

# Land at Hamdown Farm Langport Somerset

Archaeological Metal Detector Survey  
Phase 2

Site Code: LANG23



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Land at Hamdown Farm  
Langport  
Somerset

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Phase 2

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## Contents

1. Introduction .....	5
The Site .....	5
Historical Background - The Battle of Langport (10th July 1645) .....	6
Archaeological objectives .....	7
Metal Detecting Methodology .....	7
2. Results.....	9
Lead Bullets .....	9
Other Finds .....	10
3. Discussion .....	10
4. Conclusion .....	12
5. Project Team.....	12
6. References .....	13
7. Appendix 1 - Bullets .....	11
8. Appendix 2 – All Finds .....	15

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan.....	20
Figure 2. Battlefields Trust Survey Areas and Previous Investigations .....	21
Figure 3. All finds 2023 survey .....	22
Figure 4. All Bullets and possible weapon type, 2023 survey .....	23
Figure 5. Other finds, possibly battle-related, 2023 survey .....	24

List of Photographs

Photograph 1. View from the north-west of the surveyed area towards the south-east. The higher ground to the right was occupied by the Royalists, while the pass across the Wagg Rhyne was in the far low ground..... 25

Photograph 2. General view of the site towards the west. The Wagg Rhyne is immediately behind the camera..... 25

Photograph 3. A selection of recovered bullets (L-R top 60, 65, 55, 56, L-R bottom 12, 69, 17, 47).....26

Photograph 4. Other finds possibly associated with the battle (L-R top 68, 67, 74, 48, L-R bottom 50, 18, 70).....26

List of Charts

Chart 1. Bullet count by possible weapon type..... 9

## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Land at Hamdown Farm

**Location:** Langport, Somerset

**Site Code:** LANG23

**NGR:** 343915, 127706

**Type:** Metal Detector Survey (Phase 2)

**Date:** 2-5 October 2023

**Location of Archive:** To be returned to landowner, for probable display at 'The History Hut' Langport. For long term archive security, it is suggested that the ultimate place of deposition be Taunton Museum.

An archaeological metal detector survey was undertaken by a team of archaeologists and metal detectorists from The Battlefields Trust. This followed an earlier survey conducted in December 2021.

The primary objective of the survey was to assess the presence/absence, nature, survival and distribution of any unstratified archaeological artefacts associated with the Battle of Langport (10<sup>th</sup> July 1645) which took place within the first British Civil War (1642-1646).

Four fields within the northern extent of the Registered Battlefield were subject to metal detector survey utilising 2.5m spaced transects.

A total of 27 lead bullets were recovered, the vast majority of which are thought to be associated with the Battle of Langport and are indicative of both infantry and cavalry action. A small number of other objects such as buckles and strap mounts were recovered which were also potentially associated with the battle. The results of the survey have proven that the Registered Battlefield is broadly located in the correct location.

Other artefacts of note included two C3/4<sup>th</sup> Roman coins.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 In October 2023 a team from The Battlefields Trust and Archaeology Warwickshire carried out an archaeological metal detector survey on Land at Hamdown Farm, Langport, Somerset (centred on NGR: 343915, 127706).
- 1.2 The survey was carried out in accordance with standard archaeological methodology for the investigation of historic battlefields, as outlined by Foard (2012, 2013) and built upon a previous survey undertaken by the Battlefields Trust (Wilson 2022).

## ***The Site***

- 1.3 The site (Figure 1) was located across three arable fields and an additional small pasture field. The Arable fields were fallow at the time of the survey, ground conditions consisted of crop stubble and short regrowth, while the pasture field contained grazed grass of medium length. The site was bordered to the immediate south by the B3153 and additional arable fields to the north. The surveyed area was bordered by Furpits Lane to the west and the watercourse of the Wagg Rhyne to the east. A small number of residential properties are situated the immediate southwest, while the site is more generally located north east of Langport and east of the settlement at Picts Hill.
- 1.4 The surveyed fields lie within the Historic England Registered Battlefield of Langport (List Entry 1000016), the western boundary of the site corresponding with part of the western boundary to the registered area.
- 1.5 The site is underlain by mudstone and limestone of the Westbury Formation and Cotham Member (undifferentiated), sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 210 million years ago in the Triassic period, in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. Superficial deposits of alluvium are recorded along the course of the Wagg Rhyne along the eastern edge of the site (BGS Online viewer, 2023).
- 1.6 The topography of the site slopes downwards from west to east, from approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 13m aOD.

## ***Historical Background - The Battle of Langport (10th July 1645)***

- 1.7 The New Model Army approached the small town of Langport from the east. It was a key bridging point where the major road from Somerton passed between two large areas of wet moorland. This was a logical place for the royalists to make a stand, or at least to try to hold up the parliamentarians to enable retreat, via Sedgemoor, to the port of Bridgewater. Goring sent his baggage and artillery ahead towards the port, keeping only two pieces of ordnance with the army. He then turned and marched out to the east of Langport, to face the parliamentarian army. Though he held a strong position, on high ground controlling the roads that approached the town from the east, his forces were still outnumbered and outgunned and were soon defeated.
- 1.8 Although the royalist army was not destroyed at Langport, the defeat was to have a significant effect upon troop morale. As Goring admitted: 'the consequences of this blow is very much for there is so great terror and dejection amongst our men that I am confident at this present they could not be brought to fight against half their number'. Bridgewater fell soon after, isolating the remaining royalist garrisons in the West Country.
- 1.9 Three alternative locations have been suggested for the battle along the Wagg Rhyne. One placed it at Huish Episcopi, while a late 19<sup>th</sup> century interpretation placed the action further south (Norris, 1894), although the site registered by Historic England seems the most likely. Most of the landscape is still agricultural but there has been some development, especially on the southern site, while there is continuing small scale erosion of the battlefield by small scale development right across this landscape (Battlefields Trust Resource Centre, 2023).
- 1.10 A previous survey undertaken by the Battlefields Trust immediately south of the B3153 recovered a total of eight lead bullets, the majority of which were thought to be associated with the battle but reflective of relatively limited action in that location. A worn Roman coin and medieval buckle were also discovered (Wilson, 2022).
- 1.11 Additionally, two lead bullets (one complete and one fragmented) were recovered in the vicinity of Tengore Lane during a commercial archaeology watching brief, one from within the Registered Battlefield and one outside, which it has been suggested were associated with the battle (Context One, 2015). A metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation approximately 1km west of the Registered Battlefield, also revealed a small assemblage

of lead bullets thought to be from the battle, which were potentially associated with a historic trackway, hypothesised to be a location briefly occupied by the royalists as they performed a fighting withdrawal from the battlefield (Cotswold Archaeology, 2014).

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.12 The principal objective of the metal detector survey was to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. It aimed to recover unstratified metallic artefacts from across the site, principally those associated with the events of the 1645 Battle of Langport, during the English Civil War.
- 1.13 The survey aimed to build upon the results of the 2021 Battlefields Trust survey (Wilson, 2022) which had been inconclusive, in order to achieve the objective of confirming (or not) that the Historic England Registered Battlefield was the correctly identified site of the battle.
- 1.14 In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the metal detector survey has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.

### ***Metal Detecting Methodology***

- 1.15 The metal detector survey was undertaken across the entirety of four fields over four days.
- 1.16 The survey area was split into a series of parallel transects set out across the fields, with the entire survey area covered using 2.5m spacing (Figure 2).
- 1.17 During the survey, each detectorist followed the line of a transect down the field, ensuring a wide and consistent sweep of the detector head as close to the ground as possible, resulting in a c.2m wide fully surveyed strip along each transect (1m either side of the transect line). Thus 2.5m spaced transects offered a c. 80% coverage of the surveyed area.
- 1.18 The locations of all transects were recorded using GPS. Transects were marked on the ground using temporary markers in the form of colour-coded flags, to ensure the



detectorist did not deviate from the determined transect. All such markers were removed from site at the completion of each survey day.

- 1.19 Ground conditions were consistently good, with short stubble in three fields meaning that the detector head could consistently be brought close to the ground surface to ensure maximum potential artefact recovery. The smallest field was under rough pasture. The arable fields had been ploughed within the previous year, but it is unknown when the pasture field was last ploughed. Historic satellite imagery suggests that it has not been cultivated for at least the last 25 years.
- 1.20 The equipment used to carry out the survey consisted of high-grade metal detectors and Leica GPS survey equipment.
- 1.21 The survey targeted non-ferrous metals only, due to the potential for a large number of ferrous metal signals across most land, the recovery of which would have introduced a significant time delay. The majority of finds that would be expected on a 17<sup>th</sup> century battlefield are lead shot, the presence of which would confidently confirm if there was Civil War activity in the area. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to detect for ferrous artefacts given the limited time available for the survey.
- 1.22 Artefacts were removed from the ground using a small spade and trowel. Care was taken to fill in and level all holes after the removal of material. No artefacts were removed from a depth greater than the ploughsoil (c.300mm). All finds of possible archaeological significance were plotted using a GPS.
- 1.23 Recovered artefacts were labelled with a unique ID number. They were stored in breathable plastic bags or wrapped in acid-free tissue, as appropriate. Artefacts of undoubted modern date were collected and bagged together to gauge the 'background noise' within the field and determine if there were any factors which may be affecting artefact recovery rates. Only minimal 'background noise' was encountered.
- 1.24 The survey complied fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. There were no finds considered to be potential treasure cases.

## 2. Results

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the notable metal detector survey results (Figures 2 and 3). A full list of all recorded finds is detailed within Appendix 2.

### ***Lead Bullets***

- 2.2 A total of 27 lead bullets were recovered during the survey (Chart 1, Appendix 1 and Photograph 3). It is not always possible to precisely identify the weapon of origin for bullets during this period as they do not conform to standardised sizes. This results in a degree of overlap between calibres with the size of some bullets meaning they are located on the uncertain interface between weapon types. The weapon types given within this report are therefore an approximate guide and based on the calibre identifications made by Foard (2012 pp. 41-93) and additional observations on carbine/harquebus calibres provided by Simon Marsh (pers. comm.). Finds were examined in detail and individually assessed for firing evidence and any other features of interest. The assessment of the bullets was based on characteristics identified in previous work by Foard (2012, pp. 94-120), Harding (2012 pp.44-83) and Sivilich (2016).
- 2.3 It is likely that impacted bullets will have lost a small percentage of their original weight due to deformation/fragmentation upon impact.
- 2.4 The bullets which could confidently be associated with the battle fell into two major groups which can be seen presented in Chart 1. These comprised 13 bullets which fell into the category of larger pistol/carbine calibres and 10 which were considered to be bastard musket calibre. A small number of outliers representing pistol or full musket calibres lay outside these major groups.
- 2.5 Only five bullets from the assemblage were considered to be unfired and probably dropped in the process of loading or with firing evidence so slight it was unidentifiable. The majority of firing evidence was relatively slight but several bullets showed major damage from a close-range impact against a target or the ground.

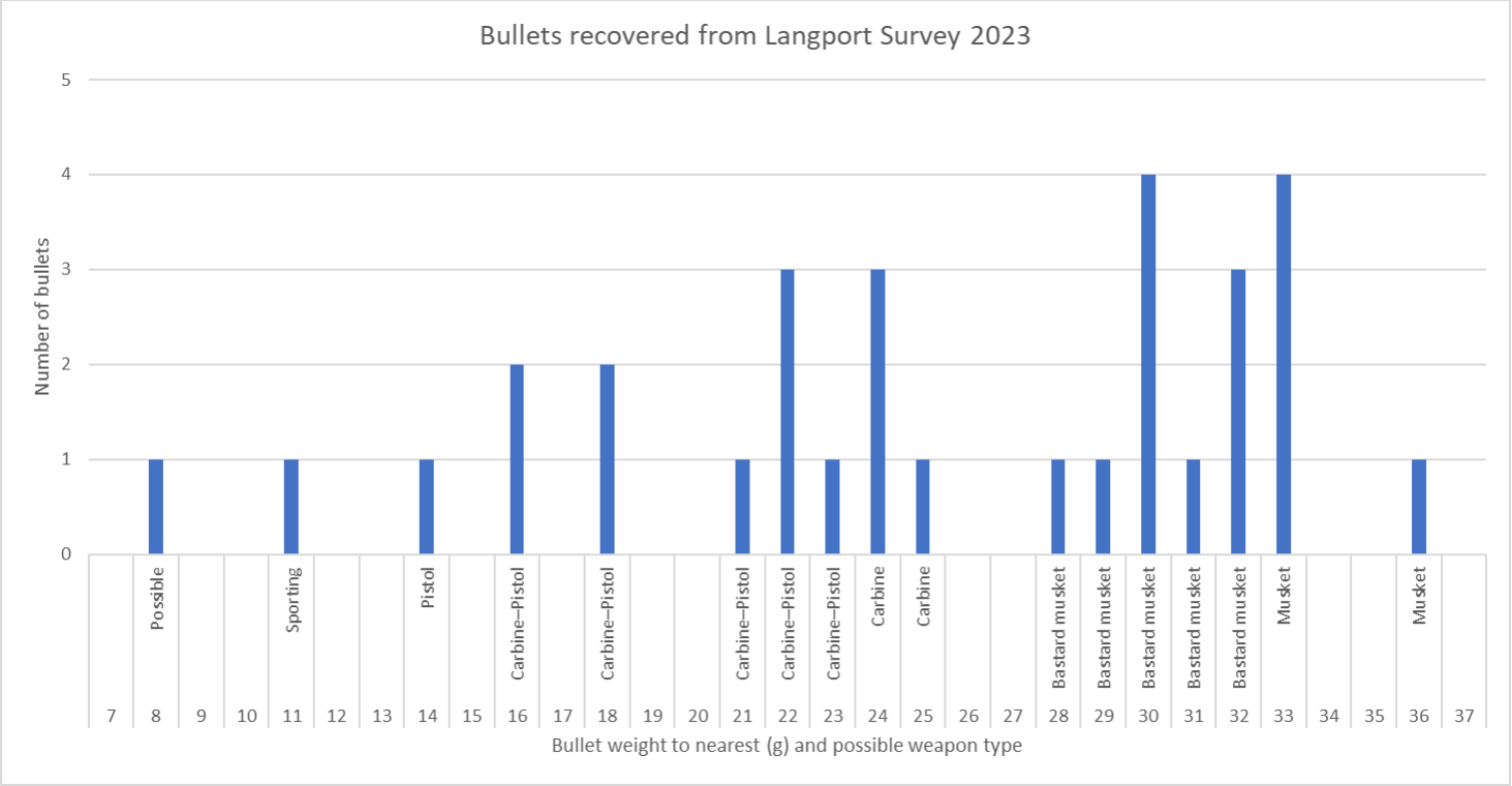


Chart 1. Bullet count by possible weapon type

**Other Finds**

- 2.6 The non-bullet finds from the survey are fully detailed in Appendix 2.
- 2.7 A number of finds were recovered which were thought to potentially be related to the battle (Photograph 4). These were identified by Alejandra Gutierrez, Senior Finds Officer at Cotswold Archaeology. Certainly, the accepted date range for a number of these artefacts intersected with 1645. These included a bridle boss (**70**), two buckles (**48**, **67**), a belt/strap mount (**68**), jetton (**74**) and two-pronged fork (**18**).
- 2.8 Other finds of note included two Roman coins of C3-4 date (**3**, **78**).

**3. Discussion**

- 3.1 The metal detector survey recovered a total of 27 bullets, which in conjunction with the 2021 survey (Wilson 2021) brings the total of bullets from the battlefield thus far to 35. Additionally, 51 other finds were recorded, seven of which could be related to the battle.

- 3.2 The calibres represented within the bullet assemblage fall into two distinct groups which reflect both cavalry (pistol/carbine) and infantry (bastard musket/musket) activity. The dominance of bastard musket bullets appears to correlate with preponderant use of this weapon by the New Model Army (Marsh, forthcoming), while the two larger, full bore musket bullets (**17, 65**) indicating that some larger and heavier weapons were still in use, perhaps most likely in the hands of the royalist infantry.
- 3.3 The identification of infantry weaponry creates a fuller picture than that revealed by the 2021 survey, during which only smaller calibre bullets were recovered which were thought to be reflective of cavalry action to the south of the main road. Although subsequent reanalysis of those bullets as part of the present survey suggest that some may conform to the smaller end of infantry firearm calibres (bastard musket).
- 3.4 The spatial patterning of bullets also suggests two distinctive episodes within the battle action. The first is the cluster of six bullets close to the Wagg Rhyne crossing point, which is likely reflective of the initial exchange of fire as the Parliamentarians attempted to force the pass across the low lying, wet ground. Perhaps of significance is that the location of this cluster corresponded with a low-lying linear earthwork aligned east-west parallel to the road which was visible on the ground and also in LiDAR imagery. This may represent the remains of a former hedgerow which was used as a forward defensive position by royalist musketeers attempting to hold this choke point. The relatively sparse cluster of bullets, presumably from incoming parliamentarian fire, suggests that it was not held for particularly long. Indeed, it is likely the royalists positioned there would have recognised the danger of being cut off and killed away from their main body as soon as the contest looked to be turning in parliament's favour.
- 3.5 After this initial clash, there appears to have been a widening of the action with parliamentarian troops spreading out once they had crossed the pass. They would have then deployed more widely before engaging with the main royalist position on the higher ground to the west. The fact that both cavalry and infantry were engaged in this general action is borne out by the mixed calibres to the north and west of the area surveyed.
- 3.6 The other finds thought to be potentially be related to the battle could represent objects broken or lost during the course of the action, although none were of distinct military form. While some may be casual losses, the absence of other medieval or post-medieval objects among the assemblage (from manuring practices) lends some weight to their potential relevance. While it is difficult to pinpoint a tight date for a number of these items

due to their long-lived forms, they are close enough in date range to be of potential significance. If this is correct, the clustering of the majority of these finds in the north western part of the site is perhaps indicative of a more close quarter fighting in this area.

- 3.7 The two Roman coins are likely reflective of casual losses in the latter part of the Roman period and in conjunction with the Roman coin recovered during the 2021 survey, hint at wider Roman activity in the vicinity. The remaining finds were somewhat typical of what might be expected across most agricultural land and are mostly of relatively recent date.

## **4. Conclusion**

- 4.1 The metal detector survey produced significant evidence which is considered to be associated with the 1645 Battle of Langport. The bullet scatter appeared to be consistent with both infantry and cavalry action, reflecting the initial fight for the crossing of the Wagg Rhyne and the subsequent widening of the action as the New Model Army engaged the main royalist position.
- 4.2 The results of the survey quite clearly confirm for the first time that the Registered Battlefield is correctly located and is the true site of the battle, in favour of the previously presented alternatives discussed in paragraph 1.9. In fact, given that battle related finds extend right up to the north-western edge of the registered area it may well be the area is currently too small to reflect the full extent of the engagement. Future work may reveal additional information about the spread of artefacts across the site.
- 4.3 The presence of bastard musket calibres also appears to confirm the later war use of lighter, smaller muskets by the infantry of the New Model Army at Langport.

## **5. Project Team**

- 5.1 Metal detecting was led by Sam Wilson, assisted by Bryn Gethin, Simon Marsh, Paul Hemingway, Lydia Stokes, Trevor Parsons and Chris Gravestock. The report was written by Sam Wilson and illustrations produced by Simon Marsh. Selected finds were assessed by Alejandra Gutierrez (Cotswold Archaeology).
- 5.2 Particular thanks go to the landowners for giving permission to undertake the survey on their land. The fieldwork was funded by The Battlefields Trust.

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## 7. Appendix 1 - Bullets

Find ID	Date	Finder	material	Type	Weight (g)	diameter max (mm)	diameter min (mm)	Bore	Weapon	Fired/unfired	Firing evidence	Patination	Max band width (mm)	Battle related	Notes
4	02/10/2023	SW	pb	Bullet	24.4	16.56	15.22	18.58983607	Carbine	Fired	Moderately flattened face, banding, slight melt	White	3.22	Y	Slight sprue
6	02/10/2023	BRG	pb	Bullet	21.6	16.86	15.4	20.99962963	Carbine–Pistol	Fired	Slight melting on one face	Whiteish grey	None visible	Y	Slightly prominent sprue with offset snip, slight mould lines present
7	02/10/2023	BRG	pb	Bullet	21.5	16.32	15.33	21.09730233	Carbine–Pistol	Unfired	None visible	White	None visible	Y	Sprue snipped
8	02/10/2023	BRG	pb	Bullet	31.9	17.65	17.58	14.21918495	Bastard musket	Unfired	None visible	Whiteish grey	None visible	Y	Some possible loss of overall weight due to fragmentation
12	02/10/2023	PH	pb	Bullet	31.5	35.93	3.29	14.39974603	Bastard musket	Fired	Severe skipping impact against hard surface, fragment of lead almost complete detached, one hemisphere still largely present with additional moderate impact, lead folded back along one edge	Greyish white	none visible	Y	
13	02/10/2023	BRG	pb	Bullet	32.1	17.83	17.09	14.1305919	Bastard musket	Fired	Slight deformation, slight surface melting in one area	Whiteish grey	None visible	Y	
17	02/10/2023	CG	pb	Bullet	35.8	18.41	17.92	12.6701676	Musket	Fired	Minor banding, one slight linear gouge	Greyish white	4.47	Y	Slight surface corrosion/flaking, mould line still slightly visible
20	02/10/2023	LS	pb	Bullet	22.5	16.41	15.87	20.15964444	Carbine–Pistol	Fired	Very slight banding	White	4.06	Y	Surface corrosion/flaking
41	04/10/2023	SM	pb	Bullet	30.2	18.07	17.23	15.01960265	Bastard musket	Fired	Minor banding	Greyish white	5.15	Y	
42	04/10/2023	SW	pb		7.9	-	-	57.41670886	Possible	fired	Curved and smoothed face, one curved irregular face, major distortion	White	none visible	poss.	Surface partly corroded away
43	04/10/2023	TP	pb	Bullet	15.8	14.66	13.82	28.70835443	Carbine–Pistol	Fired	Minor deformation	Greyish white	none visible	Y	

Find ID	Date	Finder	material	Type	Weight (g)	diameter max (mm)	diameter min (mm)	Bore	Weapon	Fired/unfired	Firing evidence	Patination	Max band width (mm)	Battle related	Notes
47	04/10/2023	LS	pb	Bullet	30.1	18.87	14.53	15.06950166	Bastard musket	Fired	Almost entirely flattened hemisphere, one minor skipping impact with minor lead rub back, minor surface melting	Greyish white	none visible	Y	Prominent sprue with offset snip, flashing from mould still present
51	04/10/2023	SW	pb	Bullet	10.6	13.92	12.07	42.79169811	Sporting	Unfired	None visible	Greyish white	None visible	N	Small sprue remnant
52	04/10/2023	SW	pb	Bullet	15.8	14.22	13.88	28.70835443	Carbine–Pistol	Fired	Minor deformation, small gouge, slight melting	White	None visible	Y	
54	04/10/2023	SM	pb	Bullet	24.1	17.84	15.49	18.82124481	Carbine	Fired	Slight deformation, slight radiating striations on one face, minor flat facet, four small lumps - melting?	White	6.01	Y	Some surface corrosion/flaking
55	04/10/2023	TP	pb	Bullet	24.6	18.02	15.5	18.43869919	Carbine	Fired	One minor flattened face, three episodes of banding, minor linear striation, multiple minor indentations - melting?	White	7.55	Y	
56	04/10/2023	TP	pb	Bullet	21	16.3	13.57	21.59961905	Carbine–Pistol	Fired	Two flattened faces, minor gouge, slight melting	White	None visible	Y	Quite severe surface corrosion/flaking
57	04/10/2023	SW	pb	Bullet	17.6	15.29	14.7	25.77227273	Carbine–Pistol	Fired	Slight deformation	Greyish white	None visible	Y	
58	04/10/2023	LS	pb	Bullet	28.2	17.34	16.73	16.0848227	Bastard musket	Fired	Slight melting, two small linear gouges	Greyish white	None visible	Y	Thick surface corrosion, circular face from severe sprue cut or hail shot?
60	04/10/2023	BRG	pb	Bullet	30.3	18.13	15.02	14.970033	Bastard musket	Fired	One major flattened face, small circular indentation	White	None visible	Y	Less corrosion than other bullets, sprue quite prominent, slight mould lines present



Find ID	Date	Finder	material	Type	Weight (g)	diameter max (mm)	diameter min (mm)	Bore	Weapon	Fired/unfired	Firing evidence	Patination	Max band width (mm)	Battle related	Notes
62a	04/10/2023	PH	pb	Bullet	23.7	17.82	15.8	19.13890295	Carbine	Unfired	Non-visible	Whiteish grey	Non-visible	Y	Surface moderately corroded/flaking
64	04/10/2023	SM	pb	Bullet	29.3	18.27	15.58	15.48095563	Bastard musket	Fired	Slightly flattened face, possible slight melting	Whiteish grey	None visible	Y	
65	04/10/2023	SM	pb	Bullet	33.4	18.04	17.84	13.5805988	Musket	Unfired	None visible	White	None visible	Y	Sprue and slight mould lines visible
66	04/10/2023	PH	pb	Bullet	13.6	13.93	12.45	33.35235294	Pistol	Fired	Slight flattening to one face	White	None visible	Y	
69	04/10/2023	SW	pb	Bullet	29.5	29.15	16.4	15.376	Bastard musket	Fired	Severe impact against a hard edge, one additional moderate impact	Whiteish grey	None visible	Y	
71	05/10/2023	BRG	pb	Bullet	21.9	16.02	15.61	20.71196347	Carbine-Pistol	Fired	One moderate linear gouge, several minor, poss. Slight melting	Whiteish grey	None visible	Y	
72	05/10/2023	SW	pb	Bullet	18.2	15.66	13.25	24.92263736	Carbine-Pistol	Fired	General deformation, two slightly flattened faces, numerous minor gouges/pitting	White	None visible	Y	
73	05/10/2023	LS	pb	Bullet	30.7	17.69	17.3	14.77498371	Bastard musket	Fired	3 minor gouges, radiating fine linear striations on one face	Greyish white	None visible	Y	Surface corrosion/flaking

## Appendix 2 – All Finds

Find no.	Date	Finder	Material	Description	Provisional date	Comments
1	02/10/23	SM	Pewter/silver?	Button	C18th?	Small, oval shape, decorated edge
2	02/10/23	CG	Cu. Alloy	Coin	1861	Victoria, half penny
3	02/10/23	SW	Silver?	Coin	Roman	Roman coin, ?late C3 local copy (barbarous radiate)
4	02/10/23	SW	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
5	02/10/23	PH	Cu. Alloy	Button	C20th	'Culverwell Tauton' on front face
6	02/10/23	BRG	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
7	02/10/23	BRG	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
8	02/10/23	BRG	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
9	02/10/23	CG	Cu. Alloy/gilt	Button	C19/20th	'Superb Rich Orange Gilt' on reverse
10	02/10/23	CG	Lead	Casting waste	Undateable	
11	02/10/23	SW	Cu. Alloy/iron	Coin/token?	Uncertain	Heavily corroded
12	02/10/23	PH	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
13	02/10/23	BRG	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
14	02/10/23	BRG	Iron	Object	Post-medieval/modern	Curving rod (bent?), tapering towards both ends
15	02/10/23	PH	Silver?	Button	C19/20th	Undecorated
16	02/10/23	SW	Iron	Knife	C17th or earlier	Iron knife blade, probably pre C17 (it has no bolster, but usually these are dated by the handles, which do not survive in this case)
17	02/10/23	CG	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
18	02/10/23	BRG	Iron	Two-prong fork	2nd half C17?	Forks with two prongs used for dining appeared in the second quarter of the 17th century, but only became popular over the next 50 years or so; three prongs became common from the end of that century (Hume 1969, 180). [ <a href="https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/forks/">https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/forks/</a> ]
19	02/10/23	CG	Lead	Casting waste	Undateable	
20	02/10/23	LS	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	

Find no.	Date	Finder	Material	Description	Provisional date	Comments
21	02/10/23	SW	Lead	Scrap	Undateable	
22	02/10/23	SM	Lead	Casting waste	Undateable	
23	02/10/23	SM	Lead	Scrap	Undateable	
24	02/10/23	BRG	Lead	Casting waste	Undateable	
25	02/10/23	BRG	Cu. Alloy/gilt	Button	C19	Decorated edge, recessed centre, traces of gilding front and back, shank damaged
26	03/10/23	PH	Cu. Alloy	Buckle	C18th	Probable garter buckle c. 1720-90, eg. Whitehead type 735, spindle missing
27	03/10/23	SW	Cu. Alloy	Coin	1797	Cartwheel penny (one penny)
28	03/10/23	SW	Lead	Scrap	Undateable	
29	03/10/23	SW	Cu. Alloy	Coin	C18th+	Heavily corroded, no surface detail remaining
30	03/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy	Coin	C18th	George III? Heavily worn and corroded, Royal crest on reverse?
31	03/10/23	SM	Cu. Alloy	Button	C19/20th	Livery button. Two part construction, dragon/wyvern design 'WSD' on front, 'Hobson & Sons London' on reverse
32	03/10/23	BRG	Cu. Alloy	Buckle	C19/20th	Horse harness
33	03/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy	Coin/button?	Uncertain	Heavily corroded, possible trace of shank but may just be corrosion
34	03/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy	Coin	1861	Victoria, penny
35	03/10/23	PH	Cu. Alloy	Object	C19/20th	Lid?
36	04/10/23	SW	Cu. Alloy	Coin	C18th	Heavily corroded, no surface detail remaining
37	04/10/23	TP	Iron	Buckle	C19/20th	Horse harness
38	04/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy/silver	Thimble	C19/20th	Tip missing
39	04/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy	Buckle	C18th	Hat buckle c.1770, eg. Whitehead type 721, broken and twisted
40	04/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy	Coin	1918	George V, half penny
41	04/10/23	SM	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
42	04/10/23	SW	Lead	Possible bullet	Post-medieval	Possible fragmented bullet
43	04/10/23	TP	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
44	04/10/23	SM	Cu. Alloy	Coin	C18th	No surface detail remaining

Find no.	Date	Finder	Material	Description	Provisional date	Comments
45	04/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy	Object	C19/20th	Pressed metal, possible mount/badge although no signs of attachment
46	04/10/23	TP	Cu. Alloy	Coin	1936	George V, one penny
47	04/10/23	LS	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
48	04/10/23	SW	Silver?	Buckle	1660-1720	Buckle, openwork type with three apertures on each side of frame, vertical edges incurved/waisted with lobed knob over spindle hole. Internal iron spindle missing. Cf Whitehead 2003 no. 623 (identical) – these are shoe or knee type buckles and were utilised broadly 1660-1720. Here is a complete one: Record ID: NARC-73FFE3 - POST MEDIEVAL buckle (finds.org.uk)
49	04/10/23	PH	Cu. Alloy	Cauldron leg	Medieval/early post medieval	Whitehead, R. 1996. Buckles, 1250-1800. Greenlight publishing
50	04/10/23	BRG	Cu. Alloy	Buckle	C12-C17	Double frame, oval buckle, slightly distorted, with an iron pin (now missing) in the central bar. Plain and flat, with a D-section. Known from medieval contexts (e.g. Eghan and Pritchard 1991, no. 332). Long lived, C12-C17 (Cuddeford 1996, 21 no. 14, 26 no. e)
51	04/10/23	SW	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
52	04/10/23	SW	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
53	04/10/23	SW	Lead	Weight?	Undateable	Rolled lead, possible net weight or similar
54	04/10/23	SM	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
55	04/10/23	TP	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
56	04/10/23	TP	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
57	04/10/23	SW	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
58	04/10/23	LS	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
59	04/10/23	SM	Cu. Alloy	Ring	Medieval/post medieval	Strap divider/tensioner? Eg. Whitehead type 249
60	04/10/23	BRG	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
61	04/10/23	SM	Cu. Alloy/iron	Button	C19/20th	Two part construction, cotton still present. Sniffing dog design, poss. hunting related - see similar, Blair 2001 British Buttons, p.84-5
62	04/10/23	PH	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	

Find no.	Date	Finder	Material	Description	Provisional date	Comments
63	04/10/23	SW	Lead	Scrap	Undateable	
64	04/10/23	SM	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
65	04/10/23	SM	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
66	04/10/23	PH	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
67	04/10/23	BRG	Cu. Alloy	Buckle	c. 1550-1650	Buckle, double looped type with scalloped outer edges to frames and moulded ribbing on upper face. Date: post-medieval c. 1550-1650. Compare broadly: Record ID: NMS-F4E1B6 - MEDIEVAL buckle (finds.org.uk), and Whitehead 2003, no. 354.
68	04/10/23	BRG	Cu. Alloy	Mount	c. 1550-1700, but most likely C17	Belt or strap mount in the shape of a heart with a stylised fleur de lis at the base; with two attachment spikes, one broken, the other bent (would have accommodated a 3.4mm thick ?belt) ): <a href="https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/1025874">https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/1025874</a> , <a href="https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/1030057">https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/1030057</a>
69	04/10/23	SW	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
70	04/10/23	SM	Pewter?	Bridle boss	late C17-C18	Bridle boss or similar, post-medieval. Probably late 17th to 18th century. Similar one here: Record ID: NARC-1B2BB3 - POST MEDIEVAL harness fitting (finds.org.uk)
71	04/10/23	BRG	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
72	05/10/23	SW	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
73	05/10/23	LS	Lead	Bullet	Post-medieval	
74	05/10/23	SW	Cu. Alloy	Jetton	1550-1640s	Nuremberg jetton, rose and imperial orb type as issued by Hans Krauwinkel II (active 1586-1635). Uncertain mintmaster but probably Hans Krauwinkel II (1585-1635). Obverse: legend illegible, crowns and fleur de lis alternating around central rose. Reverse: legend illegible, orb within trilobe. Worn, chipped, broken piercing visible on one edge.
75	05/10/23	PH	Cu. Alloy	Buckle	Late C19-C20	Buckles with raised strap bar, from the harnesses of draught horses (probably ploughing-harnesses)
76	05/10/23	BRG	Cu. Alloy/iron	Horse brass	C19/20th	Shield shape, no engraving visible
77	05/10/23	BRG	Iron	Buckle	Uncertain	Iron buckle frame, rectangular, pin missing - wide timespan
78	05/10/23	SW	Cu. Alloy	Coin	Roman	Roman coin, radiate or nummus, c. 260-402 (probably)

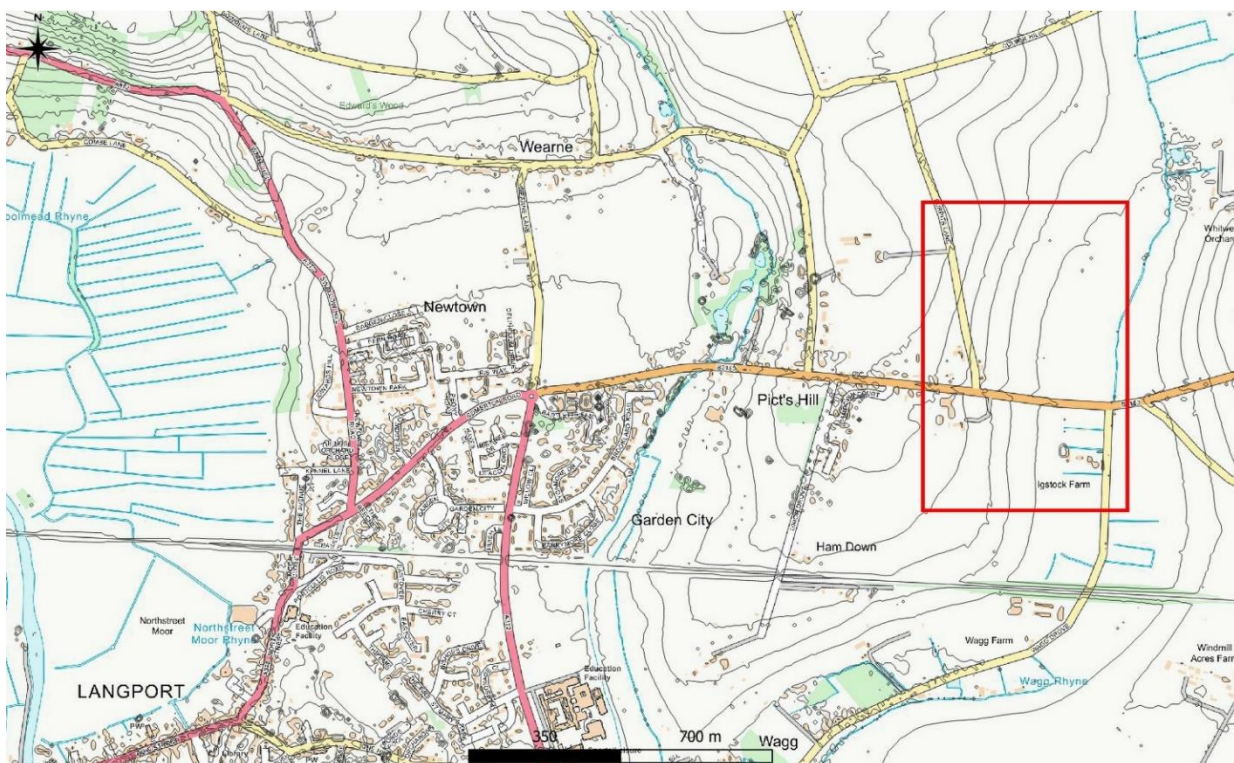


Figure 1. Site location plan



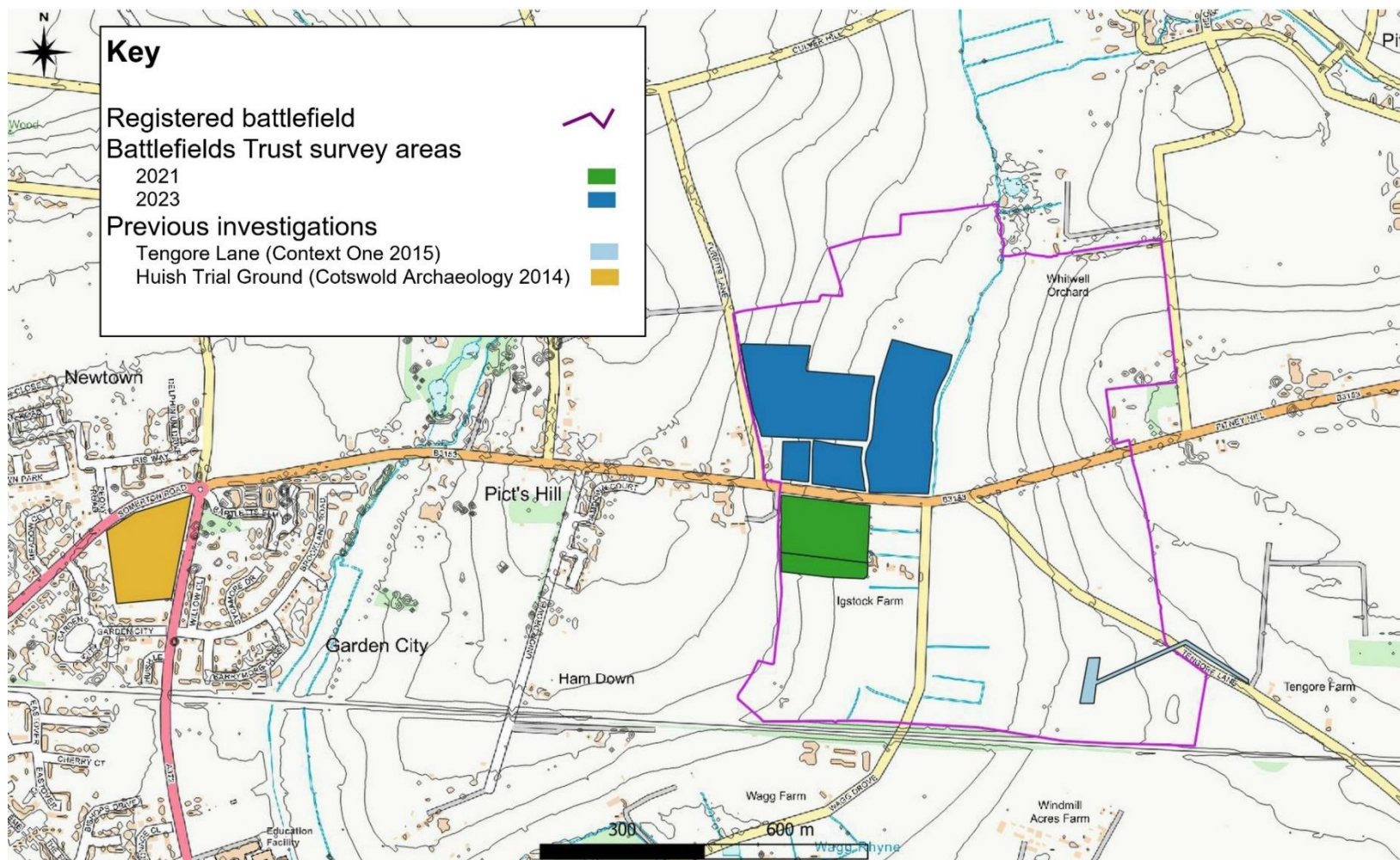


Figure 2. Battlefields Trust Survey Areas and Previous Investigations

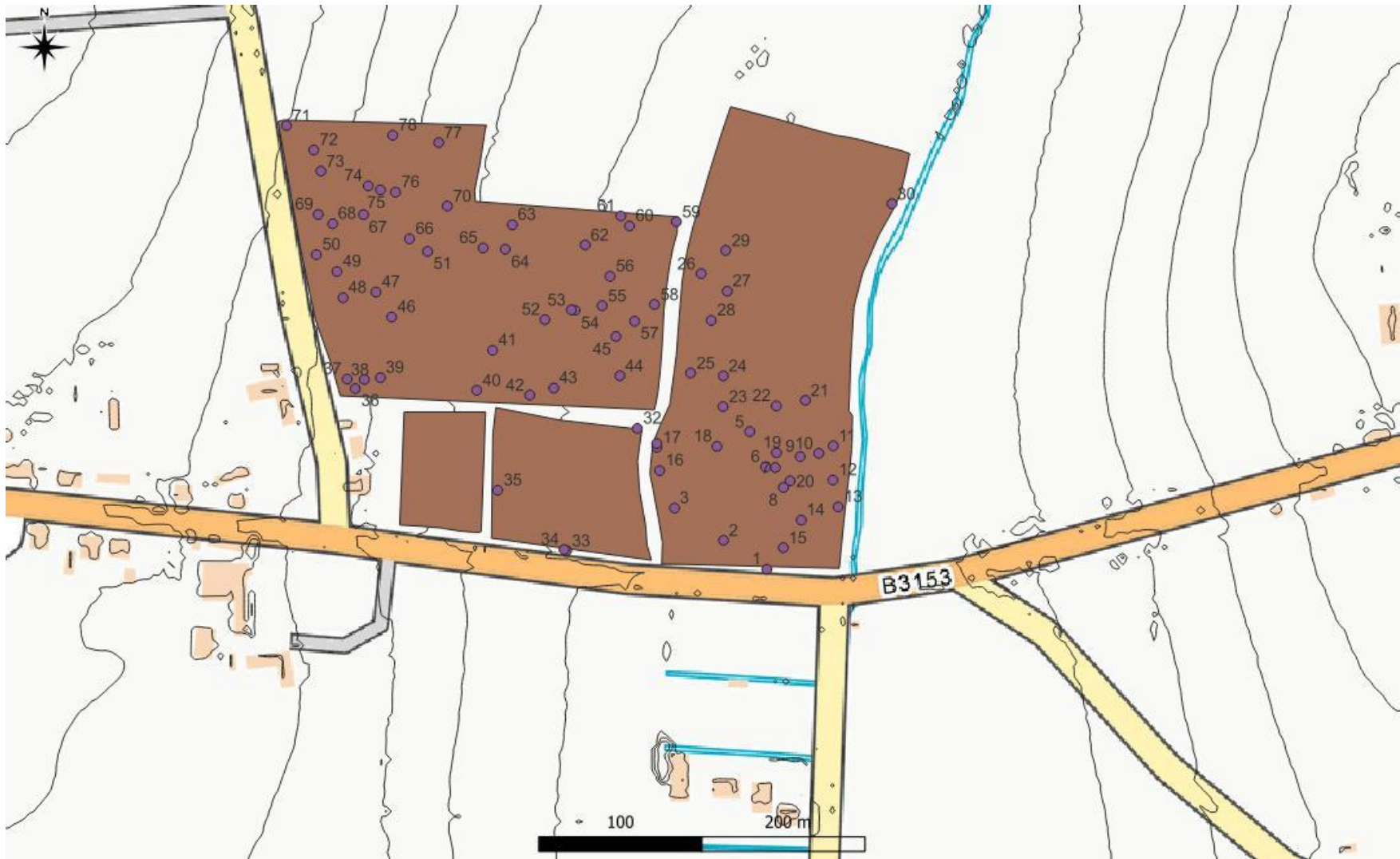


Figure 3. All finds 2023 survey



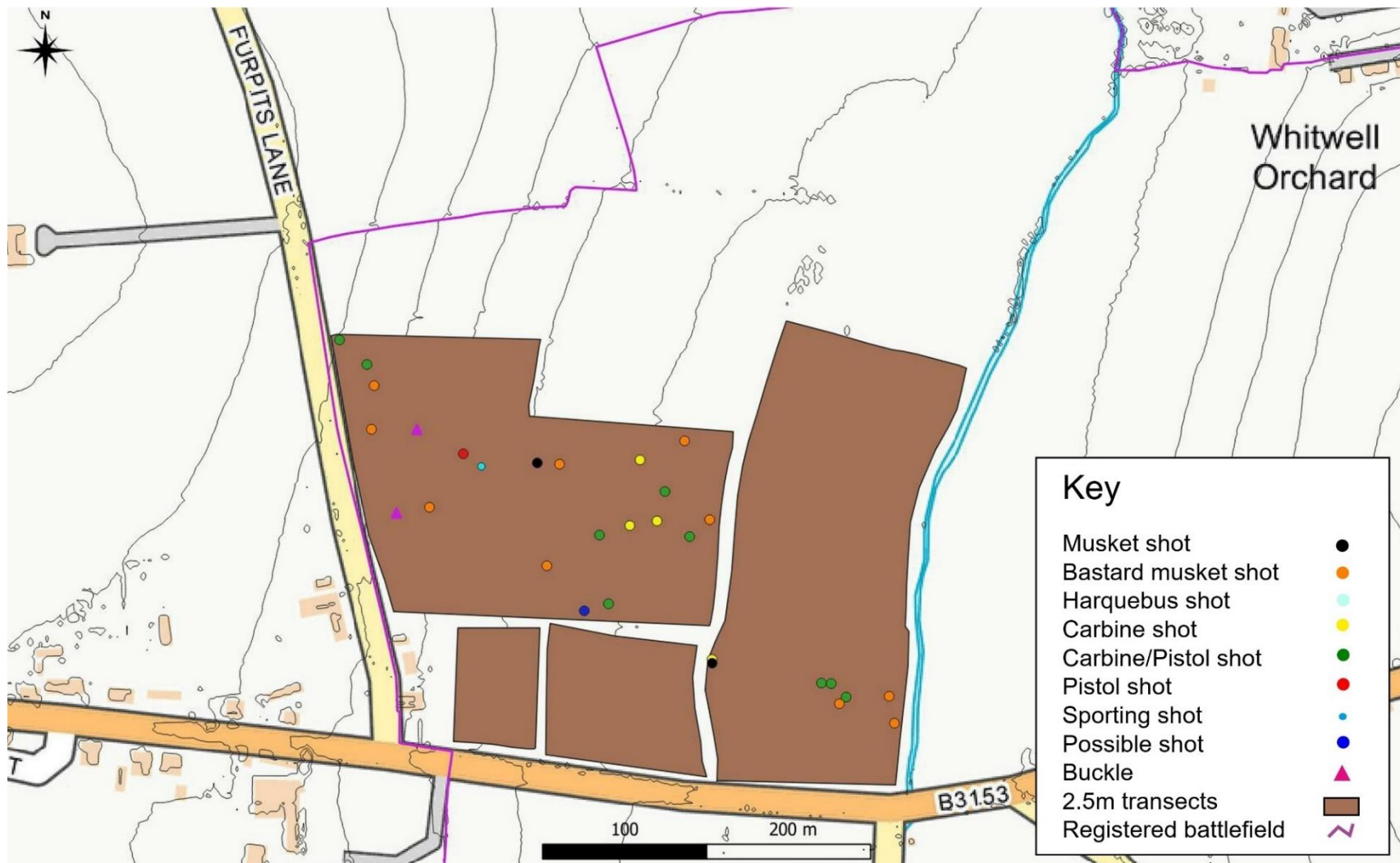


Figure 4. All Bullets and possible weapon type, 2023 survey

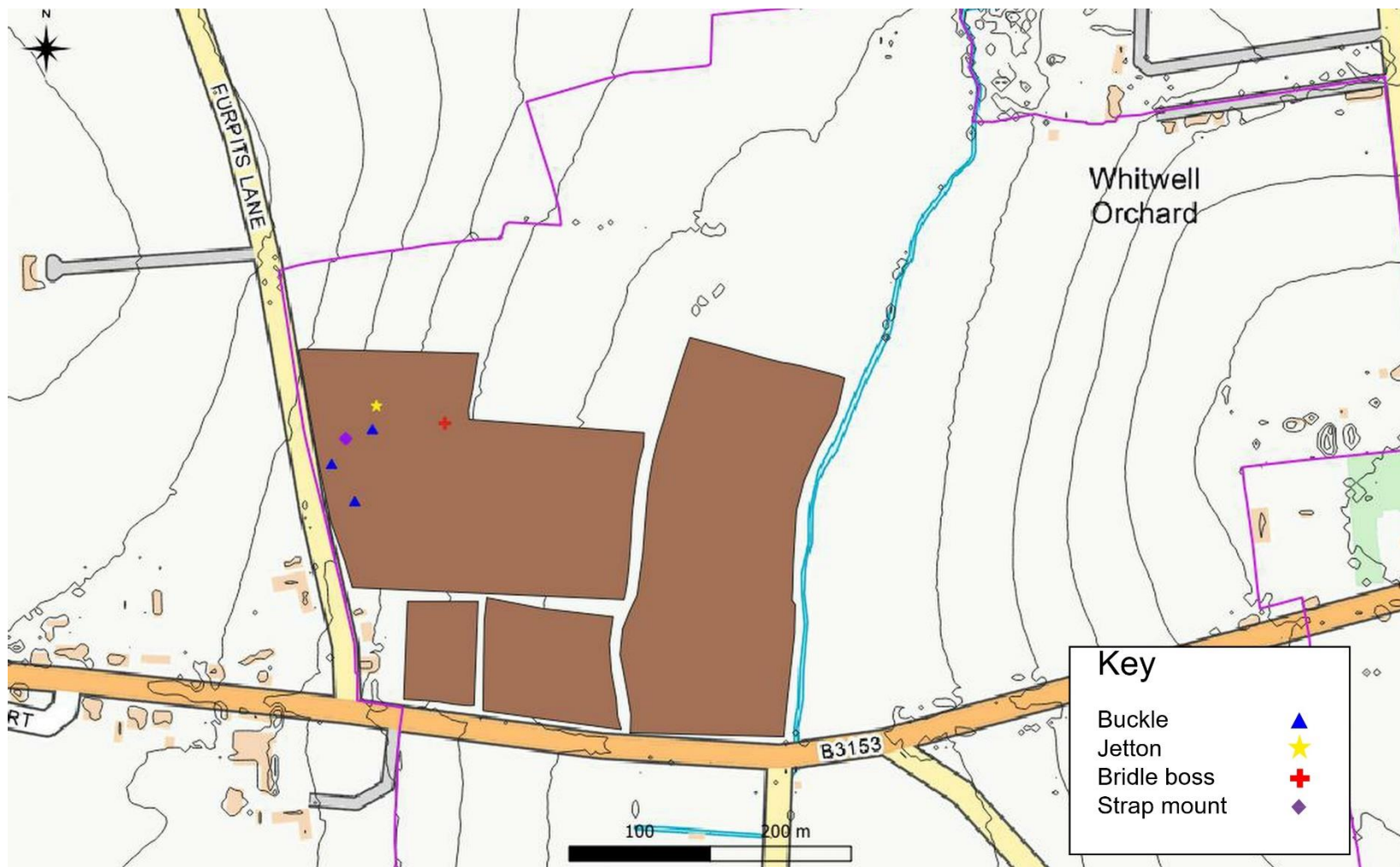


Figure 5. Other finds, possibly battle-related, 2023 survey





Photograph 1. View from the north-west of the surveyed area towards the south-east. The higher ground to the right was occupied by the Royalists, while the pass across the Wagg Rhyne was in the far low ground.



Photograph 2. General view of the site towards the west. The Wagg Rhyne is immediately behind the camera.





Photograph 3. A selection of recovered bullets (L-R top 60, 65, 55, 56, L-R bottom 12, 69, 17, 47)



Photograph 4. Other finds possibly associated with the battle (L-R top 68, 67, 74, 48, L-R bottom 50, 18, 70)

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