Court Farm, Wookey, Somerset.

A programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation with Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

context one
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

Court Farm, Wookey, Somerset.

A programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation with Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

for

Harrison Brookes Architects

on behalf of

Mr & Mrs Moore

by

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Front cover image: Medieval culvert to south of farmhouse, looking S. © Context One Archaeological Services 2015

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Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out a programme of archaeological works at Court Farm, Wookey, Somerset, between September 2012 and January 2013 (evaluation and historic building recording) and again between July and September 2014 (monitoring and recording). The project was commissioned by Harrison Brookes Architects on behalf of the Site owners, Mr & Mrs S. Moore. The Site is a former residence of the bishops of Bath and Wells and is a Scheduled Monument (Scheduled Monument no.: SM 27961) while the extant farmhouse is a Grade II Listed building (List entry no.: 1058584).*

The field evaluation and historic building recording was requested by Mr Phil McMahon (Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage) as a condition of granting Scheduled Monument Consent. The purpose was to establish the feasibility of installing new below ground drainage and services, to record minor repairs and alterations to the farmhouse during outshot works and to install a new sewer to the western side of the farmhouse. The archaeological monitoring and recording programme was requested by Ms Melanie Barge (Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage) as a condition of granting Scheduled Monument Consent relating specifically to the construction of a new soil pipe.

Discoveries made during the archaeological programme of works make a small yet important contribution to our understanding of Court Farm. Fragmentary evidence provides important glimpses into the medieval and post-medieval phases of the farmhouse and precinct. This includes structural remains associated with the 13th century west range of the manor house and the purported undercroft to the north. A smaller number of less substantial walls associated with outbuildings or boundary walls and a stone floor dating to the post-medieval period have also been recorded, with several structural features that are either post-medieval or modern. However, the most significant findings relate to evidence for medieval water management and the adaption and extension of this system during the post-medieval period. This is focussed on the discovery of a substantial stone-lined fresh water culvert between the former dairy and the western side of the farmhouse. Sluices within the culvert provide fascinating insights into how the flow of water was controlled. It is suggested that, in addition to providing fresh water for the various household needs and fishponds, the culvert may also have been used for flushing a latrine where it runs adjacent to the purported solar at the northern end of the west range. Smaller off-shoots from the main culvert reveal this was part of a complex of drains and culverts. Indeed, another small medieval culvert or drain was recorded on the eastern side of the east range, where further culverts or drains were laid in the post-medieval period following the demolition of the 13th century chapel.

A modest assemblage of finds were recovered during the archaeological works predominantly dating to the post-medieval period with a smaller medieval residual element and some modern finds. Some of the medieval finds are coterminous with high status occupation as would be expected for a bishop's residence, with a fragmented pair of shears suggestive of sheep shearing. Fragments of painted glass from a 19th century deposit appear to depict a rose, later known as a 'Tudor rose', the visible elements indicating a 14th and mid-15th century date. As such, this is likely to have come from the c. 1460 building phase together with part of a lead openwork window or ventilator grille of a type usually associated with high-status buildings of this period. The presence of imported wares dated to the 16th and 17th centuries and a high status mid-18th century drinking glass reflect the high social standing of the manor house occupants after it had passed out of ecclesiastical ownership.

1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out a programme of archaeological works at Court Farm, Wookey, Somerset (the 'Site'), between September 2012 and January 2013 (evaluation and historic building recording) and again between July and September 2014 (monitoring and recording). The project was commissioned by Harrison Brookes Architects on behalf of the Site owners, Mr & Mrs S. Moore. The Site is a Scheduled Monument (Scheduled Monument no.: SM 27961) and the house itself is a Grade II* Listed building (List entry no.: 1058584). A desk based appraisal was carried out by COAS prior to the commencement of Site works (Tabor 2012).

1.2 Scheduled Monuments are archaeological sites and remains that are regarded as nationally important and which merit protection by statute (*The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as Amended* (1983)). Guidance notes concerning Scheduled Monument Consent (EH 2012) state that:

> *'Written consent must always be obtained before any work on a scheduled monument can begin. Some developments may also need planning permission, which will need to be obtained from the Local Planning Authority.'*

And that:

> *'A monument which has been scheduled is protected against disturbance or unlicensed metal detecting. Application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport before any work can be carried out which might affect a monument either above or below ground level.'*

The field evaluation and historic building recording was requested by Mr Phil McMahon (Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage) as a condition of granting Scheduled Monument Consent. The purpose was to establish the feasibility of installing new below ground drainage and services, to record minor repairs and alterations to the farmhouse during outshot works and to install a new sewer to the western side of the farmhouse. Scheduled Monument consent was granted on 13 September 2012 (Ref: S00041785). The archaeological monitoring and recording programme was requested by Ms Melanie Barge (Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage) as a condition of granting Scheduled Monument Consent relating specifically to the construction of the new soil pipe. Scheduled Monument consent was granted on 20 June 2013 (ref: S00062661). Listed Building Consent was granted by Mendip District Council prior to minor repairs and alterations to the farmhouse (ref: 2012/0717).

1.3 The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and under the terms of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as Amended* (1983) and *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.

1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprised nine elements. This began with the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (COAS 2012) which set out the project strategy for the field evaluation through trial trenching and limited historic building recording. This complied with section 3b of Scheduled Monument Consent which states that:

> *"No works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage."*

The WSI was approved by Mr McMahon 2012 prior to the commencement of any Site works. Following completion of this stage, an interim report was produced (Tabor 2013). The second phase of fieldwork comprising monitoring and recording during development groundworks was preceded by a Statement of Impact (Green 2013), which was approved by Ms Barge in June 2013; and a further WSI (COAS 2013), required prior to Scheduled Monument Consent being granted.

Following completion of fieldwork, the final elements comprised post-excavation and report production; and archive deposition. All elements of the project to date are combined within this report and will be followed by a very short statement or note in the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*, focussing on the most significant findings. This strategy was approved by Ms Barge, who confirmed that the proposals would satisfy conditions b and d in the Scheduled Monument consent, and by Mr Bob Croft (County Archaeologist, Somerset County Council) in January 2014.

2. Site location and topography

2.1 Court Farm (centred on NGR ST 51712 45769) is located in the centre of Wookey, a village in the north-east of Somerset within the River Axe valley (**Figure 1**). It is *c*. 3km west of the cathedral city of Wells and *c*. 6.5km north-north-east of the abbey town of Glastonbury. The Scheduled area encompasses the grounds around the house, which itself appears to have origins no later than *c*. AD 1225, a group of mainly 19th century farm buildings to its west and extensive earthworks to the south. The Site comprises a pipeline route; an area between the farm buildings and the house; much of the house's perimeter and limited parts of the house.

2.2 Situated *c*. 2m above the valley bottom at *c*. 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), the Site is less than 50m south of the north branch and 115m north of the south branch of the River Axe, which drains to the west. In common with most of Wookey, Court Farm is set on Quaternary head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel over solid geology comprising Mercia Group Triassic Mudstone and Halite stone (BGS 2014). The soil tends to be slightly acidic loam or clay with impeded drainage but moderate to high fertility (NSRI 2014).

3. Historical and archaeological background

3.1 The detailed historical and archaeological background of the Site has been set out in earlier reports, most recently in that for a desk-based assessment carried out by COAS (Tabor 2012). The following account therefore provides a very brief overview of the historical context and a synthesis of the documentary, architectural and archaeological evidence relevant to the location and scale of the archaeological works. Published work by Hasler (1995), which provides a valuable transcription of primary sources, and Winstone (1998, 2009), which offers significant insight into the structure of the residence itself, were consulted. A PhD thesis by Payne (2003) combines new research with a useful synthesis of other work. A detailed written description of the layout of the manor house and grounds was carried out in 1557 (Hasler 1995, 3-41). Other sources are cited in the text as appropriate.

3.2 There has been a surge of interest in Court Farm over the past two decades resulting in several surveys and interventions, either instigated or facilitated by the former owner, John Winstone. In 1992, Wookey Local History Society carried out an earthwork survey under the guidance of James Bond (1994, 111-14) and there have been successive geophysical surveys in 1995 (Payne 2003, 146), 1998 (Winstone 1998, 96, fig. 5) and 2002 (Payne 2003, 147-51). As part of a programme of restoration works and exploratory research into the origins and development of Court Farm (Leach 2003, 1), trenching took place around the south and east exteriors of the listed building in 1997 (Post-Excavation Services) followed by evaluations in 1999 and 2002 directed by Peter Leach (Leach 2000, 2003; PRN 57191, PRN 16102). In 1999 two trenches were excavated across the moat and in 2002 two further trenches were opened, one located along the south wall of the house and the other in a paddock some distance to the south (*ibid.)*. In 1997 the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments in England (RCHM(E)) carried out a survey of the fabric of the house. This was done as part of the programme of exploratory works and comprised a descriptive record accompanied by a simple plan. No detailed formal programme of building recording has been conducted at the Site.

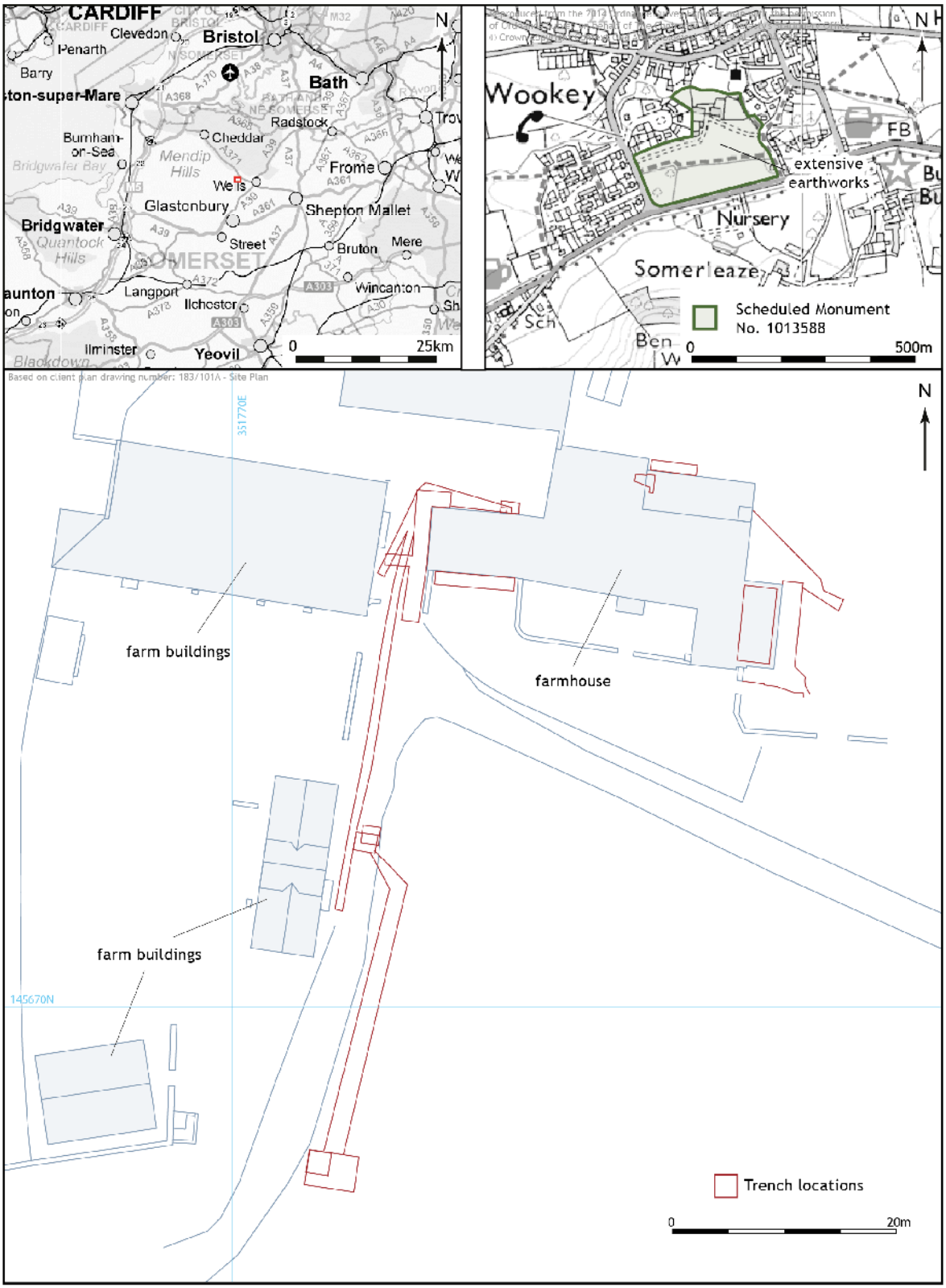


Figure 1. Site setting and groundwork trench locations

3.3 By 1065, Wookey formed part of the bishop of Wells estate, although it is likely to have belonged to the bishopric since the creation of the diocese of Wells in the early 10th century as it was included in the Domesday Book entry for Wells (Payne 2003, 139). The manor began to be administered independently at some point before the late 13th century and in 1548 the tenure of the bishops of Bath and Wells passed to the Duke of Somerset (*ibid.*). By 1553 the manor was in the hands of landed gentry, remaining so until the later 18th century.

3.4 The precinct remains relatively intact (**Figure 1)** although many of the buildings which occupied the grounds of the episcopal moated manor house are no longer visible. An earthwork survey of the precinct was conducted by James Bond and the Wookey Local History Society in 1992. Although limited in success owing to modern landscaping and agriculture, the results of the survey were combined with map and documentary evidence to produce a conjectured reconstruction of the medieval precinct (Bond; in Hasler and Luker 1994). This depicts a moated enclosure with the manor house occupying the centre of the northern area; an outer gatehouse at the main south-east entrance with porter's lodge; an ox house and hay house, a stable and a hog sty to the north alongside the eastern bounds; a cowhouse and hayloft within the southern bounds; a dovecote at the western entrance; and a barn along the west side of the precinct.

3.5 Bishop Jocelin (1206-42) is believed to have built the manor house in *c.* 1224, making it contemporary with that at Wells (Winstone 2009, 4.1). However, documentary evidence suggests that at least some of the work carried out by Jocelin was repair work or rebuilding of parts of an existing building (Payne 2003, 141-42). Successive bishops utilized the manor house to varying degrees, with some staying fairly often while others only visited occasionally (*ibid.*). Major repair work was carried out in 1461-2, with a large quantity of material purchased for the repair or replacement of the hall roof and some repairs to the manor house cloister, a chamber, bakehouse, kitchen, barn and dovecote (*ibid.*, 141). Registers of later bishops indicate that none of them spent any time at Wookey suggesting that it fell out of favour (*ibid.*, 140). Consequently, a detailed description of the layout in 1557 is likely to be relevant to the 15th century appearance (*ibid.*, 141). Surveys of the manor in 1557, 1692 and in the 18th century record changes to the house and associated buildings (Hasler 1995, 3-42 & 122-69). During the later 18th century the medieval chapel, gatehouse, hall, solar and barn ranges decayed and were demolished (Winstone 2009, 4.2).

3.6 Fortuitously, during the 19th and 20th centuries there was little alteration to the earlier fabric of the surviving farmhouse with 13th century fabric surviving at the west and east ends. This includes a two-centred archway with moulded head of three rolls and one capital, located between the east range and the bakehouse (**Figure 2, A)**. Dated by Pevsner to *c.* 1230, with traces of consecration crosses on the jambs lending weight to this dating (Winstone 1998, 92), this was probably the entrance to the 13th century chapel. On the basis of this early fabric, Winstone has suggested that there were north to south cross-ranges at either end of the farmhouse (**Figure 2**), with the extant south projection from the east end a surviving element of the former east range (*ibid.*). In addition, within the north elevation of the farmhouse, at the junction between the 17th century stable and the farmhouse, a fragment of vault impost (**Figure 2, B)** is thought to indicate the presence of a 13th century solar over undercroft (Fradgley 1997)**.** Excavations in 2002 to the south of the stable appear to support the presence of a west range, revealing stonework which it was considered might be the remains of Jocelin's great hall (**Figure 2, C),** although no dating evidence was recovered (Leach 2003; figs. 2a and 2b). This comprised mortared wall foundations associated with remnants of a blue lias flagstone floor interpreted as marking the floor and interior face of the west wall of the 13th century building (*ibid.*, 5). A jamb projecting from the south wall of the farmhouse was thought to represent the east wall, establishing an internal width of 7m (*ibid.*).

3.7 Although the dating of the west range remains unproven, stratigraphic evidence from the 2002 excavations demonstrated that it was demolished at some point between 1557 and the construction of the 17th stable. The foundations of the stable were built within the demolition layer together with a drain, which passed southwards through the stable before turning east to flow in front of the farmhouse (*ibid.*).

Figure 2. Detailed site setting showing locations of archaeological interventions, feature and hypothesized plan (Winstone 1998, fig. 2)

3.8 The farmhouse retains many original features and, following building recording undertaken by the RCHME, a phased plan has been produced (Fradgley 1997; see **Figure 9**) which differs slightly from the hypothetical plan by Winstone (1998, fig. 2; see **Figure 2**). In addition, surfaces on walls and ceilings within the farmhouse have been dated to the 1460s or earlier, retaining traces of the original pigment (Winstone 2009, 5.0). This has facilitated insights into the 15th – 16th century elements surviving in the house, such as the layout and ceiling of the 'New Parlour' recorded in 1557 (**Figure 2, D**). Finally, during a site visit conducted as part of the desk-based assessment by COAS, a remarkable sequence of 13th, 15th or 16th and probably 18th century floors were exposed within a narrow chamber to the west of the 'New Parlour', accessed via an original arched door (**Figure 2, E)**.

3.9 The 1557 survey provides valuable clues about the layout of the manor house, which by the 15th century appears to have comprised four ranges enclosing a central courtyard. The farmhouse is the surviving north range of the medieval manor house (Payne 2003, 142). This housed the 'new lodgings' comprising a new parlour, a buttery, a little room for wine, all 'bwylded upon the olde cloyester' with three chambers upstairs, the eastern chamber leading to a gallery known as 'the armory' (*ibid.*).

3.10 Winstone's conjectural plan of the residence as it may have appeared draws heavily on the 1557 survey, supplementing evidence from the extant building and from previous archaeological investigations (Winstone 1998, fig. 2). Although the very precise reconstruction is speculative and should be treated with due caution, it has been annotated on **Figure 2** in order to interpret the significance of any archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were positioned in the area occupied by the west range, with trenches 1 and 10 running along the western fringes and trench 13 south of the supposed location of the south range, which may have been extant until the mid-19th century (Payne 2003, 143). Both Fradgley's plan (**Figure 9**) and Winstone's hypothesis show the 13th century great hall within the west range (the north end located beneath the 18th century stable), with kitchens possibly to the south and evidence for a vaulted room called 'the broode chamber' with solar to the north. Winstone's conjectured plan also shows a small room projecting westwards from the north end of the great hall in the location of trench 1. Trenches 5 and 15 cross the northern end of the east range. Fradgley's plan shows the 13th century chapel extending east from the *in situ* early 13th century doorway whereas Winstone's conjectural plan shows a passage in this location with the chapel to the north. The layout suggested by Fradgley's seems more practical in terms of layout. Indeed, dressed quoins have been noted on the east elevation of the east range, equidistant from the centre of the arch and indicating a chapel width of c. 6.8m (*pers comm* Stuart Moore). Nevertheless, both the hypothesized chapel sites coincide with the location of trench 5. It is pertinent to mention that from the 1557 survey, Bond and Luker produced a very different plan, showing the chapel to the west and the great hall to the east (Bond; in Hasler and Luker 1994). It is therefore possible that 13th century doorway relates to the great hall as opposed to the chapel although an eastern location is considered by the writer to be more likely for a chapel.

3.11 The 1557 survey describes an enclosed yard beside the house containing two stone fish tanks and running water (Payne 2003, 142). The conjectured plan of the precinct by Bond, shows an L-shaped fishpond to the west of the manor house and a further fishpond in the south-western area (Bond 1992; in Hasler & Luker 1994, 114-4). Three further ponds have been identified outside of the large moated enclosure and all five ponds are thought to be medieval features (Payne 2003, 145). The moat itself is not mentioned in the 1557 survey casting some doubt on a medieval date. Also, the moat encloses an area of 5 acres which is considered quite large for a medieval moat of this status (*ibid.*). A trial excavation in 1999 to the east of the farmhouse recorded the width and depth of the moat (c. 2m) however no dating evidence was recovered (Leach 2000, 146)

4. Methodology

4.1 The character of the groundworks varied from area to area. All manual excavation and recording was carried out by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists. All machine excavation was carried out using a Volvo BL71B backhoe wheeled machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket.

Areas of work have all been allocated trench numbers (e.g. Tr1) and a brief outline of individual methodologies is provided below:

West Drain and Stables – Tr1, Tr2, Tr3

4.2 Tr1 measured *c*. 1.6m wide and was machine excavated to a depth of up to 0.35m along the route of a soil pipe (**Figure 2**, **Tr1**). Thereafter the trench was cleaned and excavated by hand. A west extension was excavated across the middle of the passage between the stable and the barn. A test pit of *c*. 1.6m x 1m was opened towards the east end of the north side of the stables (**Figure 2**, **Tr3**); in phase 2 of the archaeological works a soil pipe was passed through an existing aperture within the in-fill of a blocked doorway. A trench which had been left open following a previous excavation (Leach 2003) was cleaned and re-recorded (**Figure 2**, **Tr2**).

North Outshot – Tr4, Tr6

4.3 Approximately 70% of a concrete floor within the outshot (**Figure 2**, **Tr4**) was removed using a hand-operated floor saw and a pneumatic jack hammer in order to find evidence for a hypothesised 15th or 16th century structure. The surface was cleaned by hand.

4.4 A whey tank was removed and a very shallow trench excavated to investigate the underlying deposits. Additionally, a non-intrusive metal detector survey was implemented under Section 42 of the Ancient Monuments Act 1979, in order to locate the pipe feeding a well to the west of the whey tank (**Figure 2**, **Tr6**).

East Side of Cross Range and Bakehouse – Tr5 and Tr15

4.5 A previously excavated slot trench was hand-cleaned and excavated along the external north-east wall of the Cross Range and the north wall of the bakehouse (**Figure 2**, **Tr5**) to investigate any existing foundations or earlier features of historic importance. A concrete path and curb was removed to the east and north-east of the bakehouse for similar reasons. The area included an approximately 1.6m^2 trial trench excavated to investigate whether an existing sewer crossed the eastern walls of a hypothesised former 13th century chapel. A further trench was hand-cleaned and excavated within the bakehouse (**Figure 2**, **Tr15**).

South of farmhouse – Tr10 and Tr13

4.6 A single *c*. 1.6m^2 test pit (**Figure 2**, **Tr13**) was excavated by machine to a depth of *c*. 1.2m at the southern end of the proposed pipe route, to the north of an area of earthworks which also form part of the Scheduled area (see **Figure 1**). The second phase of archaeological works comprised archaeological monitoring and recording during excavation of the pipe trench (**Figure 2**, **Tr10**). The pipeline route coincided with a medieval culvert which, between the stables and the former dairy, was utilized for the new pipe. However, at a point where the culvert was particularly intact, a test pit was excavated under archaeological supervision and the new pipeline was re-routed to the east to avoid damaging the archaeology, before terminating in Tr13. Following the recording of this pit, it was agreed with English Heritage that a few stones could be removed in the east wall of the culvert to accommodate the re-route. The works also included a *c*. 5m^2 extension to Trench 13, at the junction with the main sewer, in order to safely step the sides (**Figure 2**, **Tr13**).

Archaeological methodology

4.7 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Heritage Service Archaeological Handbook* issued by Somerset County Council in 2011, and the codes, standards and guidelines set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 1985, rev. 2012; 1990, rev. 2008; 1994, rev. 2008). Current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on site.

4.8 All trenches were either laid out using a TopCon GRS-1 Global Positioning System pre-loaded with Ordnance Survey grid co-ordinates derived from the WSI trench plan, or measured in from fixed points.

4.9 Profile sections of the deposit sequence across the Site were recorded using standard COAS *pro forma* profile sheets to illustrate the soil morphology. Each profile was recorded as a graphical representation accompanied by a brief description. A photograph including a suitable scale was

also taken. Any dateable material found within a deposit was also noted. The frequency with which profile sections were recorded was based entirely on any variation of the deposit sequence. All deposits were recorded as individual contexts and ascribed a unique number presented in standard terms, e.g. (100), (203).

4.10 All significant deposits and archaeological features were sampled by manual excavation to establish stratigraphic relationships, with the aim of recovering sufficient artefacts to establish the dates and characters of the deposits and to recover economic and palaeoenvironmental indicators. Features, deposits and elevations were drawn on dimensionally stable media at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 (sections). All features/deposits were recorded using standard COAS pro forma sheets, indicating stratigraphic relationships on a 'Harris-Winchester matrix' diagram. Soil colours were recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart.

4.11 A photographic record of the fieldwork comprised digital images in .jpg format. This included shots of the excavated area, individual trenches, individual features with suitable scales and working shots to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.12 Artefacts collected from archaeological features/deposits were bagged using a combination of site code and context numbers. All finds from the Site were retained for processing in preparation for further analysis and archiving.

4.13 The location, extent and altitude of the archaeological work, features and deposits were mapped relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum using a TopCon GRS-1 Global Positioning System receiving real-time calibrations to produce accuracies of 1-2cm.

4.14 Somerset County Historic Environment Service (HES) and EH were kept informed of progress. In the event of significant discoveries, meetings were held on Site to discuss further mitigation.

4.15 On conclusion of the field evaluation, the trenches and interventions were backfilled, following inspection by EH.

Historic Building Recording

4.16 The historic building recording conformed to Level 1/2 of recording levels as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006*.

4.17 A scaled elevation was drawn of the north gable wall of the east range so as to highlight the nature of any historic building fabric during repairs to the eastern outshot. This was supplemented by photographs, including relevant architectural features and any construction evidence, in detail and in context. During the course of the evaluation, informal photographs were also taken of parts of the restoration and repair programme, particularly during removal of modern floor levels. The photographs consisted of digital images in .jpg format and have been appropriately ordered ready for deposition as part of the digital archive.

5. Results

5.1 The deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are listed and described in **Appendix 1**. In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1004]; layer, fill and structure numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1002). The last two digits refer to a particular context and are prefixed by the number of the trench. Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill numbers. Trench numbers are prefixed by the letters 'Tr'.

Soil Sequence and Geology

5.2 The soils in Tr13 (**Figure 2**) best represent the general soil sequence for the area (**Plate 1**). The *c.* 0.25m deep, soft silty loam, light brown topsoil (1300), which included frequent angular mudstone fragments, sealed a *c.* 0.35m deep, darker, reddish brown subsoil (1301) with similar, slightly less frequent, inclusions. The subsoil overlay a dark reddish brown alluvial silty clay (1302) which was exposed to the full test pit depth of *c.* 1.2m. Given the lack of mudstone in the

alluvium it is likely that the angular fragments in the overlying deposits derive, in part, from rubble broken down by periods of cultivation. In the remaining areas the deposits were much disturbed firstly by post-medieval drainage features and, subsequently, by modern service pipes. Accordingly each trench has been treated separately.

Tr1 (Figures 3 & 7)

5.3 At the northern end of the trench a mortared stone wall (102) with a substantial arch above extended beneath the north-west corner of the stable (**Plates 2** & **3; Figure 2**). Only one face was exposed in the narrow trench with the opposing side of wall 102 lying beneath the 18th century stable. Constructed in lacing courses, the largest observed components measured 0.66m by 0.18m. A further mortared wall (116) with plaster on the west face continued northwards and during the course of excavation was thought to be part of the same structure (**Plate 2**; **Figure 3**). However, the stone was recorded as blue lias with some Mendip sandstone, as opposed to the Doulting stone and blue lias in wall 102.

5.4 The trench was extended northwards to ascertain the course of wall 116 however the northern termination was uneven perhaps implying it had been broken off. A further narrower wall (117) of unmortared stones continued northwards from wall 116 spanning a small void probably for drainage (**Plate 2**). On the western side of the arch (102) was a blue lias stone-lined drain or culvert (107) aligned north-south (**Plates 2 & 3**). The visible remains consisted of a flat cover stone (109) (**Figure 3**), a stone side wall (108) and flagstone base (110) passing under the wall (102). The walls (102) (116) (117) were located directly beneath the modern ground surface while the top of the drain or culvert (109) was *c.* 0.5m deeper, beneath post-medieval and modern deposits.

5.5 In the southern area of the trench were blue lias tumbled stones (114) with a partially exposed blue lias wall (115) on the east side (**Plate 4; Figure 3**). The exposed surface of the wall was located *c.* 0.8m below the modern ground surface while the highest point of the flagstone surface was slightly deeper at *c.* 1.0m below the modern ground surface. These features were overlain by a 0.50m deep post-medieval make-up of compacted yellow brown clay (113), which in turn was covered by a post-medieval/modern rubbly make-up layer (119) of up to 0.31m depth.

5.6 A westward extension of the trench across the passage towards the barn best demonstrated the later part of the sequence in the trench (**Plate 4**). Compacted scalpings (111) formed much of the hard-standing in the south half of the passage between the barn and stable. The scalpings (111) were butted by cobbles re-instated in concrete, sealing a black soil (112) including fragments of modern CBM which also filled a modern ceramic drain trench [118]. In the north of the trench two successive modern layers of gravel (100) and (101), overlay a dark grey brown sandy clay (103) with stone and some CBM which was probably a continuation of layer 112. The latter sealed a *c.* 0.60m build-up of clay (104) dated as late post-medieval/ modern, and including small to medium fragments of limestone. Below, similar post-medieval layers (105) (106), with a combined depth of 0.40m, were interpreted as back-fill of the culvert/ drain (107).

Plate 1. Tr13 profile (from E; 1m scales)

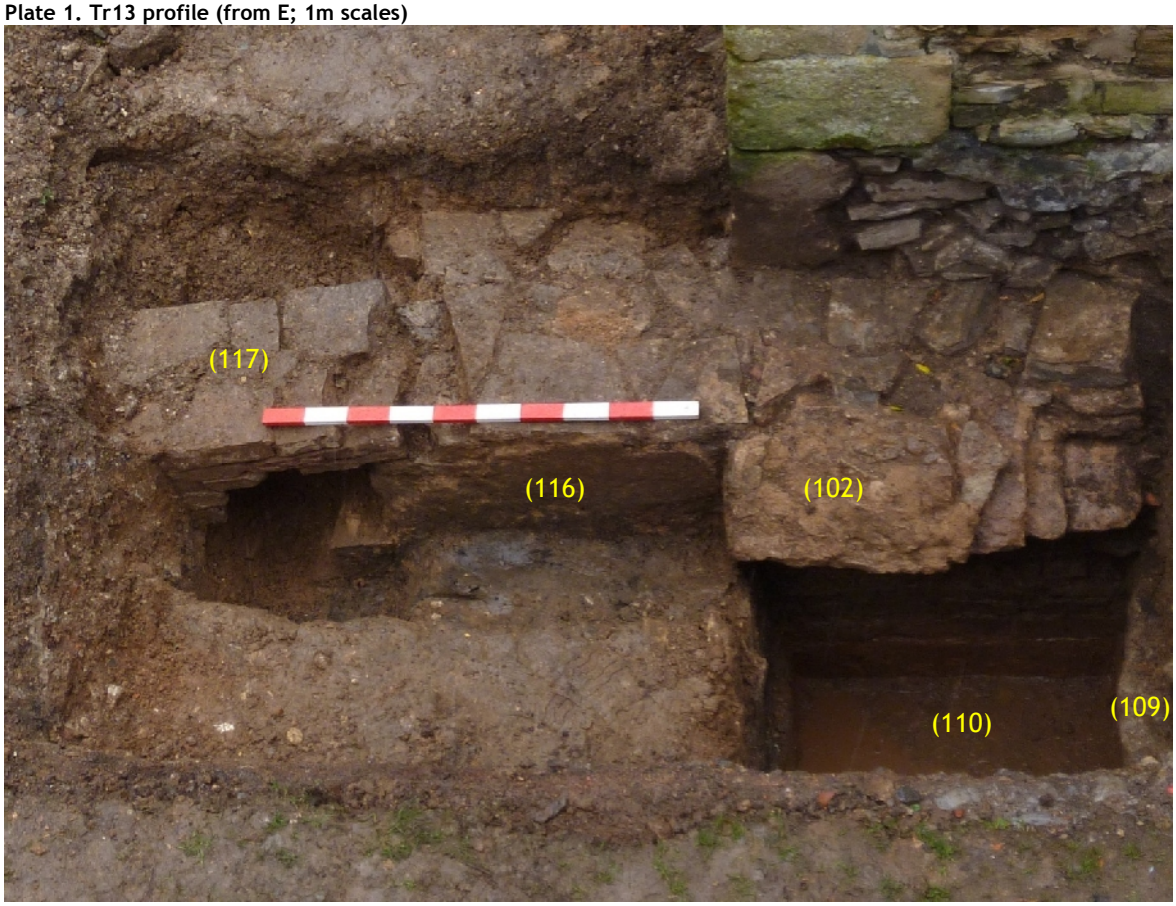


Plate 2. Tr1, arched wall (102) with plastered wall (116) and later walling (117) above void to N (from W; 1m scales)

Plate 3. Tr1, arched wall (102) and drain/ culvert (107) (from N; 0.5m & 1m scales)

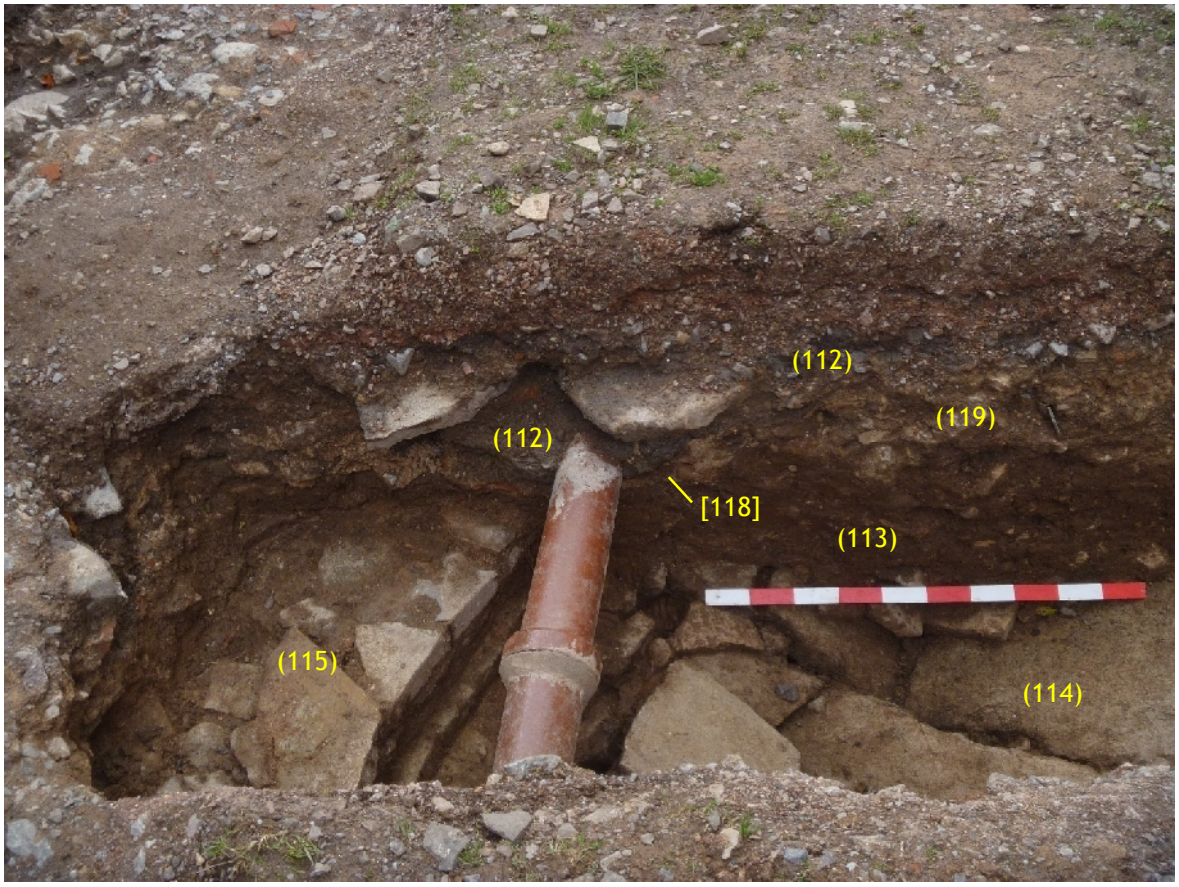


Plate 4. Tr1, paving (114) and wall (115) (from N; 1m scales)

Plate 5. Tr2 after cleaning, foundation (206), robber trench fill (203) to left of scales, & drain (207) (from E; 2 x 1m scales)

Plate 6. Tr3, blocked opening with aperture and drain (from N; 0.2m & 1m scales)

Plate 7. Tr4, threshold (403) of outshot door with white mortar (402) capping drain (from N; 0.5m scales)

Plate 8. Tr4, general view (from E; 0.5m & 1m scales)

Plate 9. Tr5, modern drainage features and culvert (502) (from N; 1m scales)

Plate 10. Tr5, junction of (506) and (505) (from E; 2 x 1m scales)

Tr2 (Figure 3)

5.7 The cleaning of a trench left open since its excavation in 2002 exposed the inside of a substantial wall (206) aligned north to south and constructed of large lias stone blocks with mortar on the east face (**Plate 5**). This was interpreted as the west wall of the supposed 13th great hall during the 2002 excavations. It also exposed the loose lias rubble backfill (203) of the robber trench of a wall aligned east to west. This was sealed by a mixed rubble make-up layer (205) presumed to have derived from a demolished building (Leach 2003, 5). An 18th century flagstone drain cover (207) and an associated blue lias flagstone floor (204) projected southwards from the west end of the farmhouse. A few sherds of post-medieval or modern pottery had fallen into the trench and in no way reflect the date of construction or use of the features within it.

Tr3 (Figures 3 & 7)

5.8 A test pit was excavated where the 18th century stables had been annexed to the older fabric of the main house (**Plate 9**). A blocked opening in the north wall of the stable comprised *in situ* ashlar jambs (304) with integral step (306) and possible associated paving (**Plate 6; Figure 3**).

The jambs are only four courses high. The east side of the opening corresponds with the location of the vault impost fragment identified during a 1997 building survey for the RCHME and interpreted as evidence for an undercroft (Fradgley 1997). The opening had been in-filled with roughly coursed stones (305). A stone capped drain (302) running north from the blocked opening cut through a mixed rubble layer (303) overlying a grey midden-like deposit (307) which had formed against the door in-fill (305). The drain (302) was butted by a mixed clay and gravel make-up layer (301) underlying a concrete path (300). The drain (302) clearly made opportunistic use of the existing small aperture in the door in-fill (305) and therefore is considerably later.

Tr4 (Figure 4)

5.9 Within the eastern outshot on the north side of the main house was a simple, *c*. 0.20m deep, sequence of concrete overlying modern make-up layers (400) covering up to 0.22m of re-deposited clay (401) dated to the mid-19th to early 20th centuries. The threshold for the doorway between the farmhouse and the outshot was constructed of worn and re-used medieval blocks of stone (403). Within the outshot, at the base of the threshold was a white mortar (402) sealing a drain cap which was very similar to the bonding material used for the threshold (**Plate 7**).

5.10 Limited investigation of the interior had been planned but in the event around 70% of the concrete floor was lifted. This exposed broken flagstones (404) which may be relics of an old floor, a line of Lias stones (405) which probably formed part of a drain cap and an area of hardcore (406) (**Plate 8**), all lying directly under the concrete. It seems reasonable to assume that the floor (404) and the drain cap (405) are contemporary with the mid-19th to early 20th century re-deposited clay (401). On the other hand (406) had clearly been added as make-up for the modern concrete surface.

Tr5 (Figure 4)

5.11 The main focus in this area was along the east side of the bakehouse. Much of it was dominated by modern drainage and service supply features. The area was in part covered by a layer of concrete laid over what remained of a flagstone pathway and by modern topsoil (501) butting a drain, also covered with concrete (512). The drain cut across a ceramic pipe (509) parallel to the east side of the bakehouse which, with an underlying iron waterpipe (510), utilized an existing lias-lined culvert (502) (**Plate 9**). Opposing vertical notches at the north end of (502) suggest that it may once have been fitted with a small sluice, although its actual purpose is not clear. Culvert (502) and a second culvert (506) fed into a soak-away (504) (Plate 10).

5.12 This complex of drainage features cut into a rubble of varying density numbered (507) at the south end and (511) along the east side of the bakehouse. The complex appears to be pre-dated by drain (505), which was cut by (506), its stone cover coinciding roughly with the base of the latter (**Plate 10**). There was no direct relationship between (505) and the rubble layers but it was observed to cut brown clay silt (513) which may be an occupation horizon sealed by the rubble (507) (511).

Tr6 (Figure 4)

5.13 No significant deposits were revealed in Tr6 although the trench was very shallow exposing only modern topsoil in gully 2 (600) and gully 3 (601). A breeze-block whey tank (cut [515]) which butted the north wall of the outshot was removed (**Plate 11**). An iron water pipe lay directly below it, cut into made ground (**Plate 12**).

Tr7 (Figure 2)

5.14 The removal of a modern floor in Tr7, within the western outshot along the north side of the farmhouse, exposed a post-medieval laid stone surface. A camber along the floor was aligned with the doorway and contained a small open stone-lined drainage channel (**Plate 13**). An older different floor was found at the trench base coinciding with the base of the spiral stone staircase, although it was not established whether the floor pre-dated or was contemporary with the staircase or perhaps was laid after its removal. It is noted that this flooring is very similar to that in the west bay of the new parlour (*pers comm* Stuart Moore)

Plate 11. Tr6, the whey tank (from E; 0.5m & 1m scales)

Plate 12. Tr6, water pipe below whey tank (from N; 1m scales)

Plate 13. Tr7, flagstone floor (from E; 2 x 1m scales)

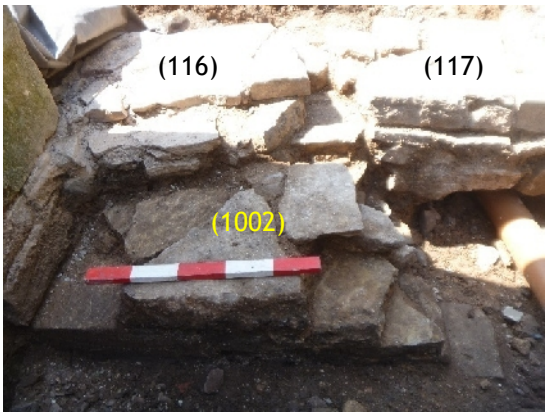


Plate 14. Tr10, wall (1002) part of wall (116), with wall (117) to the N (from E; 0.5m scales)

Tr10 (Figures 3, 5 & 6)

5.15 The trench for the new soil pipe exposed extensive evidence of medieval structural remains. At the northern end of the trench, in the passage between the stable and the barn, these were sealed beneath a series of modern metalled surfaces (1000) to a depth of 0.20m, above post-medieval re-deposited clay (1001) forming a make-up layer. Further south, this make-up layer (1023) was overlain by topsoil (1021). The trench exposed the full width of a foundation (116) previously recorded in Tr1 at the north-west corner of the stable (**Figure 3**; **Plate 2**). The newly exposed segment of this foundation (1002), also constructed of regularly coursed blue lias, establishes the width of the foundation at *c.* 1.00 (**Plate 14**). Slightly to the south, in the passage between the stable and the barn, was a rough blue lias surface (1004) set in red clay with a kerb of upright blue lias on the north side (**Figure 3**; **Plate 15**). Although structural associations could not be established within the confines of the narrow trench, it is likely that the surface was part of the medieval drainage system identified to the south.

5.16 Immediately south of the west extension to Tr1 was a wall (1005) constructed of uneven courses of blue lias bonded with white mortar (**Figure 3**; **Plate 16**). This obstructed the new pipe route

which had to be deviated *c.* 3.00m to the east where only two stones from the wall remained, the rest having been destroyed by modern services. Although the wall had tumbled to the south, the actual width was established as 0.3m with an east to west alignment. Along the eastern side of the trench, a further blue lias wall (1006) ran at approximately 90 degrees to the north at a lower level (**Plate 16**); some stones from wall (1005) butted against (1006) indicating it was earlier although this was not established with certainty as some stones appeared to be keyed in. Wall (1006) was aligned with wall (114) in Tr1.

5.17 The new pipe route *c.* 3.00m to the east encountered the outer wall of a drain (1007) (1008) constructed of blue lias and measuring *c.* 0.25m wide (**Plate 17**). This may form part of a series of inter-connecting drains however the limited extent of the open area prevented a detailed understanding of the layout.

Plate 15. Tr10, surface (1004) with kerb to north (from E; 0.50m & 1m scales)

Plate 16. Tr10, wall (1005) with lower wall (1006) (from N; 0.5m scales)

Plate 17. Tr10, wall (1007)/ (1008) (from W; 1m scales)

Plate 18. Tr10, culvert (1015) with dairy to west (from N; 0.5m scales)

5.18 Further south, the pipe trench coincided with a substantial medieval culvert (1015) which had been back-filled with a silt clay (1016) (**Figures 3, 5** & **6**; **Plate 18**). Some stretches of the blue lias and yellow limestone capping had been disturbed (1027) and roughly re-laid with redeposited red clay (1028). Although the majority of the original capping stones had been robbed, some of the capping was intact (1012) (1017) particularly towards the south (**Plate 19**), the large slabs straddling the lias constructed east wall (1009) and west wall (1011). The side walls were set onto the floor of the culvert, also constructed of large lias slabs (1010) sealed with yellow clay. One section of the east wall of the culvert was constructed of larger blocks of blue lias, thought to belong to a building foundation (1029) (**Plate 20**).

5.19 There were three sluices constructed within the culvert, comprising stones projecting from the side walls with a notch on either side for a removable wooden gate. The most northerly sluice (1018) had collapsed (**Figure 5**). Immediately south, a further sluice gate (1013) was intact and measured *c.* 0.50m long (**Plate 21**). The side walls narrowed on the south side of the sluice with a gap near the centre measuring 0.12m wide and two grooves on the opposing sides of the walls for a shutter (**Plate 22**). A smaller stone-lined culvert (1026) ran east from the sluice gate measuring *c.* 0.65m long and 0.30m deep (**Plate 23**). This off-shoot had to be partially removed to accommodate the pipe re-route. The final sluice gate (1014) opposite the former dairy measured *c.* 1.50m long (**Plates 24-26**). The side walls narrowed on the north side with a narrow gap near the centre measuring 0.10m wide through which the water would have flowed. The capping stone had shallow 'C' shaped notches to house the shutter. This sluice presented too great an obstruction for the new pipe. Two test pits excavated to the north of this sluice gate (1014) identified where modern services had already damaged the drain, providing a re-route option. This required removal of a few capping stones.

5.20 Further south the deviation encountered further structural remains. Directly beneath the modern deposits (1021) (1022) was part of a wall foundation (1019) constructed of uneven courses of yellow limestone aligned north to south, within the natural clay (**Figure 5**; **Plate 27**). Further south, a post-medieval occupation layer (1023) beneath the modern deposits (1021) (1022) covered another foundation (1020) constructed of uneven courses of yellow grey limestone, incorporating a door jamb segment (**Figure 6**; **Plate 28 & 29**).

Plate 19. Tr10, thick capping stones (1017) of culvert (1015) (from W; 1m scales)

Plate 20. Tr10, east wall of culvert with large blocks of stone (1029) (from W; 0.50m & 1m scales)

Plate 21. Tr10, sluice (1013) (from N; 0.5m scales)

Plate 22. Tr10, sluice (1013) with notches (from S; 0.5m scales)

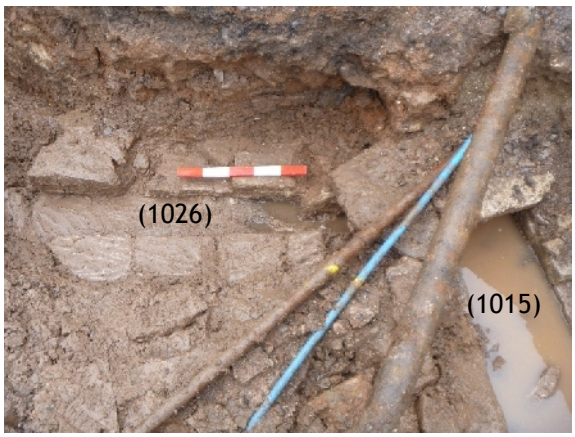


Plate 23. Tr10, off-shoot (1026) from culvert (1015) (from N; 0.5m scales)

Plate 24. Tr10, sluice (1013) (from N; 0.5m scales)

Plate 25. Tr10, sluice (1013) (0.5m & 1.0m scales)

Plate 26. Tr10, sluice (1014) (from N; 0.5m scales)

Plate 27. Tr10, wall (1019) (from W; 0.5m scales)

Plate 28. Tr10, wall (1020) on left & wall (1019) at far end (from S; 0.5m scales)

Plate 29. Tr10, wall (1020) (from E; 0.5m scales)

Plate 30. Tr13, wall (1025) (from N; 1m scales)

Tr13 (Figure 6)

5.21 During phase 1 (the evaluation) no archaeological remains were identified within trench 13. The soil sequence is described in section 4.2 (**Plate 1**) as representative of the general soil sequence for the area. The trench was extended during phase 2 (monitoring and recording) and was found to contain the corner of a foundation (1025) (**Figure 6; Plate 30**) overlying layer (1023). The foundation was constructed of blue lias bonded with soft mortar and the foundations measured *c.* 0.30m wide. A modern sewage pipe ran beneath the building.

Tr15 (Figure 4)

5.22 Lias slabs (1507) butting the east wall of the bakehouse interior overlapped a concrete floor (**Plate 31**). The floor sealed a rubbly levelling deposit (1500) which formed a bed over a modern sink base (1504) and a 19th century brick fireplace (1505) for a copper, as well as remnants of a lias slab surface (1506) set over mortar (1503) (**Plate 31**). These features were founded on a levelling deposit, (1501) which included fragments of mortar, a particularly concentrated patch (1503) of which appeared to be butted by the lias slabs (1506). The area in front of the fireplace (1505) was subject to further investigation. A very shallow soil and stone bedding layer (1508) for the fireplace was directly underlain by modern concrete (1509).

5.23 Several polished stone column shaft fragments (**Plate 32**) were found in a modern levelling deposit (1502), the continuation of levelling deposit (1501) in the north area, close to a 13th century doorway (**Plate 33**; Tabor 2012, 6, pl. 1) giving access to the bakehouse from inside the main house. Assuming that the levelling episode was in preparation for the surface on which the 19th century features were constructed it must be of similar date. The bulk of the finds from the overlying deposit (1500) were mainly modern but (1502) included several earlier finds including glass with a decorative Tudor rose which may be of 14th century date (see **section 5**).

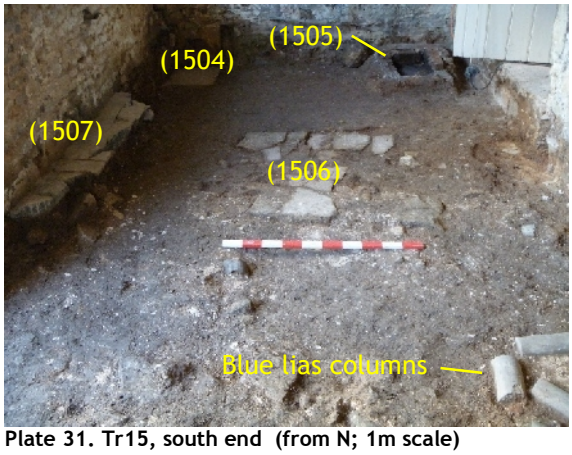


Plate 31. Tr15, south end (from N; 1m scale)

Plate 32. Tr15, north end showing lias column shaft fragments (from S; 1m scale)

Plate 33. Tr15, viewed through 13th century door arch (from W)

Historic Building Recording

5.24 Renovation works did not entail significant alterations to the existing historic fabric of Court Farm and the overall impact to the fabric of the property is considered low. Most of the work observed within the house was confined to the removal of modern floors and as such is described above. A single elevation of the east range north gable wall was drawn at a scale of 1:10 (**Figure 7**). The wall was constructed of random coursed rubble incorporating ashlar of various sizes and stones either with moulded elements or which appear to have been carved (**Plate 34**). Both the ashlar and the mouldings/ carved stones are likely to represent re-use from another part of the building. The quoins and the tops of the gable are constructed of large blocks of ashlar with the occasional small rubble stone.

Plate 34. North gable wall of east range with re-use stones (from NEE; 1m scales)

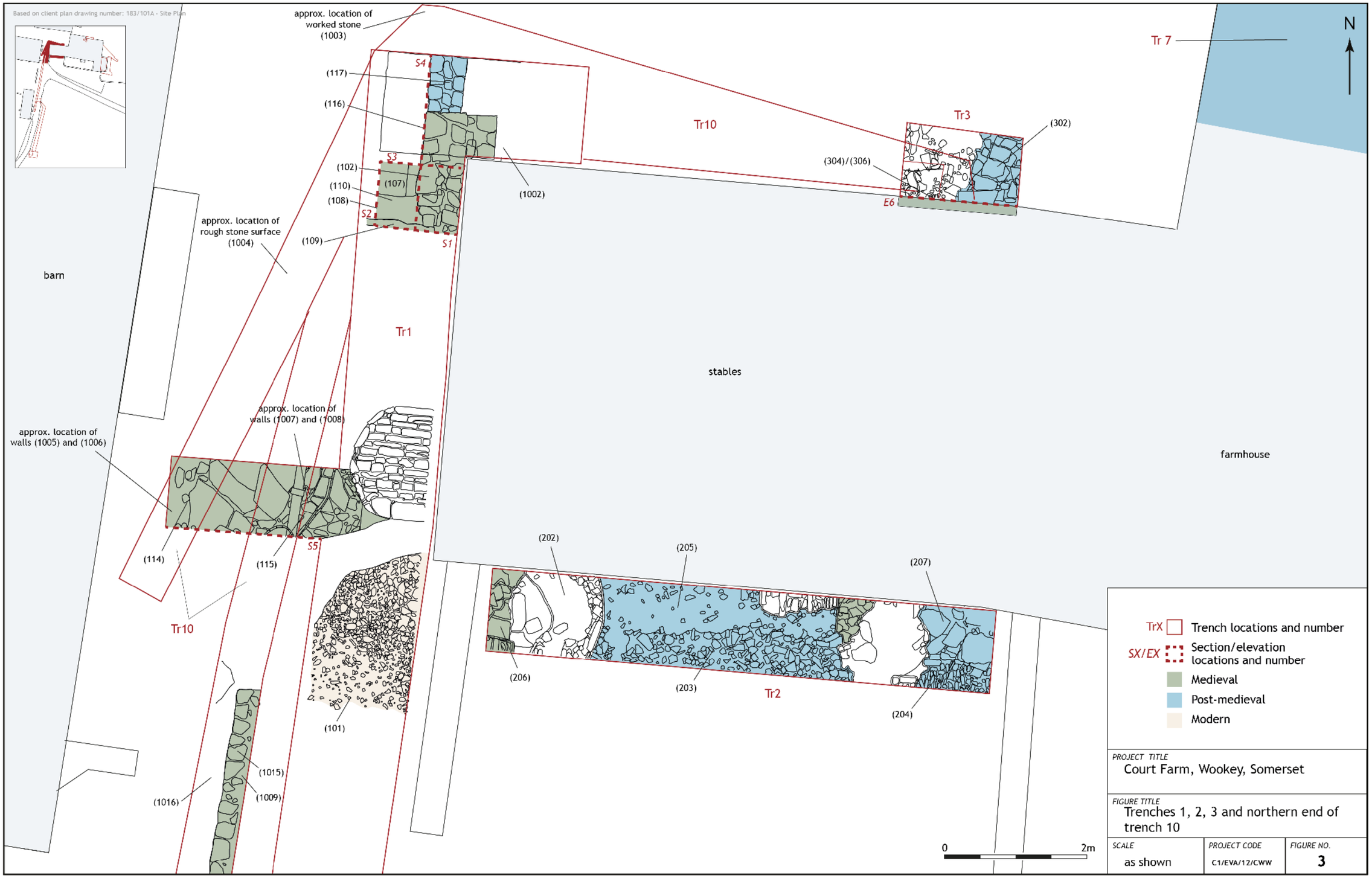


Figure 3. Trenches 1, 2, 3 and northern end of trench 10

Figure 4. Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 15

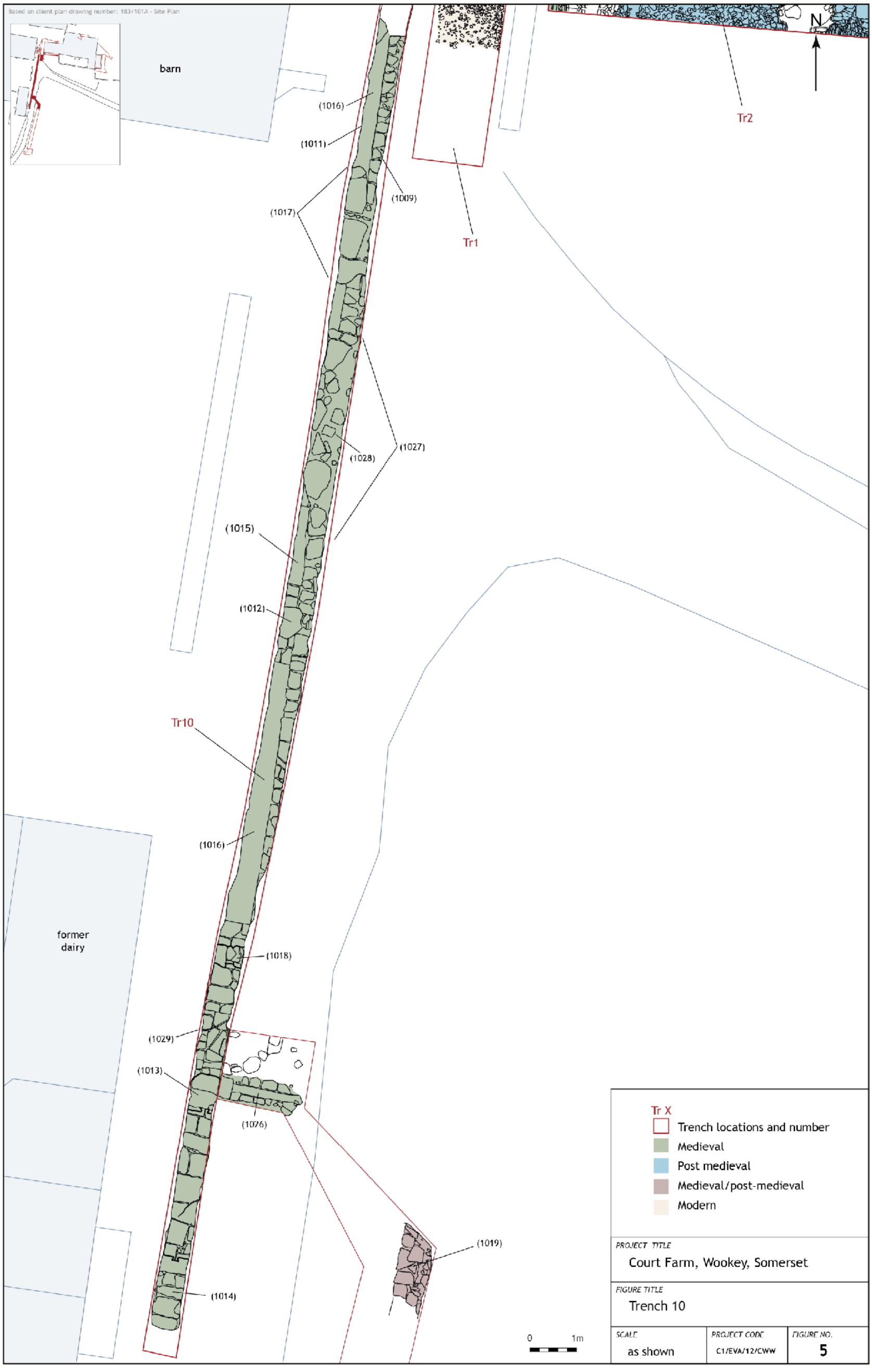


Figure 5. Trench 10

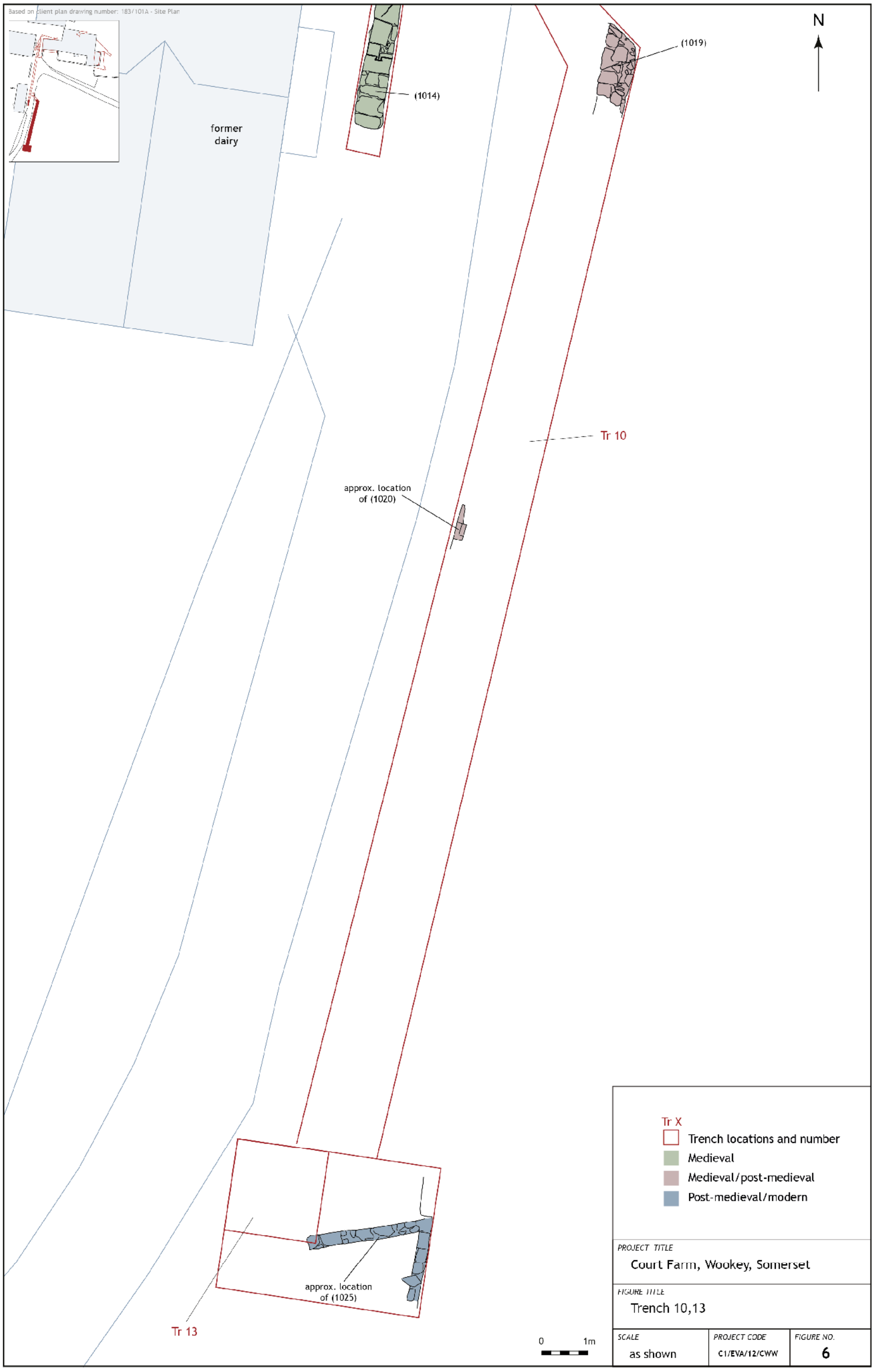
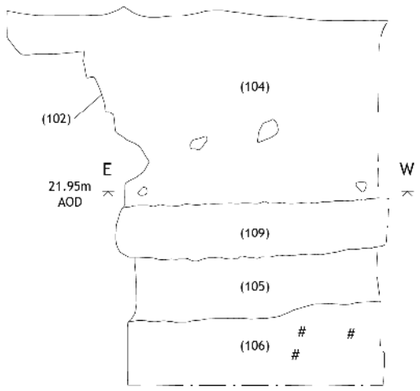


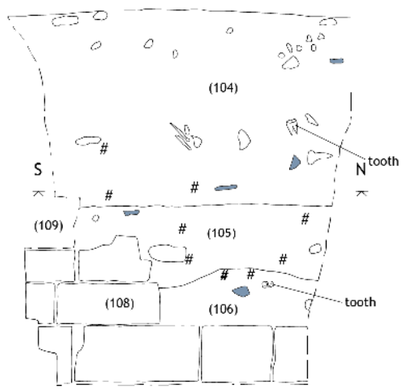
Figure 6. Trenches 10 and 13

Trench 1 sondage

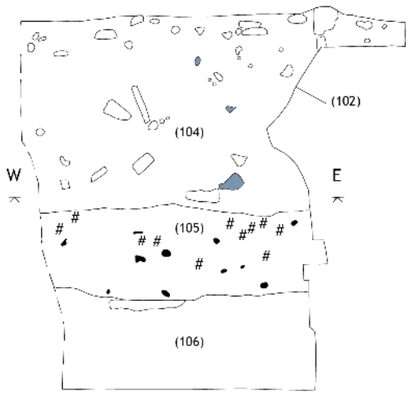
1. north facing section



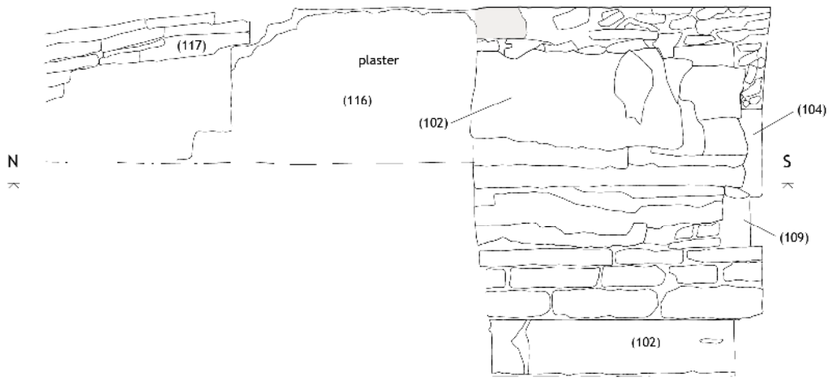
2. east facing section



3. south facing section

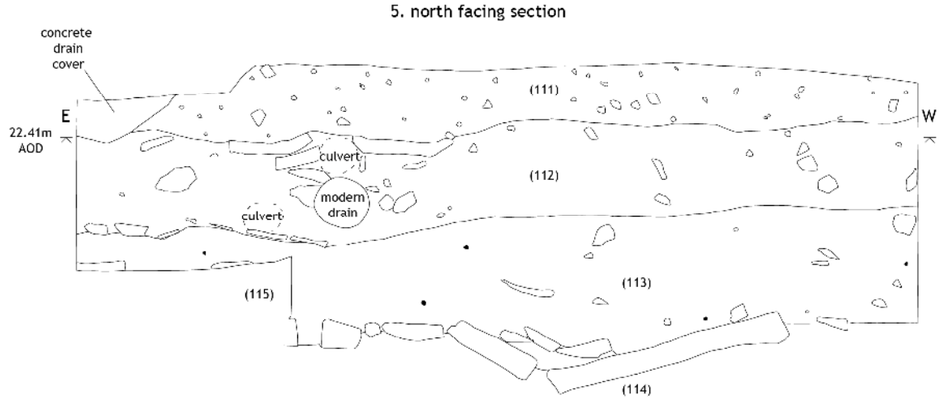


4. west facing section



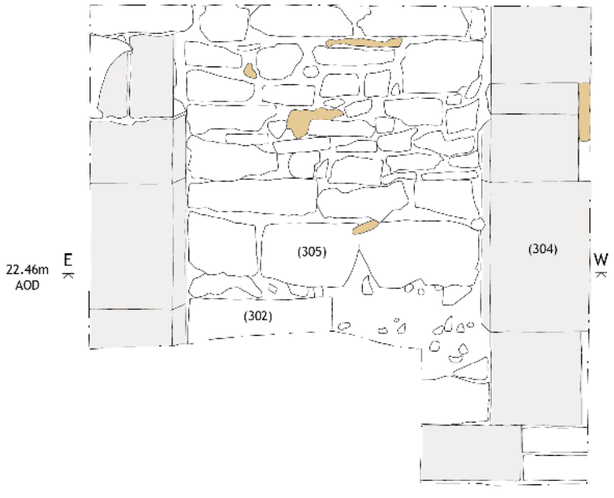
Trench 1 extension

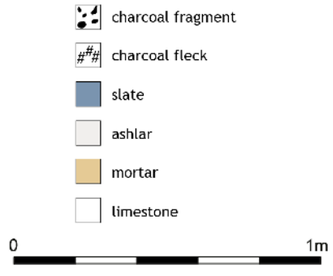
5. north facing section



Trench 3

6. north facing elevation



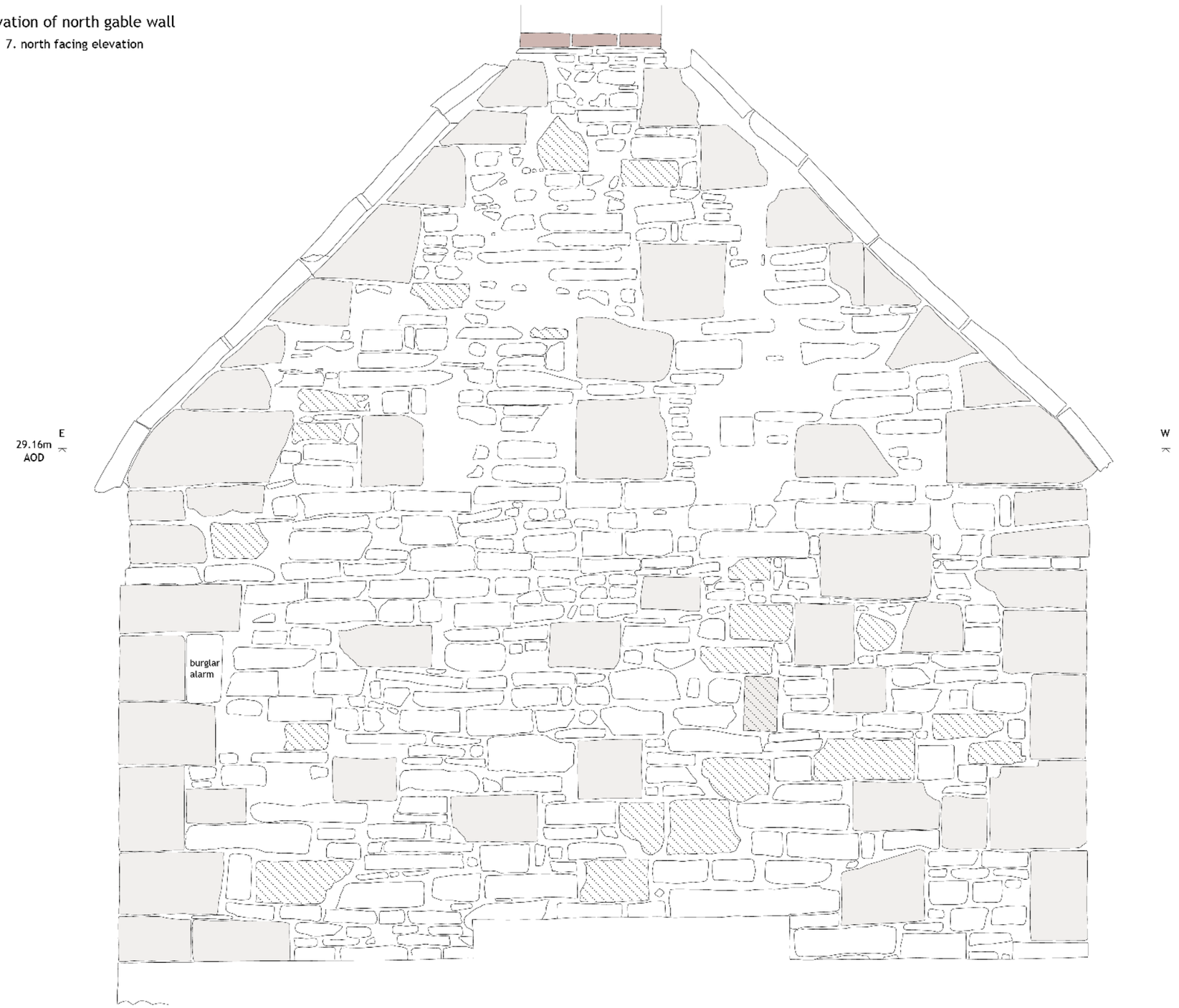


PROJECT TITLE: Court Farm, Wookey, Somerset		
FIGURE TITLE: Sections and elevation 1 - 6		
SCALE: as shown	PROJECT CODE: C1/EVA/12/CWW	FIGURE NO.: 7

Figure 7. Sections & elevations

Elevation of north gable wall

7. north facing elevation



Ashlar masonry

Possible reused architectural stone

Brick

0 1m

PROJECT TITLE
Court Farm, Wookey, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Elevation of north gable wall, elevation 7

SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	C1/EVA/12/CWW	8

Figure 8. Elevation of north gable wall, elevation 7

6. The finds

6.1 A modest assemblage of medieval, post-medieval and modern finds was recovered during the archaeological programme of works and comprised pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay; metal small finds; coins; window and vessel glass; clay tobacco pipe fragments; animal bone; architectural stone; and a small number of miscellaneous items. With the exception of metalwork and some of the glass, the finds recovered from the monitoring programme were washed, air dried, re-bagged, separated into artefact types and quantified by context number and quantity. The ferrous and copper alloy objects were subject to X-radiography at Wessex Archaeology. Some of the window and vessel glass fragments were retrieved from damp or water-logged conditions and, following advice contained within Watkinson and Neal 2001, were wet-stored following excavation. This glass was subsequently dried and conserved by Wessex Archaeology. Each element of the assemblage is discussed separately below and presented as tabular data with, where appropriate, weight in grams. All finds have been returned to the Site owners.

POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (CBM), BY LORRAINE MEPHAM (WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY)

6.2 The finds assemblage reported on here comprises 110 sherds of pottery (2619g), nine fragments of ceramic building material (459g), and two pieces of fired clay (7g). The assemblage is predominantly of post-medieval date, with a few residual sherds of medieval pottery. Of particular interest here is a small group of early post-medieval vessels (16th/17th century).

Pottery

6.3 Of the 110 pottery sherds recovered, five are medieval, and the remainder are post-medieval/modern. The whole assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context; the full list by context is given in **Table 1**, while **Table 2** gives the totals by ware type.

Medieval

6.4 The five medieval sherds all occurred residually in post-medieval contexts. Two sherds can be identified as Bristol products: one sherd from a glazed and decorated jug in Ham Green ware from layer 104, of late 12th/early 13th century (Barton 1963, B ware; Ponsford 1991), and one sherd from a glazed jug in Redcliffe ware (14th century) from rubble layer 303. One glazed body sherd from levelling deposit 1502 is probably also from Bristol, while two whitewares, one yellow-glazed (layer 103) and one green-glazed (cellar backfill 105) could be imports, of probable 13th or 14th century date. Their occurrence would not be out of place on a high status site such as the Bishop's residence.

Post-medieval/modern

6.5 Just over half of the post-medieval assemblage by sherd count is made up of coarse redwares, almost certainly deriving from more than one source. Possible sources of these redwares include the known kilns at Nether Stowey, Donyatt and Wanstrow, but none of these provide a direct parallel for the almost complete vessel from layer 104 (with a joining rim sherd from underlying cellar backfill 105): a small, two-handled biconical jar, glazed both inside and out with an even, olive green glaze. A partial profile from cellar backfill 105 represents a similar biconical vessel, with a darker brown glaze. The biconical form (although not the fabric itself) is reminiscent of Low Countries redwares. The form is anomalous within the Somerset and north Devon coarseware repertoire, but it finds a general parallel in profile (although in larger vessels, and lacking the tripod feet) in the tripod pipkins amongst the early 16th century kiln wares from Goldsmith Street, Exeter, a kiln thought to have been operated by an immigrant potter from the Low Countries (Allan 1984, 136-8, fig. 71, 1661-3). Other redware vessel forms represented include jugs and jars, bowls and dishes. There is one body sherd with sgraffito decoration. Apart from the biconical vessels, the redwares are not particularly closely datable, although a jar with thumbed applied strip around the neck (culvert 1015) probably belongs to the 16th century, while the sgraffito slipware vessel (levelling deposit 1500) is of 17th or 18th century date.

6.6 Alongside the coarsewares are four sherds from feathered slipwares of Staffordshire or (more likely) Bristol type, representing two open forms and one closed form (make-up layer 301,

culvert 1015, levelling deposit 1500). Their date range is later 17th to early 18th century.

6.7 There is one certain import, and two other possible imports. The neck of a Martincamp flask, of northern French origin, was found in levelling deposit 1500. These flasks, which apparently travelled empty rather than as containers (Allan 1983), are so commonly found in Britain as to be regarded as a chronological 'type fossil' of the 16th and 17th centuries; this example is in a hard-fired, dark brown fabric of a type most common in the 16th century (Hurst *et al*. 1986, 102-4). The possible imports are two tinglazed vessels, perhaps from the Netherlands: one white-glazed sherd with a streak of dark blue decoration (rubble layer 303), and two joining sherds from the base of an albarello (drug jar) with external dark blue glaze (levelling deposit 1500). Their likely date range is 16th/17th century. The only other tinglazed sherd is almost certainly English, possibly from the production centre in Bristol; it comprises a monochrome white chamberpot rim of late 17th or early 18th century date (culvert 1015).

6.8 The remaining sherds comprise 'industrial' wares of the 18th century or later: a tea bowl and larger bowl in white salt glaze (culvert 1015), a saucer and possible cup in creamware (layer 103, levelling deposit 1502), a slip-decorated cylindrical mug, a jug handle and a transfer-printed cup or bowl in pearlware (layer 103, levelling deposit 1500); and a saucer, jug handle, cylindrical mug and miscellaneous transfer-printed wares in refined whiteware (layer 103, make-up layer 301, topsoil in Area 6, levelling deposit 1500). There are also two sherds from 19th/20th century feldspathic glazed stoneware cylindrical preserve jars (make-up layer 301, topsoil in Area 6), one sherd from a bone china vessel (topsoil in Area 6), and part of a porcelain decorative vessel (topsoil in Area 6).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Fired Clay

6.9 The nine fragments of CBM recovered are all of definite or probable post-medieval date. They include one pantile (layer 103), a modern airbrick (topsoil in Trench 10) and a modern stoneware drainpipe (levelling deposit 1500). A curved fragment from layer 103 could belong either to a pantile or to a drainpipe. Three flat fragments (layer 103, levelling deposit 1500) are from further roof tiles, probably peg tiles, while two small fragments (topsoil in Trench 10) are undiagnostic.

6.10 The two small fragments of fired clay from levelling deposit 1500 are undiagnostic and of uncertain date.

Further Recommendations

6.11 The ceramic assemblage is small, but not without interest. The medieval pottery is negligible, and cannot inform a greater understanding of the Bishop's residence, but the assemblage also includes a group of early post-medieval wares (16th/17th century) which seem likely to relate to occupation of the property after it passed out of ecclesiastic use in the mid-16th century. The pottery has already been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is proposed, although the provenance of the possible imported tinglazed wares should be confirmed if possible. The information presented in this report could be summarised for inclusion in any publication report proposed for the site and, if this is the case, the almost complete biconical two-handled jar should be illustrated (line drawing and/or photograph). The pottery assemblage should be retained *in toto* for long-term curation.

6.12 The ceramic building material and fired clay have little further potential. Sufficient details have been recorded for the project archive. This material is not recommended for long-term curation.

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Table 1: Pottery by context

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt.	Comments	Date
103	CBM	3	254	1 flat; 1 pantile; 1 curved (drain pipe?)	post-med
103	Creamware	1	5	cup?	C18
103	Medieval whiteware	1	5	yellow glaze, fine sandy fabric; import?	C13/C14
103	Pearlware	1	6	cylindrical mug/jug; slip dec	C19
103	Post-med redware	2	21		post-med
103	Refined whiteware	1	11	saucer	C19/C20
104	Medieval Ham Green ware	1	34	glaze & applied thumbed horizontal strip; jug/pitcher (Barton's B ware)	late C12 /early C13
104	Post-med redware	1	230	almost complete small biconical 2-handled jar; glaze int & ext. Joining sherd in 105	C15/C16
104	Post-med redware	1	162	base; worn int gl & patchy ext glaze; jar? Poss same vessel sherd in 105	post-med
104	Post-med redware	1	197	base, out-turned foot; ungl	post-med
105	Medieval whiteware	1	2	green glaze; fine sandy fabric; import?	C13/C14
105	Post-med redware	1	18	worn int glaze; prob same vessel in 104	post-med
105	Post-med redware	1	4	rim sherd; joins biconical 2-handled jar in 104	C15/C16
105	Post-med redware	4	29	rim from small biconical vessel; as 104 but dark brown glaze	C15/C16
301	English stoneware	1	8	feldspathic glaze	C19/C20
301	Post-med redware	1	65	everted rim	post-med
301	Refined whiteware	5	30	4 transfer printed	C19/C20
301	Staffs-/Bristol type slipware	2	23	open form	late C17/ C18
303	Medieval Redcliffe ware	1	8	glazed, possibly from base	C13/C14
303	Post-med redware	1	15		post-med
303	Tinglazed earthenware	1	4	possible import? White glaze with dark blue dec	C16/C17
501	Post-med redware	8	203	1 strap handle (jug); 2 rims (?jar; ?jug/small jar)	post-med
601	Bone china	1	1		C19/C20

601	English porcelain	1	25	small decorative vessel? Cylindrical	C19/C20
601	English stoneware	1	17	cylindrical jar; feldspathic glaze	C19/C20
601	Refined whiteware	2	10	transfer printed (brown); flatware	C19/C20
601	Yellow ware	1	7		C19/C20
1016	Post-med redware	7	386	2 (joining) rim flanged dish; 2 other rims (?jug, jar with applied thumbed strip around neck)	C15/C16
1016	Staffs-/Bristol type slipware	1	9	closed form	late C17 /C18
1016	Tinglazed earthenware	1	21	monochrome white, chamberpot rim	late C17/C18
1016	White salt glaze	4	117	2 (joining) from thin-walled convex bowl (tea bowl?); footring base from larger bowl	C18
1021	CBM	3	26	1 airbrick; 2 small undiagnostic	post-med
1500	CBM	3	179	1 stoneware drainpipe; 2 roof tile (1 patchy glaze)	post-med
1500	fired clay	2	7	small ceramic frags, cd be abraded CBM	uncertain
1500	Martincamp flask	1	94	neck; Hurst's type II fabric	C16
1500	Pearlware	2	17	1 jug handle; 1 cup/bowl rim, transfer printed	C19
1500	Post-med black-glazed redware	2	45	1 base, 1 rim (closed form: cup/porringer)	C17/C18
1500	Post-med redware	32	336	8 joining + 5 others prob same vessel: 1 jug rim with handle stump, corrugated neck; 1 other jug rim of similar form	C17/C18
1500	Post-med redware	9	390	2 bowl rims; 1 jug handle; 1 jug rim; 1 wet sgraffito	post-med
1500	Refined whiteware	2	8	1 handle; 1 cylindrical mug/jug rim	C19/C20
1500	Staffs-/Bristol type slipware	1	7	open form	late C17/ C18
1500	Tinglazed earthenware	2	35	joining sherds; base, drug jar? Dark blue glaze ext; import?	C16/C17
1502	Creamware	1	7	saucer	C18/early C19
1502	Medieval misc. sandy ware	1	5	fine sandy ware, pale-firing; int green glaze; Bristol?	?C13/C14
1502	Pearlware	1	2	transfer printed; cup/small bowl	C19

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Date Range	Ware type	No. sherds	Weight (g)
MEDIEVAL	Ham Green ware	1	34
	Redcliffe ware	1	8
	Medieval misc, sandy ware	1	5
	Medieval whiteware	2	7
	sub-total medieval	*5*	*54*
POST-MEDIEVAL	Bone china	1	1
	Creamware	2	12
	English stoneware	2	25

	English porcelain	1	25
	Martincamp flask	1	94
	Pearlware	4	25
	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	2	45
	Post-medieval redware	69	2056
	Refined whiteware	10	59
	Staffs-/Bristol-type slipware	4	39
	Staffs-type white salt glaze	4	117
	Tinglazed earthenware	4	60
	Yellow ware	1	7
	sub-total post-medieval/modern	*105*	*2565*
	OVERALL TOTAL	**110**	**2619**

SMALL FINDS, BY JÖRN SCHUSTER (ARCHÆOLOGICALsmallFINDS (AsF))

Methodology

6.13 The objects were examined visually and, where required, with hand lenses (x4, x8 magnification). The objects had not been cleaned prior to analysis, but in most cases it was possible to gather further details from X-radiographies (the X-radiographs are available in the archive). Object identification, measurements, including weight, and detailed descriptions as well as contextual details were entered into an Excel spreadsheet (an extract of which forms Appendix 2).

The metalwork assemblage

6.14 The assemblage comprises 15 metal objects (excluding coins), including objects of copper alloy (one of which was silver-plated), iron and lead alloy (**Table 3**). The objects were recovered from six contexts in four different trenches. A high degree of residuality is to be expected within the assemblage as the majority of items was found in modern topsoil or demolition levelling deposits. The four objects from the fill (1016) of culvert 1015 in trench 10 are the only items with a medieval context date.

The metal small finds in this report will be discussed in groups of functional categories following Crummy (1983, 5–6).

Table 3: Number of objects per function category and material

Function Group	CuA	Iron	Lead	Total
Personal	2			2
Household	2			2
Tool		1		1
Fitting		7		7
Building			1	1
Uncertain		2		2
Total	**4**	**10**	**1**	**15**

Personal Adornment or Dress

6.15 A button and a buckle are the only objects belonging in this category.

The button was found on the east side of the bakehouse in trench 5 on the thin topsoil layer (501) covering a modern drain. The large button is probably made of tombak, an alloy of copper and zinc which was commonly used for the production of buttons during the 18th century (Bailey 2004). It has a single loop soldered to its back and the front is decorated with a band of stamped crescents near the disc edge, bordered on the inside by faint line of small dots. A comparable, but not similar button is known from Ludgvan, Cornwall (PAS ID: CORN-EF4AD7).

The small copper alloy buckle (**Plate 35**) was recovered from the fill (1016) of culvert 1015 in trench 10. It has an undecorated oval frame with an integral thin central bar. The front and half of the back of the slightly asymmetrical frame are bevelled towards the outer edge. Such simple buckles are commonly dated to period between the second half of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries (Whitehead 1996, 48, nos 278-9; Egan in Griffiths et al. 2007, 215 pl. 44,

2991). Many have been found with folded sheet metal plates, suggesting a use as shoe buckles, although those without plates would also have been suitable for breeches. From the more than 50 buckles recorded (and photographed) on the Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) database, it appears that these buckles are more frequently found in central and southern England, with particularly good comparisons recorded from East Sussex, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire (PAS IDs: SUSS-C10C76, HAMP-708050 [Broughton, Oxon.], WILT-0BCB02, SOM-7E6992 [Market Lavington, Wilts.]).

Household utensils

6.16 Two tea spoons were collected from the topsoil (501) in trench 5. Both would originally probably have had a silver surface; but while it is likely that the hallmarked example was silver-plated copper alloy, the method of surface treatment of the other, slightly damaged example could not be ascertained. The latter had an oval bowl with a narrower tip and a flat handle with a lateral decoration of probably lanceolate leaves interspersed with dash-dots visible on the X-radiograph.

The hallmarked spoon featured a near parallel-sided oval bowl, a balustered stem base and a subrectangular-sectioned stem. The wide, flat handle has four hallmarks stamped along its centreline. The hallmarks could not be identified conclusively, but it is possible that the "R^{D}" in a lozenge mark is an early or perhaps fake form of the Patent Office kite mark for silverplate metalware in use between 1842 and 1883 (http://www.silvercollection.it/dictionarylozengemark.html; accessed 16.9.2014). The "F.W" in an oval shield is found in a similar form on articles made by Francis Webb Ltd, Pencil Case Works, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham (http://www.silvercollection.it/ENGLISHSILVERMARKSXF3.html#539ING; accessed 16.9.2014).

Both spoons have shapes commensurate with dates within the period between the later 18th and 19th centuries.

Buildings and services

6.17 The only lead object found during the investigation is part of an openwork window or ventilator grille (**Plate 36**) recovered from a levelling deposit (1502) in the bakehouse. A similar, but unfortunately undated, object was found in the River Avon below Fisherton Bridge in Salisbury (Egan 2001, 107, 118 fig 39, 189).

An association with high-status high-/late-medieval and early post-medieval buildings – both ecclesiastical as well as seigneurial or royal – is indicated by comparable lead grilles from sites like Bardney Abbey, Stanley Abbey, Hampton Court or Clarendon Palace (Proc. Soc. Antiq. 23, 1911, 367–9 figs 1–5 ;James and Knight 1988, 225, fig. 85, 1, pl. 59a and c). The Gothic style of the decoration suggests a similar date for the Court Farm grille.

Tools

6.18 A fragment of a pair of iron shears was found in culvert fill 1016. The blade has a curved back and the fragment of the broad, flat handle is set at 90° to the plane of the blade. It belongs to Goodall's type 2A shears on account of its slanted blade top, and the broad, flat handle suggests a use for sheep shearing (Goodall 2011, 112, 155 fig. 8.27, G458 & G466).

Fasteners and Fittings

6.19 Seven iron objects from three trenches are grouped under this category. The only one from a medieval context is a flat circular washer from culvert fill 1016. While late medieval comparisons can be cited, for instance from Staines, Surrey, or Winchester, Hampshire (Goodall 2011, 337 fig. 11.18, J288-90), their plain, utilitarian form continued to be hand made into the modern period. From the topsoil at the south end of trench 10 came a round sectioned 32mm-wide ring.

A clearly worn, oval chain link with now open, opposing bevelled ends and a flat-headed nail were found in trench 3 (cf. Goodall 2011, 331 fig. 11.15, J202 & J204).

Three items were found in contexts from trench 15, including a rectangular rove with round hole and two nails. One of the nails probably originally had a large, flat head (cf. Schuster et al.

2012, 187 fig. 47, 111), which could have served either a decorative or structural purpose.

Plate 35. Buckle (photo by J. Schuster)

Plate 36. Lead grille (photo by J. Schuster)

Objects of uncertain function

6.20 The intended uses of a flat iron strip or bar from the medieval culvert fill 1016 and a large nail or harrow tine, collected from the levelling deposits in the bake house, could not be determined.

Discussion

6.21 Due to its small size, the assemblage can only provide a non-representative glimpse at some activities which might have been carried out at the medieval manor house or the subsequent post-medieval buildings. The most striking of the objects is certainly the lead window or ventilator grille which, although recovered from a residual context, is likely to be associated with the medieval phase of the building. Finds of similar objects indicate their association with high status occupation, both from ecclesiastical as well as seigneurial or even royal contexts.

The fragmented pair of shears is interesting as it suggests that sheep shearing might have been carried out on site during the later medieval period, when sheep husbandry would have been an important aspect of any rural manor in south-west England.

The remainder of the assemblage presents nothing unusual for a rural site during the post-medieval and early modern periods.

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THE COINS, BY NICHOLAS COOKE

6.22 Two post-medieval copper alloy coins were recovered from the site. Both are in poor condition, exhibiting significant signs of post-depositional corrosion (see **Table 4**). The coin from context 102 had also seen much wear before its loss. Both are issues struck during the second half of the 19th century, during the reign of George III. The earlier of the two (from context 102) is a half penny struck by the London mint in 1775, whilst the later (from context 502) is a large 'cartwheel' penny struck in the Soho mint in 1797. These coins are common issues, and probably represent accidental losses.

Table 4: Details of coins

Context Number	Metal	Denomination	Issuer	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Obverse Comments	Reverse Comments	Issue Date	Notes	References
102	Cu Alloy	Half Penny	George III	18	9	Bust r, GEORGIUS III R (EX)	Britannia seated l. (17) 75 below	AD 1775	Heavy wear evident beneath the corrosion on both obverse and reverse	Seaby 1989, 3774
502	Cu Alloy	Penny	George III	36	23.58	Illegible	Illegible	AD 1797	Raised rim characteristic of 'cartwheel penny' is clearly visible	Seaby, 1989,3777

References

Seaby 1989. Standard Catalogue of British Coins Vol 1: Coins of England and the United Kingdom.

WINDOW AND VESSEL GLASS, BY RACHEL TYSON

6.23 Seventeen fragments of window and vessel glass excavated by Context One Archaeology at Wookey Court Farm, Somerset were submitted for specialist examination. Most notable were the deteriorated fragments of a medieval painted window (No. 1) and a 16th-century *vetro a retorti* wine glass rim (No. 6). The excavation produced further unsubmitted fragments of post-medieval glass. Approximately 100 post-medieval glass fragments found to the left of the chapel arch by the owner of Court Farm have also been viewed and commented upon.

The window fragments were in an extremely poor state of preservation; these have undergone conservation at Wessex Archaeology to prevent further disintegration.

Catalogue

Window glass

6.24 1. 12 fragments of window glass in poor condition, opaque brown/grey surface and layered matrix due to weathering, original colour not known. These small fragments are all that remains from the glass shown in the photo (**Plate 37**) at the point of excavation, and come from the outer section on the bottom and right-hand side of the photo. Paint is visible on the surface, appearing red-brown, originally appearing black in the window. It is not possible to tell whether any silver stain was applied to the other side of the glass due to the

poor condition of the surface. Thickness 2.8-3mm. One fragment appears to be grozed along the edge, and has a cream coloured lead shadow at the edge on the painted surface. Context 1502 (modern levelling deposit)

2. One small disintegrating fragment of flat (window?) glass, with many layers flaked off. Surviving surface is opaque brown, inner layers are light green. Dims c.18x7mm. Context 1502 (modern levelling deposit).
3. Fragment of glass with pale green centre, with opaque brown surfaces partially flaked off. Slight curve – could be window or vessel glass. Dims 38x13mm, th. 3.2mm. Context 1500 (modern loose levelling deposit across bakehouse floor).

Vessel glass

6.25
4. Fragment of pale green vessel glass with slight curve. Opaque and iridescent surface weathering. Dims 22x18mm, th. 2mm. Context 1500 (modern loose levelling deposit across bakehouse floor).
5. Small curved vessel fragment of colourless glass with a pale blue-green tinge. Dims c.20x12mm, th. 0.5mm. Context 104 (post-medieval backfill of structure).
6. Rim fragment of *vetro a retorti*, colourless glass with grey tinge, decorated with two vertical canes 11-12mm apart, of twisted white threads. Canes embedded in the outer surface of the vessel and each give a slight bulge at the rim. Everted rim of conical profile, from the drinking bowl of a pedestal goblet or beaker. Extant ht c.30mm. RD c.130-140mm (11%). Th. 0.6-1.8mm. Context 303 (post-medieval/modern rubble layer).

Discussion

6.26 The *in situ* photo of the painted window glass (No. 1; **Plate 37**) gives the best evidence for the original design, although it is still not completely clear. It appears to show over half of a rose or rosette. The photo suggests the centre of a flower made up of a small central circle surrounded by other small circles (the glass from this section has not survived), although it is not clear and cross-hatching cannot be ruled out. This is surrounded by an inner row of lobed petals, likely to have originally been five, with lines (possibly comprising two adjacent thinner lines) down the centre of each, and surrounded by an outer row of approximately five larger lobed petals. The painted lines are thick, and the outer petals have thin lines radiating from the edge of the inner petals. The photo suggests that the diameter of the rose was approximately 50mm.

6.27 The design resembles what has come to be termed a 'Tudor rose', although similar roses were already used in window designs before it was adopted as the Tudor emblem in 1485. Similar style roses most commonly have two rows of five lobed petals each; the centre is either cross-hatched, made up of small circles or undecorated; and thin radiating lines are common on the petals. Some have additional outlines inside each petal edge, which cannot be seen on the Wookey glass.

6.28 The two rows of five lobed petals can be seen on many roses, from attributed dates of c.1320-50 at Wells Cathedral (**Plates 38** & **39)** to the mid-15th century at St Martin-le-Grand in York (**Plate 40** CVMA 024513). However, the inner row of petals on the Wookey glass differ slightly in that they appear to have an additional line, or double line, down the centre. This feature can be seen on 14th-century rose designs, each with two rows of *six* petals, at All Saints, Brocklesbury, Lincs, *c*.1340 (**Plate 41**, CVMA 007404/0182444) and St Michael and All Angels, Heydour, Lincs, *c*.1380 (**Plate 42**, CVMA 017689). Some rose designs are similar to the Wookey fragment with the centre of the flower in having a small central circle surrounded by circles, for example in the Lady Chapel at Wells Cathedral, *c*.1325-50 (**Plate 39a**, CVMA 003324). A number of roses have thin radiating lines on the petals, for example at St Martin le Grand in York (**Plate 40**, CVMA 024513) dating to *c*. 1442, and in the choir and retrochoir at Wells Cathedral, *c*.1325-50 (**Plate 38** and **Plate 39b**, CVMA 007980 & CVMA 003422). Other 'Tudor' roses with comparable elements include those from 15th-century windows at churches in Woodford St Mary and Brampton Ash, Northamptonshire, and end 14th-early 15th-century glass in the west window of the nave at Canterbury Cathedral. It is stressed that it is difficult to give a certain parallel for the Wookey glass since the design is not entirely clear, but from the visible elements it is likely to date between the 14th and mid-15th century. The thickness of the glass and the condition is consistent with a medieval date. Later Tudor roses (after 1485) are less similar to the Wookey rose.

Plate 37. Excavation of window glass (1)

Plate 38. Wells Cathedral, Choir south aisle, *c.*1320-25 (Photo: CVMA 007980)*

6.29 Fragment Nos 2 and 3 are in too poor a state of preservation and too small to attribute to any window type; No. 3 may even be vessel glass as it has a slight curve. No. 4 is an undiagnostic and undecorated fragment of pale green glass, possibly from a very late medieval or posy-medieval bottle. No. 5 is a thin fragment of glass with a pale blue-green tinge of probable late post-medieval or modern date and indeterminate vessel.

6.30 No. 6 is a well-preserved rim fragment of a Venetian or Venetian style drinking vessel – from the conical bowl of either a stemmed goblet or pedestal beaker. It is colourless glass, decorated with two vertical canes of twisted opaque white threads within a colourless cane, termed *vetro a retorti*. *Vetro a retorti* vessels of similar profile from the British Museum collection have been dated between the mid-16th and early 17th century (Tait 1979, 71-3, nos. 96 and 101); more recently *vetro a retorti* has been dated mainly to the mid-to late 16th century (Willmott 2002, 30). In England, vessels with this decoration were 'relatively uncommon and restricted to higher-status sites and occurred only in Venetian or high quality *façon de Venise* glass' (Willmott 2002, 16). While this highly decorative glass was in the past always attributed to Venice, we are now aware that vessels of indistinguishable quality were also made in the Low Countries including the Antwerp region (Willmott 2002, 20). Either source would have had a prestigious impact.

6.31 The approximately one hundred fragments of glass found by the owner of Court Farm within a recess in the building also date to the late 16th-mid 17th century, and include a colourless U-shaped wine glass bowl, and pale green fragments from a beaker with pushed-in base, a jug rim with pinched lip, a flat-sided case bottle, and rim, body and base fragments from a urinal.

b)

c)

Plate 39. Wells Cathedral.
a) Lady Chapel, c.1325-50 (Photo: CVMA 003324) (the centre is made up of small circles)*
b) Retrochoir, c.1325-50 (Photo: CVMA 003422)*

Plate 40. St Martin-le-Grand, York , mid 15th C(Photo: CVMA 024513)*

Plate 41. Rose from All Saints church, Brocklesby, Lincs, c.1340 (Photo: CVMA 007404)*

Plate 42. Rosette from St Michael and All Angels, Heydour, Lincs, *c.*1380 (Photo CVMA 017689)

*Please note: these photos are not for publication and are included here for research purposes only

References

*CVMA numbers refer to those assigned to windows recorded by the *Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi*. Photos and information about the windows can be found on their website: www.cvma.ac.uk/Picture Archive

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OTHER VESSEL GLASS, BY CAI MASON

6.32 A total of 32 shards (2111g) of post-medieval or modern glass was recovered during the evaluation and watching brief at Court Farm. The glass is quantified by context in **Table 5** and discussed below. The assemblage is of site importance and no further work is recommended.

6.33 Most of the shards are fragments of common 18th- and 19th-century bottles, which comprise: shards of early 18th-century free-blown 'mallet' wine bottles from contexts 1016 and 1021, a late 18th to early 19th-century free-blown cylindrical wine bottle from context 1016, and an assortment mid-19th to early 20th-century mould-blown bottles from contexts 301, 600 and 1500. The clear glass screw-top jar shard from context 501 is machine-made modern vessel. Of note amongst the assemblage are a shard of 18th-century drinking glass from context 501, and the mouthpiece of a 19th-century infant's feeding bottle from context 401. The remaining glass is undiagnostic and can only be broadly dated as post-medieval.

6.34 The feeding bottle is a clear glass 'submarine' shaped vessel, dating from the period *c.* 1840 – 1860. This type of feeder is a glass copy of a type of ceramic feeder that was common in the first half of the 19th century. The bottle has a narrow mouthpiece that would originally have been fitted with a leather or India rubber teat (Stevens *et al* 2009, 32-39). This type of feeder would also have had a second larger hole on the top, which allowed the flow of milk to be regulated by blocking or unblocking the hole with the thumb. This type of feeder was very difficult to clean, and in the early 19th century the use of dirty feeding devices, combined with the lack of proper milk storage and sterilization, led to the death of a third of all artificially fed infants during their first year of life (*ibid*; Weinberg, 1993). The problem became even worse in the late 19th century, following the introduction of feeding systems that incorporated a long rubber tube, which was virtually impossible to clean properly; as a result they gained the appellation 'killer bottles' or 'murder bottles' (Baby Bottle Museum 2014). The hygiene problems associated with 19th-century feeding bottles were eventually solved by the invention of Allen & Hanbury's double-ended 'hygienic' feeding bottle. This type of feeder, which could be internally scrubbed with a bottle brush and flushed through with running water, remained the standard artificial feeding device from its introduction in 1894 until the 1950s (*ibid*).

6.35 The drinking glass can be identified as a mid-18th century dwarf ale glass. This type of glass has a short (dwarf) stem and a tall fluted bowl. The glass from Court Farm has a plain applied base with a pontil rod scar on the bottom. The body and stem are optic mould-blown, with external twisted wrythen ribbing. There is a very similar vessel in the Allaire Collection (Allaire 2009). In the late medieval period drinking glasses were luxury items that were only available to the elite, and although they were becoming increasingly widespread in 17th-century urban contexts, they remained uncommon on non-elite rural sites throughout the post-medieval period (Willmott 2002, 21-26). The drinking glass from Court Farm can therefore be considered as high status object, which is likely to reflect the social standing of the site's occupants in the 18th century.

6.36 The glass assemblage also provides some additional dating evidence, which suggests that contexts 501, 1016, 1021 are of mid-18th century or later date; contexts 301, 401 and 1500 date from the mid-19th century or later; context 600 post-dates *c* 1870; and context 501 is modern.

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Table 5: Vessel glass quantified by context

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date
301	1	33	Dark green mould-blown bottle glass.	1830 - 1930
401	1	17	Clear glass baby feeding bottle.	1840 - 1860
501	1	49	Clear dwarf ale glass.	Mid-18th century
501	1	21	Free-blown bluish green glass with pontil rod scar on the base.	Mid-17th - mid 19th century
501	1	17	Machine-made external screw top jar.	*c* 1920 +
600	1	50	Mould-blown aqua glass bottle with tool-finished lip. Probably a sauce bottle.	1870 - 1930.
1016	16	284	Olive green free-blown bottle glass.	Mid-17th - mid 19th century
1016	1	156	Base of a straight sided olive green free-blown wine bottle with a sand pontil mark.	1720 - 1750
1016	1	481	Olive green free-blown wine bottle base with a sand pontil mark.	1750 - 1820
1021	4	39	Olive green free-blown bottle glass.	Mid-17th - mid 19th century
1021	3	915	Straight sided olive green free-blown wine bottle bases with pontil marks.	1720 - 1750
1500	1	49	Mould-blown aqua glass bottle, embossed with the letters 'D' and 'B' on the base.	1830 - 1930
Total	**32**	**2111**		

CLAY PIPES, BY MAREK LEWCUN

6.37 The clay pipes from Court Farm comprise a small assemblage of 10 fragments (see **Table 6**). Of these, eight are stems, while the others consist of a small fragment of bowl and a complete bowl missing its spur. The complete bowl is decorated, with a pipe embossed on the left side and a wine glass on the right, while the mould seam has oak leaves and acorns on both the front and the back of the bowl. Although the spur is missing, the pipe is recognisable as being a product of Richard Charles Ring or Richard Frank Ring of Bristol, whose products appear across the northern half of Somerset and normally have the initials R/R embossed on the spur. A factory dump in Bristol contained pipes of this form associated with pottery dated between 1850 and 1863 (Price et al, 17, 25).

Table 6: Clay pipe by context

Context	Date	Description
301	1700-1800	1 stem
401	1800-1920 1850-1883	3 stems 1 bowl; pipe moulded on left, wine glass on right. Spur missing
601	1750-1920	1 stem
1500	1730-1920 1740-1790	3 stems 1 bowl fragment, burnished

References

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ARCHITECTURAL STONE, BY CHERYL GREEN (COAS)

6.38 Thirteen column pieces were recovered from context 1502. The pieces are all blue lias and retain fine vertical combs marks on the surface. Seven pieces represent complete segments through the column, the diameters measuring between 11cm and 11.6cm although the majority are 11.2cm in diameter (see **Table 7**). Five of these segments (no's. 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8) are broken at either end while two segments (no's. 1 and 3) retain one original flat surface each (see **Plates 43** & **44**). Both these surfaces have rough chisel marks and column 1 has a bevelled edge around the flat end (**Plate 43**). The remaining six pieces are broken (no's. 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13).

Variations in diameter may indicate segments from two separate yet identical columns, although the difference is too small to be certain. The columns are likely to derive from the chapel door; the capitals and bases remain *in situ* with a rounded hollow rebate

Plate 43. Blue lias column with flat end

Plate 44. Blue lias column with tooling on flat end

Table 7: Dimensions of architectural stone

Column no.	Type	Diameter (cm).	Length (max) (cm)
1	Segment with 1 flat end	11.2	31.5
2	Segment with broken ends	11.6	22
3	Segment with 1 flat end	11	31
4	Segment with broken ends	11.2	26
5	Segment with broken ends	11.2	35
6	Fragment with broken face and ends	-	8
7	Segment with broken ends	11.2	34
8	Segment with broken ends	11.5	13
9	Fragment with broken face and ends	-	17
10	Fragment with broken face and ends	-	15
11	Fragment with broken face and ends	-	14
12	Fragment with broken face and ends	-	17
13	Fragment with broken face and ends	-	12

ANIMAL BONE, BY CLARE RANDALL

6.39 The faunal assemblage from Court Farm, Wookey, comprised a small assemblage of material which was recovered from exclusively post-medieval and modern contexts. The date range of material in those contexts does not exclude a proportion of the animal remains relating to the medieval occupation. However, these are mixed deposits and as such provide limited information. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the bone is generally better than average condition. Consequently it should be borne in mind that any future interventions, should they relate to undisturbed medieval deposits are likely to have potential for analysis, given the preservation in this small assemblage of porous juvenile bone, and other indicators of age, butchery and pathology.

Methodology

6.40 Each bone fragment was identified where possible to element and species, and where this was not possible Large Mammal (e.g. cattle sized), Medium Mammal (e.g. sheep sized) and Unidentified mammal categories. Each fragment was also examined for breakage patterns, gnawing and weathering indicators. Identification was carried out using comparative collections and with reference to Hillson (1992) Schmid (1972) and Hillson (2005) for domestic mammals, and Yalden (2003) for small mammals. Zones were recorded for each anatomical element using the Maltby/Hambleton method (unpublished).

For mammalian remains, metrical data were recorded using the measurements in von den Driesch (1976), and Levine (1982). Toothwear was recorded following Grant (1982). Fusion status was recorded for all epiphyseal areas present. Bone porosity was recorded for all fragments. The percentage of the element present was estimated and recorded to the nearest 5% for all identified fragments. All fragments were examined for taphonomic indicators. Gnawing was recorded where possible by severity (minimal, moderate and severe) and location on the bone; weathering was recorded by severity on the same scale. No eroded or burned bone was noted in this assemblage. The condition of all fragments was assessed on a five-point scale through poor,

poor-average, average, average-good and good.

Results

6.41 A total of 71 fragments of bone were recorded, which came from seven contexts, three of post-medieval date (and a total of 13 fragments), and four of modern origin. All of these contexts contained some medieval material, and it is likely that a proportion of the faunal remains are derived from medieval deposits, but this cannot be demonstrated. Consequently, combined with the small size of the faunal assemblage, it is of limited interest, and therefore no detailed analysis has been undertaken.

Preservation and taphonomy

6.42 The bone is in general terms well preserved, with more than two thirds of the assemblage scoring average or better. A single fragment from a modern levelling deposit (1500) exhibited signs of weathering, but no other cases were noted. However indications of canid gnawing occurred in four fragments. Porous bone was present, and there were three fragments in which pathological change was noted, which involved delicate surface changes. This all indicates that should *in situ* medieval faunal material be recovered in future the ground conditions would appear to be conducive to the bone having potential for analysis.

Species representation

6.43 The species represented are given in Table 1. The assemblage is dominated by the main livestock species, cattle sheep and pigs. No goats were positively identified, although there was a single positive identification of sheep. Two fragments of domestic fowl were noted as were single examples of pigeon and corvid (probably crow). Of the remaining four bird fragments one was from an immature individual.

Table 8: Species representation by feature/context. Number of identified specimens (NISP) and number of fragments for unidentified material. *May well relate to a single individual and should be treated as associated.

	Feature/Context							NISP/ No	MNI
Species	103	105	303	1016	1021	1500	1502		
Cattle			1	2		4	3	10	2
Sheep/Goat		4				3	3	10	3
Pig	1						4	5	1
Horse	10							10*	1
Large mammal				2		4	1	7	
Medium mammal		2	1		2	5	3	13	
Unidentified mammal						2	4	6	
Main total	***11***	***6***	***2***	***4***	***2***	***18***	***18***	***61***	
Small mammal						1	1	2	
Wild Total						***1***	***1***	***2***	
Domestic Fowl						1	1	2	
Corvid (cf Crow)						1		1	
Pigeon							1	1	
Bird		1				1	2	4	
Bird Total		***1***				***3***	***4***	***8***	
Total	***11***	***7***	***2***	***4***	***2***	***22***	***23***	***71***	

Element Representation and distribution, age, metrics, and pathology

6.44 A range of elements were noted from all areas of the body. The sample is too small to provide any further analysis. Nine porous fragments of cattle, sheep/goat and unidentified mammal bone were noted, along with sixteen examples of epiphyseal fusion in all livestock species. Toothwear was noted in a single pig and a single cattle mandible. Only four measurements were taken, three of them of horse teeth. Metrical and age information is given in Tables 2 and 3. No further analysis of this data has been undertaken. Three examples of pathology were noted. A pig mandible from (1502) had evidence of periodontal diseas originating around the M1/M2. This had apparently formed an abcess with evidence of osteomyelitis. A sheep/goat scapula from (1500) had fine layers of new bone indicative of a non-specific infection of the periosteum. A fragment of cattle mandible from (1500) had porosity on the anterior aspect of the articular surface of the temporo-mandibular joint, indicating joint degeneration.

Table 9: Metrical information

Context	Species	Element	Measurement	Measurement
(103)	Horse	Mandibular M1	Crown Height 14.5mm	Occlusal Length 25.3mm
(103)	Horse	Mandibular M2	Crown Height 17mm	Occlusal Length 25.4mm
(103)	Horse	Mandibular M3	Crown Height 15.2mm	Occlusal Length 34.1mm
(1500)	Sheep/goat	Tibia	Bd 26.5mm	Dd 19.5mm

Table 10: Ageing information

Context	Species	Element	Age data
(1502)	Pig	Mandible	P4=b, M1=e, M2=d, M3=1/2 MWS=23
(1502)	Cattle	Mandible	Dp4=c, M1=V, MWS=2

Butchery

6.45 Two examples of butchery were noted, both from context (1500), on scapulae and involving light cuts. A large mammal scapula had two parallel light cuts on the ventral surface of the blade. A sheep/goat scapula had two light cuts in line around the ventral aspect of the neck of the glenoid. In both cases disarticulation and jointing or filleting meat is indicated.

Wild species

6.46 Two small mammal bones were noted, one from context (1502) was a rabbit-sized long bone fragment. A pelvis fragment from context (1500) was consistent with hare. Two wild bird bones could be identified, a single corvid bone, probably crow and a single pigeon bone. Both of these could be incidental inclusions.

Comment

6.47 This is a small assemblage which has originated from a dispersed series of contexts of late date. The range of dateable material in these contexts indicates a high likelihood of redeposition of material and residuality. Consequently detailed analysis is unwarranted. However, the generally good condition of the material and the preservation within this small group of fragments of taphonomic indicators, butchery, aging and pathological data should be noted.

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MISCELLANEOUS FINDS, BY CHERYL GREEN (COAS)

6.48 The remaining finds comprise worked stone, shell, charcoal, wall plaster, mortar and a machine-turned bone button (see **Table 11**). While most of the oyster shell valves are very clean, one had evidence of marine biota indicating it was harvested from a wild population in a fully marine environment as opposed to managed or farmed stocks. Finally, 82 fragments of animal bone were recovered from post-medieval and modern contexts.

Table 11: Other finds by context

Context	Type	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
105	Charcoal	3	14	Two large fragments & 1 small fragment of wood charcoal including part of a small branch.
	Oyster shell	4	72	Four oyster shell valves, one with infestation by marine biota
303	Slate	1	1	Tiny fragment of slate possibly from a roof tile.
	Oyster shell	1	34	Oyster shell valve
401	Button	1	1.5	Machine-turned, bone
1500	Blue lias	2	600	Two fragments of blue lias measuring 0.02-0.03m thick. Possibly floor slabs or roof tiles.
	Painted wall plaster	1	27	Lime plaster fragment measuring 0.05m x 0.06m & 0.015m thick with occasional dark grey stone inclusions >2mm. Lime wash layer on one surface with remnants of dark brown paint.
	Window putty	1	10	Window putty fragment measuring 0.09m long and 0.02m deep with remnants of lime wash layer on inner face.
	Tufa	1	70	Small piece of tufa with lime mortar adhering indicating it was encased within a structure.
	Oyster shell	3	75	Three freshwater oyster shells
1502	Wall plaster	1	8	Lime plaster fragment measuring 0.035m x 0.02m & 0.015m thick with 1% dark grey stone inclusions measuring between >1mm & 7mm & occasional orange inclusions measuring >2mm. Lime wash layer on one surface.
	Blue lias moulded stone	1	300	Fragment of moulded blue lias measuring 0.055m x 0.05m x 0.04m deep. A small chamfered lip is evident on the external face.
1508	Mortar	3	148	1 lump grey mortar with 5% inclusions comprising charcoal measuring <4mm, CMB measuring <5mm, blue lias fragments measuring 1-10mm, & chalk measuring <10mm. Encasing a sherd of post-medieval white glazed pottery with blue painted decoration. Lime wall plaster fragment measuring 0.03m x 0.04m & 0.025m thick with lime wash layer on one surface Mortar fragment measuring 0.08m long x 0.04m wide with 1% orange inclusions measuring >1mm. Encased in grey mortar as described above.

7. Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 The archaeological programme of works have identified remains associated with the 13th century west range and purported undercroft, including medieval wall foundations, a robber trench and a blocked doorway. Of particular interest are the fresh water culverts on the western side of the manor house, possibly giving way to a drain, and a further culvert or drain on the eastern side of the east range. A smaller number of less substantial walls associated with outbuildings or boundary walls, a stone floor and culverts or drains dating to the post-medieval period have also been recorded, with several structural features that are either post-medieval or modern.

7.2 The most substantial wall foundation (206) was in the re-opened 2002 trench located to the south of the 18th century stable (**Figure 9**) and interpreted as the west wall of the 13th century hall (Leach 2003). While there is no dating evidence to support such precise dating, the size of the foundation does support a medieval date. It also exposed a large robber trench (203); this does not correlate with any walls shown on Winstone's hypothesized plan (see **Figure 2**) but indicates the presence of a wall aligned east to west (**Figure 9**). This suggests the presence of a substantial internal wall or, perhaps, the original north extent of this building which, judging by the presence of a window jamb column to the east (*pers comm* Stuart Moore), was later modified.

7.3 The blocked doorway (306) in the north wall of the 18th century stable is located at the junction with the early 13th century wall of the west range (**Figure 9**). This corresponds with the location of a fragment of vault impost identified during a building survey and thought to indicate the presence of an undercroft with solar above to the north of the stable (Fradgley 1997; **Figure 9** inset). Only the lower part of the doorway is intact, with four courses of ashlar remaining in each

jamb, therefore if the doorway was part of the original 13th century fabric it was largely removed during construction of the stable. If the doorway is an original feature, the integral step (304) at the base of the doorway is located 0.60m below current ground level and may possibly represent an entrance to the purported undercroft.

7.4 Walling at the north-west corner of the stable corresponds with the conjectured west wall of the undercroft, according to Fradgley and Winstone (see **Figures 2** & **9** inset). This comprises a wall foundation (116) (1002) running north with mortar on the west face and also possibly mortared on the east face (**Figure 9**). This is a continuation of an arched rubble wall (102) which also had mortar on the west face, although the arch uses Doulting stone in addition to the blue lias employed for the wall foundations. The arch extended over a stone-lined culvert (107) running immediately to the west and the two structures must have been constructed at the same time. The presence of the culvert and the position of the mortared west wall in relation to the arch excludes the possibility that the arch belongs to an undercroft vault. Also in this area was a rough blue lias surface (1004) set in clay and enclosed by a kerb which is likely to represent hard-standing adjacent to the fresh water culvert (see below).

7.5 A blue lias wall (115) correspond with the south wall of a room shown on Winstone's hypothesis (**Figure 2**), projecting from the west side of the 13th century west range (**Figure 9**). The second phase of archaeological works identified the full width of this wall (1005), which although tumbled was recorded as being 0.3m wide. An area of tumbled blue lias stones (114) correspond with the conjectured west wall of the same room which in the second phase (1006) was recorded as running perpendicular to the north of the south wall (1005), albeit with the surface at a lower level. This does perhaps suggest that the purported west wall belonged to a different structure as opposed to being the west wall of the same room.

7.6 Within the farmhouse, the column shafts from the levelling deposit (1502) in the bakehouse appear to have moved only a very short distance from the architectural feature of which they were part, suggesting that the columns were not removed from the 13th century chapel door arch until the 19th century. There was no evidence for the presence of a medieval structure standing beyond a line defined by the east wall of the bakehouse however the post-medieval deposits were not penetrated in this area. The presence of carved stones and a 15th century window in the north gable wall of the east range, overlooking the 19th century outshot, and a pre-Reformation fireplace in the study (*pers comm* Stuart Moore, dated by Bob Croft, Somerset County Archaeologist) confirm that this wall was either a re-build or an extension contemporary with the north range. This tallies with the *c*. 1460 date shown on Fradgley's plan (see **Figure 9** inset), with the remainder of the east range shown as 13th century.

7.7 Within the room at the west end of the outshot a post-medieval stone surface was revealed beneath the modern floor, a camber for an open-drainage gully aligned with the door (**Figure 9**). Running north from the medieval wall foundation ((116) (1002) at the north-west corner of the stable, was a less substantial narrow wall extending north (117). This post-dates the demolition of the purported undercroft and therefore is attributed to a small structure or boundary wall of post-medieval date. The whey tank removed to the north of the outshot may have been the site of a whey tank accident recorded in 1884 during which a farmer died (source: Court Farm Wookey Owners and Tenants).

7.8 To the south of the south range, which was demolished in the mid- to late 19th century, the pipe trench excavations exposed a wall foundation (1019) aligned north to south and further south again another foundation (1020) with a re-used jamb stone. Although the remains were undated, it does seem likely that they belonged to the medieval or post-medieval periods, possibly representing out-buildings. Further south again was an insubstantial post-medieval or modern structure (1025) with a sewer pipe beneath.

7.9 Following the discovery of the stone-lined culvert during the first phase of archaeological works, a 30m long stretch of a stone capped culvert (1015) was uncovered running south from the passage between the barn and stable. This was traced as far south as the former dairy and is presumed to have continued southwards, although the southern extent was not established as

the new pipe trench was deviated near the former dairy. Measuring on average up to 0.30m deep and 0.30m wide internally, the walls and base were constructed of blue lias with a clay lining, with blue lias and yellow stone for the capping (where this survived). One section of the culvert wall was constructed of larger blocks of blue lias possibly belonging to a building foundation (1029). If correct, this would relate to a possible building situated south-west of the south range. Three sluices were recorded, two of which were well-preserved, the side walls narrowing in order to channel the water through a narrow gap with notches on either side for a shutter. A smaller stone-lined culvert (1026) was exposed, connecting with the east wall of the main culvert (1015). Both culverts were filled with post-medieval silt providing a date for when the system went out of use.

7.10 A further stone-capped possible medieval culvert or drain (505) was recorded running east to west from the south-east corner of the 19th century bakehouse (to the south of the 13th century chapel). This had been cut by a post-medieval drain (506), with the capping stones at the same level as the base of the later culvert or drain (506), and sealed by post-medieval demolition deposits. This was one of a series of post-medieval culverts or drains to the east of the bakehouse, extending across the location of the 13th century chapel for which no *in situ* evidence was identified, although the excavations were relatively shallow and did not extent beneath the post-medieval rubble indicating that the chapel had already been demolished. This system comprised a lias-lined culvert (502) with notches at the north end suggesting a small sluice and a second culvert (506) flowing into a soak-away (504). Finally, a flagstone drain cover and associated blue lias flagstone floor were recorded in the 2002 re-opened excavation trench to the south of the stable. The drain continued along the front of the farmhouse and water may have flowed from this direction, with a further stone-capped drain on the opposing side of the stable, exiting northwards from beneath the blocked earlier doorway (306).

Conclusions

7.11 Discoveries made during the archaeological programme of works make a modest yet important contribution to the body of data for Court Farm. There is fragmentary evidence providing important glimpses into the medieval and post-medieval phases, however this should be considered against the following quote from Fradgley, which states that Court Farm

> *"has a complex architectural development with phases of successive alteration and modernisation evident from every century since the thirteenth." (Payne 2003, 141).*

Consequently, the interpretations offered here may be subject to re-consideration in the light of any future work, particularly in the absence of precise dating evidence for the structural remains. However, the most significant findings relate to the evidence for medieval water management and the adaption and extension of this system during the post-medieval period.

7.12 A reliable supply of clean water would have been essential to the efficient running of the bishop's household, providing kitchens, brew houses, cider rooms, wash houses, fish ponds, dairies and wells, in addition to keeping the drains and mill streams flowing. The freshwater culvert uncovered on the western side of the manor house was no doubt a key component in this supply network (**Figure 10**). A very gradual fall in the ground level from south to north reveals that the water flowed in this direction. Evidence for three sluices within the culvert prove that the flow was controlled from within the culvert, with two of the sluices facing each other and effectively creating a small holding tank. With the sluice gates narrowing to *c.* 0.10m (as opposed to *c.* 0.30m for the main stretches of the culvert) the release of water from the 'holding tank' would have created a strong flow. A further smaller culvert was located immediately north (therefore downstream) of the northern of these sluices, the angle at which it joined the east wall of the main culvert suggesting that water flowed along the small culvert and into the main culvert, increasing the volume of water from this point northwards (**Figure 10**). No further tributaries or off-shoots were observed although it is likely that water from this culvert fed a stone-lined pond located to the north-west (**Figure 10**).

7.13 The culvert continued into what is now the passage between the 18th century stable and the barn, originally along the west side of the west range. Although the course is lost within this

passage it seems likely that the culvert identified at the northern end of the passage is a continuation, being of the same dimensions and construction. However, if correct the culvert must have dog-legged in order to hug the western side of the medieval building. The culvert is contemporary with the arched wall, which continues northwards just beyond the stable; the mortar on the face of the wall perhaps serving as damp-proofing. Although the arched wall is approximately in the location identified for the 13th undercroft, it is impossible to envisage how the arch could have formed part of such a building. It seems much more likely that this represents the western wall of the west range, the arch providing extra support to the superstructure given the proximity of the culvert. The obvious explanation for having a culvert running alongside a building is that this was a flushing system for a lavatory situated within the upper storey of the purported solar. This would explain the need to create a strong flow of water to flush the drains properly, the waste possibly exiting northwards via a drain.

7.14 The few finds within the backfill of the culvert indicate that the system was kept clean and fully operational until some point between the mid-17th and mid-19th centuries. Indeed, the system appears to have been expanded in the post-medieval period with a series of sluiced culverts and drains to the east of the bakehouse and a cistern (previously excavated) 40m south of the farmhouse.

7.15 The external source of fresh water is likely to have been from the south, as this is the direction from which the medieval culvert ran. An old mill stream is known to have run westwards along the south side of the precinct, with a known culvert bringing water towards the south-east corner of the precinct (**Figure 10**). If the moat is medieval then this was presumably utilized for channelling water westwards from this culvert. Otherwise another reliable source must exist, supplying water to the stone-lined fishpond thought to have been located in the south-western area of the precinct (Bond 1992; in Hasler & Luker 1994, 114-4) and to the culvert discovered during the archaeological works. The full extent of this purported fishpond, as indicated by a map of 1772 and a 1947 aerial photograph, overlaps with the conjectured southward projection of the culvert. Also, the dimensions of the reservoir can on occasion be identified from fragments of masonry exposed beneath the meadow (*pers comm* Stuart Moore). However, the water would be contaminated if it was fed from a fishpond suggesting that it may have been a reservoir (*pers comm* Stuart Moore) as opposed to a fishpond or that the culvert deviated before reaching the fishpond.

7.16 A modest assemblage of finds were recovered during the archaeological works predominantly dating to the post-medieval period with a smaller medieval residual element and some modern finds. Some of the medieval finds are coterminous with high status occupation as would be expected for a bishop's residence, with a fragmented pair of shears suggesting sheep shearing and providing a glimpse into one aspect of the activities taking place at the residence. Fragments of painted glass from a 19th century deposit appear to depict a rose, later known as a 'Tudor rose', the visible elements indicating a 14th and mid-15th century date. As such, this is likely to have come from the north range constructed around 1460, together with part of a lead openwork window or ventilator grille of a type usually associated with high-status buildings of this period. The presence of imported wares dated to the 16th and 17th centuries relate to occupation after the manor house passed out of ecclesiastical ownership, with a high status mid-18th century drinking glass also reflecting the social standing of the manor house occupants during this period. For the pottery assemblage, it is recommended that the provenance of the imported tinglazed wares should be confirmed if possible and one vessel merits illustration should it be included for publication. The remaining collected finds are unlikely to be of value to researchers and no further work is merited beyond their analysis within this report.

Recommendations

7.17 The quality of the archaeology is of some national interest in relation to the study of medieval episcopal residences therefore the most significant findings warrant publication as a short note in the annual *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society* to be submitted in 2014. This will focus on the medieval water management with mention of the evidence for continued high status occupation into the post-medieval period.

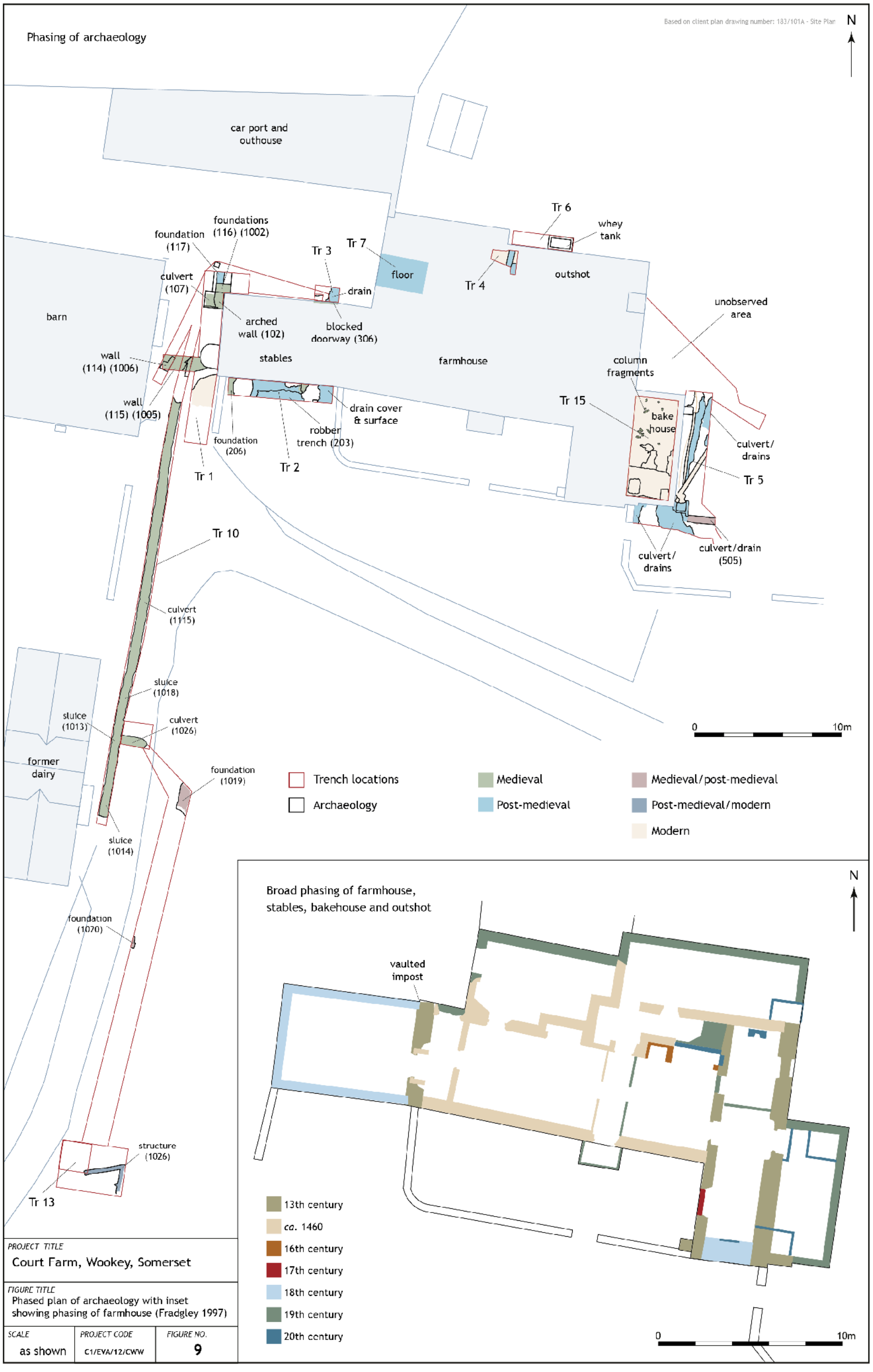

Figure 9. Phased plan of archaeology with inset showing phasing of farmhouse (Fradgley 1997)

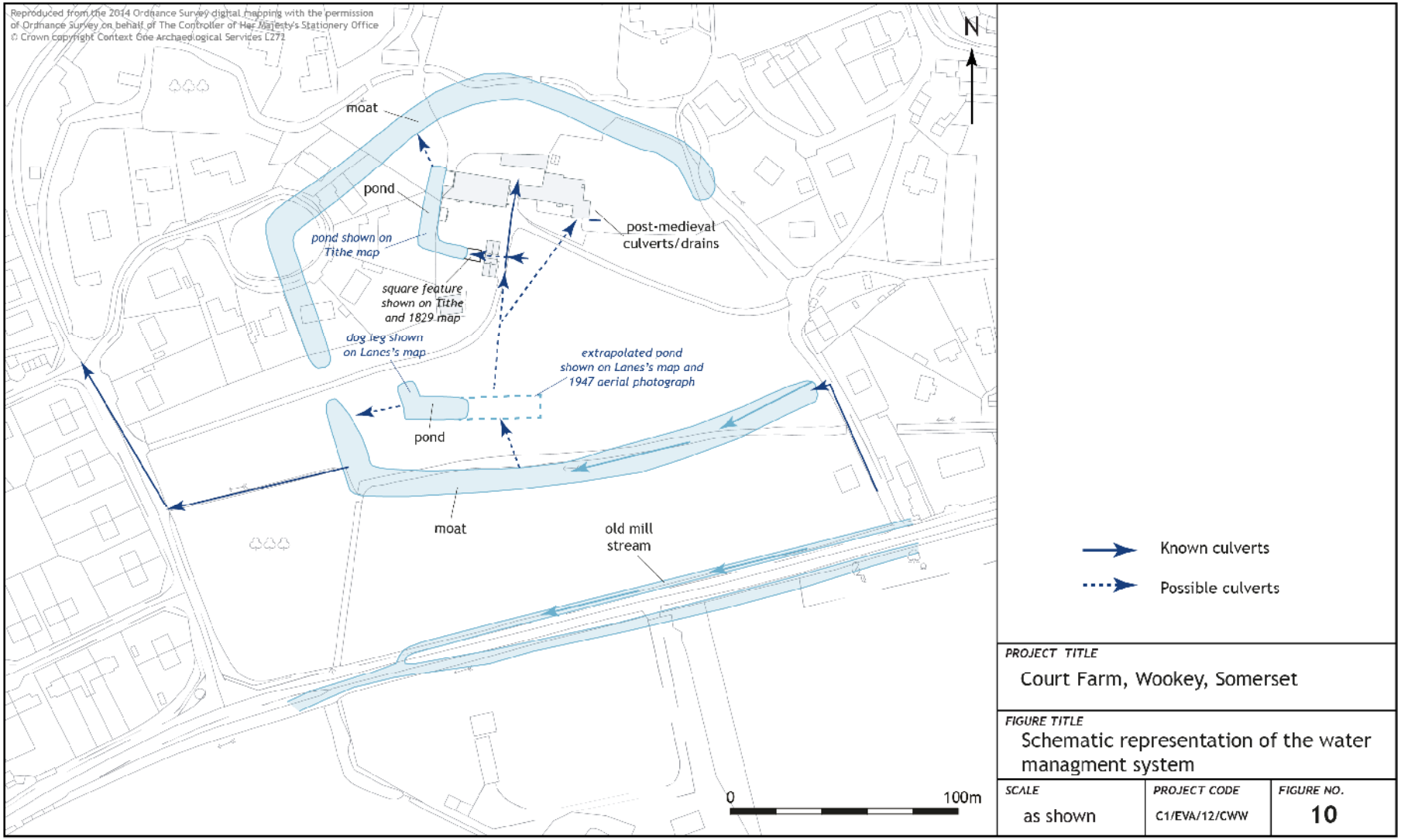

Figure 10. Schematic representation of the water management system

8. Archive

8.1 An ordered and integrated site archive has been prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001) and *Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992) / *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991).

8.2 The project archive is currently held by COAS and consists of the following:

Item	Number	Format
Context record sheets	79	Paper
Masonry record sheets	4	Paper
A4 drawings	7	Permatrace
A3 drawings	19	Permatrace
Field note sheets	10	Paper
Site sketch plan	1	Paper
Context summary sheets	6	Paper
Profile record sheets	6	Paper
Photographic register sheets	20	Paper
Graphics register sheets	2	Paper
Levels summary sheets	3	Paper
Digital images	1001	.JPG

8.3 The paper archive has been scanned as a single file in .PDF format and will form part of the physical Site archive to be deposited with Somerset County Museum.

8.4 Copies of this report will be deposited with the client/agent, with English Heritage and with Somerset Historic Environment Service where it will be included as part of the Somerset Historic Environment Record. A digital copy of the report will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – http://oasis.ac.uk/england/). The OASIS entry will also be completed to include details of the archive contents.

9. COAS acknowledgements

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Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS/ DEPTH
100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil / levelling across yard in trench 1	-	-	101	-	-	-
101	Modern	Layer	Rough metalled yard surface. Mixed grey, black, mid-yellow brown soil with sub-angular flat stones, CBM & gravel. Finds observed: brick & slate	100	-	102, 103	-	-	-
102	Medieval	Structure	Wall with arch above. Blue lias & Mendip stone (?Doulting) facing with yellow mortar 10YR 7/6. Finds recovered: coin dated AD1775	101	116	-	-	-	-
103	Modern	Fill	Backfill of structure. Mid- to dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent stone fragments. Finds observed: rare CBM & slate. Finds recovered: CBM dated post-medieval, pottery dated C13 to C19/C20	101	-	104	-	-	<0.55m
104	Late post-medieval/ Modern	Fill	Backfill of structure. Yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 silty clay with frequent angular stone fragments measuring <0.20m. Finds recovered: pottery dated late C12/early C13 to post-medieval, vessel glass dated late post-medieval/modern	103	-	105	-	-	0.60m
105	Post-medieval	Fill	Lower backfill of structure. Greyish brown 10YR 5/2 compacted silty clay with occasional angular Mendip stone fragments measuring <0.20m. Finds recovered: pottery dated late C13/C14 to post-medieval	104	-	106	-	0.85m	0.22m
106	Post-medieval	Fill	Lowest backfill of structure possibly from silt accumulation. Grey 10YR 5/1 firm silty clay with frequent angular limestone fragments	105	-	107	1.00m	1.00m	0.26m
107	Medieval	Structure	Feature number for culvert / drain comprising (108), (109), (110)	106	1015	-	-	-	-
108	Medieval	Structure	Wall of culvert/ drain. Constructed of roughly coursed platey limestone fragments	109	107	110	-	0.90m	0.50m
109	Medieval	Structure	Stone lintel of culvert/ drain (107).	-	107	108	-	0.90m	0.20m
110	Medieval	Structure	Flagstone floor of culvert/ drain (107).	108	107	-	-	0.80m	-
111	Modern	Layer	Overburden of yard surface. Dark grey cemented soil with abundant angular stones	-	-	112	-	2.50m	<0.23m
112	Modern	Layer	Mixed rubble/ brick deposit. Light brown 10YR 6/4 firm silty clay with frequent to occasional sub-rounded lias fragments. Cut through by modern drain	111	-	118	-	2.50m	<0.31m
113	Post-medieval	Layer	Clay backfill. Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 firm/ compacted clay with infrequent lias fragments & charcoal flecks.	119	-	114, 115	-	2.50m	<0.50m
114	Medieval	Structure	Flagstone tumble. Large lias flagstones measuring <0.80m. Angles of stones suggestive of collapse of structure (large culvert or cellar)	113	-	-	-	1.40m	-
115	Medieval	Structure	Curving stone wall. Constructed of courses of lias stone <0.30m deep, gently curving N-S. Stone running from top of wall indicates a surface	113	-	-	-	0.60m	-
116	Medieval	Structure	Wall. Constructed of random uncoursed limestone blocks with occasional Mendip	117	102	-	>0.90m	>1.00m	0.50m

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS/ DEPTH
			sandstone measuring between 0.05m x 0.07m x 0.02m & 0.10m x 0.30m x 0.20m. No bonding material but plaster covering west face. Continues north from wall (102).						
117	Post-medieval	Structure	Wall. Constructed of random uncoursed limestone blocks measuring 0.15m x 0.18m x 0.03m. No bonding material	-	-	116	>0.70m	0.50m	0.25m
118	Modern	Cut	Cut for ceramic drainpipe. Linear aligned N-S with straight sides sloping at 30% gradient & an irregular base	112	-	119	-	-	-
119	Post-medieval / Modern	Layer	Yellow 10YR 6/4 firm sandy silt containing <80% small – large yellow sandy limestone	118	-	113	-	-	-
200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	201	-	-	-
201	Modern	Layer	Subsoil	200	-	204, 207	-	-	-
202	-	Layer	Natural	206	-	-	-	-	-
203	Post-medieval	Layer	Loose lias rubble, probably the backfill of a robber trench. Soft to friable silt with abundant rough lias rubble measuring <0.12m. Levelling deposit.	205	-	202	<0.70m	3.10m	-
204	Post-medieval	Layer	Vertically set lias surface. Lias stones set vertically in soft to friable brown silt, associated with flagstone drain (207).	201	-	205	-	-	-
205	Post-medieval	Layer	Mixed make-up layer overlying (203). Soft to friable sandy clay with frequent mortar patches & occasional to rare lias fragments	204, 207	-	203, 206	-	-	-
206	Medieval	Structure	Wall foundation. Large lias stone blocks lined with mortar	205	-	202	>1.60m	>0.50m	0.23m
207	Post-medieval	Structure	Flagstone drain cover associated with lias slab surface [204]. Dark brown friable silt with frequent large lias slabs/ flagstones	201	-	205	0.60m	1.00m	-
300	Modern	Layer	Concrete	-	-	301	1.00m	1.60m	0.10m
301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil / modern backfill. Finds recovered: clay pipe stem dated 1700-1800, pottery dated C17/C18 to C19/C20, vessel glass dated 1830 to 1930	300	-	302	1.00m	1.60m	0.47m
302	Post-medieval	Structure	Capping of ?18th century drain connected to stable gutter. Constructed of stone slabs measuring <0.30m & aligned NE to SW	301	-	303	*c.* 0.25m	*c.* 0.30m	*c.* 0.05m
303	Post-medieval	Layer	Rubble. Brown 10YR 4/3 gritty coarse clay with coarse components measuring <0.10m. Finds recovered: pottery dated C13/C14, C17/C18 & post-medieval, glass vessel dated mid-C16 to early C17	302	-	305	-	-	-
304	Medieval	Structure	Ashlar lined doorway. Individual blocks of jambs measuring between 0.1m x 0.29m & 0.49m x 0.37m. Almost flush mortar joints with hard mortar	305	-	306	-	-	1.7m
305	Post-medieval	Structure	Blocking of ashlar lined doorway (304). Constructed of roughly coursed stones measuring <0.33m	303	-	304	<0.21m	<0.33m	-

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS/ DEPTH
306	Medieval	Structure	Step under ashlar doorway. Constructed of stones measuring >0.10m & several pendant tiles on surface	304	-	-	>0.28m	>0.28m	-
400	Modern	Layer	Modern layers. Concrete scalping & rubble beneath patio	-	-	401	-	-	-
401	Modern	Layer	Natural redeposited clay beneath concrete floor & make-up deposits (400). Reddish brown 5YR 4/4 firm clay. Clay pipe stems recovered dated 1800-1920, clay pipe bowl dated 1850-1883, modern machine-made bone button & vessel glass dated 1840 to 1860	400	-	402	-	-	0.28m
402	?Post-medieval	Layer	Remnants of very clean mortar bedding. White 10YR 8/1 friable mortar deposit. Mortar very similar to that used for wall/ threshold (403)	-	403	-	-	-	-
403	?Post-medieval	Structure	Wall / threshold. Constructed of re-used medieval limestone blocks measuring between 0.19m x 0.3m x 0.35m & 0.28m x >0.4m x 0.21m. Formed threshold to outshot & base of wall. Worn surface on threshold	-	402	-	>1.6m	*c.* 0.35m	>0.35m
404	Modern	Structure	Floor. Area of broken blue lias flagstones	400	-	-	-	-	-
405	Modern	Structure	Drain cap. Line of lias stones aligned east-west along south side of outshot	400	-	-	-	-	-
406	Modern	Structure	Surface. Area of hardcore	400	-	-	-	-	-
500	Modern	Structure	Blue lias flagstone path below concrete path, with area of decorative brickwork	-	-	501	-	-	-
501	Modern	Fill	Topsoil. Dark brown 10YR 3/3 firm clay silt. Finds recovered: button dated C18, pottery dated post-medieval, vessel glass dated mid-C17 to mid-C19 & *c.* 1920+	500	-	502,503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508,509, 511,512	-	-	-
502	?Post-medieval/ Modern	Structure	Main drain. Constructed of blue lias stones. The modern ceramic drain (509) runs parallel along its northern edge. Coin recovered dated AD1797	501	-	513	5.44m	0.44m	0.28m
503	Post-medieval	Layer	Blue lias stone cobbling.	501	-	513	0.9m	>0.22m	0.08m
504	Post-medieval	Structure	Soak away adjacent to bake house extension. Constructed of brick & blue lias. Surrounded by numerous drains & culverts	501	-	513	1.06m	1.04	0.45m
505	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Structure	Blue lias stone culvert running NW-SE	501	-	513	1.94m	0.5m	0.5m
506	Post-medieval	Structure	Blue lias drain complex outside the bake house. A mains waterpipe runs through the culvert into the bake house extension. Culvert (505) appears to run underneath drain	501	-	513	2.30m	1.48m	0.16m

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS/ DEPTH
			(506), joining with the drain complex						
507	Post-medieval	Layer	Mortar & rubble spread. Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 mortar & rubble with slight pinkish colour on east side of garden wall	501	-	513	0.76m	>1.2m	0.20m
508	?Post-medieval/ Modern	Structure	Blue lias drain on south-east side of bake house wall. Notches for sluice opposite further notches in drain (502)	501	?502	513	0.58m	0.52m	0.25m
509	Modern	Structure	Ceramic drain running parallel to drain (502)	501	-	510	4.96m	0.18m	0.18m
510	Modern	Layer	Extant iron water pipe	509	-	513	6.40m	0.05m	0.05m
511	Post-medieval	Layer	Rubble spread, possibly demolition. Dark brown 7.5YR 3/4 firm clay silt & rubble	501	-	513	2.30m	>0.46m	0.08m
512	Modern	Layer	Concrete drain cover aligned with soak away (504)	501	-	513	3.32m	0.32m	0.10m
513	-	Layer	Natural brown 7.5YR 4/4 compacted clay silt	502,503, 508,510, 511,512	-	-	-	-	-
514	Modern	Cut	Whey tank cut	-	-	513	0.87m	0.94m	0.20m
515	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown 10YR 3/3 friable silt clay with occasional stones <0.03m	-	-	-	-	-	0.30m
600	Modern	Layer	Topsoil in gully 2. Dark brown 10YR 3/3 friable silt clay with occasional stones <0.04m. Finds recovered: glass vessel dated 1870 to 1930	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m
601	Modern	Layer	Topsoil in gully 3. Dark brown 10YR 3/3 friable silt clay with occasional stones <0.03m. Finds observed: modern ceramic & patterned china pottery. Finds recovered: clay pipe stem dated 1750-1920, pottery dated C19/C20	-	-	-	-	-	0.40m
1000	Modern	Layer	Metalling surfaces / tracks	-	-	1001, 1002	-	-	0.20m
1001	Post-medieval	Layer	Mixed make-up deposit. Reddish brown friable & firm clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones measuring 0.05m	1000	-	1003, 1004, 1005, 1007, 1008, 115	-	-	0.30m
1002	Medieval	Structure	Foundation of stable / great hall foundation footings. Constructed of regular courses in NW corner of stable	1000	-	-	1.20m	0.50m	0.25m
1003	Medieval	Structure	In-situ stone. Worked blue lias stone at base of trench at NW corner. Structural associations unknown although parallel to vault/ walls revealed in trench 1. Stone has distinct curved side so potential vault entrance feature	1001	-	-	0.45m	0.13m	0.23m

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS/ DEPTH
1004	Medieval	Layer	Rough blue lias stone surface within red clay natural. Average stone size 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.05m	1001	-	-	1.30m	0.50m	0.08m
1005	Medieval	Structure	Wall. Constructed of uneven courses of blue lias measuring on average 0.1m x 0.25m x 0.3m, with white chalk flecked mortar. Aligned E-W & abutted by wall (1006)	1001	-	1006	-	0.30m	0.55m
1006	Medieval	Structure	Wall. Constructed of blue lias measuring >0.1m x 0.75m x 0.2m, with white chalk flecked mortar. Aligned N-S & abuts wall (1005)	1005	-	-	0.75m	0.20m	0.30m
1007	Medieval	Structure	Wall of shallow stone drain. One course of blue lias with no bonding material. Outer wall of drain. Aligned N-S therefore slightly different to drain exposed in trench 1. Part of wall appears to be curving to the SE whereas previous wall (115) curving aligned to the SW	1001	1008, 115	-	2.40m	0.25m	0.25m
1008	Medieval	Structure	Wall of shallow drain, same as (1007).	1001	1007, 115	-	-	-	-
1009	Medieval	Structure	Eastern wall of culvert (1015). Constructed of blue lias measuring on average 0.25m x 0.3m x 0.07m with yellow clay bonding material	1017	1015	1010	0.30m	0.20m	0.35m
1010	Medieval	Structure	Stone slab floor of culvert (1015). Constructed of blue lias measuring on average 0.5m x 0.6m x 0.06m with yellow clay sealing the floor. Largely intact through trench, particularly at S end near sluice (1014)	1009, 1011	1015	-	0.30m	0.85m	0.06m
1011	Medieval	Structure	West wall of culvert (1015). Constructed of blue lias measuring on average 0.25m x 0.3m x 0.07m with yellow clay bonding material.	1012	1015	1010	0.30m	0.15m	0.25m
1012	Medieval	Structure	In-situ capping stone of culvert (1015). Large yellow gritty stone bridging walls (1009) & (1010)	1016	1015	1009, 1011	1.10m	0.60m	0.12m
1013	Medieval	Structure	In-situ sluice gate with capping stone. Constructed of blue lias with notches for shutter, measuring on average 0.2m x 0.25m x 0.1m with light yellow capping stone. One of three sluice gates uncovered in culvert (1015)	1016	-	1010	1.00m	0.55m	0.30m
1014	Medieval	Structure	In-situ sluice gate with capping stone. Constructed of blue lias with notches for shutter, measuring on average 0.3m x 0.4 x 0.1m with light yellow capping stone. One of three sluice gates uncovered in culvert (1015)	1016	-	1010	1.50m	0.50m	0.45m
1015	Medieval	Structure	Culvert. Overall feature number for structural elements of culvert (1009), (1010), (1011), (1012), (1013), (1014), (1017), (1018)	1016	-	-	> 30m	Internal 0.85m. External 1.20m	0.50m
1016	Post-medieval	Fill	Fill of culvert. Mid-dark reddish brown compacted silt clay with occasional to frequent small stones & flecks of charcoal & mortar. Contained animal bone & post-medieval glass, metal & pottery. Finds recovered: buckle dated mid C17 to early C18 & fragmented blade of shears dated ?C12-C14, pottery dated C15/C16 to C18, glass vessels dated mid-C17 to mid-C19	1027, 1028	-	1015	> 30m	0.85m	c. 0.35m
1017	Medieval	Structure	In-situ capping stone of culvert (1015). Comprised blue lias slabs measuring 0.35m x	1016	1012	1009,	1.60m	0.60m	0.20m

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS/ DEPTH
			0.55m x 0.15m with red clay bonding material			1011			max
1018	Medieval	Structure	Collapsed sluice gate of culvert (1015). Constructed of blue lias measuring between 0.2m x 0.25m x 0.1m & 0.35m x 0.45m x 0.2m	1016	-	1010	0.50m	0.80m	0.35m
1019	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Structure	Possible barn foundation. Constructed of yellow limestone measuring on average 0.27m x 0.37m x 0.14m & aligned N-S	1021	-	1024	1.40m	0.60m	0.50m
1020	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Structure	Foundation comprising re-used door jamb. Comprised yellowish grey limestone measuring <0.75m x 0.2m x 0.3m	1023	-	1024	-	-	-
1021	Modern	Layer	Topsoil at the south end of trench 10. Finds recovered: CBM dated post-medieval, vessel glass dated mid-C17 to mid-C19	-	-	1022, 1019	-	-	-
1022	Modern	Layer	Thin slate layer	1021	-	1023	-	-	-
1023	?Post-medieval	Layer	Mixed occupation layer. Brownish red compacted/ cemented clay with occasional gravel stones <0.03m	1022	-	1020, 1026, 1024	-	-	0.50m
1024	-	Layer	Natural. Red river clay	1023, 1019, 1020, 1026	-	-	-	-	0.70m
1025	Post-medieval/ Modern	Structure	Corner foundation of building. Constructed of blue lias measuring between 0.10m x 0.2m x 0.1m & 0.4m x 0.5m x 0.5m with soft yellowish green bonding material with lime flecks. Modern sewer pipe *c.* 2m below wall	-	-	1023	2.20m / 1.30m	0.30m	*c.* 0.50m
1026	Medieval	Structure	Shallow drain gully in test pit, partially removed. Constructed of blue lias measuring between 0.10m x 0.10m x 0.10m & 0.35m x 0.25m x 0.20m	1023	-	1024	1.20m	*c.* 0.65m	0.30m
1027	Post-medieval	Structure	Disturbed capping stones of culvert. Constructed of blue lias measuring between 0.20m x 0.15m x 0.10m & 0.70m x 0.50m x 0.20m within redeposited natural river clay (1028). Similar to (1017)	-	1028	1016	*c.* 5.00m	-	*c.* 0.20m
1028	Post-medieval	Layer	Redeposited red clay natural surrounding disturbed capping stones (1027)	-	1027	1016	-	-	-
1029	Medieval	Structure	Possible barn foundation incorporated within eastern wall of culvert. Constructed of blue lias measuring between 0.30m x 0.2m x 0.2m & 0.90m x 0.20m x 0.30m	1022	1009	-	*c.* 1.50m	*c.* 0.30m	1.00
1300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil within test pit 13. Brown soft silt with frequent angular stone fragments	-	-	1301	-	-	0.2m
1301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil within test pit 13. Dark brown/ reddish brown firm to friable silt clay with frequent 0.1m stone fragments	1300	-	1302	-	-	0.35m

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/ DIAMETER	THICKNESS/ DEPTH
1302	-	Layer	Natural within test pit 13. Dark brownish red clay with rare 0.1m angular stones	1301	-	-	-	-	>0.6m
1500	Modern	Layer	Loose levelling deposit across whole bake house floor beneath concrete. Mid-dark brown soft silt with abundant rubble fragments >0.2m, stones <0.03m, mortar & charcoal flecks. Finds recovered: clay pipe stems dated 1730-1920 & clay pipe bowl dated 1740-1790, pottery dated C16 to C19/C20, CBM dated post-medieval, vessel glass dated 1830-1930, vessel glass dated ?medieval/post-medieval	1507	-	1504, 1505, 1506	6.40m	3.00m	0.20m
1501	Modern	Layer	Mixed clay deposit across southern area of bake house. Orangey brown firm clay with frequent flecks of white mortar & stones <0.02m. Slightly higher than base of sink (1504) & to south of stone surface (1506)	1504, 1505	-	-	2.00m	3.00m	
1502	Modern	Layer	Demolition backfill/ levelling deposit. Mid-dark brown compacted silt clay with abundant rubble stones <0.2mm, abundant white mortar flecks & charcoal. Contained bone, glass, pottery & broken lias column fragments. Finds recovered: pottery dated ?C13/14 to C19, window glass dated C14	1506	-	-	*c.* 4.00m	3.00m	2.00m
1503	Modern	Layer	Remnants of white mortar. Part of (1502) backfill demolition.	1506	1502	-	< 0.40m	< 0.80m	-
1504	Modern	Structure	Blue lias slab sink base. Associated with drains outside building & copper within south-west corner of room (relates to washroom)	1500	-	1501	0.60m	0.50m	-
1505	Modern	Structure	Red brick fireplace with copper water heater.	1500	-	1501	0.60m	0.80m	-
1506	Modern	Structure	Blue lias slab surface / platform dividing the bake house / washroom. Largest slabs measured >0.35m in length	1500	-	1502, 1503	1.20m	1.30m	8.00m
1507	Modern	Structure	Blue lias floor. Only 0.30m remaining in eastern half of the room	-	-	1500	0.30m	1.80m	*c.* 0.20m
1508	Modern	Structure	Fireplace. Bedding comprising dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 compact silt clay with frequent angular stones <0.06m	-	-	1509	-	-	0.15m
1509	Modern	Structure	Fireplace. Concrete	1508	-	-	-	-	0.10m

Appendix 2: Small find catalogue description, by Jörn Schuster (ArchæologicalSmallFinds ASF))

Context	Material	Object type	Functional Category	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width/ Diam (mm)	Thickness/ Height (mm)	Description	X-ray no.
501	CuA	Button	Personal	4.6		28.6	7.7	Button with large, flat disc and loop soldered to centre back. Decorated with band of stamped crescents near disc edge, bordered on the inside by faint line of small dots. Possible central decoration obscured by adhering soil.	238
1016	CuA	Buckle	Personal	3.8	31.1	22.8	3	Oval buckle with thin central bar cast in one with wide, slightly asymmetrical frame; front and half of rear bevelled.	238
501	CuA	Spoon	Household	10.9	116	28.1		Teaspoon with broken but essentially complete oval bowl, wider at base end and narrowing to rounded tip. Stem with flat-rectangular section near bowl, widening towards flat handle. X-radiograph shows handle decorated with lateral pattern of ?lanceolate leaves interspersed with dash-dots, separated by central ?undecorated field. Handle terminal missing. Not cleaned, but silvered surface visible in small areas of bowl.	238
501	Silver-plated CuA	Spoon	Household	19.6	136	29.8		Teaspoon with near parallel-sided oval bowl, balustered stem base, subrectangular- sectioned stem and wide, flat handle with end reclining backwards. Four hallmarks stamped along centreline of handle (reading from top to bottom, bowl down): 1. ligatured "FW" ["F" on top of "W"] in round shield; 2. crown, base left, in oval shield; 3. "F.W" [base left] in oval shield; 4. "R^{D}" in lozenge-shaped shield.	238
1016	Iron	Shears	Tool	25.8	97.4	16.8		Fragmented blade of a pair of shears; curved back turning down towards missing tip, slanted blade top; beginning only of broad handle remaining. Goodall type 2A.	239
301	Iron	Nail	Fitting	3.7	42.3			Nail with flat, rectangular-sectioned shank tapering continuously to tip.	238
301	Iron	Chain link	Fitting	60	78	59.4	7.8-9.0	Chain link with oval hoop, ovoid-sectioned; now open join with opposing bevelled ends. Clear wear on inside of both hoop apexes.	238
1016	Iron	Washer	Fitting	19.2		34	5.5	Flat circular washer.	239
1021	Iron	Ring	Fitting	4.5		32	3.5	Round-sectioned ring; no join visible in X-radiograph.	238
1500	Iron	Rove	Fitting	27.2	45.9	38.4		Rectangular rove with circular hole in centre.	238
1500	Iron	Nail	Fitting	14.4				Nail with rectangular-sectioned shank (rem. L. 41.5mm) and fragments of probably large flat head (20 fragments).	238
1502	Iron	Nail	Fitting	13.4	74.9			Nail with flat, rectangular-sectioned shank tapering continuously to tip; upper third covered in large corrosion bubble, now broken off but joins remainder at 40° -angle; now head visible in X-radiograph.	238
1502	Lead	Ventilator grille	Building	43.1	87.2	61.4		Incomplete, openwork grille. One recognisable ?quarter with irregular quatrefoil opening set in obliquely-angled corner with trefoil at base between join of ?quarters. Tracery of central ?circular opening, now twisted, has paired longitudinal grooves.	
1016	Iron	Bar	Uncertain	73.9	137	31	5.9	Flat, rectangular-sectioned strip or bar. The X-radiograph appears to show a c. 5cm-long rectangular slot cut out c. 4cm in from the obliquely broken end, the break at the other end is more rounded.	239
1500	Iron	Nail/Tine	Uncertain	62.4	110	16	13	Large nail or ?harrow tine? with rectangular-sectioned shank and fragmented ?rectangular head/baseplate.	238