

# LAND AT KILMERSDON SOMERSET

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment  
and  
Archaeological Evaluation



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# Land at Kilmersdon Somerset

## Results of a Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation

*For*

Kevin Bird of Silverwood Partnership

*By*



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## *Summary*

*A series of six evaluation trenches were undertaken at Kilmersdon in the pre-planning stage of residential developments. These archaeological investigations were prompted by the identification of building platforms and earthworks associated with the former manor house in the playing field immediately to the west of the development area (SWARCH report No.060310). The evaluation trenches were positioned in order to investigate subsurface structural remains and other possible anomalies evident on a geophysical survey of the site (Stratascan J2843 201).*

*The excavations revealed a number of linear features dating primarily from the medieval period, but with evidence of some prehistoric activity judging by the topsoil find (14 flint flakes). These features included a substantial 4m wide ditch with an excavated depth of 0.8m, as well as four shallower linears.*

*No trace of structural remains relating to the manor house were revealed, but the archaeological features and finds excavated at Kilmersdon suggest that the majority of the proposed development area fell immediately outside of the core of the medieval settlement, which had seemingly been enclosed by the substantial ditch (and bank) located at the western end of the site .*

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## Acknowledgements

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Kevin Bird  
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## 1.0 Introduction

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<b>Location:</b>	Land adjacent to the Village Hall
<b>Parish:</b>	Kilmersdon
<b>District:</b>	Mendip
<b>County:</b>	Somerset

### 1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation and recording carried out by South West Archaeology at Kilmersdon, Somerset in March 2011. The work was commissioned by Kevin Bird of Silverwood Partnership (the Client), in the pre-planning stage. This work was undertaken to investigate and record any archaeological features and material affected by the proposed residential development of the site.

Kilmersdon lies *c.*1.75km south of Radstock and *c.*6.25km north-west of Frome (Figure 1). The village consists of around 100 dwellings, primary school, village hall and church. It is situated 90m AOD at the confluence of three small streams. A short distance to the west is the line of the Roman Fosse Way which formed the western boundary of Kilmersdon Hundred.

The local geology is complex, the village lying within the Radstock coalfield, the earliest documentary record for coal mining in Somerset relates to Kilmersdon, and mining continued here into the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. There is no longer any hint of this history in the appearance of the village, presenting as it does, a picture dominated by handsome buildings of oolitic limestone, many of which are Grade 2 listed.

### 1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The name of Kilmersdon is Anglo-Saxon in origin, in its earliest form probably *Cynemæresdūn*, i.e. “the hill of Cynemær” (a personal name). Given that Kilmersdon is the hundredal manor for the eponymous hundred, it is possible “the hill of Cynemær” refers to a barrow or speaking mound located at the hundredal meeting site.

The earliest documentary record dates from 1065 when “Cynemerstun” was listed among the possessions of the Church of St Andrew, Wells. Shortly afterwards the manor was seized by King Harold, so that it became a royal manor. Complications set in early in the subsequent history, because by the time of the Domesday record of 1086, “Chenemerestone” contained half a hide of land held by the King, but formerly held by Bishop Peter (of Chester and Lichfield), one of the “King’s clergy” (Thorn and Thorn 1980). Having reverted to the king, the manor, which included two sub-manors at Walton and Luckington, was granted by Henry I (1100 – 1135) to the de Solignac family, known in an anglicised form of the name as (de) Suleny. During the de Sulenys’ tenure the manor became divided into one third and two thirds, the lesser portion being passed to Emma de Suleny on her marriage to Alexander de Arsick. In 1259 Andrew de Suleny died leaving the estate - two thirds of the manor, Kilmersdon and Walton - to his uncle Geoffrey the Blind, who, by inadvertance and misjudgement passed it to Robert de Boyton. He passed it to the Earl of Gloucester through whom it subsequently came to the family of Botreaux. The Botreaux’ appear to have based themselves at the manor house at Walton, where William Botreaux was born in 1390 (Bush 1994, 123). The Botreaux line came to an end when William Botreaux died in 1462, leaving the manors of Kilmersdon and Walton to his daughter Margaret, widow of Robert Lord Hungerford. In 1479 Margaret died leaving the estate to her grandson Walter Hungerford.

Through Walter's descendants, the two portions of the manor became reunited, and by the time of Elizabeth I the whole manor was in the hands of the Earls of Huntingdon. In 1589, the Earl of Huntingdon sold the manor of Kilmersdon to John Spencer of the City of London. In 1659 the manor changed hands again, being purchased by Gabriel Goodman, a Bristol merchant, from whom it descended to the Twyford family. Through marriage to Ann Twyford in 1778, Thomas Samuel Jolliffe acquired one half of the manor; in 1787 he bought the remaining half and built himself a new mansion at Ammerdown. In 1866 the Jolliffes became Barons Hylton, whose seat remains at Ammerdown today.

The parish church of Saints Peter and Paul is a large structure principally in the 15<sup>th</sup> century perpendicular style, but containing quantities of Norman (11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century) work.

### 1.3 Methodology

The archaeological investigations were carried out in accordance with a Project Design drawn up in consultation with SCHES (see Appendix 1).

Six evaluation trenches were inserted across the site (Figure 10). These were stripped by a tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision. The site was found to be covered by two layers of topsoil each c.0.2m thick. A range of archaeological features were identified and excavated in accordance with the agreed Project Design (see below). This work took place between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> March 2011 and was directed by Dr B. Morris.

For all excavated areas a photographic record, a drawn record at appropriate scales (1:10 to 1:100) and a written record of standard single context sheets was compiled.



Figure 1: Location map (the site is indicated).

2.1 Cartographic Sources

An 18<sup>th</sup> century map of the County of Somerset by Bowen (Figure 2) shows Kilmersdon “cum capelis” (with chapels) suggesting the local importance of the church of Kilmersdon. The earliest available detailed map of Kilmersdon is a plan of the manor made in 1829 and subsequently adapted in 1839 to provide the Kilmersdon tithe map (Figure 3). Rather awkwardly, both maps are preserved with two sets of property and field numbers: in black for the original 1829 survey and in red for the tithe survey of 1839. The only difference between the situation in 1829 and 1838 was that at the earlier date there was a non-domestic building in 448 (339) flanking the village street. This appears to have been removed in the intervening period.

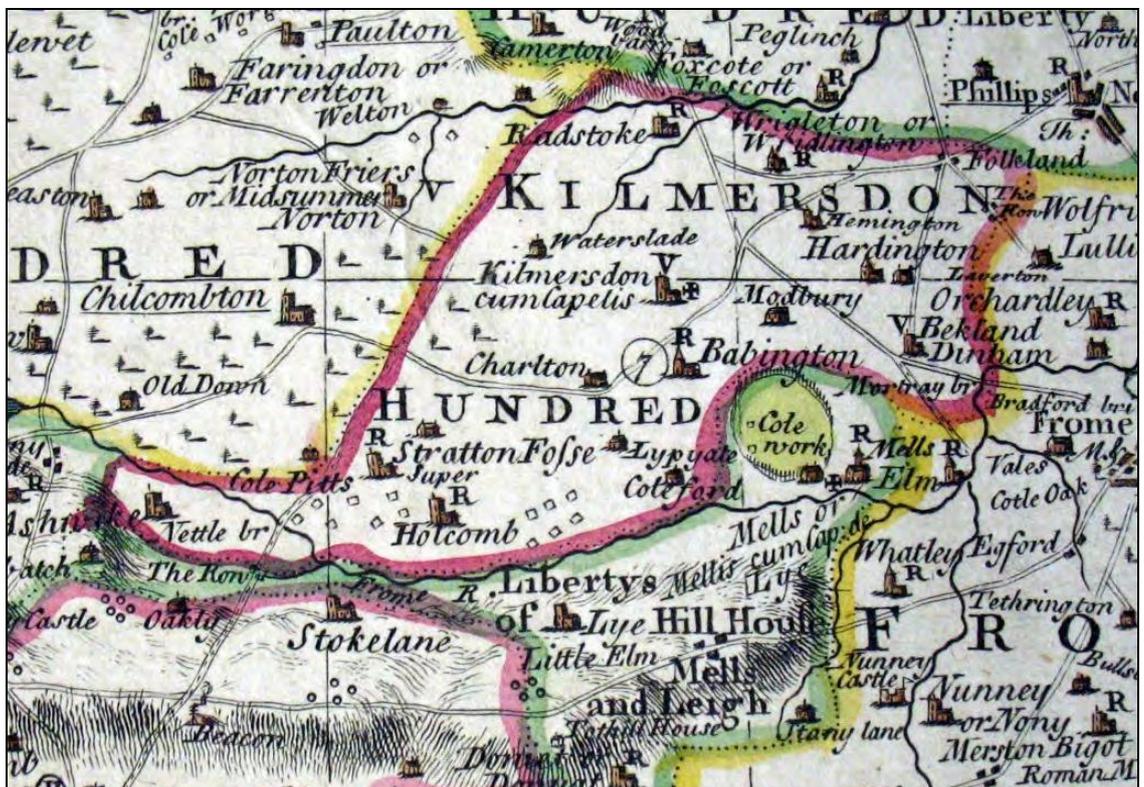


Figure 1: Extract from Bowen’s map of Somerset, 1749 (Somerset Studies Library).

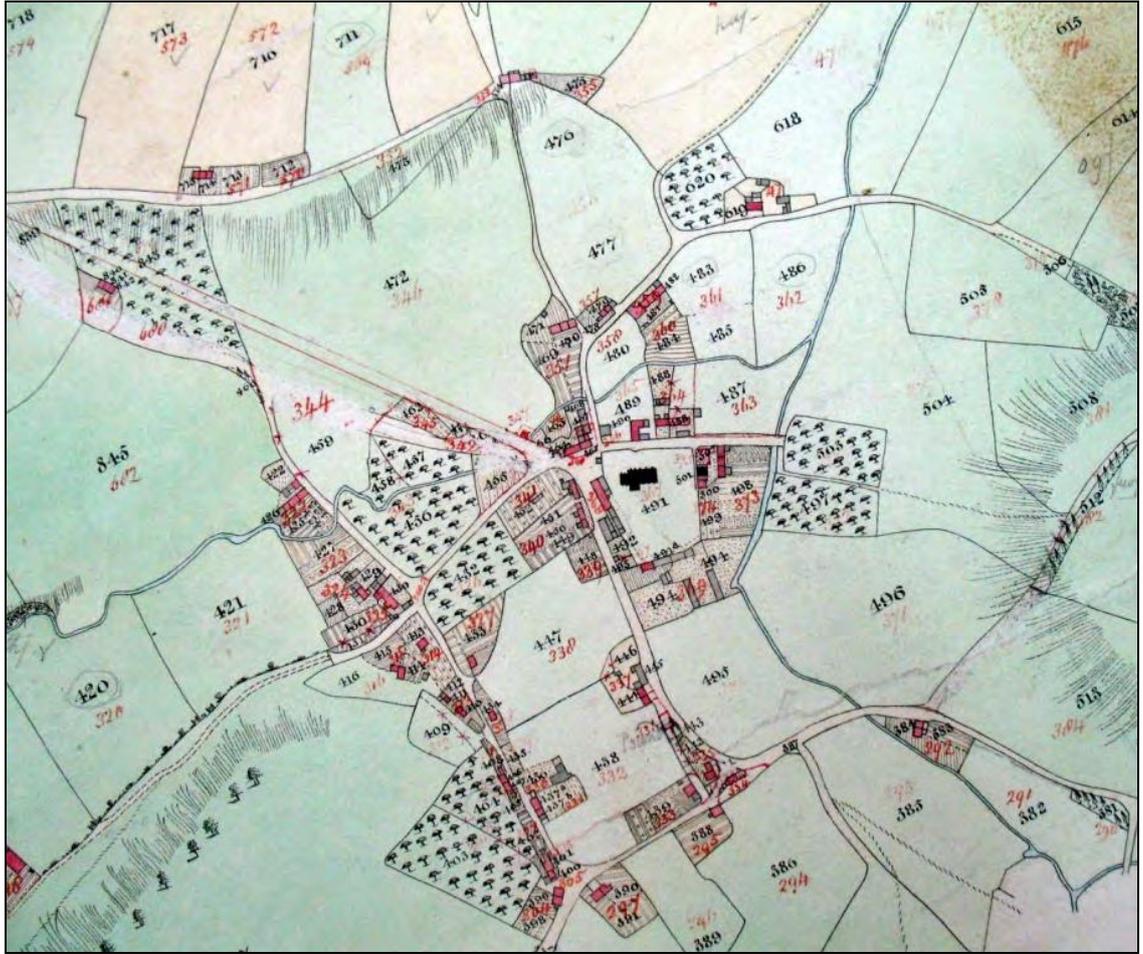


Figure 2: Extract from the Kilmersdon tithe map, 1839 (Somerset Record and Archive Service).

The next available detailed cartographic record is the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:2,500 (25 inch) map of 1886 (Figure 4). Comparing this with the earlier maps, it is evident that there has been little change to the development area or in the surrounding buildings and gardens. There were also no noticeable changes by the time of the First Edition 1:10,000 map of 1888 (Figure 5). By the time of the Second Edition 1:10,000 map of 1902 (Figure 6), buildings had been constructed facing Silver Street in the north-western corner of the field.

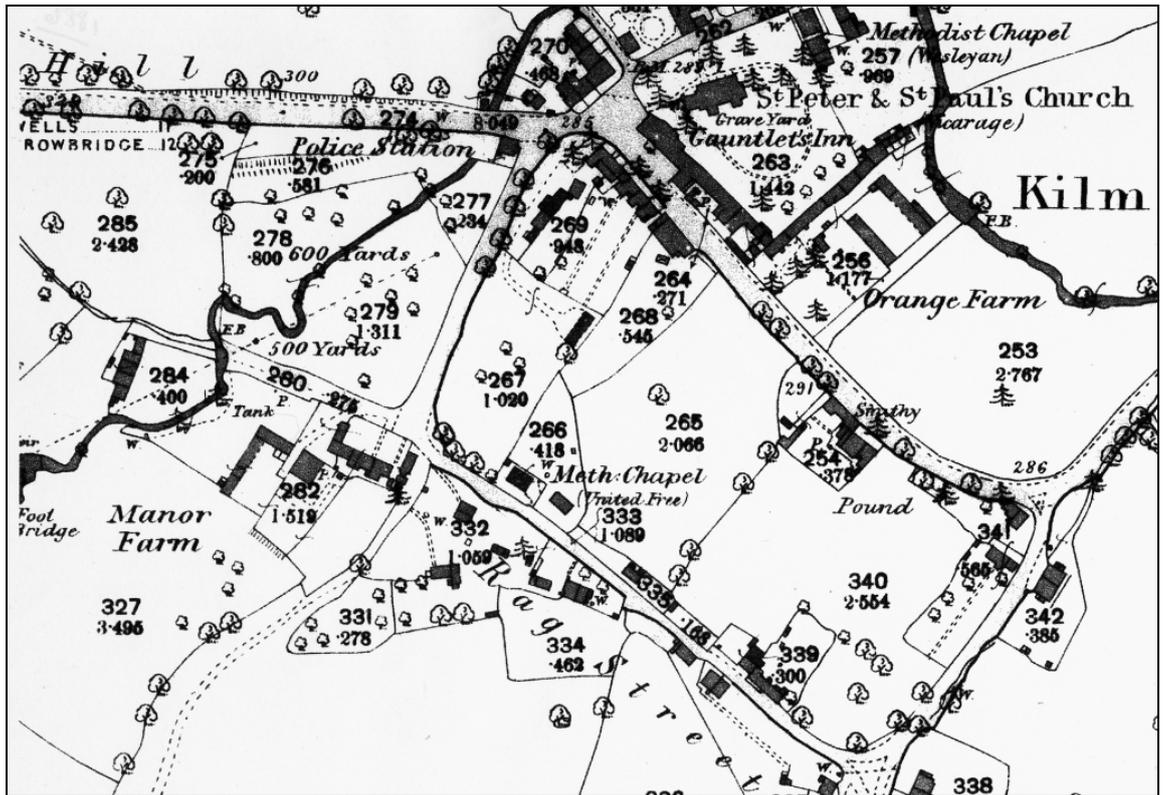


Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at a scale of 1:2,500 (25 inch) published 1886 (Somerset Studies Library).

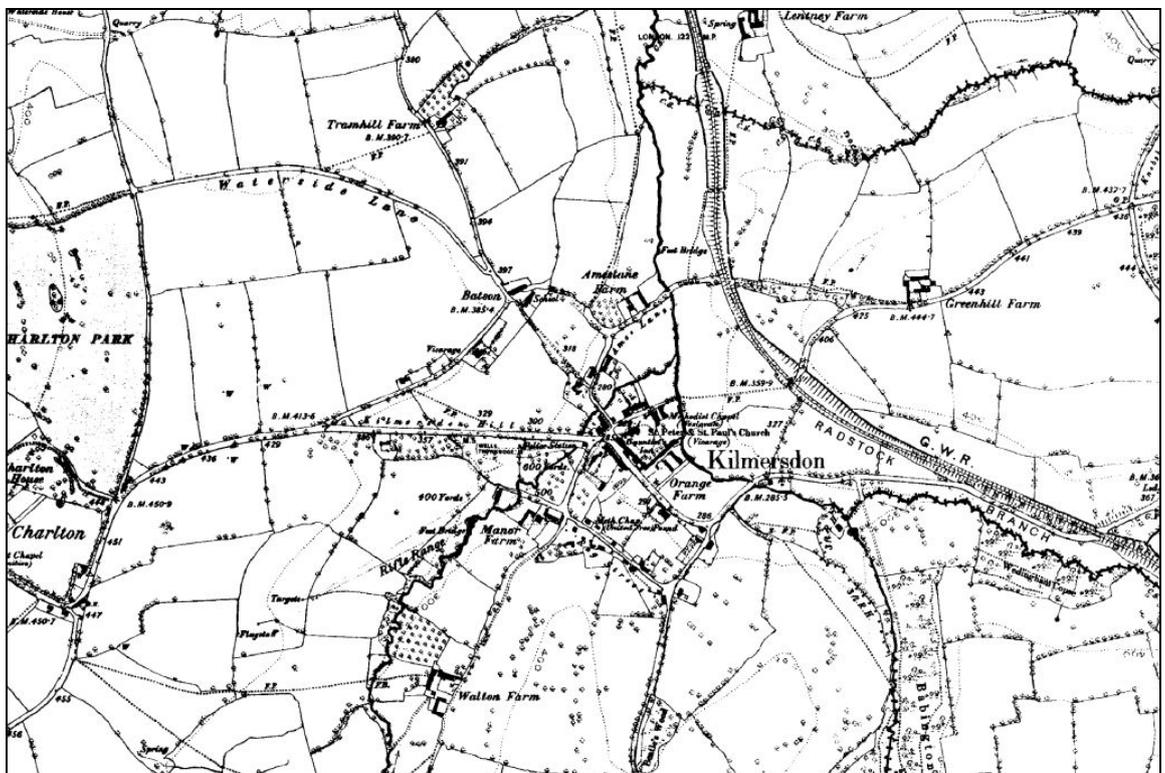


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at a scale of 1:10,000 (6 inch) published 1888.

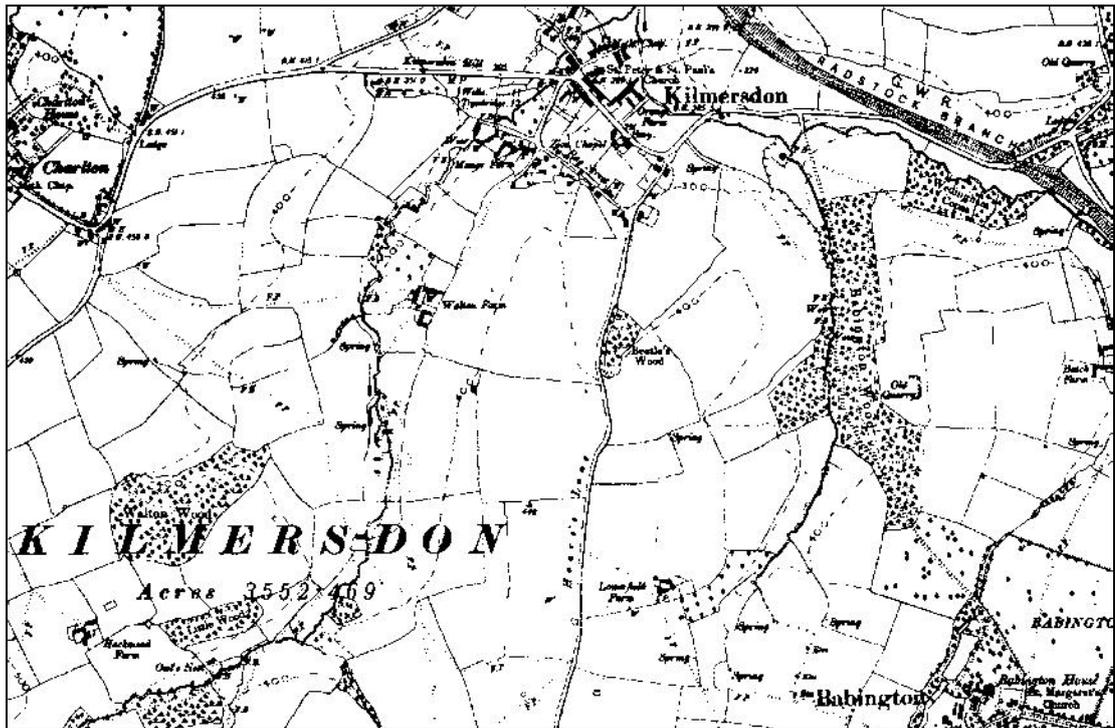


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at a scale of 1:10,000 (6 inch) published 1902.

No mid-20<sup>th</sup> century mapping was available for this study, but aerial photographs of 1946 and 1971 indicate little further relevant change in the mid- to later 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the exception of further houses along the village street. The 1971 aerial photograph does however appear to have possible cropmarks (Figure 7), which may indicate former ditches dividing the development area. The most westerly of these is probably evidence of the boundary visible on the earlier maps (Figures 3-6), which by this date appears to have been replaced by a fenceline further to the west.



Figure 6: Aerial photograph, September 1971 (Somerset Studies Library).

## 2.2 The Manor Houses of Kilmersdon

The current manor house, Ammerdown House, is the successor to a line of alternative manorial residences in this parish. It succeeded Charlton House, which was the manor house when the Jolliffe family acquired the estate. Charlton House was built in 1686 by the Twyford family (Bush 1994, 123) possibly in place of the manor house at Walton, which had been the home of medieval lords of the manor: Lord Botreaux, for example, was born there in 1390.

Since the present village of Kilmersdon itself was the “central place” of the parish and held the parish church, there ought to be a manor house nearby. The 17<sup>th</sup> century building which is currently called “Manor Farm” to the west of the playing field is dismissed by Hylton (1910, 560) as the “so called” manor house. Above a window it has a stone bearing the date 1664, which *may* date its construction. According to Hylton it was occupied for 150 years by a farming family called *Shute* and was probably built by them.

That a manor house did in fact once exist at Kilmersdon is strongly suggested by the statement that Geoffrey Suleny “on a certain Monday ... went from *his house at Kilmersdon* and sent away all his household and stock ...” (Hylton 1910, 3, quoting from a Hundred Roll of 1275-6).

In 1571 a survey of Kilmersdon was carried out, and it contained the statement that *only the site existed of the medieval manor house of Kilmersdon* (Hylton 1910, 15). Furthermore and most

significantly, an *inquisitio post mortem* held on the death of William Botreaux in 1462 and detailing the value of the estate declared, “there are in the manor £10..2s..8d of rents and assize issuing from certain tenements there. *And the site of the manor with a courtyard and garden worth nothing by the year...*” (Hylton 1910, 11 footnote).

As indicated above, William Botreaux, the last of that line, was born at Walton, and presumably died there, since at the time of his death there was only the *site* of a manor house at Kilmersdon. The latest indication of a manor house at Kilmersdon is the record of 1265 (above), after which date the Suleny family lost control. Subsequent lords of the manor seemingly preferred to live at Walton and after the death of William Botreaux it appears that no owner of the manor actually visited until Gabriel Goodman took it in hand in 1659.

### 2.3 Topography of the Site

From the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 (six inch) map of 1888 (Figure 5) it is evident that Kilmersdon lies in an historic landscape of irregular fields and meandering routeways. In this context the most obvious feature of interest, striking on all the maps and especially so on aerial photographs, is the quadrilateral formed by the village street, Hoares Lane, Silver Street and the lane connecting Manor Farm to the church. With the church to one side, Manor Farm at the north-west corner, the manorial pound (for stray animals) on the edge and, until recently, very little building within the rectangular area, this is suggestive of a manorial enclosure or *curia*. Such enclosures are a feature of the medieval landscape in many parts of England, similarly defined by a pattern of lanes and boundaries. A recent study of Meare near Glastonbury highlights a rectangular manorial precinct of over 3 acres lying near to the church and enclosed by a wall, the work of Bishop Sodbury in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Rippon 2004, 105). The topographic feature observed at Kilmersdon is around 8 acres in extent and is in part bounded by quite substantial earth banks, as can be observed by walking the lanes. Furthermore, within the playing field (formerly Lady’s Mead) there is the suggestion of earthworks (Figures 8-9). These are also visible on the 1971 aerial photographs (Figure 7). Bearing in mind the documentary references to a manor house site, and despite Hylton’s supposition (1910, 56) that the “so called” manor house was built on the foundations of the lost medieval manor house, this has to be seen as a possible location for the manor house of the de Suleny dynasty.



Figure 7: Earthworks in the playing field, looking south-west towards houses facing onto Silver Street.



Figure 8: Earthworks in the playing field, looking north from the development site.

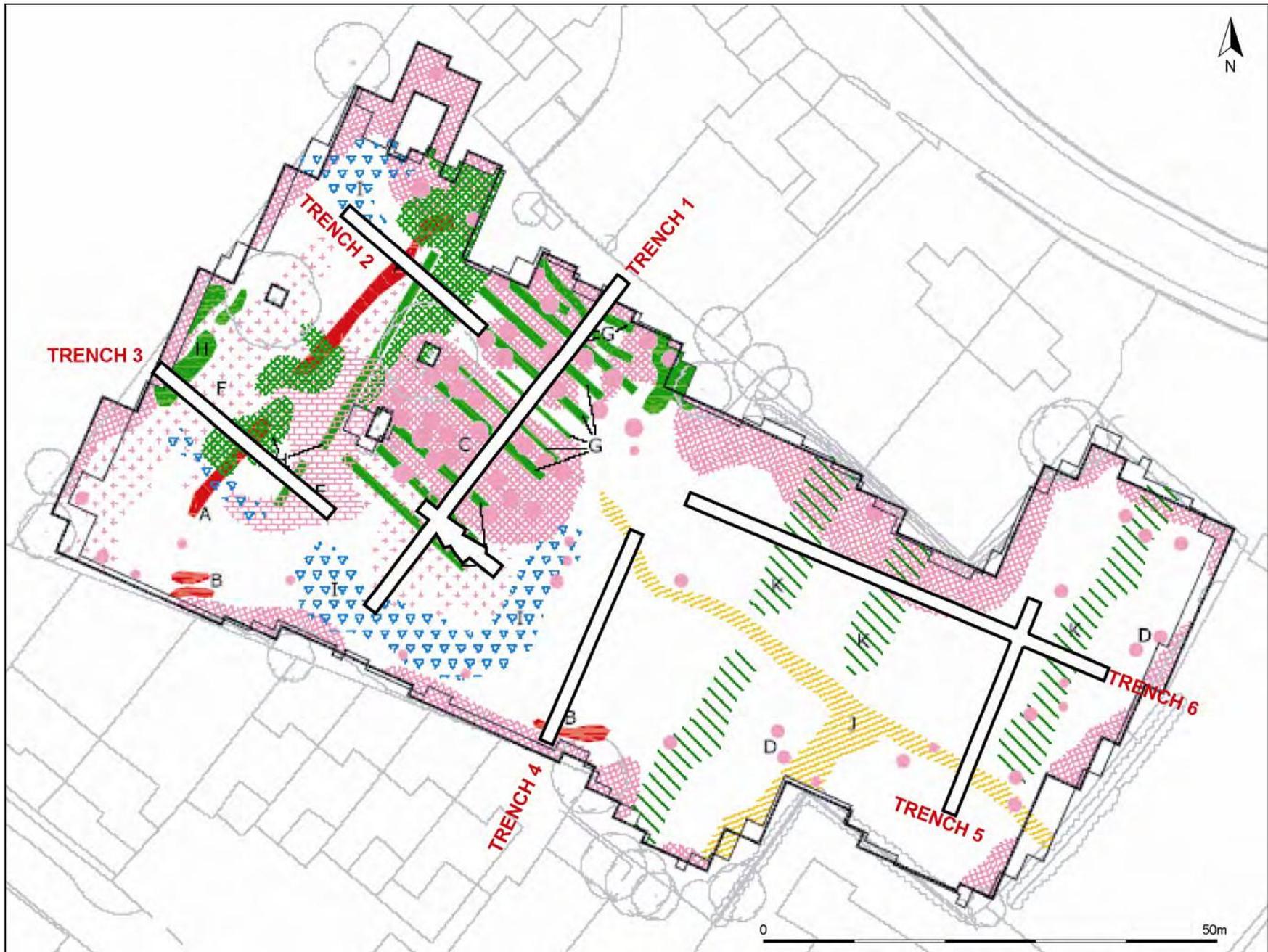


Figure 9: Plan of the evaluation trench locations and geophysics results.

## 3.0 Results of the Archaeological Excavation

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### 3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 ran for 43m north-east by south-west from 3m behind the boundary fence to number 10 Village Street. At a point 10.5m from the southern end of the trench extensions were made running north-west by south-east, with 1.5m long sondage excavated on the north-western side of the trench, and a further 7.75m on the south-eastern side (Figure 10 & 11). These extensions were inserted in order to gain a better understanding of the nature, orientation and dating of linear feature [104] (discussed below).

The trench had been positioned in order to investigate a series of anomalies evident in the geophysics survey, which appeared to represent several structures. These features turned out to be modern in origin, and consisted of a series of gravel bands covering black plastic/terram just below the grass level. These are likely to have been related to plant beds, created during the sites use as part of a nursery in the 1970s, an aspect supported by the five plant labels recovered during the excavations. A line of four iron/steel scaffolding type poles set in concrete were also revealed within this trench, which may indicate that these beds had been contained within several polytunnels.

There was a total of three historic features which were identified within the trench. The earliest of these features, dating from the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century was feature [104], a c.0.5-0.6m wide linear cut (Figure 12), the excavated extent of which ran for c.15m north-east by south-west before turning sharply (90°) and extending for a further c.8m to the south-east and the edge of excavation. This ditch was primarily of a gently curving profile and survived to a depth of 0.32m (Figure 11). It contained two fills, the first of these (106) was only 0.06m thick and consisted of a firm yellowish-grey gritty silt-clay. The second and upper fill (105) was up to c.0.32m thick and consisted of a smooth and firm grey silt-clay. The basal fill (106) was only evident in the south-east end of Sondage 3 and therefore in the immediate corner of the trench.

Feature [102] was located 14m south of the northern trench end, and took the form of a 2m wide flat bottomed linear with a gently curved profile along its northern edge and a far steeper southern edge. The feature survived to a depth of 0.35m and contained a single soft friable mid-grey/brown silt-clay fill (103). This fill (103) contained occasional large blocky stones and produced several finds, including 10 sherds of medieval (12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries) pottery. Feature [102] had been partially truncated along its southern edge by the cutting of a steep-sided pit with a concave base [107]. Pit [107] was roughly oval in plan, measuring 1.1m north-south and 0.85m east-west, it survived to a depth of 0.25m. Pit [107] contained a single dense grey-brown silt-clay (108), which had frequent large sub-angular limestone chunks (up to 50mm diameter), but was otherwise predominantly stoneless. The fill (108) produced a large quantity of animal bone, as well as several sherds of South Somerset wares, dating predominantly from the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, with several sherds of residual medieval pottery also recovered from the fill.

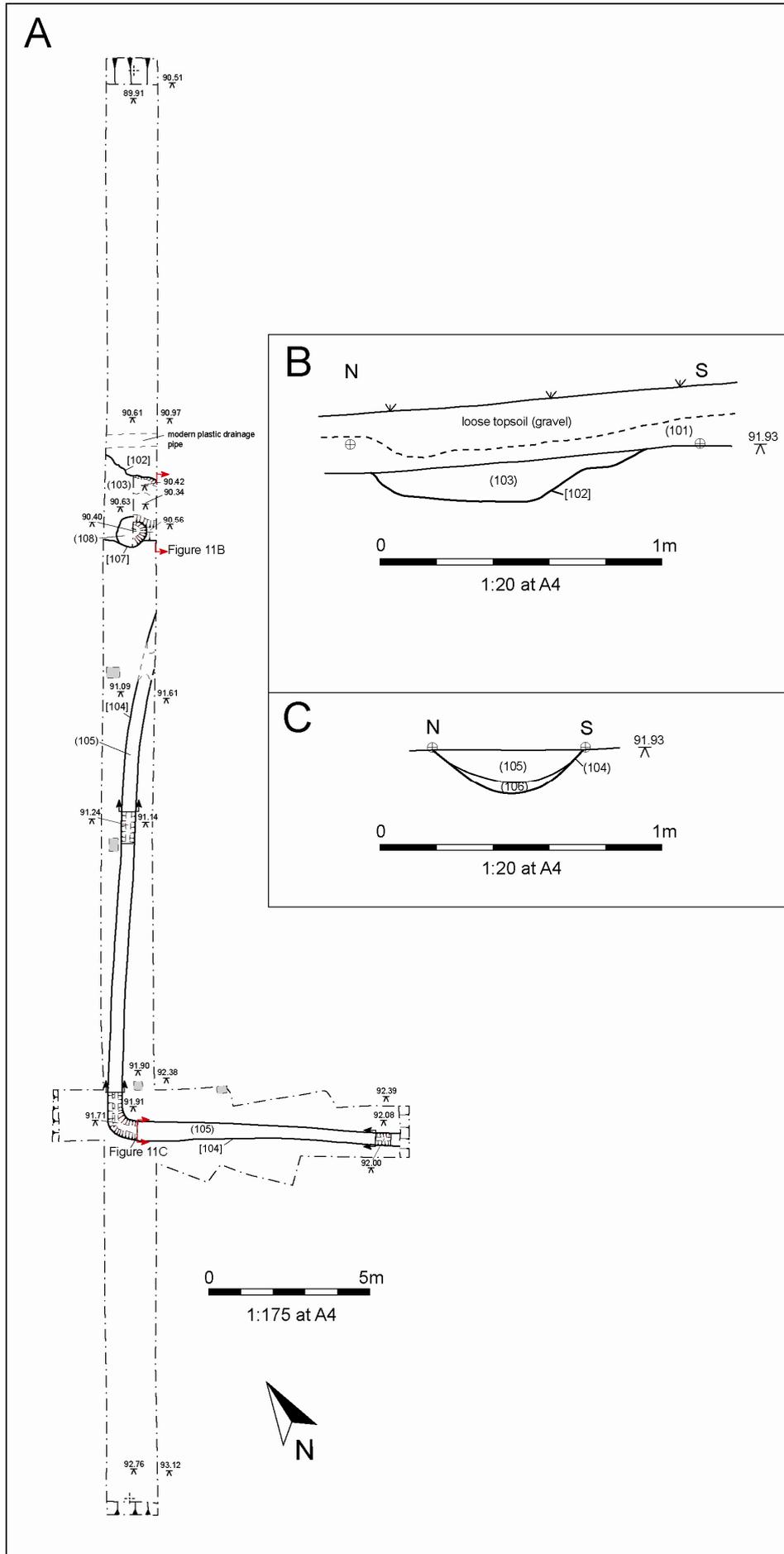


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 1.



Figure 11: West facing section through linear [104] (0.5m scale).

### 3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2, ran north-west by south-east for 19m in the north-west portion of the site, and was also positioned in order to investigate a number of linear anomalies visible on the geophysics results (see Figure 10). Plastic sheeting and gravel bands were again evident in the eastern end of the trench, as were a series of three modern post-holes, which were all related to the use of the site as a nursery.

Trench 2 was bisected 6.3m from its western end by a c.4.2m wide linear feature [204] running north-east by south-west (see Figure 13). This feature was filled by (203) a dense and firm red-brown silt-clay, containing common charcoal flecks. This feature was not excavated within this trench, as it extended into Trench 3, where it was sampled (see below). No finds were recovered within Trench 2 from this feature. Feature [204] had been recut along its eastern side by a 1.75m wide linear [201] following the same orientation. This later linear [201] was filled with a dark-grey brown friable loam (202), which produced 3 sherds of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century South Somerset Glazed Wares, and a piece of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pantile. Linear [201] therefore probably corresponds with the former field boundary visible on the mapping evidence (Figures 3-6), which had been replaced by the current fenceline by the time of the 1971 aerial photograph (Figure 7).



Figure 12: Trench 2, viewed from the northeast (2m scale).

### 3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3, extended for 23m in the south-west portion of the site, running north-west by south-east and parallel with Trench 2 (see Figure 10 & 14). A layer of plastic was again evident in the topsoil for the first 3.5m of the western end of the trench, which probably corresponds to the geophysics anomaly.

At approximately 10.5m from the west end of the trench a large linear [304] was encountered, with dimensions of over 4m in width and a depth of over 0.9m (the excavated level) with a steeply sloped profile of about 45°. This linear was probably a continuation of [204], and was of a scale which would be suggestive of it having formed part of a manorial enclosure rather than the simple field boundary which it later became. The ditch [304] was filled with a single homogenous dense silt-clay fill (303), which varied slightly in colour from a dark reddish-brown towards the top to a brownish-grey towards the base, partially as a result of the increased moistness. The fill contained occasional charcoal flecks and rare sub-angular platy stones (up to 80mm). It appeared that the material which filled [304] had accumulated swiftly and predominantly from the bank located along its western side (305). The re-deposited natural (305) which formed the bank was indistinguishable from the fill (303), with only the section (Figure 14) providing clear evidence for the former existence of a bank, of c.2m width, and c.0.35m height. The finds from (303) included 4 sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. No finds were recovered from the area of the suggested bank (305).

Ditch [304] had a 2.5m wide and 0.6m deep linear recut [301] along its eastern edge. This probably represented a continuation of feature [201] and the former historic field-boundary. [301] was filled by (302) a dark grey/brown friable loam, which contained common sub-

angular stones (up to 70mm) and charcoal flecks. The finds from (302) included 5 sherds of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century South Somerset Glazed Wares.

#### 3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4, extended north-east by south-west for 24m from the southern edge of the site. The trench was positioned to investigate a large anomaly on the geophysics results (Figure 10). The anomaly turned out to represent a geological feature, and no other features were noted within the trench.

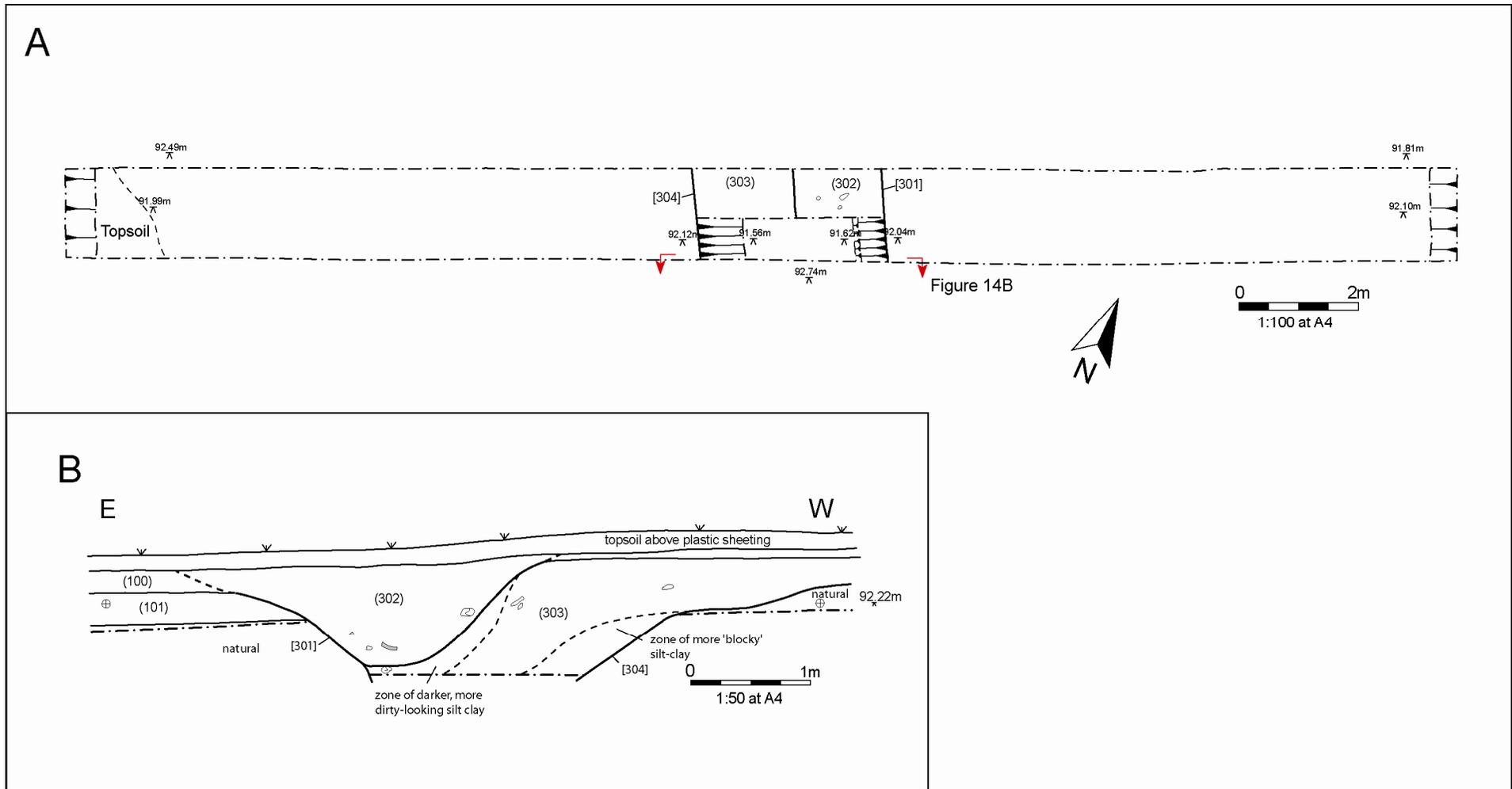


Figure 13: Plan of Trench 3, and the section (B) through linear [302] and [304].

### 3.5 Trench 5

Trench 5, extended north-east by south-west for 24m in the eastern portion of the site. Two linear features [501] and [503] were identified within the trench. Linear [501] was located c.5.5m from the southern end of the trench and ran north- west by south-east, it was c.0.9m wide and 0.5m deep and had a gently curving base with a steep sided profile, which shallowed slightly along its northern edge (Figure 15). [501] contained a single grey-brown silt-clay fill (502) with occasional small sub-angular stones (up to 20mm), charcoal flecks and fragments of coal. The finds from this feature included predominantly post-medieval material including a fragment of pantile (see Appendices 3-4), but also 2 small residual sherds of medieval pottery.

The second linear [503] was located approximately 12m from the northern end of Trench 5 and ran north-east by south-west, it was c.0.75m wide. This feature was not sampled within this trench as it extended into Trench 6, but seemed to contain a single fill (504) of moist grey silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature, although a flint flake was found during cleaning of the feature and assigned as a topsoil find.

### 3.6 Trench 6

Trench 6, extended north-west by south-east for 50m, crossing over Trench 5 at c.10m from its eastern end. Only a single feature was identified, linear [601], 8m from the eastern end of the trench and running northeast-southwest. [601] was 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep, with a flattish base and gently curving profile. Linear [601] was filled with a single homogenous grey-yellow silt-clay (602), which was very clean containing very few stones or charcoal flecks. The feature produced no finds.

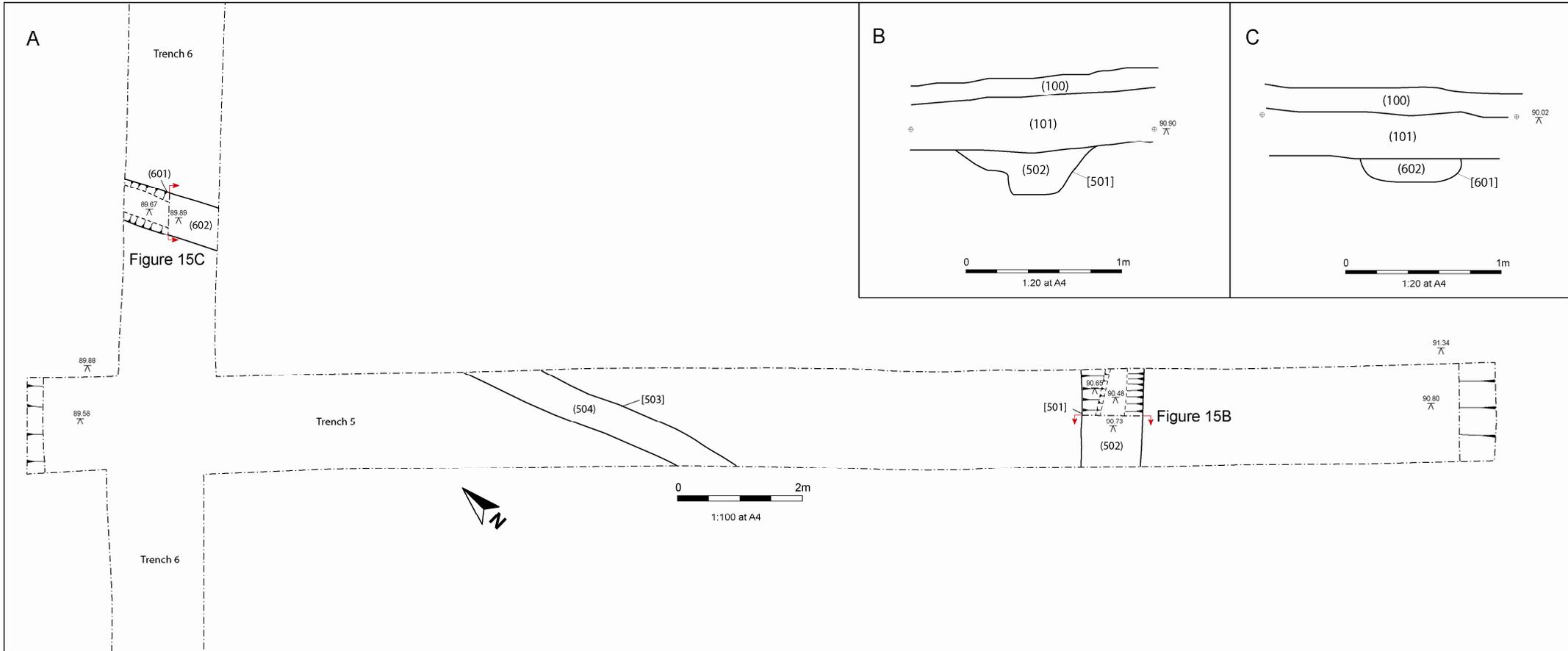


Figure 14: Plan of Trenches 5 and 6.

## 4.0 Conclusion

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The excavations revealed a number of linear features dating primarily from the medieval period. These features included a substantial 4m wide ditch with an excavated depth of 0.8m, which is likely to represent part of a manorial enclosure, which extended around the adjacent playing field and church. The evidence for extensive 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century activity having occurred nearby (probably the playing field) is seen across the site, with over 50 small and degraded sherds of pottery from this period.

No trace of structural remains relating to a manor house were revealed, but the archaeological features and finds excavated at Kilmersdon suggest that the majority of the proposed development area fell immediately outside of the core of the medieval settlement, which had seemingly been enclosed by the substantial ditch (and bank) located at the western end of the site. The site therefore offers an excellent opportunity to understand the development of the manor of Kilmersdon and manorial enclosures.

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MAP\DD\BT1\41-42: Map of the manor of Kilmersdon 1829  
MAP\DD\BT 3\6\1: Book of Reference to the map of 1829  
The Kilmersdon Tithe Map 1839  
The Kilmersdon Tithe Award 1838

### Somerset Studies Library:

Aerial Photograph, September 1971: Somerset County Council HSL UK 71 179 Run  
69 8311  
Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2,500, 1886

## Appendix 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND AT KILMERSDON, SOMERSET

**Location:** Kilmersdon  
**Parish:** Kilmersdon  
**District:** Mendip  
**County:** Somerset  
**NGR:** ST 696 522  
**SWARCH Ref:** SWARCHSK11  
**Date:** 01.03.2011

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Project Design and details the proposed scheme and methodology for archaeological evaluation of land at Kilmersdon, Somerset. It has been drawn up by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Kevin Bird of Silverwood Partnership (the Client) with regard to archaeological works to be undertaken prior to an application for planning consent for development of the site. The Project Design has been drawn up in consultation with Steve Membury Somerset County Historic Environment Service Senior Historic Environment Officer.

The work described below is part of the *first stage* of a stepped programme of archaeological works. Depending upon the results of this stage further evaluative and/or recording works may be required in mitigation for the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource, or if the initial trenching uncovers extensive, significant or complex archaeology the development of the site will be cancelled.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies at the centre of a settlement which until the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century housed the major manor house of the manor and hundred of Kilmersdon. A desk-based assessment of the site (SWARCH report No.060310) was carried out in 2006 and which concluded that the location of the former manor house may lie in an area to the south of the church and earthworks which may relate to it are visible in the playing field adjacent to the site and that they extend towards the former herb nursery within the site.

A recent report on a geophysical survey of the site (Stratascan J2843 2011) concluded that: *'The survey has revealed a significant number of anomalies, although most are likely to be of modern origin. The most notable anomalies appear to indicate some (probably modern) subsurface structure or structural remains. Features that may be of greater archaeological interest include a possible ditch, a possible bank or track and some evidence of former ridge-and-furrow cultivation.'*

#### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 To evaluate the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits across the proposed development area to inform as to the requirement for any further investigations in mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

3.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 Evaluation excavations:

A series of trenches will be excavated across the proposed development area (see attached plan). The locations of these excavations have been determined in consideration of the below-ground impact of the proposed development, the site topography, the results of the desk-based assessment and the geophysical survey. The excavation will investigate 5% of the area affected by the proposed development and the total length of trenching will be approximately 190 metres (see attached plan).

Initially Trench 1, positioned to investigate the geophysical anomalies in this area of the site, will be excavated and if it is found that this area has extensive, significant or complex archaeology this will be recorded to the specification below and no further excavations undertaken. If however, little or no significant archaeology is uncovered the rest of the trenches will be excavated.

4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field 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)*.

4.1.2 The evaluation trenches will be opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the direct 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.

4.1.3 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.1.4 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology, although this need not require excavation to natural deposits if it is clear that complex and deep stratigraphy will be encountered.

4.1.5 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.

4.1.6 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 to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features;
  - 4.1.7 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
  - 4.1.8 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
  - 4.1.9 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
  - 4.1.10 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, must be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
  - 4.2 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
  - 4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
    - 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
    - 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
    - 4.3.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
    - 4.4.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the SCHES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.

## **5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**

- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by SCHES and will consist of:
  - 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital and black & white photography.
  - 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
  - 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the SCHES.
- 5.2 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/ analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon.

## **6.0 FURTHER WORK**

- 6.1 The need for further archaeological work and the means of investigation (monitoring and recording, trenching or open area excavation) will be determined in consultation with SCHES and the Client once the results of the evaluation is known. Any subsequent work will be carried out in accordance with the above specification (4.0 and 5.0).

## **7.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**

- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Museum of Somerset under accession number TTNCM 16/2011. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 7.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the SCHES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 7.3 Upon completion of this stage of fieldwork SWARCH will supply the SCHES with a *statement of impact* of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource that contains sufficient detail to allow the HES to determine the scope of further archaeological work that may be required.

- 7.4 If the evaluative investigations represent the only archaeological works undertaken the results will be presented to the SCHES in an appropriately illustrated and detailed formal report.
- 7.5.1 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority. Copies of the report will be provided to the SCHES as well as the Client. If few or no archaeological deposits are exposed then, with advance agreement with the SCHES, the submission of a short HER entry will be acceptable.
- 7.6 The report will include the following elements:
- 7.6.1 A report number, date, version number and the OASIS record number;
  - 7.6.2 A copy of this Project Design;
  - 7.6.3 A summary of the project's background;
  - 7.6.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
  - 7.6.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
  - 7.6.6 A description of the project's results;
  - 7.6.7 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
  - 7.6.8 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
  - 7.6.9 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
  - 7.6.10 A plan showing the location of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
  - 7.6.11 Plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information, an appropriate scale, the orientation of trenches in relation to north and with section drawing locations shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
  - 7.6.12 Section drawings of trenches and features, with OD heights, at appropriate scales and showing the orientation of the drawing. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
  - 7.6.13 Site matrices where appropriate;
  - 7.6.14 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
  - 7.6.15 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
  - 7.6.16 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
  - 7.6.17 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- 7.7 SCCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the SCHES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the SCHES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 7.8 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.

## 8.0 PERSONNEL

- 8.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the excavation work will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel directed by Bryn Morris. Relevant staff of the SCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove - South West Archaeology Ltd, The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH; Telephone: 01769 573555; email: [deblt@swarch.net](mailto:deblt@swarch.net)

### Appendix 1 – List of specialists

#### Building recording

Richard Parker, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN, Tel: 01392 665521; [exeter.arch@exeter.gov.uk](mailto:exeter.arch@exeter.gov.uk)

#### Conservation

Richard and Helena Jaeschke, 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD; Tel: 01271 830891

#### Curatorial

Alison Mills, The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon; The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN Tel: 01271 346747

Thomas Cadbury, Curator of Antiquities, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS; Tel: 01392 665356

Fiona Pitt, Plymouth City Museum, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AJ Tel: 01752 204766

#### Geophysical Survey

Substrata, Tel: 07788 627822

GSB Prospection Ltd. Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW, Tel: 01274 835016; gsb@gsbprospection.com

**Human Bones**

Louise Lou, Head of Heritage Burial Services, Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 OES Tel: 01865 263 800

**Lithics**

Martin Tingle, Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ; Tel: 01548 821038

**Metallurgy**

Sarah Paynter, Centre for Archaeology, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD; Tel: 02392 856700; sarah.paynter@english-heritage.org.

**Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Vanessa Straker, English Heritage SW, 29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND; Tel: 0117 9287961; vanessa.straker@english-heritage.org.uk

Dana Challinor (wood identification); Tel: 01869 810150

Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils) juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis) heathertinsley@aol.com

Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis) University of Plymouth

**Pottery**

John Allen, Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN; Tel: 01392 665918

Henrietta Quinnell, 39 Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN; Tel: 01392 433214

**Timber Conservation**

Liz Goodman; Specialist Services, Conservation Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN; Tel: 0207 8145646, lgoodman@museumoflondon.org.uk

## Appendix 2

### List of Contexts

Context	Description
100	Upper topsoil – friable greyish-brown loam
101	Lower topsoil – friable reddish-brown clay-silt loam
[102]	Irregular cut, 2m wide linear crossing trench 1, cut by [107]
103	Fill of [102], friable soft mid-grey/brown silt-clay
[104]	Linear cut, 0.4-0.5m wide with a shallow concave profile, runs along Trench 1 until 90° turn to the east.
105	Fill of [104], smooth and firm grey silt-clay
106	Lower fill of [104] in Sondage 3 (corner of feature), firm and gritty yellowish-grey silt-clay
[107]	Pit, c.1m diameter, cutting into [102]
108	Fill of [107], dense grey-brown silt-clay, with frequent limestone chunks.
[201]	Linear cut, c.1.75m wide, crosses north-south (line of historic field boundary). Same as [301]
202	Fill of [201], friable dark grey-brown garden soil/loam
203	Fill of [204], dense and firm reddish-brown silt-clay
[204]	Linear cut, c.4.2m wide, crosses north-south is recut by [201]. Same as [304]
[301]	Linear cut, c.1.75m wide, crosses north-south (line of historic field boundary). Same as [201]
302	Fill of [301], friable dark grey-brown garden soil/loam
303	Fill of [304], dense and firm reddish-brown silt-clay, also contains bank material to west
[304]	Linear cut, c.3.5m wide, crosses north-south is recut by [301]. Same as [204]
305	Remnant of earth bank to the west of [304], dense and clean red-brown silt-clay
[501]	Linear cut, 1m wide, trending east-west in Trench 5
502	Fill of [501], grey-brown silt-clay
[503]	Linear cut, 0.5m wide, trending north-east by south-west. Same as [601]
504	Fill of [503], grey silt-clay
[601]	Linear cut, 0.5m wide, trending north-east by south-west. Same as [503]
602	Fill of [601], grey silt-clay

## Appendix 3

### The Pottery, by *Alejandra Gutiérrez*

#### Introduction

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 142 sherds of pottery weighing 1.1 kg and dating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. This includes two sherds of modern roof tile.

About two thirds of all the pottery derives from the topsoil and is unstratified; the remainder (47 sherds; 444 g) was recovered from eight stratified contexts. Only two of these produced 10 sherds, the rest being under 6 sherds.

The pottery was in relatively poor condition with well-broken and small sherds, some were very worn. The overall sherd weight is just 7.9 g, although the average weight of the medieval sherds is much lower at 4.8 g.

For the purpose of the assessment the assemblage was sorted into fabrics and quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. The data are shown in Appendix 1 (below); a full quantification is available in the site archive.

The assemblage was assessed without reference to the stratigraphical sequence.

#### Medieval (11th-mid 16th centuries)

Eighty-one sherds of medieval pottery were identified (57% of all the sherds; but 34.8 % by weight). Most of the sherds were very small and worn, but some still retained burning and sooting marks, together with residue remains which indicates the pots were used in a domestic environment in –or not far– from the site.

The medieval assemblage is dominated by coarsewares, with only a few medieval glazed wares. This may be to do with the date of the contexts found, as glazed wares only become widespread in the 13th century.

The range of fabrics identified is limited and dominated by local products, including ‘Bath A’ coarsewares from the Avon Valley, and Bristol and South Somerset glazed jugs.

Two sherds may be coarsewares of the 11th century, the earliest on site, but the sherds were so small that the dating remains uncertain. One was found in the topsoil, the second in context 303.

Medieval pottery was recovered from almost all contexts, although those which appear to be medieval in date (12th-13th centuries) are contexts 103, 105 and 303.

#### Post-medieval (c. 1550-c. 1700)

A single sherd from a Cistercian Ware was identified in the topsoil. The rest of the post-medieval wares are dominated by South Somerset glazed wares and Bristol-type slipwares. Three contexts could be dated to this period on the basis of the few pottery sherds recovered: 108, 302 and 502.

#### Modern (c. 1700 +)

All the modern pottery was found in the topsoil and includes refined wares of the late 18th and 19th centuries.

#### Ceramic building material

Two sherds of modern roof tile were found in contexts 202 and 502. These are red pantiles of the 18th century, made by hand. One the fragments is a projecting nib used to secure the tiles in place.

#### Potential and further work

This is a small assemblage of medieval and later pottery. It has been quantified and recorded and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

The stratified assemblage is dominated by medieval and post-medieval wares that confirm the existence of domestic activity in or near the excavated site from at least the 12th century. There is also a possibility that earlier occupation (at least in the 11th century) also took place.

Trench	Context	Fabric	Fabric date	Group	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
1	103	Ham Green/Bristol ware	12th-1500	med	1	5	a bit worn; one pad applied
1	103	Bath A	12-13thC	med	8	10	tiny sherds; worn
1	103	Bath A	mostly late	med	1	11	some burning on ext

Trench	Context	Fabric	Fabric date	Group	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
1	105		12-13thC mostly late				wall 1 decorated wall;
1	105 block 2	Bath A	12-13thC	med	3	10	remains of glaze?
1	105 block 3 (corner)	Bath A	12-13thC	med	1	1	tiny
1	105 block 3 (corner)	SSomerset medieval	13th-15thC	med	1	1	worn; no glaze left
			mostly late				most surface worn
			12-13thC				away probably due to
							use; remains of
1	108 incl	Bath A		med	9	21	burning
	redeposited		16th-18thC				
	103	SSomerset glazed		postmed	1	2	
1	108 incl	wares	17th-18thC				
	redeposited						
	103	SSomerset slipware		postmed	2	14	
1	108 incl		17th-18thC				
	redeposited						
	103	SSomerset slipware		postmed	1	15	
1	108		13th-15thC				very worn; all glaze
		SSomerset medieval		med	1	6	lost
1	108	SSomerset slipware	17th-18thC	postmed	2	5	
1	108		mostly late				
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	2	12	
2	202	SSomerset glazed	16th-18thC				
		wares		postmed	3	101	
2	202	Modern roof tile	18-19thC	modern	1	26	
3	302	SSomerset glazed	16-18thC				
		wares		postmed	7	33	
3	302	Modern roof tile	18-19thC	modern	4	270	
3	302	Modern grey	18-19thC				
		stoneware		modern	2	96	
3	302	Modern redware	18-19thC	modern	1	89	
3	302	Blue-printed pearlware	1780s-today	modern	22	199	
3	303		12th-mid				
		Ham Green glazed	13thC	med	2	5	
3	303		mostly late				
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	1	21	soot ext
3	303	Early medieval? AA-	12-13thC				early type? no quartz;
		type		med	1	1	tiny
5	502		17th-18thC				worn; all-over white
		SSomerset slipware		postmed	1	2	slip under glaze
5	502	Modern roof tile	18-19thC	modern	1	63	
5	502	Bristol/Staffs slip flat	late 17th-				
		wares	18thC	postmed	1	5	
5	502	Bristol/Staffs slip flat	late 17th-				
		wares	18thC	postmed	1	4	
5	502		mostly late				1 with soot/burning on
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	2	3	ext wall
<b>UNSTRATIFIED</b>							
1	topsoil		mostly late				
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	2	5	thick base angle
1	topsoil		mostly late				
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	1	4	thick base
1	topsoil	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	postmed	1	30	
2	topsoil		mostly late				
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	3	17	
2	topsoil	Blue-printed pearlware	1780s-today	modern	3	3	
2	topsoil	Factory-made slipware	1790s-				
		creamware	1840s	modern	1	1	
2	topsoil	Modern grey	18th-19thC				
		stoneware		modern	1	5	
3	topsoil	11thC? AA-type	medieval	med	2	1	no quartz
3	topsoil	Unid	medieval	med	1	5	
3	topsoil	Bristol Redcliffe	c1250-1500	med	6	72	all glaze worn away

Trench	Context	Fabric	Fabric date	Group	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
		medieval jugs					
3	topsoil		mostly late				5 crumbs; 1 with burnt residue on int surface
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	8	14	
3	topsoil	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	postmed	4	68	
3	topsoil	SSomerset sgraffito	17th-18thC	postmed	1	29	
3	topsoil		18th-19thC				all interior surface broken
		Modern redware		modern	1	54	
3	topsoil	Blue-printed pearlware	1780s-today	modern	4	24	
4	topsoil		mostly late				
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	4	56	burnt/soot ext surface
4	topsoil	SSomerset glazed wares	16th-18thC	med/postmed	2	14	remnants of glaze
4	topsoil	SSomerset glazed wares	16th-18thC	postmed	8	122	
4	topsoil	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18thC	postmed	1	8	
4	topsoil	Hand painted pearlware	mid 1770s-1820s?	modern	1	5	
4	topsoil	Plain pearlware	1780+	modern	1	10	
4	topsoil	Modern roof tile	18-19thC	modern	1	22	
5	Topsoil		mostly late				
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	3	11	burnt/soot on ext wall
5	Topsoil	SSomerset glazed wares	16th-18thC	med?	2	5	worn; glaze gone
5	Topsoil	SSomerset slipware	17th-18thC	postmed	1	10	
5	Topsoil	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18thC	postmed	2	8	
5	topsoil	Plain pearlware	1780+	modern	1	5	
6	Topsoil		mostly late				1 base with burnt residue/contents on int surface
		Bath A	12-13thC	med	13	80	
6	Topsoil	Cistercian ware	16th-17thC	postmed	1	7	
6	Topsoil	SSomerset wet sgraffito	17th-18thC	postmed	1	1	glazed only ext; med/late med
6	Topsoil		17th-18thC				1 worn all-over; 1 burnt
		SSomerset slipware		postmed	7	56	
6	Topsoil	Bristol/Staffs slip flat wares	late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18thC	postmed	1	2	
6	Topsoil	Creamware tortoiseshell	from late 1740s-				
			1760s	modern	4	15	
6	topsoil	Blue-printed pearlware	1780s-today	modern	6	31	
6	topsoil	Brown-printed pearlware	1840s+	modern	1	4	
6	topsoil	Plain dipped stoneware	18th+	modern	1	1	
6	topsoil	Modern redware	18th-19thC	modern	1	32	
6	topsoil	Bristol-type stoneware	19thC	modern	1	27	

Table 1: Pottery Quantification.

## Appendix 4

### Concordance of Other Finds

Context	Worked flint/chert			Other material		
	frags.	wgt. (kg)	Notes	frags.	wgt. (kg)	notes
103	1	0.004	Flake	4	0.001	Charcoal
105	1	0.011	Flake	2	0.001	Charcoal
108				6	0.067	Animal bone
				1	0.134	Limestone frag.
				2	0.001	Charcoal
202				1	0.014	Slag
				1	0.115	Fe strap
				1	0.077	Roof slate
302				2	0.001	Charcoal
				1	0.001	Clay pipe stem
				5	0.232	Glass shards
303	2	0.016	Flakes	8	0.109	Animal bone, including 1 tooth
				25	0.337	Animal bone frags (unwashed)
				1	0.001	Charcoal
502				1	0.001	Coal fragment
<b>Unstrat</b>						
Trench 1	3	0.005	Flakes	3	0.001	Plant labels
				3	0.007	Clay pipe stems
				1	0.001	Plastic object
				2	0.001	Coal
Trench 2	1	0.028	Flake	1	0.002	Clay pipe stem
				1	0.003	Glass shard
				1	0.001	Plant labels
Trench 3				1	0.001	Clay pipe stem
Trench 4	1	0.005	Flake	2	0.003	Fe nails
				1	0.005	Roof slate
Trench 5	2	0.016	Flakes	1	0.001	Coal fragment
				1	0.020	Roof slate
Trench 6	3	0.005	Flakes	2	0.030	Fe nails
				3	0.007	Clay pipe stems
				3	0.001	Coal fragments
<b>TOTALS</b>						

Table 2: Other finds quantification.

## Appendix 5

List of jpegs contained on CD to the rear of this report.

<i>Photo Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Opening Trench 1	NW	-
2	As above	"	-
3	As above	"	-
4	General site shot	"	-
5	As above	SW	-
6	As above	W	2m
7	As above	E	"
8	As above	SSE	-
9	As above	S	-
10	As above	E	-
11	As above	S	-
12	As above	NE	-
13	Trench 1 partially opened	ENE	-
14	Trench 1 extension showing [104]	W	2m
15	As above	N	2m + 0.5m
16	As above	W	"
17	Trench 1 fully excavated	S	2m
18	As above, central part	"	"
19	As above, northern part	"	"
20	As above, viewed from the north	N	"
21	East facing Section through linear [104] , sondage 1	E	0.5m
22	As above, west facing section	W	"
23	Post-ex section through [104] , sondage 1	N	"
24	Pre-ex Linear [102]	W	2m
25	As above	"	"
26	As above	NW	"
27	As above	W	"
28	As above	SW	"
29	Post-ex/cleaned [104]	NW	"
30	As above	W	2m + 0.5m
31	Linear [104] in plan	S	2m
32	As above	"	"
33	As above	N	"
34	North facing section of [104], sondage 2	"	0.5m
35	As above, south facing	S	"
36	[104] post-ex sondage 2	W	"
37	As above, sondage 3	"	"
38	As above	S	"
39	South facing section of [104], sondage 3	"	"
40	As above, west facing	W	"
41	West facing section of [102]	"	2m + 0.5m
42	As above	N	"
43	Trench 2 – Post-ex	E	2m
44	As above	W	"
45	View of the playing field	E	-
46	Trench 3 – Post-ex	"	2m
47	As above	W	"
48	Trench 4 – Post-ex	SSE	"
49	As above	NNW	"
50	West facing section of [102]	W	2m + 0.5m
51	As above	N	"
52	Linear [104], sondage 3 post-ex	W	0.5m
53	As above	S	"
54	As above, south facing section	"	"
55	As above, west facing section	W	"
56	Trench 6 – Post-ex	"	2m
57	As above	E	"

58	Trench 5- Post-ex	SW	"
59	As above	NE	"
60	General frosty shot of site	W	-
61	Feature [501] pre-ex	"	2m
62	As above, west facing section	"	2m + 0.5m
63	As above, post-ex	N	"
64	Feature [601] pre-ex	E	2m
65	As above, south facing section	S	2m + 0.5m
66	As above, post-ex	E	"
67	Feature [503] pre-ex	S	2m
68	Linear [301] pre-ex	NE	"
69	As above	N	"
70	As above, post-ex	"	"
71	As above	"	"
72	As above	NE	"



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