

## CHEDDAR VICARAGE 1970

by S. M. HIRST and P. A. RAHTZ

### SUMMARY

*Further excavation in the garden of Cheddar Vicarage has confirmed evidence of occupation throughout the Roman period, possibly in the immediate post-Roman period and certainly in the Saxon period. The early Roman structures included industrial features, ditches and a road. Levels of the late Roman villa were located. Post-Roman structures on the road could not be clearly defined or dated, but are probably part of the late Saxon monastic complex.*

### INTRODUCTION

The excavations of the palace of the Kings of Wessex and England, which took place in 1960-62, showed a range of occupation there extending from the 9th to the 14th centuries (Rahtz 1962-3, 1964 and in prep.). There were no indications of any religious building except the royal chapel of c. 930 onwards, nor of extensive burials. It was thought likely, therefore, that the religious community of Cheddar which may be inferred from a clause in Alfred's will, and the site of the minster referred to in the times of Edgar and Aethelred, should be sought near the present parish church of St. Andrew. Also near the church was evidence of a substantial Roman building complex, possibly a villa. Excavations in this area were therefore directed not only at finding physical remains of the Saxon monastery, but also to finding out more about the 'villa' and its estate, in the hope that this might throw some light on the origins of the Saxon royal estate. There was the possibility of proving continuity between the Roman remains, the Saxon monastery and the present church.

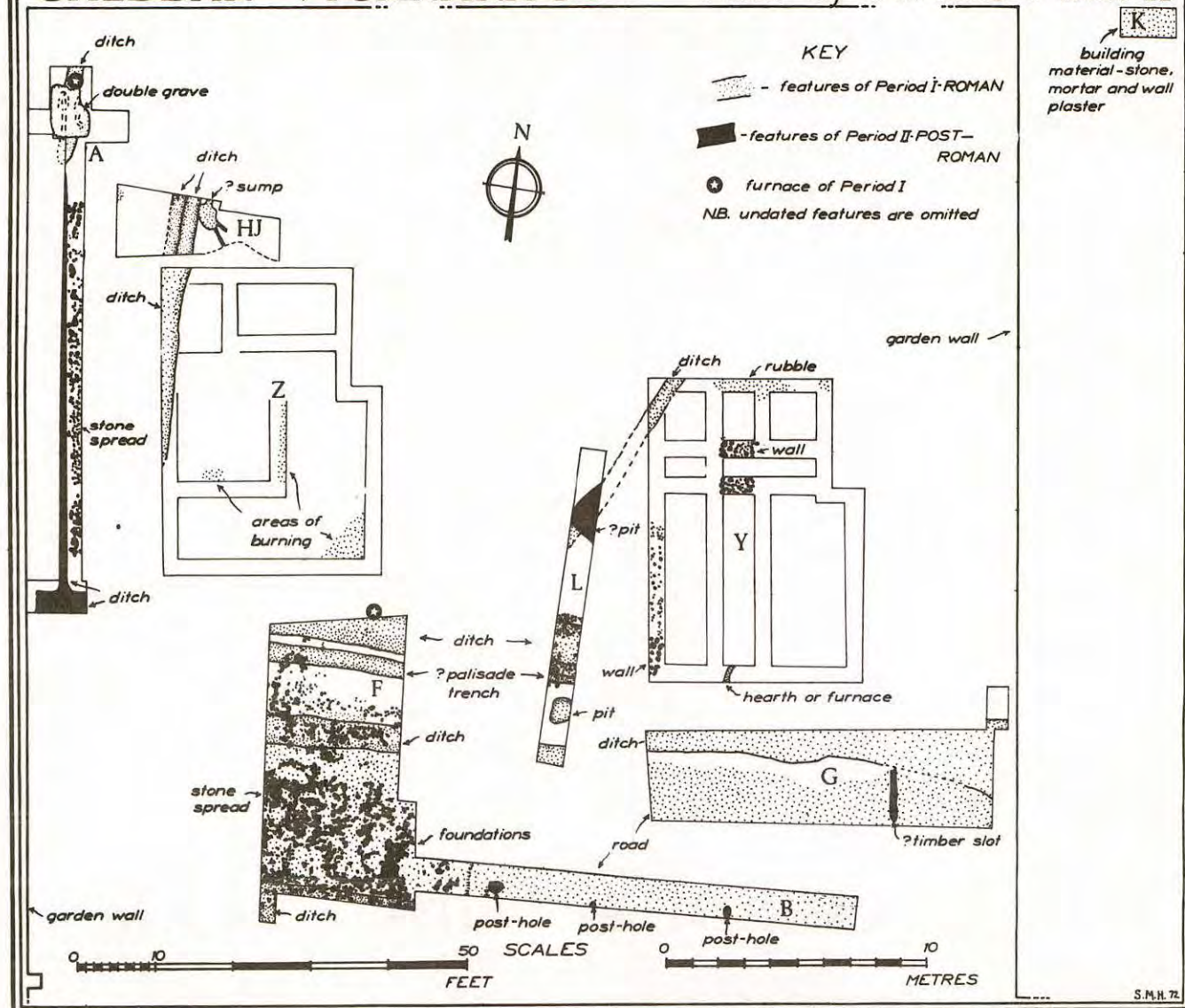
A short excavation in the vicarage garden in 1965 was restricted by the ground made available to two trenches and a few test-holes. These located Roman ditches and burials. The evidence of 9th century and later pottery and a ditch confirmed late Saxon occupation in the area (Rahtz 1966). In one trench light foundations were found built on a finely cobbled surface, the latter apparently of Roman date (this was shown to be a road in 1970).

In 1965 the site seemed safe and no further work was then done; but in 1969 the ground was sold for building development to Carlton Homes Ltd., who have built five houses in the Vicarage garden and in the adjacent field known as Parson's Pen. The building operations were watched by Margaret Gray and Frances Neale whose findings are incorporated in this report. An excavation was then arranged for two weeks at Easter 1970 to follow up the features seen in the builders' trenches and to examine further the foundations and cobbled area found in 1965. The positions of cuttings were severely limited by the building operations and excavation was hindered by bad weather; hence the results of this work are not as conclusive as had been hoped.

We would like to thank Margaret Gray for all her help, students from the School of History, University of Birmingham, helpers from the Axbridge Caving Group and Archaeological Society, and the Bristol Archaeological Research Group for their hard work in removing so much overburden and excavating in very cold conditions; the (then) Ministry of Public Building and Works for financing the excavation; the Rev. and Mrs. R. Denman for their hospitality, and Carlton Homes Ltd. who kindly co-operated with us during the watching brief and excavation. We would also like to thank those who have contributed specialist reports: Mrs. F. Wild, Mr. G. C. Boon, Dr. W. Manning, and Dr. D. W. D. Peacock.

# CHEDDAR VICARARAGE

## Plan of Periods I and II





## SUMMARY OF PERIODS, as shown in fig. 1

## PERIOD 0—PRE-ROMAN

Two flints were found.

## PERIOD I—ROMAN

*Period Ia—early Roman, mainly 2nd century*

The primary features of this period were several ditches and a palisade trench. Probably secondary to these was a road presumably giving access to a settlement to the east of the area excavated. The palisade trench may have formed an enclosure inside which industrial processes were carried on. The features included furnaces and hearths associated with 2nd century pottery; these were later than at least some of the ditches. The remains of a wall may be part of a structure associated with the industrial processes; patches of metallurgy may also be of this period.

*Period Ib—3rd century*

Sherds of 3rd century pottery associated with charcoal and burnt clay suggest continuity of use of the site throughout the Roman period.

*Period Ic—late Roman*

The presence of a villa-type building on the site of the vicarage suggested by the finding of late wooden coffin burials and ? hypocaust ash in 1965 was confirmed by the finding of wall plaster in association with rubble and mortar. This lay on an 'occupation' layer containing 4th century coins and pottery. There was also late Roman pottery in the ditches flanking the road, suggesting continuity of use of the road throughout Period I, and cleaning or recutting of the ditches. Part of the north flanking ditch appears to have become silted in the late Roman period; the only find of this date in the ditch here was a number of boot nails.

## PERIOD II—POST- ROMAN

*Period IIa*

Features of this phase were stratified above late Roman pottery but not firmly associated with Saxon pottery. These include ? metallurgy and foundations on the road and the remains of ? walls or foundations. The features on the road were associated with a Roman-type linch pin and sealed sherds of amphorae; these are not demonstrably of the well-known imported Mediterranean types of the 5th and 6th centuries, though there is one possible post-Roman sherd among those of amphorae found elsewhere on the site. In the absence of any conclusive evidence of an immediately post-Roman date for these sherds it is perhaps more likely that these structures are of late Saxon date. One Saxon sherd was in fact also found among the stones. The character of the latter is similar to the stone spread of Period IIb found in 1965.

*Period IIb—late Saxon*

The only feature probably of this period was the ? pit L10 which had one late Saxon sherd in its fill and one in the cobbles in its top; 5 other probable Saxon sherds were found elsewhere. In 1965 two ditches were shown to be of this date and a stone spread was also thought to be Saxon.

## PERIOD III—MEDIEVAL AND LATER

Medieval and later occupation is represented only by a few sherds and other objects in the upper levels in the vicarage garden, but traces of post-medieval buildings were found in Parson's Pen.

## METHOD AND STRATIFICATION

Most of the cuttings made were trenches, which were all that was permitted in the spaces between building operations; the only area stripped was that of the road area in cutting F; even this could not be as large as necessary, because of the restrictions imposed by spoil heaps and dumping areas. Under the circumstances the information recovered is fragmentary and ambiguous; it has, however, added some certain facts to the history of the site, and will be an essential guide to anyone who is able to dig in this area in future generations. There is plenty of ground still remaining undisturbed (such as the vicarage lawn) where excavation can be done; it



is in any case likely that the area of the present work is peripheral to the nucleus both of the Roman complex and the probable site of the Saxon monastery, and any occupation of intermediate or later date.

Stratification in most areas below the deep garden soil was complex and not easy to relate from one cutting to another; the evidence from each cutting is therefore described separately. The houses built were named V, W, X, Y and Z and the cuttings F, G, HJ, K and L. As far as possible the recording was similar to that used in the previous excavation: layers were numbered 1 to 6 plus the cutting letter (*e.g.* F1 etc.) and features as 10 onwards plus the letter (F10 etc.) both with subdivisions of a, b, etc. Fig. 1 shows the relative position of all the cuttings made in 1965 and 1970; it also shows the datable features in two periods.

Datings given are based either on coin or samian evidence or on that of coarse pottery. The dating is based (by P.A.R.) either on the extensive Roman pottery series at the Chew Valley Lake (Rahtz and Greenfield forthcoming) or on the Saxon and medieval pottery from the palace site (Rahtz 1964 and in prep.).

### ABBREVIATIONS

N.B. Numbers associated with any of these abbreviations refer to those in the finds section.

ST.	— stone	C.V.L.	— Chew Valley Lake, fabric N etc.—type fabrics defined in C.V.L. (Rahtz and Greenfield forthcoming)
B.C.	— burnt clay	Congresbury	— Congresbury Roman pottery kilns (Usher 1964 and pers. comm.)
F.C.	— fired clay	Ham Green	— Ham Green medieval pottery kilns (Barton 1963)
I.O.	— iron object	Stones: Carb. Lime.	— Carboniferous Limestone
C.A.	— copper alloy	Doultong	— Doultong Limestone
CO.	— coin	Draycott	— Draycott stone (see Rahtz in prep.)
SA.	— samian	Ham	— Ham Hill stone
AM.	— amphora(e)	Oolite	— Bath or Dundry Oolitic Limestone
AM., U.T.	— amphora, unidentified type	ORS	— Old Red Sandstone
AM., S.G.	— amphora, Spanish globular type	Pennant	— Pennant Sandstone from Coal Measures
PP	— published pottery, Roman coarse pottery in finds section		
SM	— Saxon or medieval pottery		
u/s	— unstratified		
sh(s).	— sherd(s)		
fr(s).	— fragment(s)		
int.	— interior		
ext.	— exterior		
N.F.	— New Forest pottery (Sumner 1927)		
Shepton Mallet	— Shepton Mallet Roman pottery kilns		

N.B. None of these has been examined by a geologist; identifications are by P.A.R.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CUTTINGS

#### CUTTING F (figs. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7)

cutting N-S in SW part of garden to relocate and examine more of the foundations and cobbling seen in 1965 trench B.

#### Layers

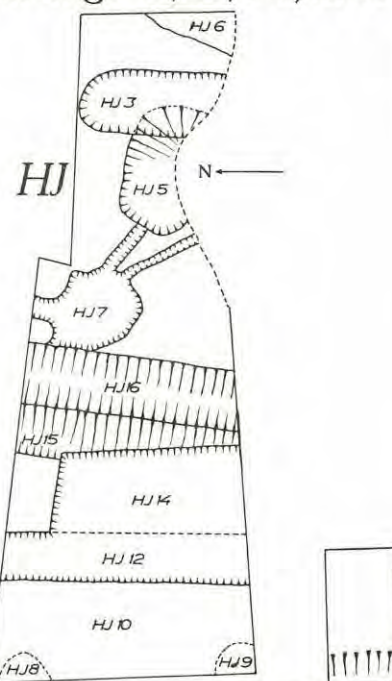
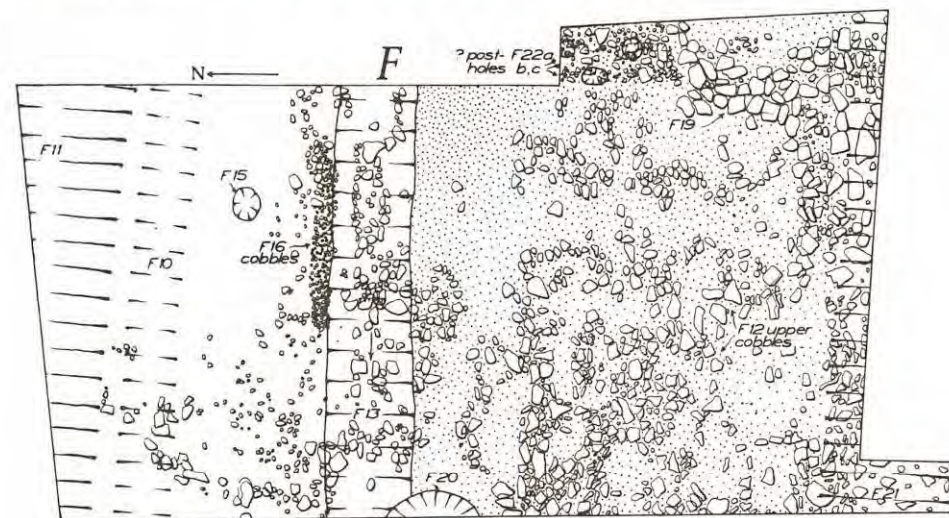
(As far as possible these were related to those defined in 1965.)

- F1:** dark brown garden soil c. 40 cm. thick (see fig. 3); finds from the overburden (machine-cut from the wall trenches of houses Y and Z) were also called F1. CO.5 (253-68); CO.14 (c. 330-5); CO.15 (c. 341-6); C.A.1 (fig. 9), foot of bronze cooking pot; SA. and C.V.L. fabric N associated with burnt material from Z trenches; 2 ? N.F. shs.; orange grooved sh.; AM. sh. U.T. (3c); ? 12th century sh. (SM5); 18th century shs.  
**F1a:** soil below F1; separated from it in places by a layer of lime at base of F1; less humus and slightly lighter in colour than F1 but not easily distinguishable except in section; finds not recorded separately.
- F2:** stony spread beneath F1a in northern part of cutting. Draycott; slate; CO.9 (289-93); medieval and later shs.
- F3:** mixed soil and stones at base of F2; removed to define ditches F11 and F10, and natural F5.
- F4:** cobbled area as 1965 B4; compact worn local Carb. Lime. gravel; under F12 and F19 stones (see below); F4 was bounded and ? cut by ditches F21 and F13; although no ruts were found F4 is cambered and is interpreted as a road leading in to the settlement. CO.3 (117-38) sealed by F4; 1 AM. sh. in F4, S.G. (2); other AM. on F4 (see F12).
- F5:** orange clayey soil as 1965 B5; ? natural subsoil lying on F6.
- F6:** orange clay and gravel—natural.



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## Plans of cuttings F, G, HJ, & L



NB Orientation of cuttings varies and is only approximate

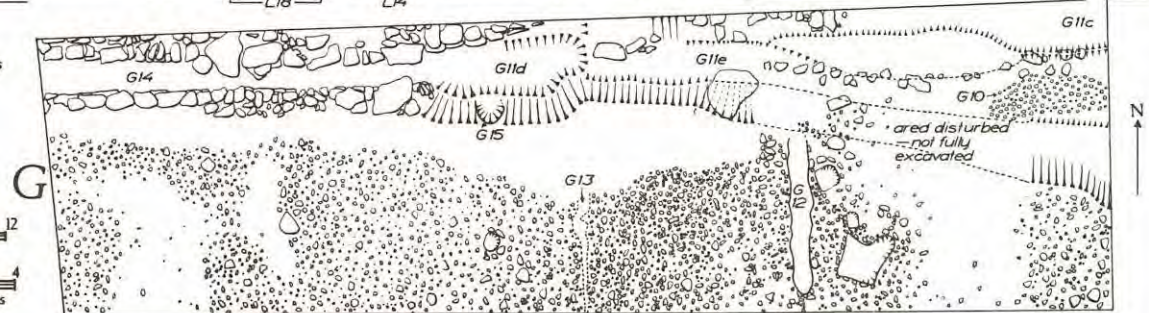
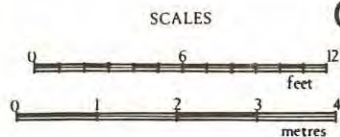


Fig. 2.



*Features*

- F10:** ditch or trench at north end of cutting running E-W; U-shaped with steep sides, north side more vertical than south; overlaid by spread of coal-ash and redeposited natural from ? furnace to north (see F11). The absence of silt suggests that the feature was refilled immediately after being dug; it is therefore interpreted as a palisade trench, though no post impressions were seen; finds were near the base at the west end; their scarcity suggests that the trench was primary to the site.  
**F10a:** top 10 cm. of fill, brown clayey silt. ST.4 (fig. 9), part of hone; late 1st-2nd century shs. PP6a-b, and sh. of PP8c (joining sh. from L10).  
**F10b:** mixture of redeposited natural and dark soil—no silt. Charcoal; sh. of amorphous pot; most of ox skull; burnt bone.
- F11:** ditch at north end of cutting running E-W. After some silting had taken place an ? iron-smelting furnace was built to the north between the north end of F and the south wall of house Z (see Z7); the partly silted-up ditch became the furnace rake-back (layers a-c). The edge of the furnace as seen in section in the NE corner was lined with redeposited natural (granular clay and gravel) with a burnt edge. The whole area of the ditch and furnace had been levelled off and was first defined as an area of very dark soil, Draycott and Carb. Lime. with patches of charcoal. The pottery throughout the layers is apparently very similar and suggests that neither the ditch nor the furnace had a very long life.  
**F11a:** mixed layer of charcoal and redeposited natural with much coal-ash. F.C.3 fr. of furnace lining; AM. sh. S.G. (2), in top near north section; 2nd century shs. PP4a-d.  
**F11b:** dense ash and charcoal in NE corner—secondary layers of furnace rake-back  
**F11c:** primary layers of furnace; black ashy material and burnt clay; edge of floor or lining of furnace just visible in north section. 2nd century pottery including SA.10 (Flavian or Trajanic), and PP3.  
**F11d:** grey-brown soil separated from F11c by layer of yellow-brown clayey soil, F11d(1). B.C.1, 2 frs. daub; SA.11, 1 rim sh. (Flavian) and 1 body sh. (1st half 2nd century); 1 AM. sh. S.G.(1); late 1st-early 2nd century shs. PP2a-x (PP2x shs. also from F11e, L18 and L10), PP2r (joining sh. from L1).  
**F11e:** brown silty soil; probably primary ditch silt. SA.12 (1st half 2nd century); PP 2 and PP3 (fig. 10).
- F12:** large cobbles immediately above F4 as seen in 1965 (see pl. 1); extends over whole of south part of cutting over ditches F21 and F13 but does not go much farther to the north of F13; probably secondary cobbling of road F4 as the linch pin suggests, though the area might at this period be used as a yard rather than a road; may also represent light foundations similar to the group of stones F19. ST.1 (fig. 9) slingstone; I.O.1 (fig. 10) Roman or possibly sub-Roman linch pin (found in cobbles over ditch F21); sh. of a white *mortarium* PP7b (same pot as shs. from Y1, and Y2); 6 AM. shs. loosely sealed by F12, in a group in the centre of the cutting south of F13, 3 joining plus 1 other S.G. (2), 2 U.T. (2d and 2f); there was also a late Saxon sh., PP16 (fig. 11), from the same area.
- F13:** ditch running E-W across cutting north of centre; north flanking ditch for road; absence of metallurgy in ditch and presence of metallurgy on the north lip of the ditch (F16) suggests that the ditch may cut and be secondary to F4.  
**F13a:** medium brown homogeneous soil 20 cm. thick; F12 cobbles lay above this. ST.2 (fig. 9) Pennant pot lid; C.A.3 (fig. 9) very small bracelet; 5 AM. shs. in top, 3 S.G. (2), 2 U.T. (2b and 2e); PP27a-c (of which b is late Roman).  
**F13b:** lower silt, lighter in colour than F13a and stone-free. SA.13 (late Antonine); AM. sh. U.T. (2g); PP26a-e (mostly late 3rd-4th century).
- F15:** ? post-hole at north end defined on removal of F3 stones; fill brown clayey soil, packed with stones and piece of Pennant roof tile; charcoal and burnt limestone in bottom; depth c. 24 cm. below F5.
- F16:** continuation of cobbles F4 on north lip of F13; ? evidence that F13 is secondary.
- F19:** group of stones, apparently a foundation, as seen in 1965 in SE corner of cutting; surface level with and ? contemporary with F12; 1965 trench B suggested that F12 did not extend beyond F19; lies on F4; stones mostly Draycott, some Doulting and ORS; large stones of F19 included large yellow block of Draycott on edge of ditch F21, possibly a revetment to ensure stability (pl. 2). Frs. Pennant roof tile among stones; F.C.1 fr. of Roman brick; 2 AM. shs. recorded as F21 (see below) were amongst the tops of the stones of F19 lying in the top of F21; 1 AM. sh., a knife-cut handle, U.T. (2a), was among the top stones at the south end.
- F20:** ? post-hole in west section near north limit of F12; cuts F12 and F13; seen as break in F13 edge; fill dark soil with fr. of Doulting stone; possibly medieval or later.
- F21:** ditch flanking south side of F4; F12 cobbles extended over fill; slope of sides much shallower than F13. 3 AM. shs. in top, 2 among F19 stones, 1 S.G. (2), 1 U.T. (2c), 1 among F12 stones also S.G. (2); PP30 (late 3rd-mid 4th century) and also fr. of flagon neck, soft red fabric with 3 grooves round neck, and body sh. ? N.F. ware.  
**F21a:** upper fill dark brown soil and stones; excavated only in extension cutting in SW corner. Some Roman pot including PP29 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).  
**F21b:** yellow-brown sandy silt with some greenish-buff friable material. ? cessy. PP28 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).  
**F21c:** yellow-brown orange sandy soil; ? primary silt.
- F22:** a, b, c: 3 ? post-holes cut into the natural; sealed by F4; fill buff-brown soil and some gravel; earlier than road F4 but might be root-holes, etc.

*CUTTING G* (figs. 1, 2, 3 and 6)

Cutting E-W between trench B 1965 and house Y wall trenches.

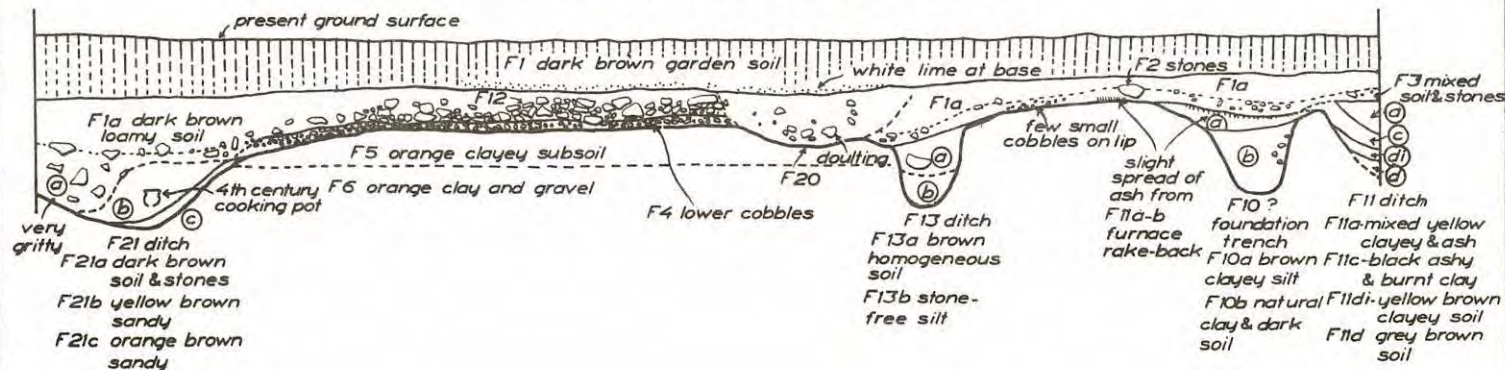
*Layers*

**G1:** dark brown garden soil c. 50-60 cm. deep. ST.5 flint blade; CO.7 and CO.8 (both c. 275-80).

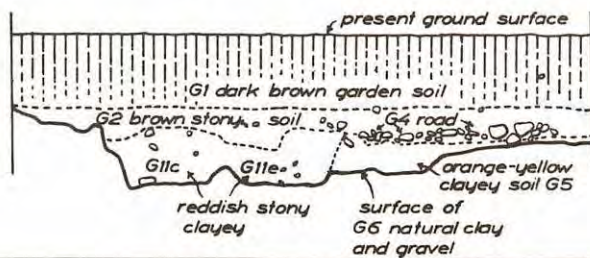


# CHEDDAR VICARAGE 1970- SECTIONS

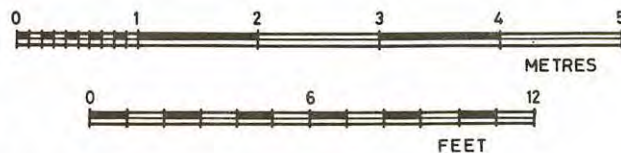
## Section S-N along W edge of cutting F



## Section N-S along E edge of cutting G



SCALES



E.M.H. '71

Fig. 3.



- G2: below G1, stony soil with charcoal, mortar, and slate. Fr. of ? Ham; ST.6 flint scraper; CO.4 (198-212); CO.11, CO.17 (c. 354-60/64); c. 200 Roman shs. mostly late grey Congresbury ware; SM4 (fig. 15), 13th-14th century.
- G4: cobbled layer as 1965 B4 and F4 road; clear only in places, mostly rather disturbed, not fully cleaned or explored. 2 coins on surface, CO.1 (69-79), CO.16 (c. 354-60/64).
- G5 and G6: as F5 and F6.

#### Features

- G10: stony spread below garden path on east side; separated from path by clean soil; c. 10 cm. above G4; probably post-medieval. CO.12 (350-3).
- G11: ditch or drain running E-W along north edge of cutting; marked by break in G4, ? north flanking ditch of G4; defined as slot cutting natural at west end (G11c and e) and as G14 at east end.
- G11a: top layer of feature before definition into different parts; dark soil c. 20 cm. thick which marked break in edge of G4. ST.3 Pennant pot lid (fig. 9); SA.14 two shs., both late Antonine; AM. sh. S.G. (3); PP25a-b (a, late 3rd-mid 4th century), also sh. ? N.F. ware; SM6 and 9 (medieval).
- G11b: below G11a east of G14; yellow sandy soil with gingery cess-like patches and dark streaks. LO.2 boot nails and segs (fig. 9); SA.15 (Hadrianic or Antonine).
- G11c: deeper part of F11 at east end, containing some stone; deepening into ditch c. 1.20 m. deep from ground surface; some burnt material at base of section on north side may indicate structure to north. C.A.2 (fig. 9) part of a curved bronze rod; SA.16 (Hadrianic or Antonine); PP24a-d (probably 2nd century).
- G11d: deeper ditch in middle; 1.20 m. deep from present garden surface; may have cut G14 on south side but G14 continues into section on north side; deeper than G14 and possibly a sump for it. 2nd century pottery including shs. of a Shepton Mallet mug; many ox bones.
- G11e: further ditch or widening of ditch to south and continuing to east of G11d and G11c; not fully dug—area in middle unexcavated. West part—PP23 (late 2nd-mid 4th century); complete ox jaw; east part—C.A.4 (fig. 9) bronze ? earring; few ? 2nd century shs. including SA.17 (Hadrianic or Antonine).
- G12: ? timber slot; a well-defined N-S gap in G4; edges straight and sharp; few pieces Draycott stone in fill.
- G13: dip in G4, ? timber slot; no finds, feature dubious.
- G14: stone-lined ditch or drain defined as G11a was lowered; two walls of courses of dry-built limestone walling with narrow channel between; ? draining into G11d to north or earlier than G11d evidence not conclusive; depth c. 50-60 cm. below G4; possibly continuation of F13—though different in character does appear to be continuation in plan (see fig. 6). Barbotine decorated SA. near base (lost); few frs. bone; scarcity of pot may imply post-Roman date or that ditch kept clean.
- G15: ? post-hole defined as G4 cleaned; surrounded by G11a on side of G11d; fill dark soil and stone. Few shs. ? Roman; few frs. bone.

#### CUTTING HJ (figs. 1 and 2)

Cutting to north of north wall trench of house Z.

#### Layers

- HJ1: dark brown garden soil and modern debris c. 30 cm. deep CO.2 (71-81).
- HJ2: dark brown soil, more compact than HJ1. Frs. of Draycott and Carb. Lime.; frs. of mortar.

#### Features

- HJ3: long slot at east end of cutting; fill soft black-brown soil, much animal bone and lime; ? modern animal burial. Modern glass and Roman shs.
- HJ4: layer of very black soil with much charcoal in east part of cutting, below HJ2. Much Roman pot including PP16a-e, apparently correctly dated by association with SA.4 (Antonine or early 3rd century).
- HJ5: roughly circular feature below level of natural, only partly in cutting.
- HJ6: area of small worn Carb. Lime. cobbling extending at least 100 cm. to east of cutting.
- HJ7: scoop or depression cut into natural, with three channels leading out of it; sealed by HJ13 and probably cut by HJ16; fill contained much charcoal; ? soakaway. Much Roman pot including SA.21 (Antonine) and PP11a-b (probably early 2nd century); frs. of unfired clay.
- HJ8: area of burning containing partly calcined animal bones, unburnt pig bones and burnt clay; possibly industrial hearth. Roman shs. ? early.
- HJ9: cobbling associated with HJ10.
- HJ10: loose stones and debris lying on natural; some burnt clay to north associated with HJ9 and HJ8. Roman shs. PP18a-d (? 3rd century).
- HJ12: ditch cutting HJ2, HJ10, and HJ14; runs N-S and has vertical edges; fill dark brown-black soil, very dirty with a lot of mortar; considerable silting in bottom; ? modern drainage ditch. Pottery Roman to 19th century.
- HJ13: area to east of HJ15 sealing HJ7 and HJ16; stones in black soil; possibly remains of rough wall following line of HJ16 with possible tumble to east; not on plan. Several shs. very large early Roman cooking pot, also PP10a-b (? 2nd century).
- HJ14: end of ditch or pit; cut by HJ12 but cuts HJ15; at north end vertical sided and square; fill at top clean brown friable becoming progressively blacker towards bottom; no sign of silting. Few shs. Roman and 17th century pottery.
- HJ15: ditch running SSW-NNE; cut by HJ14; fill as HJ13, black with charcoal and ? lined with stones. Few Roman shs. only, ? early.



**HJ16:** ditch running parallel to and ? but not certainly cutting HJ15; sealed by HJ13; fill as HJ13, black soil with much charcoal; no stones in fill, only in HJ13 in top; may be recut of HJ15 and continuation of Z1 ditch. Roman shs.; 2 shs. AM., one U.T. (3b), one (3a) of African cylindrical type of late 3rd-5th or 6th century date.

#### CUTTING K

Small excavation inside the vicarage potting shed. Position shown only on fig. 1.

#### Features

- K1:** foundations of potting shed at a depth of 63 cm. below ground surface; seen in north section.  
**K2:** compact rubble, Carb. Lime. and Draycott; seen in section only; ? structure associated with earlier phase of vicarage. Pottery of 17th and 18th centuries; few Roman shs.  
**K3:** Carb. Lime. rubble with reddish mortar and wall plaster; seen in south section at depth of 36 cm. from present ground level; ? from villa structures.  
**K4:** brown mixed clay and soil with large amounts of plain white wall plaster; seen in north and south sections at 74 cm. below ground surface; for details of wall plaster see finds section p. 00.  
**K5:** band of red Triassic marl; seen in north section at 86 cm. and in south at 71 cm.  
**K6:** very dark brown ? occupation layer; at 1 m. in north section, 86 cm in south section. CO.10 (306-37); CO.13 (330-5); much Roman pottery including 4th century cavetto rim sh.  
**K7:** natural yellow gravel at 1.1 m. from ground level in south section.

#### CUTTING L (see figs. 1, 2, and 6)

Cutting N-S between and going out to north of F and G. N.B. Ground very disturbed by trees.

#### Layers

- L1:** dark brown garden soil down to L5 clayey subsoil or to definition of features. SA.2 (c. 100-125) joins sh. from L10a; SA.3 (late 2nd or early 3rd century); SA.5 (early Antonine); PP22 (2nd century); SM8, ? Saxon body sh.  
**L5:** as F5.  
**L6:** natural clay and gravel at 80 cm. north end, 85 cm. at 2 cm. south of north end, 1 m. in centre of cutting.

#### Features

- L10:** ditch, pit or depression; few cobbles in top; fill brown sticky soil; ? cuts earlier feature below, L10a/Y6. B.C.2-1 large and 2 small pieces daub; F.C.4, furnace lining; much 2nd century pot including SA.18 (Trajanic or Hadrianic), PP8a-c (8c joins sh. from F10), and PP2x (joins shs. from F11d, F11e and L18), probably all late 1st-early 2nd century; 2 shs. AM. both U.T. (3d and e); SM1 (fig. 15) Saxon rim sh. in cobbles over feature; SM7 Saxon body sh. in fill.  
**L10a:** deeper area to south of L10 and probably extending back under and cut by L10; fill dark grey silt and charcoal; seems likely that this is the continuation of ditch Y6. Just possibly continuation of F10 (if L10 pot derived from L10 link suggested by PP8c; also Y6 more similar in size to F10 than L14). B.C.3, 3 pieces of daub; SA.19 4 shs. of same vessel (100-125) as shs. from L1; AM. sh. S.G. (3); PP9a-e (probably late 1st-early 2nd century).  
**L11:** rough alignment of slightly weathered angular Carb. Lime. crossing trench at right angles; possibly wall; 49 cm. below present ground surface.  
**L12:** alignment of weathered Carb. Lime. parallel to and north of L11; at same depth as L11.  
**L13:** large pieces of weathered Carb. Lime. ? filling north side of depression/pit L10; 48 cm. below present ground surface.  
**L14:** ditch or timber slot running E-W across cutting; fill stony soil at edges clayey at centre, no silt; ? continuation of F10 ? palisade trench; similar in depth and in absence of silt.  
**L15:** top of L16 and area around. Roman pottery including acute lattice cooking pot and PP15a-b (b ? 2nd century).  
**L16:** pit at south end; 1.70 m. deep from present ground surface. Few early Roman shs.; animal bone.  
**L17:** line of stones at south end of cutting; 50 cm. from present ground surface; ? associated with dip or ditch immediately to south which was not fully excavated; stones in conjunction with dip might represent continuation of drain G14.  
**L18:** ditch with fill of yellow-brown sticky soil and stones; similar in depth to and ? continuation of F11. SA.20 (Flavian or Trajanic); PP2x (joins shs. from L10 F11d and F11e), PP5a-b (? all 2nd century).  
**L19:** dirty clay and large stones to north of L14; sealing parts of L18.  
**L20:** bank of natural clay and gravel; ? redeposited, ? upcast.

#### FEATURES SEEN IN HOUSE WALL TRENCHES

Wall trenches were dug for the two houses built in the vicarage garden (Y and Z, fig. 5) and the three in Parson's Pen (V, W and X, fig. 4). Bad weather hampered a thorough examination and features were difficult to interpret in the narrow trenches. The sewer trenches were back-filled immediately so little could be seen in them. The foundation trenches were 100-120 cm. deep.

#### HOUSE V WALL TRENCHES

No features; gravelly light brown topsoil 23-45 cm. deep. Small amount Roman and post-medieval shs.; animal bones.



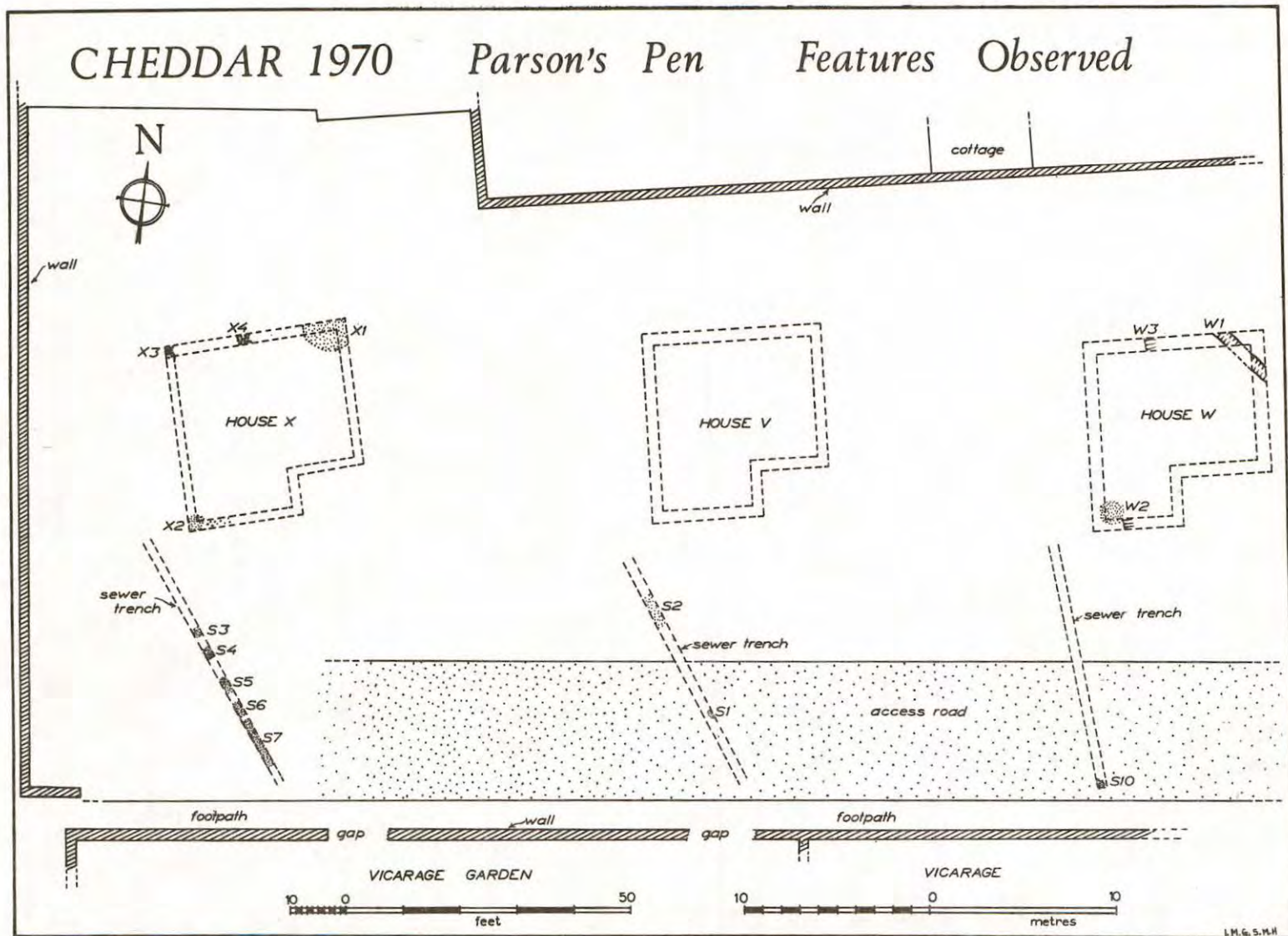


Fig. 4.



**HOUSE W WALL TRENCHES**

- W1: ditch crossing NE corner; fill black-brown soil with some stone; larger stone at edges. Burnt daub; 1 sh. medieval pot; oyster shell.  
 W2: disturbance of natural in SW corner. 1 rim sh. Congresbury ware; 1 ? late Saxon sh.  
 W3: dip in natural gravel where it is cut away and replaced by dirty clay which is cut by ditch W1. N.B. Only few shs. were found in this area.

**HOUSE X WALL TRENCHES**

- X1: ? pit in NE corner; fill loose dark brown soil and much stone; disturbed by modern calf burial.  
 X2: ? pit in SW corner; fill dark brown soil and stones including limestone and conglomerate; fill slightly green and smelly, ? cessy; pit is cut through a rubble layer to east. 3 shs. ? medieval pot.  
 X3: wall in NW corner made of Carb. Lime. Draycott and brick probably post-medieval. Grey roof slates; frs. of ceramic roof tile.  
 X4: wall as X3 probably of same building.

**SEWER TRENCHES IN PARSON'S PEN (only approximately plotted)****House V sewer trench features**

- S1: stone-lined drain; well-constructed with a cover of large limestone slabs; greenish-black 'sludge' in bottom of drain and air-space between this and cover. Post medieval shs. in 'sludge'.  
 S2: large ditch running E-W; fill dark brown soil as far as seen.

**House X sewer trench features**

- S3: wall with much roofing slate and pan tiles in destruction debris; large blocks of mortared Carb. Lime. and Draycott; few bits of window glass; post-medieval.  
 S4: gully or drain immediately south of S3; stone-lined with dressed stone which encloses black-brown soft soil; stone-free and cess-like; much destruction debris above and around this and S3; this and S1 may be drains associated with the post-medieval occupation *i.e.* with X3, X4 and S3 walls.  
 S5: ditch which may be earlier than S3 and S4; fill black stone-free soil over dirty gravelly soil.  
 S6: wall crossing trench at right angles; ? post-medieval.

**House W sewer trench features**

- S8: post-medieval wall at south end of trench; included much Draycott. Medieval shs. from between stones; oyster shells.

**Access Road**

This was constructed by bulldozing along line shown on fig. 4 to a depth of 30-60 cm. from previous ground surface; no features showed. CO.6 (271-3) found in bulldozing at depth of 45 cm.

**HOUSE Y WALL TRENCHES**

- Y1: ? wall of Draycott and Carb. Lime. c. 60-90 cm. below surface; outer ? facing stones were limestone where they remained, otherwise only a ? core of small rubble and redeposited natural clay and gravel, to east (Y1b on fig. 5) was a further area of small rubble and clay and gravel which may have been the remains of a similar wall. 3rd to 4th century pottery in between stones including PP7a-b (7b has shs. from Y2 and F12), and also 2nd century sh. PP7c.  
 Y2: worn Carb. Lime. ? cobbling on east side of and ? associated with Y1. SA.7 (early Antonine); 3rd to 4th century shs. including 1 sh. N.F. maroon stone ware, 1 sh. *mortarium* PP7b (same as shs. from Y1 and F12).  
 Y3: loose stones in north trench, no definite structure; c. 60-90 cm. below surface. 2nd century grey wares and 2nd century grey and red wares including PP14a-c; fr. of bowl furnace.  
 Y4: rubble ? remains of wall(s) in west trench; similar in construction to Y1—large stones and small rubble with redeposited natural clay and gravel and some sand; 60-90 cm. below surface. Shs. from beneath or in wall—SA.8 (? Antonine); 1 sh. Congresbury ware; 1 reddish sh.  
 Y6: semi-circular band of dark pink burnt clay at base of trench on south side; to east of band was a deep area of dirty black-brown soft soil; this may be the remains of some kind of hearth. Finds from this area were u/s: SA.6 (Hadrianic or Antonine); 2nd century shs. including *mortarium* PP13; fr. of furnace lining.  
 Y7: ditch crossing NW corner diagonally; fill black-brown soft soil; ? equals L10a  
 Y8: area of rubble in east trench; no definable structure.  
 Y9: concentration of ? iron slag in SE corner, including fr. of furnace lining (F.C.2). N.B. Large quantities of Roman and post-medieval pot including SA.1 (140-150) and SA.6 (early Antonine), some Pennant sandstone and many large pieces of Carb. Lime. and Draycott were recovered from the mechanical excavation.  
 Yu/s: PP20, large part of small bowl.

**HOUSE Z WALL TRENCHES**

- Z1: large ditch in west trench; fill black-brown soil with charcoal and ? burnt daub; ? equals HJ16 or HJ15 and HJ16 undifferentiated. PP7a-c. only 7a, late colour coat, stratified in fill, others. 7c late 3rd-mid 4th century, in area of ditch in spoil.  
 Z2: area of extensive burning with much charcoal at a depth of c. 65 cm. from surface.  
 Z3: area of extensive burning with charred wood and much charcoal lying on natural. ? Iron slag; pottery in area ? associated with Z3 or Z6: SA.9 (Hadrianic or Antonine); PP12a-e (probably all 2nd century).



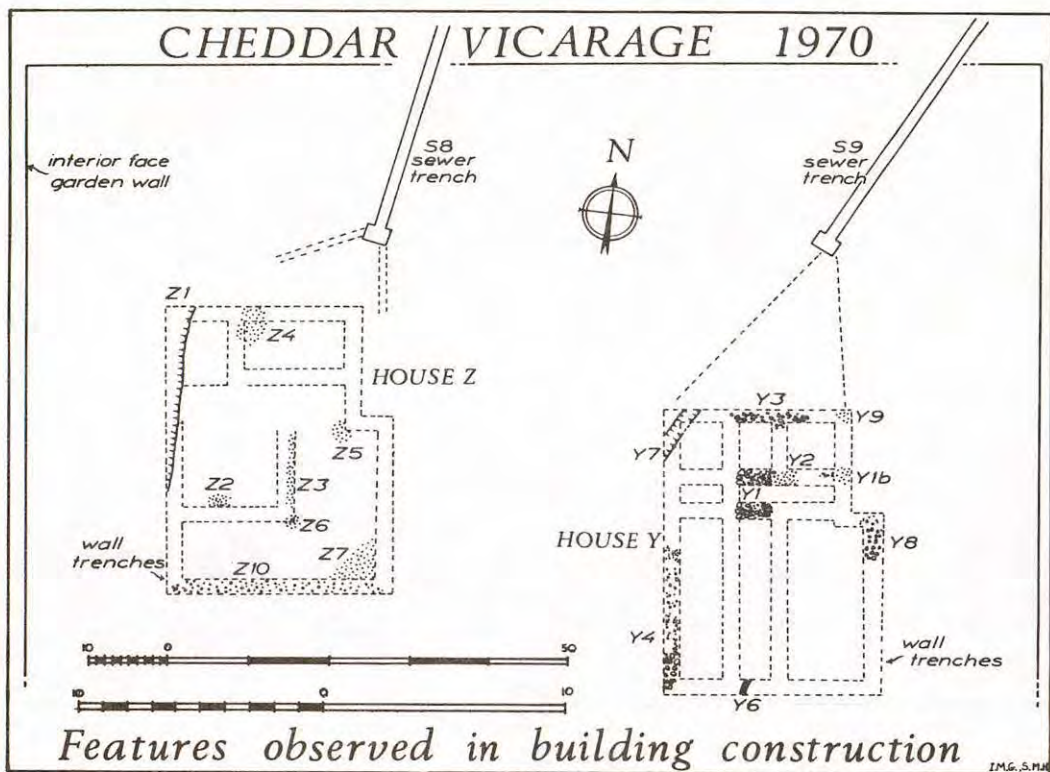


Fig. 5.

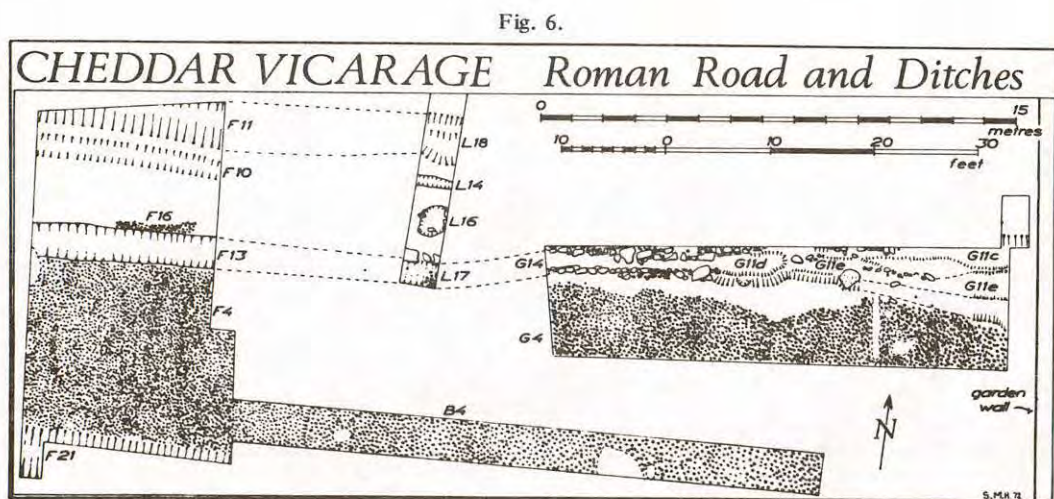


Fig. 6.



- Z4: area of loose stones including Carb. Lime. and Draycott in dark brown soil; some very large stones and many air-spaces. Rim. sh. Shepton Mallet mug.  
 Z5: area of stones c. 95 cm. from surface.  
 Z6: as Z5. See Z3 for pottery in area.  
 Z7: extensive burning in SE corner containing some burnt stone and slag; probably to be equated with F11a-c furnace layer.  
 Z10: layer of small stones or cobbling in south trench.  
 Zu/s: PP21 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).

#### *Sewer trenches for houses Y and Z*

The trench to house Z was not watched, but workmen only saw animal bone and no obvious features. The trench to site Y was examined but no features were seen except modern brick foundations (? garden shed shown on O.S. 25" map) in the middle of trench.

### DISCUSSION OF PERIODS (see figs. 1, 6 and 7)

#### *Period O—Pre-Roman*

The two flints (ST.5 and 6) found in the upper levels of cutting G again confirm the evidence of prehistoric occupation of the area suggested by previous excavations.

#### *Period Ia—early Roman*

Although there are a few 1st century finds<sup>1</sup> from the site they could well be residual and the occupation need not have begun before the early 2nd century as the bulk of the finds suggest. Period Ia can be subdivided to some extent as some of the features can be shown to be earlier than the industrial features. 25 cm. of silt (F11e) had accumulated in the ditch F11/L18 before it was partially filled up with soil and redeposited natural (F11d) and the furnace built partly over the edge of the ditch. L10 and L10a were not clearly defined in excavation but it is suggested that L10a which was seen extending under L10, is the continuation of ditch Y7. The ?Saxon pit L10 apparently cut into the fill of L10a/Y7 and the large amount of early 2nd century pottery from L10 and L10a suggests a Period Ia date for the ditch. A sherd from L10 joins one from F11d; this suggests that L10a/Y7 is also earlier than the industrial features. The most likely function of these ditches is drainage, even though F11 at least could not have been long in use. The palisade trench F10 seems likely to have been primary to the site<sup>2</sup> possibly enclosing the area to be used for industrial activity.

It might be thought that the unrutted road B4, F4, G4 (in fig. 6) was also primary: it was laid straight on the natural subsoil F5 etc. and on removal of most of F4 only one object, a coin of Hadrian, was found. However, this coin is very much worn and might suggest a *terminus post quem* for the laying of the road and (if it is primary) the beginning of the occupation, years or decades later than 117. The later this date is put, the more difficulty there is in accepting the quite large amounts of late 1st or earlier 2nd century pottery as residual, in the sense that it was still in use in late Hadrianic or later times (i.e. it was not residual in the sense that it was lying about the site and incorporated in later levels). Hence it seems more likely that the road is secondary to these ditches, probably lying outside (south of) the palisade trench which bounded the late 1st to early 2nd century features. Absence of finds is thus explained by the road being laid on previously unoccupied ground; alternatively, but perhaps less likely, the area might previously have been an unmetalled access way or other area which stayed clean or possibly that it was stripped of soil and any rubbish before the road was laid.

In 1965 in B4 a large part of a 2nd century flanged bowl was found among the cobbles suggesting that the road was in use in Period Ia rather than that it originated in Period Ic. It is probable that the road continued in use right through the Roman period (see below evidence from ditches), giving access to or around the settlement (see p. 82). The amount of pottery on the site suggests that the domestic buildings were not far away and that the nucleus of the Period Ia occupation was probably on the same ground as that of Period Ic, in the area of the present vicarage buildings and lawn, possibly spreading over as far as the church and churchyard.

The dating of the ditches flanking the road (fig. 6) is not straightforward. In cutting G part of the ditch north of the road was clearly only open in Ia and silted up by Ic (G11e, probably a recut further south, may have served instead in Ic at this point). G14 which is stone-lined is not thought to be a separate structure; it seems that at this point it was thought desirable to have the ditch lined and possibly covered. It would have been easy to put stone slabs across the lining walls as a cover though none was found (the absence of finds in G14 may



suggest that it was covered and remained so throughout Period I; or even that it was post-Roman in date). F13, the continuation of G14 and G11, cut at least the edge of the road. It contained both 2nd and 3rd to 4th century sherds in its lower levels and is therefore a cut or recut of Period Ic, whatever may be the date or function of G14 or G11. The south flanking ditch F21 was only completely excavated in the SW corner of F, where a late Roman pot was found.

Other features of Period Ia are the pit L16 whose fill contained 2nd century sherds; the ditches Z1 and HJ15 and 16 may have been dug in Ia but a late sherd from Z1 suggests that if so they were still in use in Ic, or that HJ16 is a recut of HJ15 and Z1 represents the two undifferentiated. The soakaway HJ7 ? linked to HJ15 or 16 contained 2nd century pot only. The lower metallurgy in Trench A 1965 east side, and a patch of metallurgy in Z (Z10) may also, but not necessarily, be of Period Ia. If they are they may represent working surfaces.

Large amounts of 2nd century pottery were found in several of the different areas where evidence of iron-working was found. No complete furnace was found in the areas excavated, but the area of burning Z7 and the upper layers of the fill of F11 must be part of a furnace which lies between the two in unexcavated ground; an edge of this was just visible in section in F. Just to the north of the graves in trench A was a large plug of red clay, burnt on its south side, which was probably the remains of a furnace destroyed by the graves and lying on the fill of ditch A3 (as the other furnace did on F11). Ditch A3 also contained pieces of iron slag, some fused limestone, a piece of furnace lining and some fused pot. These two furnaces both appear to have been used for iron smelting.

Two other features may have been hearths rather than furnaces: the ? circular band of burnt clay Y6, and HJ8 which was an area of burning with some burnt clay. The finding of burnt and unburnt animal bones with HJ8 may, however, make its association with other industrial features less likely. In general in cutting HJ there was a great deal of charcoal particularly in the fill of features HJ7, 15 and 16 (however, see Period Ib below). In house Z wall trenches there were two more areas of burning Z2 and 3.

In house Y was seen what may be the only structure dated to Ia. This was Y3, an area of Carb. Lime rubble associated with a concentration of slag (Y9) in the NE corner. Apart from Y3 there is no firm evidence of any buildings of Ia in this area; several of the rubble spreads were, however, undated.

Evidence of the extent of Period Ia was found in 1965 in trench E (just south of the L-shaped parch mark on the lawn (see fig. 8), where a ditch or cutaway E8 was firmly dated to the late 1st or early 2nd century.

#### *Period Ib—3rd century*

The finding of some sherds probably of the 3rd century in cutting HJ confirms the hypothesis that the site continued to be used throughout the Roman period though perhaps never so intensely as in Ia. The association of this pot in HJ10 with burnt clay, and in HJ4 with charcoal, suggests that the site remained an industrial area.

#### *Period Ic—late Roman*

Apart from the two graves found in A in 1965 and dated to the 4th century or later, no features in the area of the walled garden can positively be assigned to this period alone, although late 3rd to 4th century pottery and coins were found. (Features in Y containing Ic sherds were thought more likely to be of IIa than Ic, see p. 80 below.) The finding of Constantinian coins on the road surface in G, late 3rd to 4th century sherds well down in the flanking ditches F13 and F21, and boot nails in the top of G11, all suggest continuity of use of the road. The character and position of the settlement to (or from) which it leads in Period Ic was confirmed by the finding of considerable amounts of plain white wall plaster in a destruction layer of rubble and mortar (K4) stratified above an occupation layer (K6) which contained two 4th century coins and late 3rd to 4th century pottery. Thus a certain degree of sophistication of decoration of the interior of buildings is indicated and a villa-type building complex can now be more firmly postulated. Supporting evidence was found in cut E in 1965 where what was thought to be hypocaust ash was found. The settlement is probably quite extensive—cuttings E and K are c. 60 m. apart and the main buildings probably lie under the vicarage buildings and lawn.



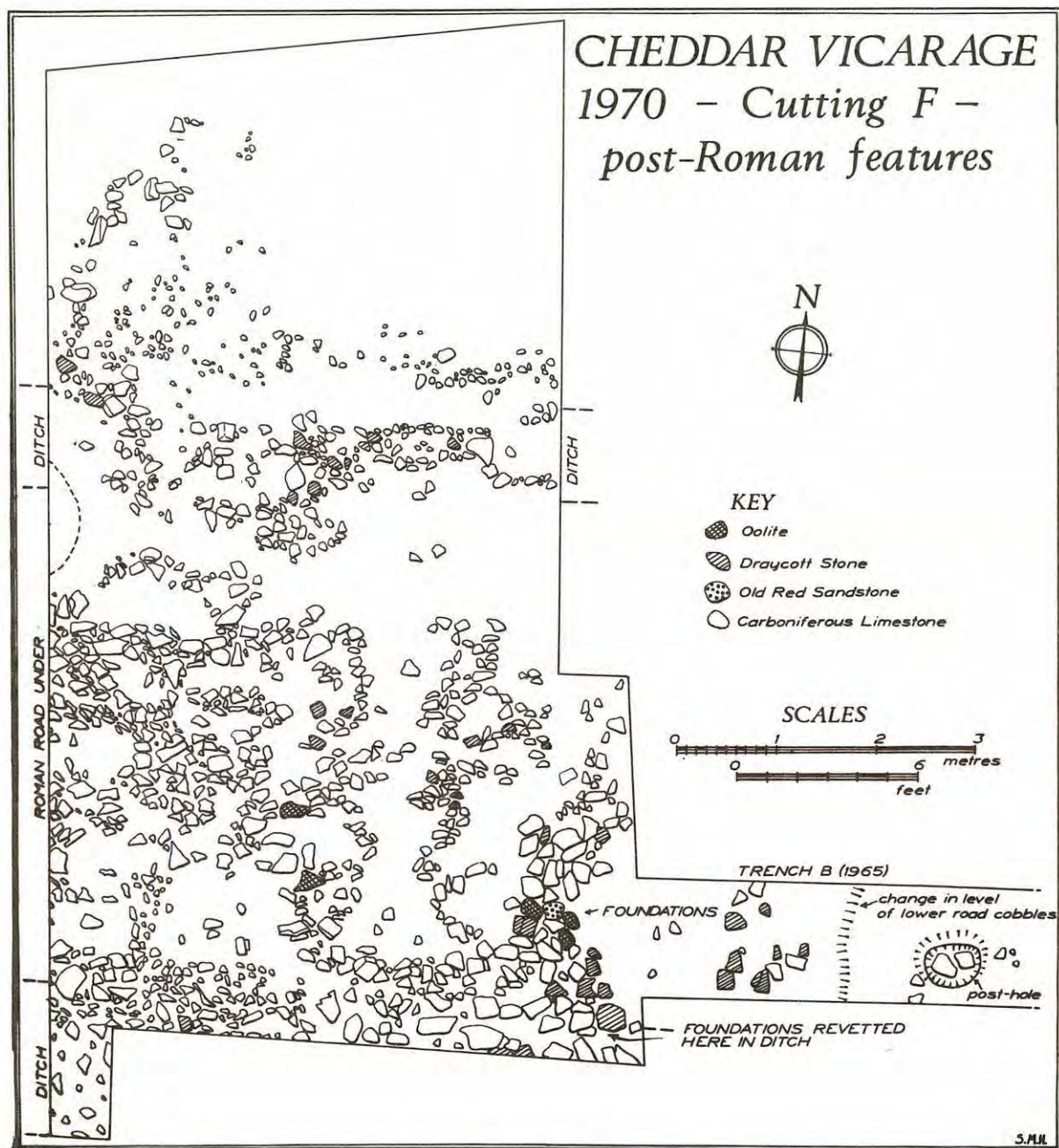


Fig. 7.



*Period II—post-Roman*

Period IIa—there is some doubt as to whether any subdivision of Period II can be made; all the post-Roman features might be Saxon as there is no material which could firmly be said to be of the immediately post-Roman period. However, there are features which are stratigraphically later than 4th century pottery and not firmly associated with Saxon sherds.

The principal features of IIa are those which lie on the road (see fig. 7): the light foundations located in 1965 were shown to be at the same level as, and to mark an eastern limit, to an area of compacted and worn cobbling. This is much larger than the fine road cobbling which it covered (see pl. 1); it also lay loosely over the flanking ditches. The broad similarity of area to that of the earlier road covered by the higher cobbles suggests that these too may represent a road, again without visible ruts. A heavy linch pin of Roman type (I.O.1) among the top cobbles over the south flanking ditch seems to support this interpretation. There thus seems to have been some continuity between the two roads, the earlier leading right into the 'villa' area, the later only as far as some light foundations.

That these were foundations was confirmed by the fact that where they went over ditch F21 they were clearly revetted with large blocks of stone for extra stability (see pl. 2). The stones used in the upper cobbling and the foundation were of Draycott ORS and Oolite, as well as the Carb. Lime. used exclusively in the lower road. The foundations could not be uncovered over an area sufficiently large for us to be able to interpret them in any intelligible way, but it seems most likely that they represent the west end of a mainly timber structure built on to the earlier road. It is not clear from trench B what the east end of the building might be; the only features which might be part of it are the slight rise in the lower cobbles at a point c. 3 m. to the east of the foundations and a large post hole c. 1 m. east of this (see fig. 7); two other post-holes further east (only shown in fig. 1) could also be part of this or an associated and ? contemporary building. If the large post-hole were part of the east side of the building then the rise in B4 might be due to a wearing away of the lower cobbles inside the building.

The dating of the upper cobbles and the building seems to be post-Roman although the evidence is not absolutely decisive. Roman pottery in this area was rare, limited to a dozen or so undistinguished sherds, apart from the large late pieces in the ditch fillings, stratified below the upper cobbles. In addition, however, there were fifteen amphorae sherds (those of group 2 in the report p. 87) of several amphorae. From their context (stratified above 4th-century pottery) it was originally thought that they might belong to the late 5th to 6th-century rilled or combed amphorae now becoming well-known in Somerset and western Britain (Rahtz forthcoming); though none was distinctively of this type any would have been accepted in the company of the more distinctive types (e.g. at Cadbury-Congresbury); Dr. Peacock does not however think any are of the post-Roman types; he identifies eight as body sherds of Spanish globular amphorae (not thought to be later than the 3rd century) and seven of unknown type or date. From this evidence he would infer that all the sherds are likely to be 2nd or 3rd century residual. It is however remarkable that so many sherds of amphorae and so few other Roman sherds should be found residual in a post 4th century complex. There was also one sherd of a late Saxon date among the upper cobbles (see below).

Some of the features in house Y trenches may also belong to IIa. Y4 rubble (? remains of wall(s)) sealed a sherd of Congresbury ware; Y2 wall, which contained Draycott like the foundations in F, had 3rd/4th century sherds in or below it, and similar sherds were found amongst Y2 cobbling associated with Y1. Although all these features could be late Roman their character suggests a post-Roman date. The ? timber slot G13 cut through the lower road contained no finds except a piece of Draycott and may represent another structure of this period.

*Period IIb—Saxon*

Although seven probable late Saxon sherds were found in the 1970 excavations only the ? pit L10 was probably of that date. In 1965 two ditches, A1 and A3, were dated by sherds in their fill to the late Saxon period. A stone spread of limestone, Draycott and Doulting lying on the ? Period Ia cobbled layer on the east side of ditch A1 and dipping into ditch A1 was tentatively dated by late Saxon and early medieval sherds in the surrounding soil. These possible structural remains are similar to those in F. The Saxon sherd found among the upper cobbles in F probably dates them to this period. If it does all the structures dated to II may be contemporary and represent a group of timber buildings with stone footings possibly connected

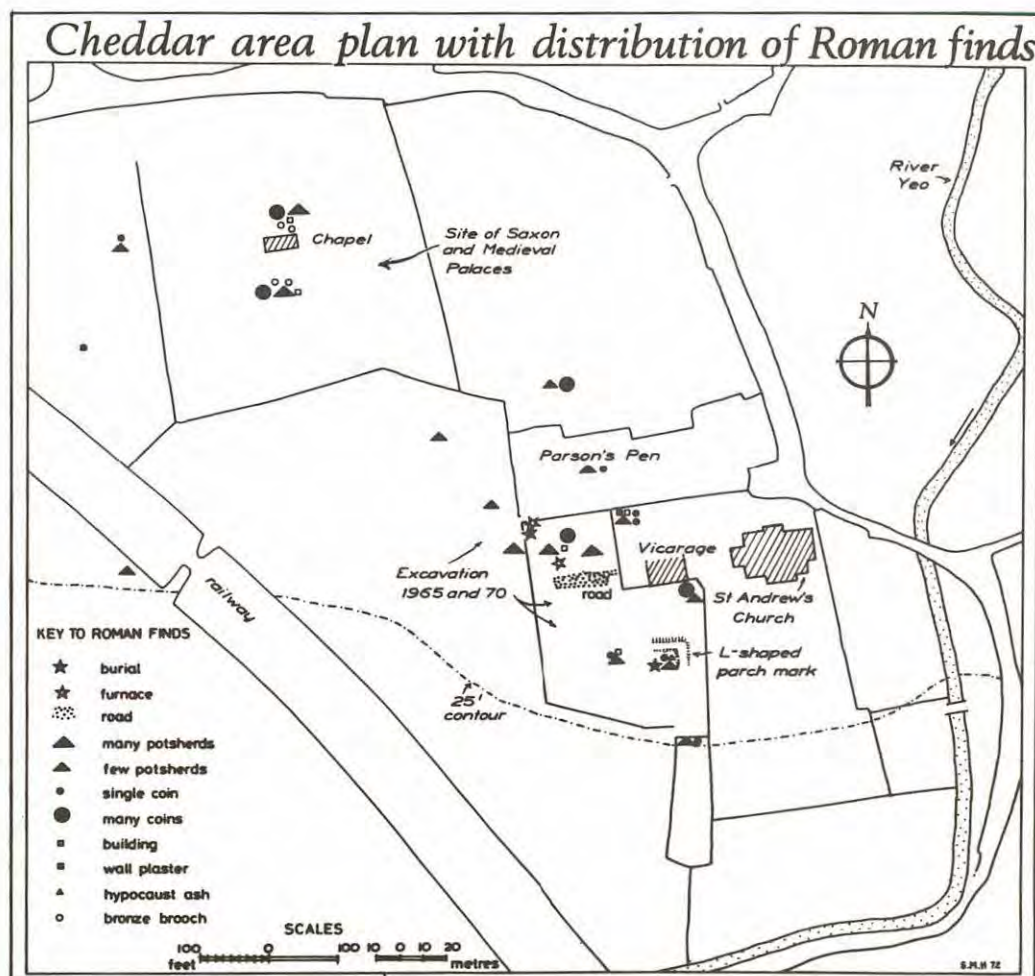


with the Saxon monastery. The Saxon sherd might however indicate that the building in F is pre-Saxon in origin but continued in use into the late Saxon period.

Only much more extensive excavations could have resolved the problems of dating and interpretation and it is hoped that this might still be possible at some future date.

### *Period III—medieval or later*

Although there was some medieval and later pottery in the walled garden area, only a post-hole in cutting F was possibly of this date. In Parson's Pen, however, there was positive evidence of post-medieval building in the form of walls and drains.



### *CONCLUSIONS*

*Roman.* In fig. 8 (which also serves as an area plan) the Roman finds from all the excavations in Cheddar, as well as other chance finds that have come to the writers' knowledge, are plotted. Although the main area of Roman occupation remains unexcavated a considerable body of finds is now recorded from the surrounding area. Nearly 100 coins have been found, 25 from the palace site and 30 from the vicarage garden (Rahtz forthcoming; Rahtz 1966, p. 52,



list of chance finds of coins). Pottery in large amounts has been found in the vicarage garden: that from 1965 included a high proportion of 4th century material, while 1970 showed a higher proportion of earlier material. The palace excavations produced 416 sherds of Roman pottery of which 106 were samian. Of the rest half were probably of the 4th century and the others earlier. Building material has not been prolific in the vicarage excavations—only a few pieces of Roman brick, the wall plaster in K, and daub, most of which was thought to be from walls and which was predominantly from early Roman levels. However, more material had found its way to the palace site—13 fragments of Roman brick, 3 of box flue tile, 1 of hypocaust tile, and 1 of a *tegula*; there was also a piece of brick mortar, red-washed and possibly showing a quarter-round moulding. Since no certain Roman features were found on the palace site it has been suggested that all the Roman finds there are explained either as having been on the site already (having been in rubbish deposits used for manuring), or, perhaps more likely, that they were taken there for re-use on the palace site; for instance Roman brick was used for the plinth of a possible flag-staff. The coins and the 4 brooches found on the palace site may have been picked up as curios and the samian may, as on other sites, have been collected for use as raw material for colouring or other purposes.

Although there are two 1st century coins of Vespasian and Titus, the samian, whose date range was the same in each of the three excavation groups, points to a date for the start of the occupation not earlier than the later part of the 1st century or the first decade of the 2nd. The absence of any early hand-made pottery also suggests a date no earlier than the late 1st century (cf. C.V.L., Rahtz and Greenfield forthcoming). The road at least was certainly not laid before A.D. 117, and probably considerably later than this.

The 1970 excavations have added substantially to our knowledge of the primary settlement. The road found in the excavations seems to have been in use from the 2nd to the 4th century; it may have been an access road to the areas of both early and late Roman settlement. The road is heading westwards running parallel with the present course of the river; but it is also heading towards the edge of the 25 ft. contour line and thus possibly towards the edge of the former course of the river, running more parallel and possibly nearer to the 25 ft. contour than it does at present. In this case we might postulate some wharf or landing place here which linked the Roman settlement to river and sea. However, no ruts were seen in the road, which might have been expected if the road was in regular use for carts. It may therefore be that the main way in to the Roman complex is still to be found and that the road found in the present excavations is no more than a perimeter or linking road between buildings or areas of occupation.

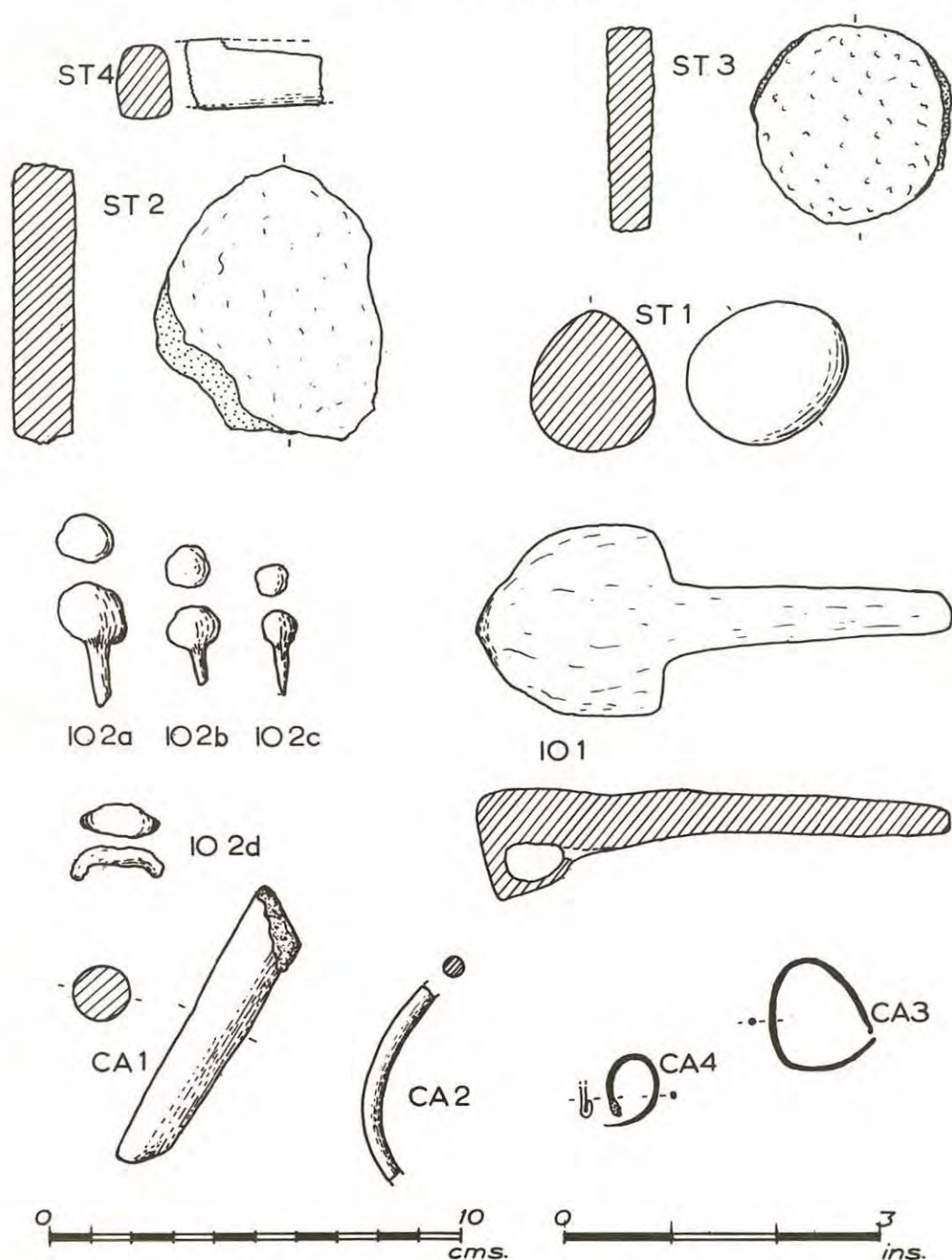
The 2nd century occupation includes a series of ditches and iron-working furnaces flanking the road on its north side to the west of the settlement. Whether the primary settlement was basically domestic and agricultural or whether it had some more specific purpose can only be guessed at in the absence of further information. Its siting so near to the river, which was probably navigable up to this point, lends credibility to the suggestion of a connection with the transportation of lead from the mines of Mendip; equally it could be the transportation of other substances. The buildings of the early settlement were very likely of timber, to be succeeded probably in the later 3rd or 4th century by the more elaborate stone or stone-footed buildings of a 'villa' of some pretensions. How long the occupation lasted and indeed if it was interrupted will not be answered without further excavation in the main area.

*Post-Roman.* There is a possibility that there was occupation in the immediate post-Roman period, in the 5th to 7th centuries; there is certainly no evidence that the site was ever abandoned. If it was not then one may speculate on the relationship between the post-Roman occupants of the villa and that of the later monastic occupation. The villa may have provided a nucleus for early missionary activity, which was expanded in Saxon times; at least, its building materials may have been attractive, as they were as late as the 10th century.

There is still little definite physical evidence of the Saxon monastery other than pottery<sup>3</sup>, though the light foundations located in 1965 and 1970 would be quite appropriate to what might be expected (cf. Chapel I in palace, Rahtz in prep.).

The relationship between villa, monastery, palace and church may be related much more to the whole estate and its economic background than to continuity of use of particular buildings or areas. Fuller discussion of these complex issues will be found in Rahtz in prep., Rahtz and Fowler 1972, and Fowler forthcoming.





# CHEDDAR VICARAGE 1970 ~ STONE, IRON & COPPER ALLOY

Fig. 9.



## THE FINDS

(Provenances and probable dating of context in brackets.)

## STONE ARTEFACTS (see fig. 9)

- ST.1 ? Slingstone—very smooth ? Carb. Lime. pebble (F12, late or post-Roman).  
 ST.2 Pennant pot lid (F13a, Roman).  
 ST.3 ? Pennant pot lid (G11a, late or post-Roman or later).  
 ST.4 Part of grey mudstone hone (F10a, Roman).  
 Not illustrated:  
 ST.5 Grey-brown flint flake with secondary retouching on the end and sides, partly patinated (G1, undated).  
 ST.6 Honey coloured flint, small round scraper (G2, undated).

## BURNT CLAY

- B.C.1 Two small pieces of daub or just possibly furnace lining (from context), though no slaggy material attached; one piece has ? straw impressions on surface (F11d, 2nd century).  
 B.C.2 Large piece of daub c. 9 x 6 x 2 cm. with ? straw impressions on surface; also two small pieces daub (L10, Roman or Saxon).  
 B.C.3 Two small pieces daub and one large piece 5 x 4 cm. with one edge slightly rounded and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a ? wattle hole on the opposite side (L10a, early Roman).

## FIRED CLAY

- F.C.1 Fragment of Roman brick; fabric hard red with yellow streaks, some ? limestone inclusions (F19, late, post-Roman, or Saxon).  
 F.C.2 Piece of ? furnace lining, part fired clay, part slag (Y9, undated).  
 F.C.3 Piece of ? furnace lining, part fired clay, part slag (F11a, early Roman).  
 F.C.4 Piece of ? furnace lining, part fired clay, part slag (L10, Roman or Saxon).

## PLASTER

The pieces of wall plaster found in cutting K were of a pinkish-white fabric with pieces of lime and ? limestone visible; it has been brought to a surface which has a whitewash ? applied with a brush (from probable brush marks on it) (K5, late Roman).

## IRON OBJECTS (see fig. 9)

- I.O.1 Linch pin; Dr. W. Manning, University College of South Wales, Cardiff, comments: 'this linch pin is the commonest of all Roman types, spatulate-headed with "turned over" loop on the top of the head, the loop being formed by a continuation of the head. The majority of examples are not dated, unfortunately; there is an example in the Blackburn Mill Hoard (Piggott 1952-3), which is probably 2nd century in date, and others come from Newstead (Curle 1911) where they must be of very late 1st or 2nd-century date. Undated examples come from Verulamium, Caistor-by-Norwich, Caerwent, Silchester and many other sites. A variant form with a leaf-shaped step above the head came from Verulamium, and was dated to c. A.D. 280-315. I do not think there can be much doubt that this is a Roman example, although the type can have continued into the sub-Roman period.' (F12, post-Roman or Saxon).  
 I.O.2 The boot nails found in G11b were seen to be of varying sizes; three examples have been drawn (I.O.2a, b, c); of size (a) there were two complete nails and 12 heads; size (b) 15 complete nails and 18 heads only; size (c) 12 whole nails, 2 with no heads, 8 heads only; there were also 3 cleats amongst the nails, I.O.2d is one of these (G11b, late Roman).

## COPPER ALLOY (see fig. 9)

- C.A.1 Foot of bronze cooking pot; probably late or post-medieval (F1, undated).  
 C.A.2 Part of a curved rod (G11c, early Roman).  
 C.A.3 Thin round-section curved piece of bronze with one end partly ? hooked; possibly a child's bracelet (F13a, Roman).  
 C.A.4 Curved piece of bronze, one end hooked over, the other end tapered and pointed; purpose uncertain, thought to be not fine enough to be an earring (G11e, 2nd century).

## COINS—by George C. Boon, F.R.N.S., National Museum of Wales.

- |         |  |   |
|---------|--|---|
| CO.1.   | VESPASIAN, 69-79                             | <i>Denarius</i> , RIC* 103, 77-8. Much worn. (On surface of G4.)                                  |
| CO.2.   | TITUS, 71-81                                 | <i>Denarius</i> , RIC 191(b), 76. Worn. (H1.)   |
| CO.3.   | HADRIAN, 117-38                              | <i>Dupondius</i> , <i>Spes</i> type. Very much worn. (On natural sealed by F4.)                   |
| CO.4.   | GETA, 198-212                                | <i>Denarius</i> , RIC 2, 198-200. Slightly worn. (G2.)  |
| CO.5.   | GALLIENUS, 253-68                            | <i>Antonianus</i> , uncertain (encrusted): sole reign period, 260-8. Slightly worn? (F1.)         |
| CO.6.   | TERICUS I, 271-3                             | <i>Antoninianus</i> , RIC 145, 272-3. Slightly worn or worn. (Parson's Pen u/s.)                  |
| CO.7-8. | <i>Imitations of the period</i><br>c. 275-80 | Diam. 13.5 and 12 mm. (CO.7-G1, west end; CO.8-G1, east end.)                                     |
| CO.9.   | CARAUSIUS, 286-93                            | <i>Antoninianus</i> , early 'unorthodox' issue, c. 286-7, overstruck on ant. of Tetricus I. (F2.) |



- CO.10. CONSTANTINE I, 306-37 *Urbs Roma*, Trier, RIC 547, 332-3. Very slightly worn. (K6.)  
 CO.11. Do., Lyon, RIC 242, 330-1. Unworn. (G2.)  
 CO.12. MAGNENTIUS, 350-3 Bastien\*\* 111, 351-2. Unworn. (On G10.)  
 CO.13-17. *Imitations of the* 13: *Gloria Exercitus* (2 standards), 13.5 mm. (K6.)  
*Constantinian period, all* 14: Do. (with *Urbs Roma* obv.), 14 mm., worn.  
*of the same general date* (F1 near SW corner.)  
*as their prototypes, viz.* 15: *Victoriae Dd.*, 13 mm. (F1.)  
*c. 330-5, c. 341-6,* 16: *Fel. Temp.*, 10 mm. (On surface of G4.)  
*c. 354-60/64* 17: Do. (? not very clear, apparently with *rev.* type on both  
 sides), 7 mm. on thick flan, 0.75 g. (G2 on G4.)

\* *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, vols. II (ed. H. Mattingly & E. A. Sydenham, 1926), IV.i (1936), V.ii (by P. H. Webb, 1933), and VII (by P. M. Bruun, 1966).

\*\* P. Bastien, *Le Monnayage de Magnence* (1964).

#### THE SAMIAN—by Felicity Wild, B.A.

See fig. 10 for illustrations of SA.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14a.

#### Sherds not in features but interesting

- SA.1 Form 30, Central Gaulish, burnt, showing Hercules (D.467, O.785). The buds occur on the early work of CINNAMVS and his associate CERIALIS. The figure type is recorded by Oswald (O., p. 64) on a bowl in the style of CINNAMVS from Lezoux. These potters appear to have started production during the decade A.D. 140-150. (Y u/s)  
 SA.2 Form 37, Central Gaulish, as SA.19; c. A.D. 100-125. (L1, u/s)  
 SA.3 Form 18/31R or 31R, East Gaulish, showing the stamp VEJRVS.FEC between guide-lines. Stamps of VERVS, who worked at Rheinzabern, are not common in Britain, and have been found only at Lancaster, Wroxeter and London. His work occurs at Niederbieber. Late 2nd or early 3rd century.<sup>4</sup> (L1)  
 SA.4 Fr. of flagon neck, East Gaulish. Flagons of this general type, although occasionally made at Lezoux, are particularly common in East Gaul, especially at Rheinzabern, from the Antonine period onwards. The rim form is most closely paralleled on a flagon found at York (O&P, pl. LXXXIII, 2). It is probable that the Cheddar piece is a Rheinzabern product. Antonine or early 3rd century in date. (H14)  
 SA.5 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The coarse wavy line borders and the gladiator (D.615, O.1061A) were both used by the potter SIVSVS. These features occur together on an unpublished bowl in the Plique Collection at St-Germain-en-Laye. The basal groove has been carelessly applied and cuts through the lower part of the decoration. Comparatively little is known of SIVSVS' work. He appears to have been at work in the early Antonine period. (L1)  
 SA.6 Form 27, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or early Antonine. (Y6)

#### Sherds in features

- SA.7 Form 30 base, Central Gaulish, burnt. Probably from the same bowl as the burnt fr. SA.1. Early Antonine. (Y2)  
 SA.8 Form 18/31, Central Gaulish, probably Antonine. (Y4)  
 SA.9 Base of a bowl, probably Curle 15. Central Gaulish, Hadrianic or Antonine. (Z3, Z6)  
 SA.10 Form 37 rim, South Gaulish. Flavian or Trajanic. (F11c)  
 SA.11a Form 18 rim, South Gaulish. Flavian. (F11d)  
 SA.11b Form 18/31, Central Gaulish, in the fabric of Les Martres-de-Veyre. First half of the 2nd century A.D. (F11d)  
 SA.12 Form 18/31, Central Gaulish, probably in the fabric of Les Martres-de-Veyre. First half of the 2nd century A.D. (F11e)  
 SA.13 Form 36, Central Gaulish. The rolled edge of the rim is characteristic of late 2nd century examples of the form. Late Antonine. (F13b)  
 SA.14a Form 36, Central Gaulish. The rim form can be paralleled on an example, without barbotine decoration, from Pudding Pan Rock (O&P, p. LIII, 16). Late Antonine. (G11a)  
 SA.14b Form 31, probably the rouletted variant, Central Gaulish. Late Antonine. (G11a)  
 SA.15 Form 33, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or Antonine. (G11b)  
 SA.16 Form 18/31, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or Antonine. (G11c)  
 SA.17 Form 18/31, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or Antonine. (G11f)  
 SA.18 Form 37 base, Central Gaulish, possibly in the fabric of Les-martres-de-Veyre. Probably Trajanic or Hadrianic. (L10)  
 SA.19 Four frs. of form 37, same bowl as SA.2, no joining sherds. Bowl in the style characteristic of the Trajanic potters at Les Martres-de-Veyre. The upper zone of decoration shows festoons containing spirals; the lower, separated from it by a straight wreath of chevrons contains a frieze of animals and acanthus leaves. The figure type is the lion (D.754, O.1422). All the motifs on this bowl occur frequently on the pieces attributed by Stanfield and Simpson to the styles of DONNAVCVS and IOENALIS (CGP, pls. 35-49). The decoration of this bowl, well-defined in some places, is in others very poorly impressed, suggesting that it was made in a dirty mould. c. A.D. 100-125. (L10a)  
 SA.20 Form 18, South Gaulish. Flavian or Trajanic. (L18)  
 SA.21 Form 33, Central Gaulish. Antonine. (H17)



## Abbreviations

- D. J. Déchelette, *Les Vases Céramiques ornés de la Gaule Romaine* (Vol. II).  
 O. F. Oswald, *Index of Figure Types on Terra Sigillata*.  
 CGP J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters*.  
 O&P F. Oswald and T. Davies Pryce, *An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata*.

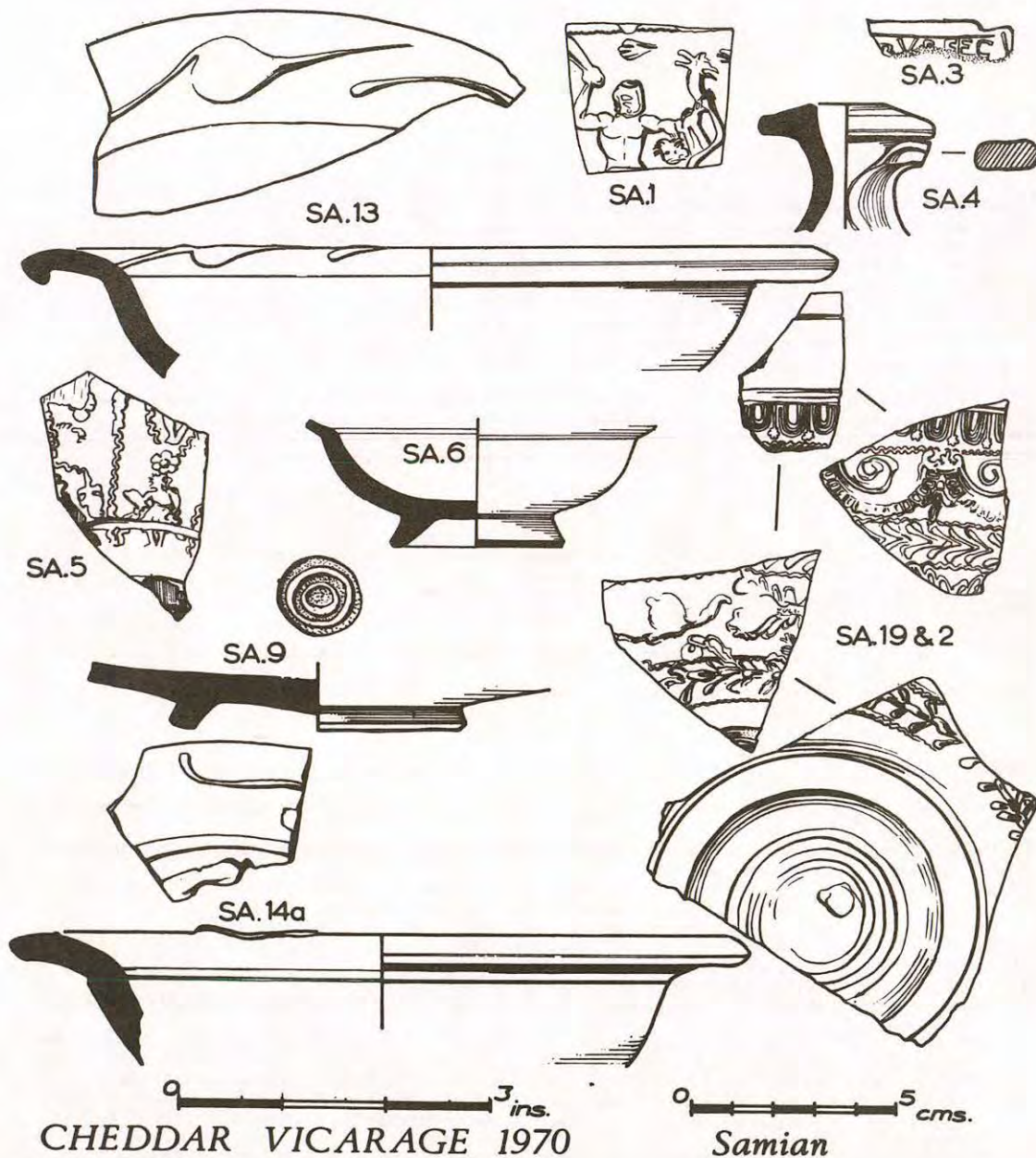


Fig. 10.



*THE AMPHORAE*—by Dr. D. P. S. Peacock, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Southampton.

The 24 sherds recovered during the excavation were classified (with two from the 1966 excavation) by the excavator in three groups and are discussed under these headings:

1. *Sherds stratified with early Roman material only, in general 2nd century*

Only three body sherds were recovered, all of the Spanish globular type (F11a, F11d, A3 (1966)). A neck sherd (A3) shows evidence of post-firing cuts along the fracture, possibly indicating re-use of the vessel for another purpose when its primary function had been fulfilled.

2. *Sherds from contexts certainly 4th century or later*

The material includes eight body sherds from globular amphorae (F4; F12(1-3); F12(4); F13a(1); F13a(2-3); F13a(5); F21(2) east; F21(3)). Seven more fragments were of different but unidentified types:

- a. F19x: small handle fragment (c. 35 mm. diameter) in a fine brick-red fabric with pieces of iron ore up to 5 mm. across.
- b. F12a(4): fine hard reddish-buff fabric (12 mm. thick).
- c. F21(1) east: body sherd in sandy buff fabric with scatter of fine mica flecks (10 mm. thick).
- d. F12(5): small body sherd in creamy white fabric with fine sand. Shallow groove on exterior (10 mm. thick).
- e. F12a(6): body sherd in reddish buff sandy fabric (12 mm. thick); black interior surface.
- f. F12(7): body sherd in reddish sandy fabric (10 mm. thick).
- g. F13b: paler reddish buff body sherd with some sand (11 mm. thick).

3. *Sherds from undated contexts potentially post-Roman*

The material comprises three body sherds of globular amphorae (A4 (1966); G11a; L10a) and one unstratified handle of this type. The five other sherds are:

- a. HJ16(2): reddish fabric (10 mm. thick), with micaceous sand. The outer surface is paler and bears horizontal striations. This is almost certainly from the shoulder of a cylindrical amphora of African origin.
- b. HJ16(1): body sherd (15 mm. thick), in a fine hard paste, off-white in colour, with a smooth outer surface.
- c. F1: body sherd in a fine orange-buff paste, with a scatter of fine mica flecks (13 mm. thick).
- d. L10(2): body sherd in hard sandy grey ware (10 mm. thick).
- e. L10(1): small body sherd 7 mm. thick in fine pale-buff paste.

*Discussion*

Very little can be said about this material as the study of amphora fabrics is not well developed and at present many of the sherds cannot be ascribed to known types.

The globular amphorae, which originated in Guadalquivir valley between Seville and Córdoba are the exception. According to Callender (1965, 56) exports to Britain were disrupted after the Albinus/Severus conflict of A.D. 197. However, there is very little to support this. Export to Rome continued until c. A.D. 255 (the latest date from Monte Testaccio), while finds from Kastell Niederbieber (A.D. 190-260) imply 3rd century exportation to the north. In Britain sherds of globular amphorae are not uncommon on late Roman sites and it is unlikely that all are residual. It seems reasonable to suggest that the Spanish industry persisted until c. A.D. 260 when Germanic invasions may have finally extinguished it. If this is correct globular sherds from late Roman context at Cheddar are unlikely to be post 3rd century.

The only other recognised type is the possible cylindrical amphora of African origin (HJ16(2)). This class will be discussed by the writer in a forthcoming paper. It seems likely that the African production gained importance in the late 3rd century after the disruption of the Spanish industry and it certainly continued through the 4th and 5th centuries into the 6th. The sherd from Cheddar is thus potentially a post-Roman import.

*ROMAN COARSE POTTERY* (figs. 11-14)

The published pottery has been arranged in probable order of date and all the pottery from one context is under one number with subdivisions of a, b, etc. for individual sherds, so that associated groups can be clearly seen. Parallels are quoted where applicable either from the C.V.L. published series or from Harris 1961 (numbers quoted apply to published pot numbers, not pages). The context and its period are given at the beginning of each group.

*PPI* F11e, 1a

- 1a Large portion of cooking pot; pale grey/buff fine hard micaceous, slightly sandy; black slip (? bitumen) on ext.; few shs. also from F11d.

Similar to C.V.L. 63 (2nd century).

- 1b Handle of jug or jar; pale pink/grey/buff, fine hard micaceous.

- 1c Rim sh. of cooking pot or bowl; dark grey, hard with some mica; 'metallic' grey/blue ext. surface.

- 1d Rim and shoulder shs. of cooking pot; smooth grey/blue; int. very weathered with whitish ? burnt surface.

Similar to C.V.L. 64 (late 1st-2nd century).

- 1e Rim and shoulder sh. of jar; fine pale grey micaceous with darker surfaces.

- 1f Rim and shoulder sh. of jar; fine micaceous grey/buff with burnished ext.

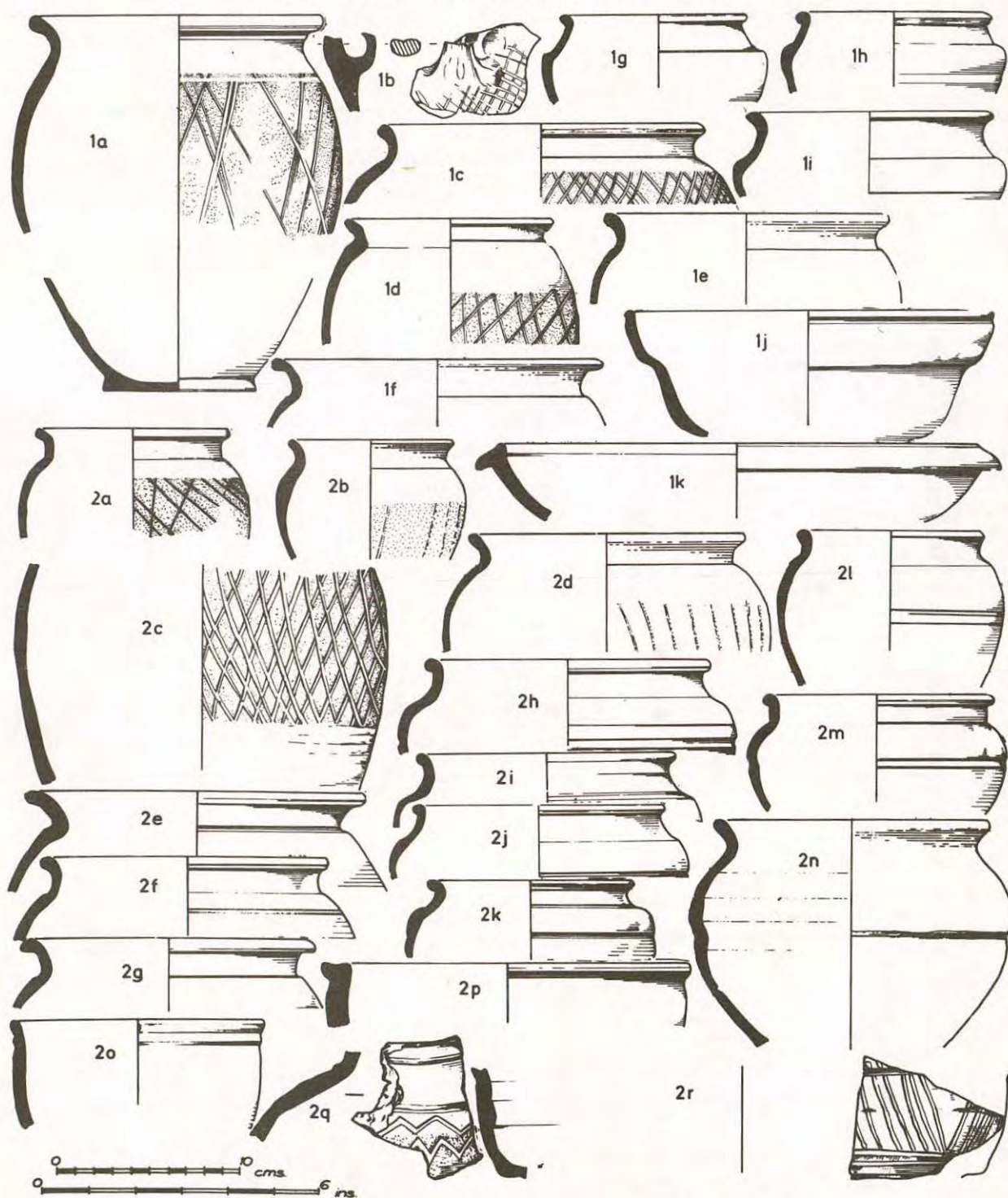
- 1g Rim and shoulder shs. of angular-shouldered jar; dark grey fine hard micaceous (C.V.L. fabric N); ? dark slip on ext.

See C.V.L. 24 (late 1st-early 2nd).

- 1h Rim and shoulder sh. of high-shouldered bowl or jar; dark grey micaceous (C.V.L. fabric N); some ? burnishing on ext.

Similar to C.V.L. 33 (late 1st to 2nd century).





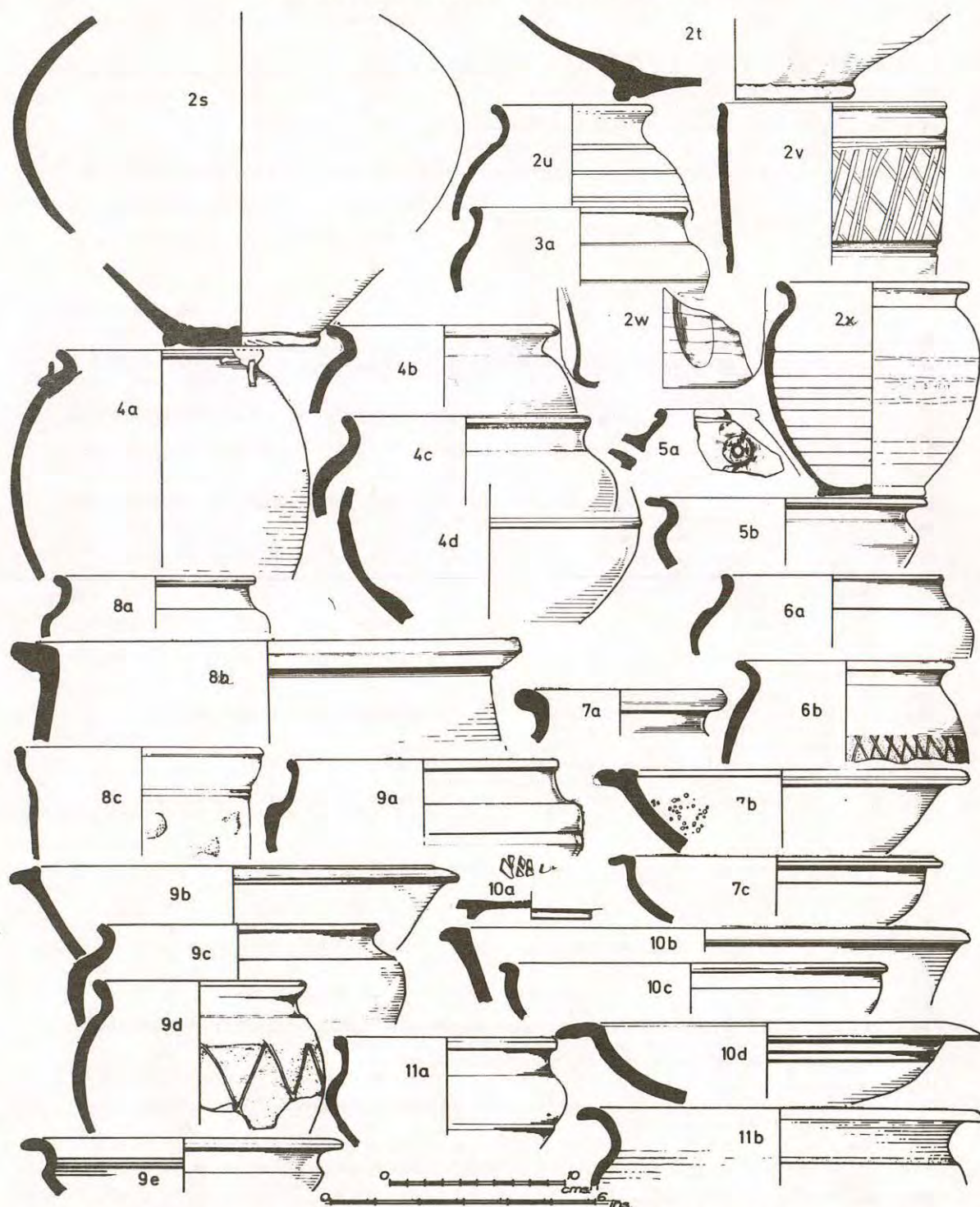
CHEDDAR VICARAGE 1970 *Roman Coarse Pottery 1a-2r*

Fig. 11.



- 1i Rim and shoulder sh. of high-shouldered bowl; fine hard sandy micaceous, reddish/buff with grey core in places.  
Similar to C.V.L. 24 (late 1st-early 2nd).
- 1j 3 rim and body shs. of bowl ? imitating samian form 27; smooth hard red/buff with grey core, very poor finish to clay; shs. also from F11d.  
See Harris 1961, 7 (2nd century).
- 1k Rim sh. of flanged dish; smooth light grey with some mica.
- PP2 F11d, 1a
- 2a Rim sh. of small cooking pot; dark grey slightly sandy on int., some mica and few large inclusions; ext. burnished.
- 2b Large rim and body sh. of small jar with roughened zone below shoulder with incised decoration, also some knife trimming on shoulder; medium fine dark grey.
- 2c Large body sh. of cooking pot; hard grey, slightly leathery on int.; hand-finished and knife-trimmed.  
See C.V.L. 69 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 2d Rim and shoulder sh. of cooking pot; fine grey micaceous.
- 2e Rim and shoulder sh. of black burnished cavetto rim cooking pot; micaceous.
- 2f Rim and shoulder sh. of cooking pot; smooth light grey, slightly sandy and micaceous (C.V.L. fabric N).
- 2g Rim and shoulder sh. of cooking pot; smooth grey micaceous; ext. ? burnished.
- 2h Rim and shoulder sh. of high-shouldered bowl or jar; smooth grey micaceous with buff core (C.V.L. fabric N).  
See C.V.L. 23 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 2i Rim and shoulder sh. of high-shouldered bowl; dark grey smooth micaceous; ext. ? burnished (C.V.L. fabric N).
- 2j Rim and shoulder sh. of high-shouldered bowl; dark grey to buff, smooth hard micaceous; ext. ? burnished.  
See C.V.L. 33 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 2k Rim and shoulder sh. of small angular-shouldered bowl; grey/buff to dark grey, smooth slightly micaceous (C.V.L. fabric N); ext. burnished.  
See C.V.L. 20 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 2l Very large sh. of small jar; smooth dark grey micaceous; ext. ? burnished with traces of ? bitumen.  
See C.V.L. 86-90 (probably 2nd century).
- 2m Rim and body sh. of small bowl; very smooth light grey micaceous.  
See C.V.L. 33 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 2n c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a wide-mouthed bowl with major groove below shoulder; coarse, medium gritty reddish ware with grey surfaces; knife trimming on ext.
- 2o Rim and body sh. of straight-sided bowl; dark grey, slightly micaceous, ext. smooth, int. slightly sandy.
- 2p Rim sh. of straight-sided vessel; grey/buff smooth sandy.
- 2q Shoulder sh. of storage jar; coarse buff flaky with blue/grey surfaces, some large inclusions.
- 2r Side of ? shallow bowl; gritty grey micaceous.  
Similar to C.V.L. 2 and 3 (late 1st-early 2nd and late 1st-2nd century).
- 2s Many shs. of jar with foot ring; very hard smooth grey with orange ext. surface.
- 2t Base sh. of bowl ? similar to 2s; soft grey with some mica.
- 2u Rim and shoulder sh. of narrow-necked jar; medium fine grey micaceous with burnished ext.
- 2v Large part of Shepton Mallet mug; smooth orange with few mica flecks and grog inclusions; (shs. same mug from L1).  
See C.V.L. 154 (2nd century).
- 2w Body shs. of indented beaker; very fine smooth pale orange/buff with few grits.  
See C.V.L. 17 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 2x Most of a jar; very fine grey micaceous (shs. also from F11e, L10, L18).  
See C.V.L. 30 (2nd century).
- PP4 F11a, 1a
- 4a Many shs. of black burnished cooking pot with lead rivets.  
See C.V.L. 90 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 4b Rim and shoulder sh. of cooking pot; very smooth hard dark grey with some mica.  
See C.V.L. 88 and 89 (2nd century and not dated).
- 4c Rim and shoulder sh. of high-shouldered cooking pot; smooth, slightly sandy grey with some mica.  
C.V.L. 27 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 4d Large body sh. of wide-mouthed bowl; hard grey slightly sandy.
- PP3 F11c, 1a
- 3 Rim and body sh. of bowl with high shoulder; smooth hard grey micaceous (C.V.L. fabric N).  
See C.V.L. 23 (late 1st-2nd century).
- PP5 L18, 1a
- 5a Rim and shoulder sh. with spout from narrow-necked vessel, ? baby's feeding bottle; hard light grey sandy.  
See C.V.L. 257 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 5b Rim and shoulder sh. of angular-shouldered bowl; hard grey slightly sandy, some mica; ext. ? burnished.  
Similar to C.V.L. 24 (late 1st-early 2nd century).





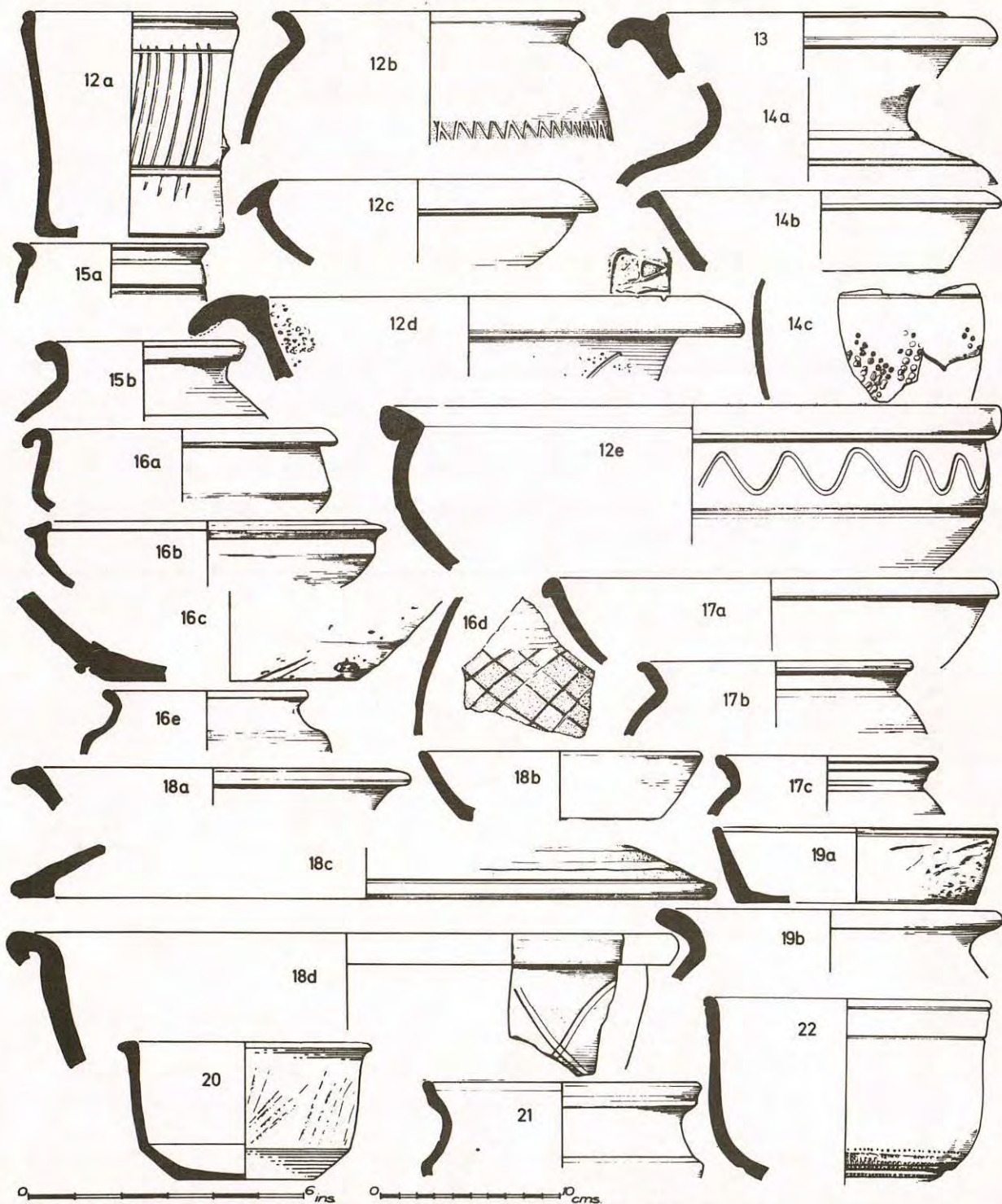
CHEDDAR VICARAGE 1970 Roman Coarse Pottery 2s-11b

Fig. 12.



- PP6 F10, 1a  
6a Rim and shoulder sh. of high-shouldered jar; very smooth grey micaceous (C.V.L. fabric N); ext. ?  
burnished.  
See C.V.L. 20 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 6b Rim and shoulder sh. of black burnished cooking pot; slightly sandy with some mica.  
See C.V.L. 64-70 (generally late 1st-2nd century).
- PP7 Y1 (in wall), 1c or 11  
7a Rim and shoulder sh. of narrow-necked jar; smooth grey with few grits, slightly micaceous.  
7b 3 rim and body shs. of mortarium with quartzite grits on int.; hard smooth white surfaces with  
pink/buff core (1 sh. Y1, 1 Y2 and 1 F12).  
Probably late 3rd-4th century, ? N.F.
- 7c Sh. of shallow bowl with flanged rim; coarse sandy micaceous red.  
Similar to C.V.L. 190 (late 1st-2nd century).
- PP8 L10, 11b (this group thought to be derived from L10a).  
8a Rim and shoulder sh. of small high-shouldered jar; smooth slightly sandy and micaceous light grey.  
See C.V.L. 29 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 8b Large rim sh. of heavy straight-sided vessel; coarse slightly gritty dark grey with some mica; ext. ?  
burnished.
- 8c 4 shs. of mug or beaker; very smooth fine off-white with orange barbotine decoration (one sh. from  
F10).  
Dr. Webster thought this possibly late 1st century.
- PP9 L10a, 1a  
9a Rim and shoulder sh. of angular-shouldered bowl or jar; smooth hard grey micaceous, slightly sandy.  
Similar to C.V.L. 25 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 9b Sh. of flanged bowl; smooth grey with traces of black deposit (? bitumen) on int  
Similar to C.V.L. 179 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 9c Rim and body sh. of high-shouldered narrow-necked jar; smooth hard micaceous grey; ext. ?  
burnished.
- 9d Large rim and body sh. of small cooking pot; dark grey slightly sandy, some mica; ext. ? burnished.
- 9e Rim sh. of shallow carinated bowl; very smooth hard dark grey micaceous; ? burnishing on rim.  
See C.V.L. 6 (late 1st-2nd century).
- PP10 HJ13, 1a  
10a Ring base of bowl imitating samian bases, including meaningless stamp on int.; soft orange slightly  
micaceous.
- 10b Rim sh. of flanged dish; hard smooth dark grey micaceous.  
See C.V.L. 167 (late 1st-2nd century) or Harris 1961, 18 (2nd century).
- 10c Rim sh. of rounded shallow bowl ? imitating samian form 18; sandy grey/buff micaceous.
- 10d Large sherd of flat-rimmed pie dish; soft smooth pale grey, some mica.  
See C.V.L. 192 (late 1st-2nd century).
- PP11 HJ7, 1a  
11a Several shs. of small high-shouldered jar; very hard smooth slightly micaceous pale grey.  
See C.V.L. 27 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 11b Large rim sh. of bowl; very hard smooth pale grey, slightly micaceous.
- PP12 Z3 and Z6, 1a  
12a 3 large shs. of Shepton Mallet mug; soft smooth orange/buff (sh. also from Y3).  
See C.V.L. 153 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 12b Large rim sh. of black burnished cooking pot; slightly gritty and micaceous.  
See C.V.L. 70 (not dated) and 66 (late 1st-2nd century).
- 12c Large sh. of flanged bowl or ? lid; hard micaceous grey with dark grey surfaces.  
See C.V.L. 217 or 221 (late 1st-early 2nd and not dated).
- 12d Rim sh. of mortarium with stamp ? A . . . ; coarse hard white/grey with ? iron staining.  
Rim similar to C.V.L. 126 or 123 (both 2nd century).
- 12e Large rim and body sh. of heavy shallow rounded bowl; hard smooth light grey micaceous.  
See C.V.L. 209 (later 2nd-3rd century).
- PP13 Y6 u/s  
13 Rim sh. of ? mortarium, no grits visible; soft slightly gritty pale buff.  
See C.V.L. 29 (2nd century).
- PP14 ? Y3, 1a  
14a Neck sh. of narrow-necked jug or jar; soft slightly gritty and micaceous grey with orange surfaces.  
14b Rim and body sh. of flanged dish with chamfered base; smooth hard light grey micaceous.  
See C.V.L. 173 (2nd century) or Harris 1961, 18 (2nd century).
- 14c 2 body shs. of beaker decorated with bands of dots *en barbotine*; smooth dark grey micaceous with  
buff core.  
See Harris 1961, 19 (2nd century).
- PP15 L15, 1a  
15a Rim sh. of straight-shouldered jar; black slightly gritty surfaces with buff core.  
15b Rim and shoulder sh. of narrow-necked jar; harsh light grey gritty.  
Similar to C.V.L. 52 (late 1st-2nd century).
- PP16 HJ4, 1b  
16a Rim and body sh. of carinated bowl; grey/brown slightly leathery and micaceous.  
16b Rim sh. of carinated bowl with flanged rim; smooth buff/grey micaceous.
- 16c Base sh. of flat-based dish or large jar with lead rivet; soft pinkish buff.





CHEDDAR VICARAGE 1970

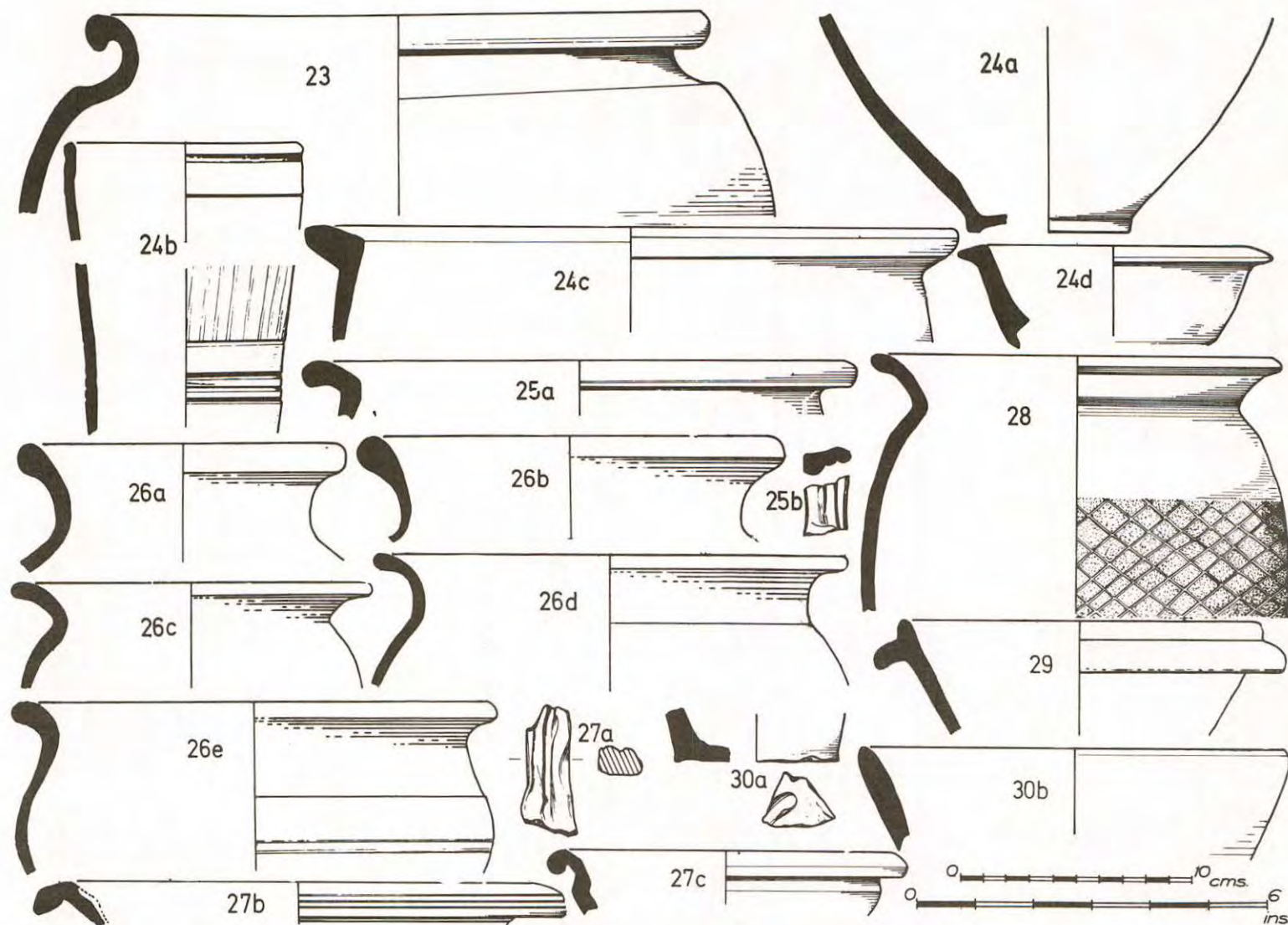
Roman Coarse Pottery 12a-22

Fig. 13.



- 16d Body sh. of black burnished cooking pot with medium lattice decoration.  
 16e Rim sh. of high-shouldered jar; hard buff/grey micaceous; possibly residual.  
 See C.V.L. 29 (late 1st-2nd century).
- PP17 Z1 (only 17a actually seen stratified in ditch), 1a and/or 1c.  
 17a Rim sh. of shallow colour coat bowl imitating samian form 18 or 31; buff core, orange near surface, int. surface worn.  
 17b Rim sh. from jar; fine hard grey gritty micaceous.  
 See C.V.L. 336 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).  
 17c Rim sh. of jar or cooking pot; very smooth blue/grey micaceous.
- PP18 HJ10, 1b  
 18a Rim sh. of flat-rimmed bowl; hard smooth brick red, ? burnt; (may be residual).  
 See C.V.L. 179 (late 1st-2nd century).  
 18b Profile of shallow dish or lid which has whitish deposit on int.; smooth brownish grey micaceous.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 185 or 186 (both 2nd-mid 4th century).  
 18c Sh. of lid; harsh micaceous dark grey with some quite large inclusions.  
 See C.V.L. 231 (late 2nd-mid 4th century).  
 18d Rim sh. of heavy bowl; light brown/grey micaceous; int. surface ? burnished.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 209 (late 2nd-3rd century).
- PP19 Y4 (in wall), 1c or II  
 19a Large sh. of shallow dish; soft blue/grey micaceous.  
 See C.V.L. 344 and 345 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).  
 19b Rim sh. of heavy cooking pot; harsh grey gritty micaceous.  
 See C.V.L. 116 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).
- PP20 U/s from wall trenches of house Y.  
 20 Large part of a black burnished angular bowl.  
 PP21 U/s from wall trenches of house Z.  
 21 Rim and shoulder sh. of jar with double rim; smooth hard buff—dark grey micaceous.  
 See C.V.L. 94-97 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).
- PP22 L1 (u/s)  
 22 c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of hemispherical bowl imitating samian form 37; soft micaceous grey with traces of dark wash on ext.  
 Dr. Graham Webster thinks this pot is likely to be a local imitation of 'London ware' and probably early 2nd century.
- PP23 G11e, 1c  
 23 Large rim and shoulder sh. of heavy ? storage jar with angular shoulder, misshapen ? waster; hard coarse sandy light blue/grey micaceous.  
 See C.V.L. 119 (late 2nd-mid 4th century).
- PP24 G11c, 1a  
 24a Base of bowl or jar with ring base; soft orange with pale buff slip on ext.  
 24b 2 shs. of Shepton Mallet mug; soft orange micaceous with buff int. surface, and red grog inclusions.  
 See C.V.L. 153 (late 1st-2nd century).  
 24c Rim sh. of heavy ? storage jar; hard buff gritty with smooth ext. surface.  
 24d Rim sh. of small flanged bowl; sandy buff with dark surfaces.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 171, 167 (2nd century and late 1st-2nd century).
- PP25 G11a, disturbed  
 25a Rim sh. of wide-mouthed jar; hard smooth blue/grey.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 118 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).  
 25b Handle of tankard or mug (possibly of Shepton Mallet mug); soft smooth orange.
- PP26 F13b, 1c  
 26a c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  rim of narrow-mouthed jar; hard smooth blue/grey micaceous.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 318 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).  
 26b c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  rim of jar; very hard slightly gritty blue/grey with 'metallic' ext. surface.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 114 (not dated).  
 26c Large rim sh. of wide-mouthed jar; hard smooth blue/grey with few large inclusions and darker surfaces in places, ? burnt.  
 See C.V.L. 112 (late 2nd-mid 4th century).  
 26d c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  rim of wide-mouthed jar; fabric smooth hard blue/grey micaceous with white grits.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 112 (late 2nd-mid 4th century).  
 26e Large rim and shoulder sh. of jar with early incipient cordon on shoulder; light buff/grey with black surfaces, many ? quartz grits, surfaces very worn and pitted (? residual in this group).
- PP27 F13a, 1c  
 27a Handle sh. of ? jug; harsh reddish/buff with cream/buff slip on ext.  
 27b Rim sh. of flanged colour coat bowl; grey gritty with red surfaces and darker colour coat.  
 See C.V.L. 172 (late 3rd-4th century)—form only.  
 27c Rim sh. of small angular-shouldered bowl; smooth buff with dark surfaces in places.  
 See C.V.L. 198 (not dated).
- PP28 F21b, 1c  
 28 Nearly all of top part of a black burnished cooking pot.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 338 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).
- PP29 F21a, 1c  
 29 Rim and shoulder sh. of flanged bowl; black burnished.  
 Similar to C.V.L. 343 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).





CHEDDAR VICARAGE 1970

Roman Coarse Pottery 23-30b

Fig. 14.



## Cheddar Vicarage 1970

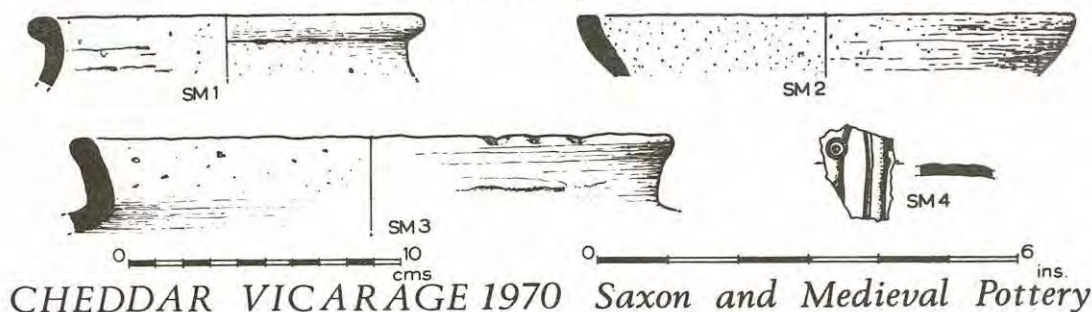


Fig. 15.

PP30 F21, 1c

30a Base sh. of ? jug or tankard; hard smooth red.

30b Rim sh. of shallow dish; medium coarse buff/grey black burnished.

See C.V.L. 345 (late 3rd-mid 4th century).

## SAXON AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY (see fig. 15)

SM1 Rim sh. of black/grey/buff fabric, some quartzite grits, black skin inside, cf. Cheddar E (Rahtz in prep.), which is 10th century (VE in 1965 report) (L10, ? Saxon from SM1 and SM7).

SM2 Rim sh., harsh grey fabric with white (? burnt limestone) grits; reddish inside, ? late Saxon (important context, sealed among F12 cobbles).

SM3 Rim sh., coarse gritty, grey with red inside surface; probably late Saxon, not like any medieval fabric (u/s).

SM4 Decorated body sh. of medieval jug of 13th to 14th century; fabric reddish and slightly micaceous with greenish/brown glaze on ext., 2 applied strips in lighter clay, one with dot and circle stamp and oblique incisions on it (G2, undated).

## Not illustrated

SM5 Sh. buff sandy fabric, cf. Cheddar H (Rahtz in prep.), (VH in 1965 report), 12th century (F1, undated).

SM6 Body sh. of medieval jug or cooking pot, reddish sandy fabric with grey core (G11a, post-Roman or later).

SM7 Body sh., quartzite gritted and pitted; grey with red/brown surfaces; cf. Cheddar E or EE (Rahtz in prep.), there 10th century (VE in 1965 report), (L10, Saxon).

SM8 Body sh., grey/black limestone gritted; Cheddar B (Rahtz in prep.), late 10th to early 11th century (L1, undated).

SM9 Part of strap handle of Ham Green jug (G11a, post-Roman or later).

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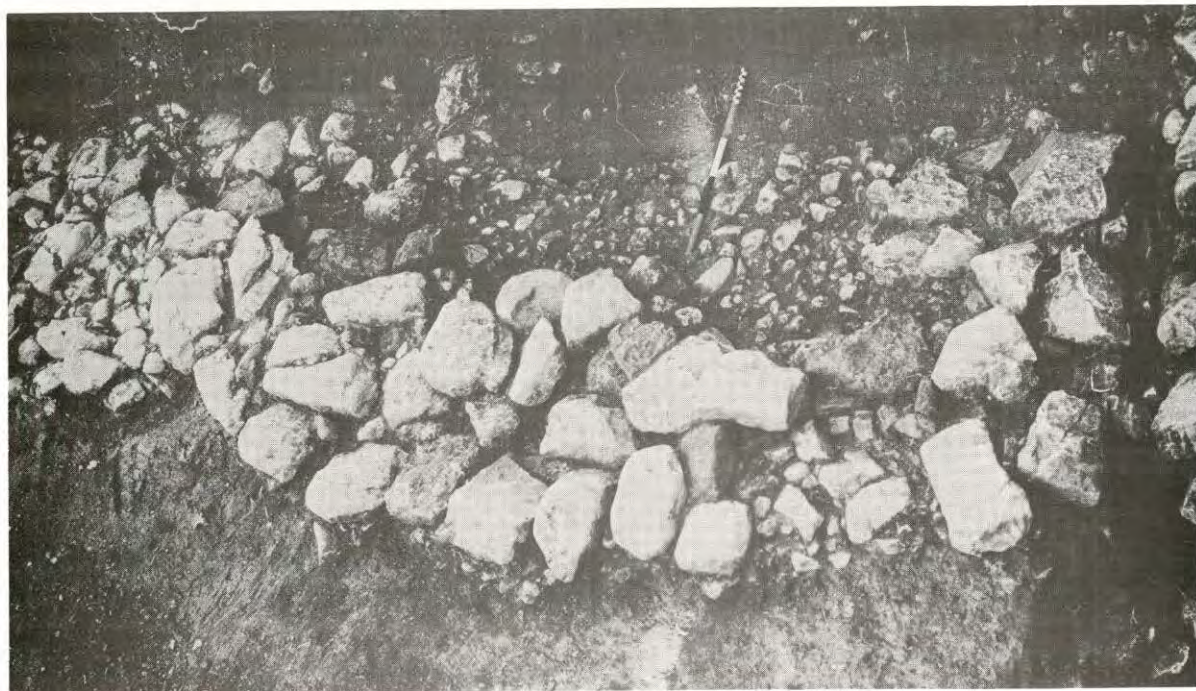
## FOOTNOTES

1. The two 1st-century coins, CO.1 and CO.2, were both stratified above the later material. The three sherds of samian which are probably Flavian were all in the fill of ditch F11 and its continuation L18, but the lowest stratified piece was in the same level as a sherd of samian of the first half of the 2nd century.
2. There was hardly any pottery in its lower fill and a sherd from the top of it joined one from L10 (*i.e.* probably a sherd derived from ditch L10a/Y7).
3. 15 sherds in 1965, 7 in 1970.
4. Information from Mr. B. R. Hartley.





Pl.1 Upper cobbling F12 from SE.



Pl.2 Foundations F19 from SW.