backfill and features and possibly some of the bumps located between the trenches indicated groundworks having had some impact on the site in the 20th century.

The amount of pottery, in large enough fragments may suggest the existence of a settlement in very close proximity. A small amount of tap-slag (126g) and 1500g of bun-shaped slag indicative of a smithing hearth bottom implies some small scale industrial processes were taking place on or near the site in the medieval period.

4.2 Conclusion

The evaluation provided evidence for extensive medieval activity on and in close proximity to the site. The majority of the features appear likely to have been drainage related, perhaps feeding ponds to the south. The lack of abrasion on much of the pottery assemblage suggests that there was probably a building or settlement in close proximity. This activity most likely relates to a nucleated settlement found within a manorial enclosure, dating from the 10th century onwards.

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Appendix 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR EVALUATION TRENCHING AT LAND AT BACK LANE, DITCHEAT, SOMERSET, BA4 6QH

Location:	Land at Back Lane
Parish:	Ditcheat
County:	Somerset
NGR:	ST 62781 36209
Proposal:	Residential development of three houses
Date:	30 th September 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document forms a Project Design (PD) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) at the request of Kevin Bird (the Client). It sets out the methodology for geophysical survey and evaluation trenching, and for related off site analysis and reporting at Land at Back Lane, Ditcheat. The PD and the schedule of work it proposes have been drawn up in consultation with Steven Membery, Senior Heritage Environment Officer, Somerset County Council Historic Environment Team (SSCHET) and in accordance with the Somerset Council Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook (2011).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Ditcheat is a village and civil parish 4.5 miles (7 km) south of Shepton Mallet, and 2.5 miles (4 km) north-west of Castle Cary, in the Mendip district of Somerset. The parish of Ditcheat incorporates three hamlets: Wraxall, Alhampton and Sutton. In the Domesday book of 1086, Ditcheat belonged to Glastonbury Abbey and contained 36 families. The parish of Ditcheat was part of the Whitstone Hundred. The Manor House, formerly known as Ditcheat House or Ditcheat Manor, is a 17th-century manor house built by Sir Ralph Hopton.

The proposed development site appears to be inside of the enclosure associated with the former Manor at Ditcheat. The Grade II* Listed Manor House is 17th century and now divided into flats. There are other Grade II Listed structures in the immediate vicinity of the site, including the church of St Mary Magdelene and the Manor Lodge.

The land to be developed falls inside an area designated as one of High Archaeological Potential in the Mendip Emerging Local Plan, which states that (DPE):

Heritage Conservation Proposals and initiatives will be supported which preserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance and setting of the district's Heritage Assets, whether statutorily or locally identified, especially those elements which contribute to the distinct identity of Mendip.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 To assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.2 Produce a report containing the results of the evaluation trenching;
- 3.1.3 Provide a statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, with recommendations for those areas where further evaluation and/or mitigation strategies may be required.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Evaluation Trenching:

A series of trenches, totalling approximately 200m in length, will be excavated across the proposed development area; the location of these excavations is indicated on the attached plan, the below-ground impact of the proposed development and the site topography.

All groundworks across the site will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits, whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand.

- 4.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.
- 4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section

Land at Back Lane, Ditcheat, Somerset

at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. Where digital imagery is the sole photographic record, archivable prints will be prepared by a photographic laboratory.

4.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the HET.

4.2.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the receiving Museum;

4.2.6 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.

4.2.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).

4.2.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

4.2.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.2.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HET will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the HET and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.

5.0 REPORT

5.1 A report will be produced and will include the following elements:

5.1.1 A report number and the OASIS ID number;

5.1.2 A location map, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked on each. All plans will be tied to the national grid;

5.1.3 A concise non-technical summary of the project results;

5.1.4 The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;

5.1.5 Illustrations of the site in relation to known archaeological deposits/sites around it, in order to place the site in its archaeological context;

5.1.6 A statement of the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeological resource, and shall indicate any areas where further evaluation (e.g. intrusive trenching) and/or recording is recommended;

5.1.7 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix.

5.2 The full report will be submitted within three months of completion of fieldwork. The report will be supplied to the HET on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. A copy will be provided to the HET in digital 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.

5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under a record number Southwes1-191273.

6.0 FURTHER WORK

Land at Back Lane, Ditcheat, Somerset

Should the results of this Assessment indicate a need for further archaeological works to be undertaken this may need to be completed before validation of the Planning Application in order to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed and reasonable decision on the application, in accordance with the guidelines contained within paragraph 141 and paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).

7.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. If artefactual material is recovered the requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Museum of Somerset under an accession number.
- 7.2 Where there is only a documentary archive this will be deposited with the Museum of Somerset. A copy of the report will also be supplied to the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon.
- 7.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEPAO.

8.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Dr Bryn Morris; the evaluation trenching will be carried out by SWARCH personnel with suitable expertise and experience. Relevant staff of SCCHET will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology Ltd the Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email: mail@swarch.net

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

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Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk
Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com
Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356
Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LNTel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human & Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE
w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk
Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk
Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214
Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk
Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com
Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 2
Key Heritage Assets



Location and date of key heritage assets within 1km of the site (entries from the HER are represented with five digit reference numbers).

1

PastScapeID: 199979 **Monument Number:** (ST 63 NW 15)

Findspot Early Bronze Age -2600 - -1600. An Early Bronze Age flat axe found at Ditcheat Hill is now in Wells Museum (accession number 482).

2

Name: LONGHILL FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1058537 **Grade:** II **UID:** 268281

Details: Farmhouse. Late C18. Coursed and squared rubble, freestone dressings, coped verges, slate roof. Symmetrical front, 3 storeys, 3 bays, sash windows with glazing bars in plain stone architraves. Central architrave door opening, half-glazed door, pediment. Two storey, 2 bay Gothick wing each side, C20 casements in pointed-head openings. Door opening to centre of right wing, pointed head, plank door. Left wing with later inserted openings, and a blocked window. Listing NGR: ST6317136222

3

PastScapeID: 533824

Green Tree House; Late 17th century farmhouse

4

Name: WALLED GARDEN AND GAZEBO TO NORTH OF DICHEAT HOUSE WITH ATTACHED STABLE BLOCK

List Entry Number: 1345168 **Grade:** II **UID:** 268298 (PastScapeID: 543247 **Monument Number:** (ST 63 NW 30))

Details: Walled garden and gazebo with attached stable block. C18. Large enclosed walled garden with coursed and squared rubble walling, freestone copings; inside of the walls lined with brick. Hexagonal brick gazebo to north-west corner, English garden-wall bond, tall faceted slate roof; pointed arch Gothick casements to each face; similar Gothick door opening on the garden side, reached by flight of stone steps with an iron handrail. At south-east corner an attached stable; single storey, rubble, tile roof; broad door opening with plank doors.

Listing NGR: ST6258036412

5

Name: DITCHEAT HOUSE OR DITCHEAT MANOR**List Entry Number: 1275484** **Grade: II*** **UID: 268297**

Details: Manor house now divided into flats. Early C17, some C18 and C19 alteration, further C20 work. Coursed and squared rubble, some ashlar, coped verges, tile roofs, brick stacks. Two storeys and attic, 5:1:4 bays, all 2-light stone-mullioned windows, ovolo-moulded, iron casements, square-paned lead lights, continuous weathered strings which are raised over window heads, gabled attic dormer to each side, again 2-light stone-mullioned windows, labels; good large pierced finials. Projecting 2-storeyed gabled porch, window to first floor, label, finial; freestone doorcase, semi-circular head, key and impost, square frame, carved spandrels, studded inner floor. Irregular rear elevation, similar windows, 5 large gables, moulded copings and stall ball finials. Interior with panelled solar on first floor; ground floor with C17 chimneypiece with carving and painted overmantel; further features including some ornamental plasterwork, doors and fireplaces. Good staircase with carved baluster panels, square newels, pendants off hall to the rear. (Photograph in NMR). Listing NGR: ST6257336370

6

Name: CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE**List Entry Number: 1345167** **Grade: I** **UID: 268292**

Details: DITCHEAT CP ST6235 DITCHEAT VILLAGE 16/88 Church of St Mary Magdalene (formerly listed as Church of St Mary) 2.6.61 GV I Anglican parish church, C12, C13, C14, C15, C19 restoration. Local lias and freestone, cut and squared, some rendering particularly to the tower, lead-sheeting roofs. Nave, chancel, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, crossing tower, large 2-storeyed south porch. Decorated and Perpendicular. Four-bay embattled nave with 3-light clerestory windows, gargoyles, pinnacles, tall 4-light west window, grotesque heads as label stops, west door, paired C18 doors, label with carved heads of a bishop and a king. Narrow 4-bay embattled aisles, gargoyles, pinnacles, buttresses, 3-light windows. Porch with an embattled parapet, pinnacles, gargoyles, squat diagonal buttresses, inside is benched with a flagstone floor. Three-stage tower with massive diagonal buttresses to east, embattled parapet with corner pinnacles, 2-light bell-chamber windows, polygonal stair-turret to north with weathervane, large clock to south. Three-bay chancel with clerestory, embattled parapet with shields in relief, 2-light traceried windows, 3-light east window, spheric triangle in head with trefoils, priest's door to south with surface tracery, external C18 wall monument to the east end. Embattled transepts, 3 and 4-light windows, short section of C18 railings between south transept and porch, The interior mainly plastered on flagstone, tile and encaustic tile floors. Four-bay arcades to aisles, lofty piers of 4-hollows section; the tower supported on 4 arches of 2 chamfered orders, base of piers with ledge seating. Stone fan-vault-under the tower, nave under good tie-beam roof, arcading and angel busts; lean to roofs to aisles with moulded ribs, bosses and angel corbels; plain C19 roof to chancel. Chancel windows with cusped rere-arches. Flanking west tower iron are 2 small carved figures. Entrance to the former rood loft. Two hagioscopes. North aisle with large C13 wall-painting of St Christopher. Octagonal C14/C15 font with early C18 tester. South transept with cusped piscina. Chancel with sedilia and a piscina. C15 effigy to chancel. Restorer richly carved Jacobean pulpit and reader. C17 chest. Part of a C17 screen incorporated in C19 screen in north transept. Former C17 altar table modified C18 to become a desk. Full set of C18 pews, some with archaic carving (strapwork etc.), altered C19. C19 High Gothick chancel fittings which include choir stalls, reredos, altar rails and memorials. Very fine C18 marble wall monument in south transept with a pediment and a bust, further good monument over south door by Ford of Bath with grieving muse; eight principal C19 wall monuments. Large wooden cartouche to Robert Hopton, dated 1610, though probably later. Unusual large C18 wooden cartouche. Some fragments of medieval glass to top lights of windows. Hanoverian royal arms. Large organ by Vowles, dated 1888, (Pevsner N., Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958; Church guide, deposited NMR 1950 Photographs in NMR; John Buckler illustration, 1844; W.W. Wheatley illustration, 1844; SANHS proceedings, 24, i, 48). Listing NGR: ST6256636329

Name: UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD, ADJACENT TO SOUTH CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE**List Entry Number: 1217301** **Grade: II** **UID: 268295**

Details: Chest tomb. bated 1587. Dressed stone. Large squat chest of stone slabs on a slab base, massive chamfered slab top, decayed inscription to south with the date:- "1587"; further C17 inscription to west end. Listing NGR: ST6258336327

Name: MONUMENT TO JENNINGS FAMILY IN CHURCHYARD, 3 METRES SOUTH EAST OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE**List Entry Number: 1058542** **Grade: II** **UID: 268296**

Details: Chest tomb. Earliest inscription to Lydia Jennings of 1733. Dressed stone. Rectangular chest on a moulded plinth pilasters on all sides, hipped slab top. Other inscriptions to members of Jennings family. Listing NGR: ST6257336313

Name: CHURCHYARD CROSS IN CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE**List Entry Number: 1275505** **Grade: II** **UID: 268293**

Details: Churchyard Cross. C14, restored early/mid C19. Dressed stone. Base of 3 octagonal steps, lowest benched; octagonal socket with small iron spikes around the top; plain tapering octagonal shaft, plain "Calvary" at apex. (Pooley M., Old Crosses of Somerset, 1877; Photographs in NMR). Listing NGR: ST6254836314

Name: MONUMENT TO EDITH OSBALDENTON IN CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 12 METRES NORTH OF CHANCEL, CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE**List Entry ID: 1345169** **Grade: II**

7

Name: MANOR LODGE**List Entry Number: 1345169** **Grade: II** **UID: 268301**

Details: Lodge, late C18. Mainly Flemish bond brickwork, hipped slate roof with wide bracketed eaves, brick stacks Gothic., Two storeys, frontage with a canted bay, pointed-arch window openings on each face on each floor, C20 casements, which are 2-

Land at Back Lane, Ditcheat, Somerset

lights with horizontal glazing bars. Door opening to right return, pointed- arch head, flush-panelled door. Returns with some original "Y"-tracery,. Listing NGR: ST6248336348

8

Name: FORMER SCHOOLROOM, IN THE CHURCHYARD, SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE

List Entry Number: 1058543 Grade: II UID: 268299

Details: Schoolroom now meeting hall. Dated on freestone panel:- "1851". Coursed lias, freestone dressings, slate roof, coped verges, small brick stack on a projecting stone base. Tudor style. Single storey, 3-bays, two 3-light moulded stone-mullioned windows, each light with a 4-centred arch head, leaded lights, central door opening in a shallow projecting porch, door opening with depressed-arch heat, ribbed door. Left return with a transited 3-light mullioned window. Listing NGR: ST6256236286

9

Name: MANOR HOUSE INN

List Entry Number: 1217347 Grade: II UID: 268300

Details: Inn. Late C18 with mid C19 addition. English garden wall bond brickwork, lias plinth, plain tiled roofs, that to right hipped, parapet with freestone coping. Early part Gothick, addition in Tudor style. Two storeys, 3:3 bays; to right casements with pointed-arch heads and square-paned leaded lights; to left 2 and 3-light stone-mullioned windows with labels, a casement in each light. Two door openings; to right with a pointed-arch head and a studded door in a wooden architrave; to left a studded door in a freestone architrave, stone slab hood on cut-stone brackets. Right return with 2 similar casements, one with leaded lights relieved, and shallow full-height canted bay. Wrought-iron bracket to centre of frontage, plain painted signboard. Listing NGR: ST6253336251

10

List Entry Number: 1058508 Grade: II UID: 268312

Details: House. Early C19. Rubble, hipped slate roof, wide bracketed eaves, brick stacks with moulded caps Classical style, symmetrical front. Two storeys, 3 bays, 16-pane sash windows in brick surrounds. Central semi-circular head door opening, fanlight, 6-panelled door, good stone Tuscan portico, triglyphs, paterae. Single bay outshut on right, ramped coping to frontage, sash window. Listing NGR: ST6266436105

11

Name: SHOP ADJACENT TO EAST OF POST OFFICE

Grade: II UID: 268303

Details: Shop and house. C18. Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers and red stretchers, freestone dressings including quoins, coped verges, triple-Roman tiled roof, brick stacks. L-plan. Long wing to left with front facing gable, 2 storeys and attic, one bay to roadside elevation, 2-light casements with wooden lintels, long rectangular 2-light casement to ground floor with close-set glazing bars, wooden hood on brackets. Similar casements on right return of the wing, late C20 half-glazed door. Further bay set back to right. Attached shop to left, single storey, conforming style though added mid/late C19, large 6-pane sash window, half-glazed floor.

Listing NGR: ST6255236217

Name: POST OFFICE

List Entry Number: 1217355 Grade: II UID: 268302

Details: House, with shop. C18, C19 alteration. Coursed and squared rubble, coped verges, triple-Roman tile roofs, brick stacks. 'L'-plin. Two storeys, 2:2 bays, one, 2 and 3-light casements. Door opening in the angle between the 2 wings, 6-panelled door, top 2 panels glazed. Double shop-front to ground floor of right wing, large 6-pane casement to each side of a half-glazed door, pilasters blank signboard and cornice overall, lead capping; rolling-blind to right. Further single-storeyed outshut to extreme right with C20 shop-front. Listing NGR: ST6253736214

12

Name: THE GREEN AND GREENWAYS

List Entry Number: 1275468 Grade: II UID: 268304

Details: Two attached houses. C18 and early C19. Colourwashed brick and render, pantiled, double-Roman, and slate roofs in 3 distinct sections with copings at verges and roof divisions. Two storeys, 2:1:2 bays, right 2 bays with sash windows with glazing bars, stepped voussoirs. Left bays with 2-light casements with close-set glazing bars. Two door openings; left panelled, one panel glazed, ornamental zinc porch with an ogee roof; to right elaborate late C19 porch, half-glazed, segmental slate roof, stained glass. Listing NGR: ST6251636173

13

Name: KYTE GREEN

List Entry Number: 1058545 Grade: II UID: 268305

Details: House. Early/mid C19. Coursed and squared rubble, coped verges, hipped slate roof, rendered and ashlar stacks. Two storeys, 1:1 bays, sash windows with glazing bars in architraves. Central semi-circular head door opening, 4-panelled door, fanlight. Central obscured datestone. Listing NGR: ST6246736187

14

Name: OBELISK ON THE ROADSIDE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE PRIORY

List Entry Number: 1058505 Grade: II UID: 268309

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Details: Obelisk. Mid C19, incorporating medieval and later fragments. Coursed and squared lias, carved freestone. Square on plan. Three stages. Plinth; second stage set-back with carved pinnacles at corners; top with part of a reused former column, acanthus finial. Listing NGR: ST6245336156

15

Name: GATE PIERS, QUADRANT WALLS, SECONDARY PIERS AND GATES AT MAIN DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE TO THE PRIORY

List Entry Number: 1058504 **Grade:** II **UID:** 268308

Details: Gate piers, quadrant walls, secondary piers and gates. Mid C19, except gates early/mid C20. Coursed and squared lias and freestone. Free Gothic, Principal piers square on plan with stepped caps and obelisk finials, short quadrant walls. Plain outer piers with stepped caps. Good ornamental wooden gates. Listing NGR: ST6243736130

16

PastScapeID: 538190 **Name:** The Priory

Details: Rectory constructed in 1473 with alterations dating to 1667 and 1864-68. It was originally constructed as a hall house and is now Tudor-Gothick style, L-shaped on plan, with two storeys and constructed of rubble and freestone with stone tile roofs and ashlar chimney stacks.

17

Name: GRANARY IN GROUNDS AT THE REAT OF THE PRIORY

List Entry Number: 1058546 **Grade:** II **UID:** 268307

Details: Granary. C18. Plinth of coursed and squared lias with brick dressings, freestone drip, timber-framed superstructure with brick nogging, stucco, pyramidal tile roof with stone tiles at the eaves. Plain in style and square on plan. The store on a raised plinth with semi-circular head openings on each face, 2 rubble steps to the south; broad flush-panelled door in a wooden architrave, small rectangular shuttered ventilators set high up at eaves level on each face. Very good complete example of its type. Listing NGR: ST6239736171

18

Name: THE PRIORY

List Entry Number: 1275470 **Grade:** II* **UID:** 268306

Details: Rectory, subsequently a house. 1473, for John Gunthorpe, Rector of Ditcheat, Dean of Wells, and Lord Privy Seal; altered 1667 for Christopher Coward; refaced with internal rearrangements 1864-8, probably by James Piers St. Aubyn, for Rev. William Lier. Coursed and squared rubble, freestone dressings, coped verges, stone-tiled roofs, large stone finials, tall polygonal ashlar stacks in groups of 2, 3 and 4. Hall house with later changes, now forming an L-plan; Tudor-Gothick style. Two storeys and attic, 1:1:1:1:1 bays; second and fourth bays with small triangular gables to attic, first and fifth bays under shaped gables; 2 and 3-light stone-mullioned windows, arched and cusped heads, labels; one with carved heads as stops; canted 2-storied bay window to left, pierced parapet with quatrefoils bogus datestones; single-storeyed canted bay window to right, pierced parapet. Canted embattled oriel over door opening, which is to fourth bay, windows with ornamental glazing bars. Door opening with 4-centred arch head, label, paired ribbed doors. Two blocked windows in right end elevation are early with cusped heads. Rear elevations with remains of C15 detail including windows. Interior predominantly of 1868 in elaborate Gothic style, incorporating some reused material including part of the rood screen brought from the parish church of St Mary (q.v.) in 1868, some original C15 and C17 work remains, coffered ceilings, a stained glass window, and an arch-braced roof to the "chapel wing". (Chancellor C., The History of the Priory Ditcheat, 1980 Photographs in NMR). Listing NGR: ST6235436143

19

PastScapeID: 539299

Late 18th century or early 19th century horse engine shed at Abbey Farm. It is a single storey building comprising seven wooden posts standing on stone plinths supporting a tile roof. The building contains the remains of overhead gearing, iron pinion and drive shaft.

20

Name: PRINCIPAL BARN IN FARMYARD AT ABBEY FARM

List Entry Number: 1058506 **Grade:** II **UID:** 268310

Details: Barn with attached horse-engine house and cart-shed. C18, early C19 alteration. Coursed rubble, tile roofs, stone tiles to eaves, coped verges, freestone dressings. Barn rectangular in plan with a hipped roof porch to each long side. Six bays, slit-breathers to elevations; porches with paired plank doors, iron strap hinges. Attached to east a single-storeyed engine-house with half-conical tile roof supported on an open arcade of 7 thick wooden posts which in turn stand on stone plinths, inside remains of overhead gearing with iron pinion and drive shaft; inside the barn the driveshaft terminates in an iron and wood flywheel. Raised lias threshing floor. Roof of simple tie-beam construction. Two bay cart-shed attached to north, 2 high openings, divided by wooden post. An rare example of an horse engine-house in north Somerset. Listing NGR: ST6229336224

Table of key heritage assets listed on the Somerset HER.

HER No.	Description
12231	A fieldwalking exercise recovered 78 pieces of worked flint as well as other finds.
15062	Fieldwalking (PRN 12231) located an extensive scatter of flints, probably of late neolithic or early bronze-age date.
15052	A large number of fields in the parish were scanned for artefacts and concentrations were subsequently

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	gridded (c.1995). See PRNs 12216 , 12217 , 12218 , 12219 , 12220 , 12221 , 12222 , 12223 , 12224 , 12225 , 12226 , 12227 , 12228 , 12229 , 12230 , 12231 , 12233 , 12233 , 12234 , 12235 , 12236 for details of grid walking sites.
29148	The 1753 Act turnpiked this route under two separate routes: Shepton Mallet to Red Post and Rush Hill to the Ansford Inn via Shepton Mallet. Various diversions and alterations were made throughout its history, although progress seems to have been slow, with a diversion planned for Pye Hill taking 38 years to be finalised. It was turnpiked under the Shepton Mallet Trust.
25359	Roman road, leaving the Foss Way at sharp corner on Pye Hill and running east-south-east towards Lamyatt. Forms parish boundaries. Course after Lamyatt is uncertain but shown as running to temple on Lamyatt Beacon (PRN 23728) on map in Aston and Burrow.
55101	From the county boundary to Dinnington the route traverses very broken country and a direct course is impracticable. The rest of the route from to Ilchester is represented by a straight road in modern use, causewayed for much of its length where it crosses flat low-lying land. Agger-like features occur intermittently on either or both sides but in all cases inspection has shown these to be ploughing headlands or upcast from ditch digging. To the north of Ilchester the route is followed by modern roads with the exception of a short section between Shepton Mallet and Beacon Hill. A gas main trench following the line of the Roman road over Beacon Hill from ST 640471 to well south of ST634447 was observed but showed no evidence for the road. This might suggest that the road actually ran along another line slightly to the west that would have produced an easier route over the hill. Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division map marked "Course on direct route seems obvious one. Farm road sunken to a depth of 3.0m now on line. Approach from N not very steep and little or nothing is gained by Tratman's postulated route. NVQ 12/64"
15061	Fieldwalking (PRN 12229 , 12230) identified two areas of Roman material in concentrations suggestive of settlement.
15059	Fieldwalking (PRN 12226) recovered pottery in sufficient concentration to suggest a settlement at this location.
23515	Deserted settlement, Easton Hill, Evercreech. Linear features and possible house platforms visible on APs.
25729	An extensive scatter of worked and waste flint was found in a ploughed field during fieldwalking. None of the flint was particularly diagnostic and no obvious concentrations were recorded. But in the south part of the field a small but distinctly concentrated scatter of 2nd to 4th century pottery was located. Associated finds included several stone rubbers, a spindlewhorle and fragments of a bronze brooch. Further material was recovered during fieldwalking by the Evercreech and District Local History Society. Consisting of 143 Coarse Roman pot sherds, 8 potentially medieval pot sherds, 3 pieces of what could be daub, 37 early medieval potsherds, 6 worked pennant sandstone pieces, 5 iron object, 1 bronze fragment (?jewelry), 1 clay pipe bowl, 90 worked flints, 148 unworked flints, 1 ? hammer stone, 16 burnt flints and 33 flint implements.
23505	"Evercreech Park Farm" printed on Ordnance Survey map. Shown on Saxton's map. The area of the park is shown on a parish map of Evercreech in 1775 with Park House (PRN 35965) at the centre. It may originally have been larger (see PRN 35964).
35964	The Bishops of Bath and Wells had a residence and park at Evercreech. The park appears to be centred on Park Farm which is the successor to a mansion built by Ralph Hopton (PRN 35965) but this is referred to as Park Lodge on Saxton's map and the residence is, perhaps, more likely to have been in the village, close to the church. The C18 park (PRN 23505) is known from maps but the medieval park appears to have spread further to the N and S to judge from field names and morphology.
35965	Park House, Evercreech. A mansion built by Ralph Hopton in 1613. Collinson states that it lay in the centre of Evercreech Park (PRN 23505 , 35964) and nearly on the site of an old court house of the Bishops of Bath and Wells which was in ruins by the time of Henry VII. Edmund Rack's 1787 notes to Collinson state that the mansion had recently been converted to a farm and was known as Evercreech Park Farm. This is confirmed as the location by a map of 1775 in the Somerset Record Office. By the time of the tithe map (1839) the buildings appear to be on a different alignment suggesting that the old house had been demolished. The date of this is suggested by three drawings of the house in 1820-22 in the SANHS collection which show the house in an unoccupied and dilapidated state.
25524	The Somerset Central Railway merged with the Dorset Central Railway in 1862 and opened an extension to the Somerset Central from Glastonbury to Templecombe with a further extension to Blandford in 1863. Closed in 1966. Previously numbered PRN 55115 in South Somerset District.
23387	"Ditcheat Park" shown on OS 1931 map. See PRN 28918 for a pipeline watching brief across the park, although little was noted within the area.
29683	A linear arrangement of crofts appears to have been laid out to the south of Ditcheat, possibly with associated tofts to the E between it and the road. Four farms survived on the early Ordnance Survey mapping but there are now only 3. The layout is similar to that at Podimore (PRN 54802) and other Glastonbury abbey estates.
23381	There was a moat around Ditcheat Priory according to an early C17 terrier.
23384	Church of St Mary, churchyard and cross, Ditcheat. St Mary's Ditcheat, is mainly C15 Perpendicular but the lower part of the tower dates from the C12, the chancel is C13-C15 with a C15 clerestory. In normal use. Graveyard in use since at least medieval times. The extensively restored churchyard cross at Ditcheat, is associated by Pooley with an oblong sculptured C14 style crosshead, found in the ruins of an old cottage

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	nearby, and preserved by the then rector. The crosshead now rests in a piscina in the S transept of the church. Observations during internal reordering recorded the original locations of the very fine pulpit and reader's desk, both of about 1630. An original floor level was also seen.
25176	Manor House, Ditcheat. Long, two-storeyed, symmetrically laid out C17 N front with two big gables. A date 1603 is mentioned. Two-storeyed porch and on each side of it four mullioned windows on each floor. Inside a fine room of c1680 which formerly contained the staircase.
17497	'Ditcheat Factory (cheese cloths)' shown on Ordnance Survey maps in 1886, 1903 and 1930. The earliest deed is a conveyance from George Amor of Bruton, draper, to Edwin King of Ditcheat, manufacturer, of a factory formerly known as The Ditcheat Factory, used for silk winding but now used for the manufacture of hempen cloth with an adjoining cottage and stores built on the site of nine cottages formerly the parish poor house, 1876. In 1917, Robert Percy King of Ditcheat, RN, leased the property to Thomas Gifford Vincent junior of Wraxall, East Pennard, farmer, for 15 years, the factory to be used for the business of cheese cloth, cheese bandage and apron linsey manufacture, with option to purchase freehold. In 1933, Vincent exercised his option and the property was purchased by Jessie Ellen Vincent who mortgaged it to the Shepton Mallet Permanent Benefit Building Society the following day, redeemed it in 1934 and remortgaged it to the Midland Bank. It was finally redeemed later the same year. The 1922 deed contains a memorandum (with plan) that Jessie Vincent sold a piece of land (OS no 321) to Muriel Arhoa Iraphne Deck, 1952.
15060	Fieldwalking (PRN 12228) recovered post-medieval pottery in sufficient quantities to suggest a settlement.
15056	Fieldwalking (PRN 12227) recovered 1428 sherds of medieval pottery suggesting settlement at this location.
23385	Brickworks shown on tithe map.
29108	This road was turnpiked under the Bruton Trust as far as Wyke Champflower in 1793 and then extended 'to the Shepton Mallet Turnpike Road, near Arthur's Bridge' by the 1810 act. These extra few kilometres were then abandoned by 1867.
29149	Except for the first mile or so, this road was all turnpiked in 1753 under the Shepton Mallet Trust. Most of the route was widened in the mid C19 with the first mile between Bowlish and Shepton Mallet Town Centre being included in the turnpike by 1864.
14770	Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval material was found during fieldwalking by Evercreech and District Local History Society. These consisted of 13 worked flint, 5 unworked flints, 19 post medieval pot sherds, 9 Roman pot sherds, 2 early medieval pot sherds (Saxon?), 11 medieval pot sherds, 1 piece iron pot sherds and 3 pieces of clay pipe.
28522	AC Archaeology watching brief (project code ACW267). Full report awaited
28190	Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Evercreech Junction, in advance of the construction of a sustainable drainage pond in 2009. Archaeological monitoring of the soil stripping revealed no archaeological deposits.
35964	Medieval Park, Evercreech The Bishops of Bath and Wells had a residence and park at Evercreech. The park appears to be centred on Park Farm which is the successor to a mansion built by Ralph Hopton (PRN 35965) but this is referred to as Park Lodge on Saxton's map and the residence is, perhaps, more likely to have been in the village, close to the church. The C18 park (PRN 23505) is known from maps but the medieval park appears to have spread further to the N and S to judge from field names and morphology.
23509	"Somerset and Evercreech Brick and Tile Works" printed on OS 6" map.
24131	The Somerset and Dorset railway extension from Evercreech Junction via Midsomer Norton to Bath Junction (where it joined the Midland Railway) was opened in 1874 and closed in 1966. See PRN 25330 for details of the Charlton Railway Viaduct (also a grade II* listed building, see PRN 20279). See PRNs 18411 , 18412 and 18413 for details of quarry sidings. The Windsor Hill Sidings were controlled by a stone built signal box with sixteen levers. The box was built in 1892 when the line was doubled, closing on 3rd August 1948.
28574	Excavation (2007), Evercreech Junction, Evercreech. Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Evercreech Junction, in advance of the construction of a waste transfer station in 2007. A total of 1 hectare was examined using 'strip, map, sample' methods. This revealed a multiphase site comprising a bronze age cremation (PRN 28575) and other prehistoric features (PRN 28576) and an 11th to 13th century medieval settlement (PRN 28577), including a timber hall. The site was later used for the construction of the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway's Evercreech Junction, which was opened in 1874 and close in 1966.
28575	Bronze age cremation, Evercreech Junction, Evercreech. During a strip, map, sample excavation (PRN 28574) at Evercreech Junction in 2007, an un-urned bronze age cremation was uncovered. The burnt bone remains of the cremation were identified as an individual aged between 10 and 20 at death. The sex could not be determined.
28577	Medieval settlement, Evercreech Junction, Evercreech. During a strip, map, sample excavation (PRN 28574) at Evercreech Junction in 2007, evidence for settlement of the 11th to 13th centuries was uncovered. The evidence included a post-built hall, a circular stone structure of uncertain function (possibly a dovecote), boundary ditches, pits and an extensive midden spread. The settlement seems to have been located within a large enclosure made up of several lengths of ditch. The settlement was centred on the timber hall, which was constructed from 28 post holes that formed a rectangle 19m by 10m. It was probably erected in the 11th century.

Appendix 3

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/ Thickness	Spot Date
(100)	Topsoil	A mid greyish-brown, friable clay-silt loam		
(101)	Subsoil	A mid orange-grey brown, soft clay-silt		
(102)	Natural	A light yellow-orange, compact clay with some light grey-blue banding		
[103]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (2.20+m×0.56m×0.19m), aligned NW-SE, moderately sloping concave sides and concave base. 1 fill.		
(104)	Fill of Ditch	Mid brown-grey, firm clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent roots.		
[105]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (2.60+m×0.88m×0.19m), aligned NW-SE, very steep western slope and moderate and steeped eastern slope with concave breaks of slope and a flattish/wide concave base, heavily root disturbed. 1 fill.		
(106)	Fill of Ditch	Mid brown-grey with occasional orange flecks, compact silt-clay with moderate charcoal flecks and roots.		
[107]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (5.50+m×1.90m×0.78m), aligned NE-SW with very steep sides, a sharp break of slope to a flat step before a near vertical concave slope and gentle concave base. 3 fills.		
(108)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [107], mid brown-grey, firm clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.		
(109)	Fill of Ditch	Middle fill of Ditch [107], light-mid orange-yellow grey, compact clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.		
(110)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of Ditch [107], mottled light orange-blue grey compact silt clay.		
[111]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (1.60+m×c.2.25m×0.70m), aligned WNW-ESE with gentle becoming moderate sloping sides with curved break to a flat base. 3 fills.		
(112)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [111], mid brown-grey, firm clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.		
(113)	Fill of Ditch	Middle fill of Ditch [107], mid-light blue-grey, compact silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.		
(114)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of Ditch [107], mottled mid blue-orange, compact silt-clay.		
(115)				
(200)	Topsoil	As (100).		
(201)	Subsoil	As (102).		
(202)	Natural	As (103).		
[203]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (2.20+m×0.80m×0.14m), aligned ENE-WSW, gentle sloping sides, shallow feature, flattish base. 1 fill.		
(204)	Fill of Ditch	Mid brown-grey, firm-compact silt-clay.		
[205]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (2+m×0.67m×0.19m), aligned ENE-WSW, with moderate-steep concave sides and a concave base. 1 fill.		
(206)	Fill of Ditch	Mottled mid orange and grey, firm-compact silt-clay with rot disturbed redeposited natural.		
[207]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (1.60+m×2.62m×0.80m), steep curved sides and flat base, 4 fills.		
(208)	Fill of Ditch	Lowest fill of Ditch [207], light blue-orange, compact clay, redeposited natural, possible primary fill.		
(209)	Fill of Ditch	Lower middle fill of Ditch [207], mottled light blue-grey and yellow, compact silt-clay with grit, moist secondary fill.		
(210)	Fill of Ditch	Upper middle fill of Ditch [207], light mottled yellow-grey grey, compact silt-clay.		
(211)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [207], mid grey, compact silt-clay. Cut by Ditch [212].		
[212]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (1.60+m×2.65m×0.74m), steep curved sides and flat/wide concave base, 2 fills.		
(213)	Fill of Ditch	Lower fill of Ditch [212], light blue-grey with blue-orange flecks, compact silt clay with occasional charcoal		

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		flecks similar to (211) with becoming like (209) with less grit toward the bottom.			
(214)	Fill of Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch [212], mid yellow-brown orange, firm silt-clay redeposited natural.	Fill of [212]; Overlain by (201); Overlaid (213)	0.24m	-
(215)	Spread/ Layer	Spread at south end of Trench 2 and across west half of Trench 3. Like (315) mixed with (316), Mid blue-grey and orange-brown compact clay-silt/silt-clay Redeposited natural.	Overlaid (202); Cut by [212]	0.24m	-
(300)	Topsoil	As (100).	Overlaid (301)		C19-C20
(301)	Subsoil	As (102).	Overlain by (300)		C19-C20
(302)	Natural	As (103).			-
[303]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (2.05+m×1.25m×0.43m), aligned NNW-SSE, moderately steep sloping sides with concave break and a wide gentle concave base. 1 fill. Undated.	Cuts (302); Contained (304)	0.43m	-
(304)	Fill of Ditch	Light-mid brown-grey, firm silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds.	Fill of [303]; Overlain by (301)	0.43m	-
[305]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (2.05+m×0.60m×0.14m), aligned NNW-SSE, near vertical western slope to steep even eastern slope with flat base. 1 fill.	Cuts (302); Contained (306)	0.14m	C18
(306)	Fill of Ditch	Dark brown-grey, friable-firm clay-silt.	Fill of [305]; Overlain by (301)	0.14m	C18
[307]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (2.05+m×0.90m×0.12m), aligned NNW-SSE, near vertical eastern slope to gentle/truncated western slope with flat base. 1 fill.	Cuts (302); Contained (308)	0.12m	
(308)	Fill of Ditch	Dark brown-grey, friable-firm (soft) clay-silt.	Fill of [307]; Overlain by (301)	0.12m	
[309]	Cut of Pit	Cut of pit (4.50m×1.60+m×0.38m), irregular sub-oval pit with gentle, shallow sides and an irregular flattish base. 1 fill.	Cuts (302); Contained (310)	0.38m	
(310)	Fill of Pit	Mottled light grey and light brown-yellow, compact silt clay, which becomes gradually lighter and siltier towards the base of the feature.	Fill of [309]; Overlain by (301)	0.38m	
[311]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (1.85+m×0.96m×0.16m), aligned NW-SE, steep north-east slope and moderate south-west slope, flat base. 1 fill.	Cuts (302); Contained (312)	0.16m	
(312)	Fill of Ditch	Light-mid yellow-grey compact silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [311]; Overlain by (301)	0.16m	-
[313]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (1.85+m×0.70m×0.19m), aligned NNW-SSE, moderate west slope and steep east slope with concave breaks of slope and gentle concave base. 1 fill.	Cuts (302); Contained (314)	0.18m	C12-C14
(314)	Fill of Ditch	Light-mid yellow-grey compact silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [313]; Overlain by (301)	0.18m	-
(315)	Spread/ Layer	Lower spread of south end of Trench 2 and across west half of Trench 3. Mid blue grey compact clay-silt/silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Redeposited natural.	Overlaid (302); Overlain by (316)	0.24m	C12-C14
(316)	Spread/ Layer	Upper spread across west half of Trench 3. Mid-light orange-grey brown compact silt-clay. Redeposited natural.	Overlaid (315); Cut by [317]	0.24m	C12-C14
[317]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (1.95+m×1.34m×0.18m) aligned NNW-SSE with near vertical sides and a flat base. 1 fill. A modern machine made feel and soft moist silty fill. Respects the edge of Spread (315)(316).	Cuts (315)/(316); Contained (318)	0.18m	-
(318)	Fill of Ditch	Light brown-grey, friable clay-silt.	Fill of [317]; Overlain by (301)	0.18m	-
[319]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of linear ditch (1.95+m×0.94+m×0.22m) aligned NNW-SSE with near vertical sides and a flat base. 1 fill. A modern machine made feel and soft moist silty fill.	Cuts (302); Contained (320)	0.22m	
(320)	Fill of Ditch	Light brown-grey, friable clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks at its top and modern finds directly above it.	Fill of [319]; Overlain by (301)	0.22m	
(400)	Topsoil	As (100).	Overlaid (401)	c..0.15m	C19-C20
(401)	Subsoil	As (102).	Overlain by (400)	c.0.12m	-
(402)	Natural	As (103).		-	-
[403]	Cut of Posthole	Cut of sub-oval posthole (0.68m×0.60m×0.22m), vertical and flat base with root disturbance. 2 fills.	Cuts (402); Contained (404)(405)	0.22m	
(404)	Fill of Posthole	Lower fill of Posthole [403]. Dark grey-brown, soft-friable clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [403]; Overlain by (405)	0.22m	
(405)	Cut of	Upper fill/post-pipe of Posthole [403]. Mottled mid orange-brown, compact silt-clay.	Fill of [403]; Overlaid (404); Overlain by (401)	0.12m	

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	Posthole				
[406]	Fill of Pit	Cut of pit (c.5m×1.60+m×0.48+m), sub-ovoid pit, gentle-moderate northern slope, not fully excavated. 3 fills.	Cuts (402); Contained (407)(408)(409)	0.48+m	C19+
(407)	Cut of Pit	Lower fill over north slope of Pit [406] of medium sub-rounded stone rubble.	Fill of [406]; Overlain by (409)	0.11m	-
(408)	Fill of Pit	Upper fill of Pit [406], light-mid orange-brown, compact-firm silt-clay. Redeposited natural.	Fill of [406]; Overlaid (409); Overlain by (401)	0.41m	C19+
(409)	Fill of Pit	Middle fill of Pit [406], dark grey, firm clay-silt with moderate charcoal flecks.	Fill of [406]; Overlaid (407); Overlain by (408)	0.7+m	-

Appendix 4
Finds List

Context	Pottery			Slag			Other			Spot Date
	No.	Wgt.	Description	No.	Wgt.	Description	No.	Wgt.	Description	
100	2	0.010	WRE BTP				5	0.331	animal bone	C19
	1	0.070	heavy C19 ceramic (sink frag?)				4	2.249	land drain	
	1	0.033	ironstone china plate				5	2.212	CBM	
	1	0.140	S. Som C18 coarseware				2	0.531	pan tile frag.	
							1	0.023	flint	
101	1	0.028	Industrial slipware, yellow	3	0.168	furnace lining?	2	0.009	CBM	C19
	2	0.026	SMed c/w							
104	1	0.005	Smed c/w	3	0.032		3	0.015	animal bone	C12-C14
	2	0.001	medieval?				1	0.001	CBM	
106	1	0.018	jug rim with applied horizontal thumbled strip							C12-C14
	8	0.096	SMed c/w	3	0.126	tap slag	1	0.599	stone fixture?	
108	3	0.056	pottery							C10-C12
	22	0.457	UGS, good rim and base				1	0.006	animal bone	
109	4	0.024	organic tempered, Late Saxon?				1	0.005	CBM	C12-C14
							1	0.004	slate	
113	9	0.108	SMed c/w	1	0.042		4	0.008	animal bone	C10-C12
	3	0.012	organic tempered, Late Saxon?				1	0.044	RB box flue tile	
115	17	0.212	SMed c/w				5	0.065	animal bone	Prehist
							2	0.037	lime mortar	
200	1	0.005	Prehistoric							C19
	3	0.040	UGS, good rim				1	0.255	horseshoe	
	5	0.018	WRE BTP				1	0.001	animal bone	
							2	0.036	CBM	

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						1	0.001	glass		
	1	0.002	WRE		1	0.079				
	1	0.009	German stoneware C17-C18							
201									C19	
206	5	0.019	SMed c/w						C12-C14	
209	1	0.023	S. Som C18 coarseware				2	0.041	animal bone	C12-C14
210	5	0.019	SMed c/w	1	0.013					?C19
	1	0.005	S. Som C18 coarseware							
211	4	0.023	SMed c/w	2	0.317	×1 SHB	1	0.005	flint	C12-C14
							1		coarse med floortile	
213	3	0.031	SMed c/w							C12-C14
	5	0.183	S.Som C18, heavy dish, upright jar				1	0.002	glass	
	2	0.063	C19 stoneware				1	0.002	clay pipe	
	1	0.009	Delft-type tin-glaze Southwark globular mug				2	0.010	slate	
300	3	0.007	WRE BTP				1	0.045	golf ball	C19
	1	0.016	Chinese porcelain saucer C18				3	0.158	Fe objects	
							5	0.132	brick frag.	
							1	0.040	pantile frag.	
301	1	0.004	S. Som C18 coarseware							
	2	0.017	Delft-type tin-glaze Southwark globular mug							C19
	1	0.007	C19 stoneware							
304	2	0.018	?medieval	1	0.004					Med
306	1	0.014	S. Som C18 coarseware				1	0.002	lime mortar	C18
							3	0.071	animal bone	
308				1	0.151	×1 SHB	1	0.117	tile frag.	?
	1	0.004	S. Som C18 coarseware	3	0.194		1	0.228	broken hammer stone?	
310	2	0.019	Prehistoric				1	0.004	animal bone	C18
	2	0.009	UGS							
315	11	0.041	SMed c/w	6	0.725	×2 SHB	4	0.018	animal bone	C12-C14

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316	2	0.027	SMed c/w	8	0.813	×4 SHB			C12-C14	
319	2	0.013	Prehistoric						Prehist?	
320	1	0.004	UGS						C12-C14	
400	4	0.172	S. Som C18 coarseware				2	0.009	lime mortar	C19
	2	0.007	WRE BTP				3	0.188	CBM	
	1	0.008	S. Som/Bridgewater C18 tankard							
	1	0.012	SMed c/w							
404	2	0.003	SMed c/w						Med	
	1	0.012	porringer handle				1	0.002	clay pipe	
407	1	0.008	SMed c/w				9	0.122	animal bone	C19
	1	0.001	WRE BTP				9	0.028	lime mortar	
	2	0.006	×1 Delft-type tin-glaze globular mug				2	0.027	Fe objects	
	11	0.083	S. Som C18 coarseware							
TOTAL	174	2.257		33	2.664					

Appendix 5
Supporting Photos



Site shot pre-excitation looking along south-west boundary, viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Site shot pre-excitation looking along south-eastern boundary, viewed from the south-west (no scale).

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Site shot pre-excitation looking towards manor house and church, viewed from the north-west (no scale).



Site shot pre-excitation, between Trenches 4 and 2, viewed from the east (2m scale).



Site shot pre-excitation of north-west corner of the site, viewed from the south-east (no scale).

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Ditch [103], viewed from the west (1m scale).



View along ridge over north end of Trench 1, viewed from the east (no scale).



Ditch [103], viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Ditch [105], viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Ditch [204], viewed from the west (1m scale).



Land drain in Trench 2, viewed from the west (1m scale).



Ditch [207], viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Ditch [212], viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Ditches [207] and [212], viewed from the south (2m scale).

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Ditch [207], viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Ditches [207] and [212], viewed from the north (2m scale).



Ditch [303], viewed from the south (1m scale).

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Ditches [303], [305], [307], viewed from the south (1m scale).



Ditch [107], viewed from the east (1m scale).



Posthole [403], viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

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Left: Ditches [107] and [111], viewed from the south-west (2m scale).
Right: Pit [406], viewed from south-east (2m scale).



Left: Modern trench at north end of Trench 4, viewed from south-east (1m scale).
Right: Trench 4 post-excitation, viewed from north-west (1 & 2m scale).



Pit [309], viewed from the west (2m scale).



Ditch [311], viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Ditch [313], viewed from the north (1m scale).



Ditch [313], viewed from the north (1m scale).



Ditches [317] and [319], viewed from the south-east (1m scale).



Spread (315) and (316), viewed from the south-west (2m scale).

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Left: Trench 4 post-excavation, viewed from the south-east (2m scale).

Right: Trench 1 post-excavation, viewed from the north-east (1 & 2m scale).



Left : Trench 1 post-excavation, viewed from the south-west (1 & 2m scale).

Right: Trench 2 post-excavation, viewed from the north-west (1 & 2m scale).

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Left: Trench 2 post-excitation, viewed from the south-east (1 & 2m scale).

Right: Trench 3 post-excitation, viewed from the south-west (1 & 2m scale).



Trench 3 post-excitation, viewed from the north-east (1 & 2m scale).



Sample section, north-east end of Trench 1, viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Sample section, north-west end of Trench 2, viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Sample section, south-west end of Trench 3, viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Sample section, north-east end of Trench 3, viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Sample section, south-east end of Trench 4, viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Sample section, north-west end of Trench 4, viewed from the south-west (1m scale).

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