

# Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavation

## PHASE TWO

### PART 8

April 2015



Interim Report No. 9

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Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau

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Aerial photos taken by John Croxford, small finds by Brian Irwin, all others Pip Osborne.

Drawings by Pip Osborne

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Phase Two, part 8 of the research excavation at Chewton Mendip ran from Friday April 3rd with backfilling on April 12<sup>th</sup>. It was carried out by members of CAMP. The weather was generally dry with some wind. A single trench (16) was supervised by Pip Osborne, assisted by Dave Sowden. It measured 4 x 3 metres.

A map of the Westings area showing the locations of various trenches. The map includes a coordinate grid with westings (horizontal axis) and eastings (vertical axis). Trenches are numbered 1 through 16, with some having associated dates. A north arrow and a scale bar (0 to 10 meters) are also present.

TRENCHES	Date
1	Apr 2011
2.3	Aug 2011
4	July/Aug 2011
5	Aug 2011
6.7	Apr 2012
1 reopen	Aug 2012
8	Aug 2012
9	Oct 2012
10	Apr/Aug 2013
11	Apr 2013
12	Aug 2013
13.14	Apr 2014
15	Aug 2014

Other labels on the map include:

- TTA Aug '15
- area of tree stump
- 1 trial trench
- 12 part reopened 1 but extended
- TTB Aug'15
- 16 Apr 2015

4

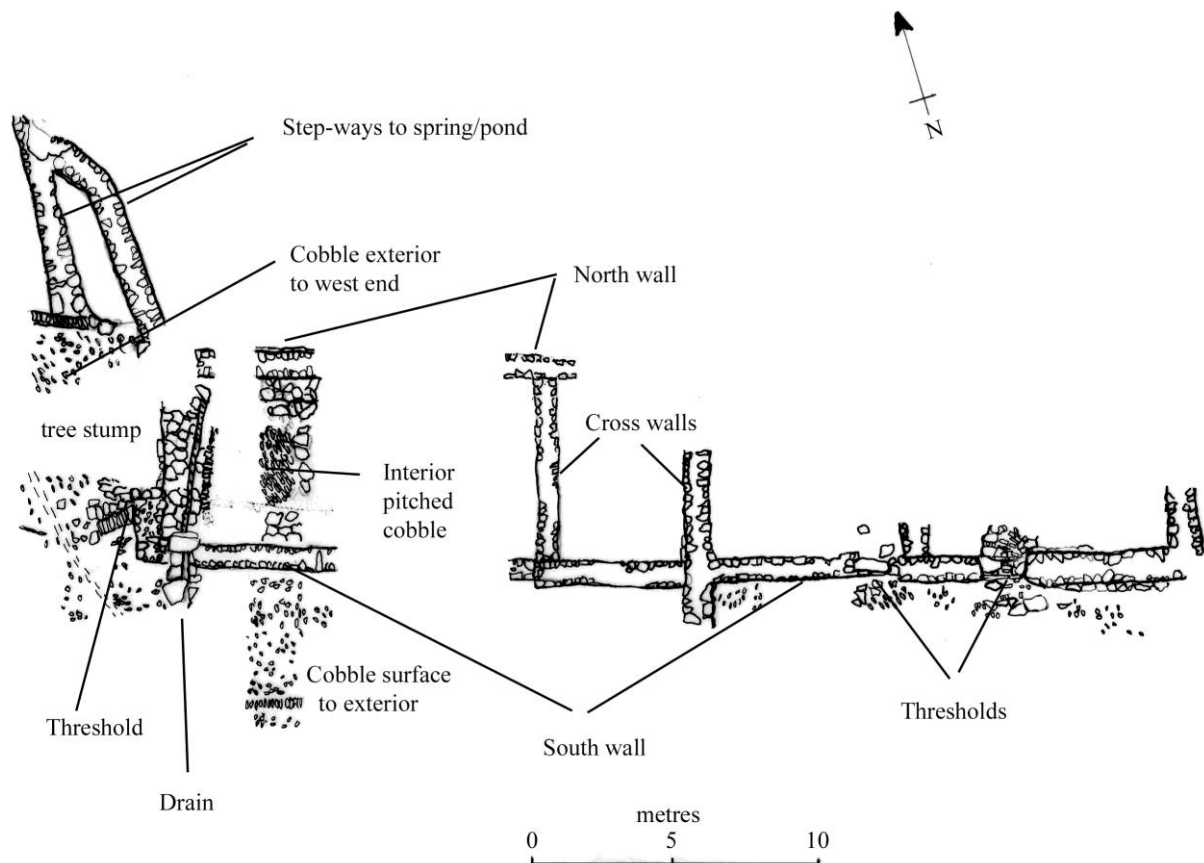


Figure 2 Extrapolated plan of archaeological features of the site as of April 2015

## 2.0 Summary of Excavation Site CM11

Excavations since 2011 have located the south, west, and parts of the north of a building of medieval date. The overall length is 35 metres with an exterior width of 7.8 metres at the west gable end. Very little is known of the line of the north extent of the building. This excavation sought to further our knowledge in this respect. The excavation of April 2012 (trench7: see Interim Report no. 4) located a stretch of the south wall plus two cross-walls running in a northerly direction. Trench 16 was designed to further excavate the projected course east of the north wall, its possible junction with the more westerly of the cross-walls and the internal and external areas around them.

## 3.0 Trench 16.

3.1 The questions which drove the research were as follows:

- a) Does the north wall uncovered in trench 1 (1/09) extend east as far as the proposed trench? Is it on the same alignment?
- b) Does the more westerly of the cross-walls uncovered in trench 7 (7/005) extend the potential width of the building and if so, what is its construction?

- c) What underlies this cross-wall and can the recovery of any further Castle-Neroche-type sherds\* as found in trench 7 assist in dating the phases of the building?
  - d) Why did this cross-wall 7/005 appear to slump? Was it built over a pit?
  - e) Did the dark, charcoal rich occupation layer 7/020 extend across the possible width of the building in trench 16?
  - f) Is there any evidence in trench 16 of either a fire or some kind of industrial activity?
  - g) What is beyond the bounds of the north wall (if we find it)?
  - h) Is there any evidence for a threshold in the north wall?
- This sherd a similar type found at Bristol and Bath (Mike Ponsford pers com)

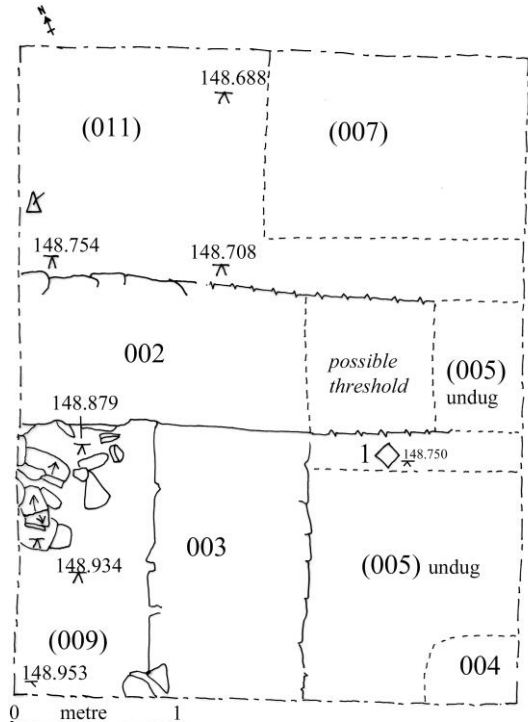
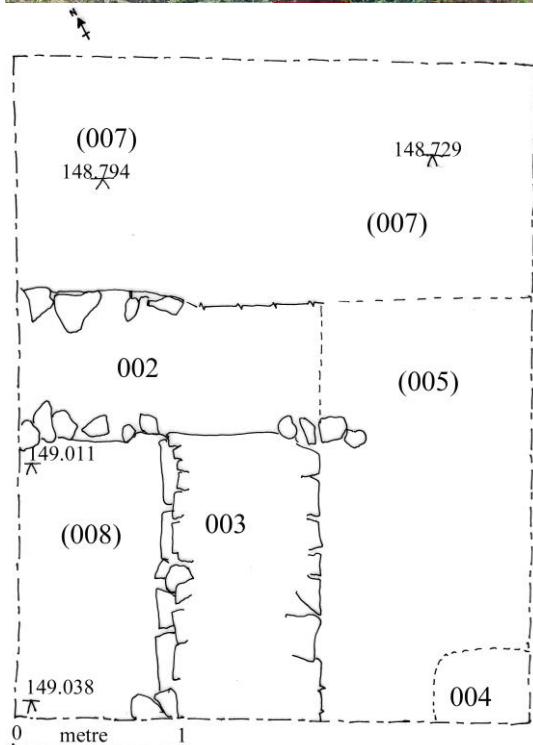
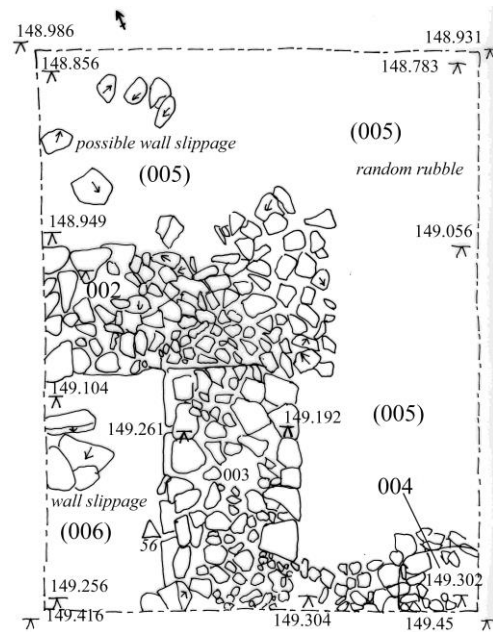


Figure 3 Aerial photo of trench 16 at finish of dig, with progression of contexts levels through the excavation (*top right, bottom left, bottom right*)

### 3.2 Results of Excavation

#### METHODOLOGY

A 3x4 metre trench was positioned over the possible junction of the continuation of the north wall 1/09 and the cross-wall 7/005. Deturfing and backfilling was by hand with trowelling at all times. Apart from the topsoil all other contexts were sieved. The trench was partially protected with terram before backfilling.

#### PRE-BUILDING PHASE

The lowest level reached was the natural substrate, a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam (10YR 4/4). This was observed at OD148.764 in 013 and 148.585 in 014.

#### EARLY BUILDING PHASE

This substrate was cut [016] NNW to SSE up to a depth of 150mm in order to lay the foundations of a stone wall (002). To the west this wall was well constructed, with a rectangular drain hole (010) inserted in the fourth course, with slabs to top and bottom and blocks to sides. The bottom of the drain hole was at 148.808 on the north face and 148.853 on the south. The dimensions were w140 x h160mm to north and 100 x 140 to south. The wall at the west trench edge was 850mm wide and consisted of 8 courses of roughly hewn lias limestone facing slabs of <270x210x40mm with a core of random cobble and earth. The top course was at 149.118.

East of the drain the courses of 002 gradually reduced in stepped fashion to one foundation layer with a width of 700mm with the narrowing on the north face. In the SW quadrant and directly overlying 013 were 4 limestone paving slabs, forming an incomplete floor surface. The level of these was 148.76.

#### MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION PHASE

North of 002 a deposit (011) of very dark brown friable silty loam (7.5YR2.5/2), of 150mm avg depth, had accumulated over 014. The level was 148.73 avg. This contained much bone and 18 types of medieval pottery (coarse ware and glazed), charcoal and the occasional cobble and pebble sized stones. Finds 57, a 12/13<sup>th</sup> C key and 58, a decorative stud or mount of possible 13<sup>th</sup> C date, were within this deposit. A rectangular stone lay at 45° SW/NE against the north face of 002 to the east of the drain and level with the second foundation course. (*011 was not fully excavated on the east side*).

South of wall 002, on a slight incline at 148.95 avg, was a deposit (009) similar to 011 in texture and colour, and also containing bone and medieval coarse ware pottery. This deposit of 200mm depth directly overlay the slabs 012.

Overlying 009 was a deposit (008) of friable dark reddish brown silty loam (5YR2.5/2) with moderate charcoal flecks, animal bone and medieval coarse ware corresponding to types found in 011 and lying at 149.03 avg. This soil had washed into and backed up against the south side of the drain hole.

Overlying 011 was a tightly-packed cobble layer (007) of 70mm avg depth extending from E to W trench edges at 148.79 avg. The cobbles were sub-rounded to surface and abutted 002 at the level of the bottom of drain 010. (*007 was not fully excavated on the east side*)

### LATER BUILDING PHASE

Overlying 008 was a further wall 003, orientated NNE, SSW and abutting 002 on its south face. This had a lowest level of 148.97 consisting of a stepped out foundation course on the west face, with 2 courses above and a width of 1m and of similar construction to 002. The top level of 003 was 149.27 avg.

### DEMOLITION/COLLAPSE PHASE

In the SW internal quadrant a compact but random layer (006) of lias limestone pebbles, cobbles and boulder-sized stones in a very dark brown friable silty loam matrix (7YR2.5/2) overlay 008. This had its greatest depth closest to wall 002. In addition were 2 squared-off blocks of limestone at the lowest level. 006 contained bone and several pot sherd types as found in 009 and 011.

Elsewhere, apart from 003 and the western-most part of 002, a layer of loosely-packed lias limestone (005) with a friable dark reddish brown soil matrix (5YR2.5/2) overlay the trench. This layer contained much bone from ox, horse, pig, sheep to chicken. Thirty medieval pottery types were represented. 005 appeared to lie directly over the single course of foundation to the east of drain 010. It was not fully excavated in the SE quadrant south of 002.

### POSSIBLE LATER OCCUPATION

In the SE corner of the trench the ephemeral remains of a possible more organized ground surface measured 300x250mm extending under the trench edges.

### LAST PHASE OF SITE

The trench was sealed by a compact black silty loam containing flecks of charcoal, pebble, cobble and boulder sized, sub-rounded to sub-angular stones. This contained both medieval and post medieval pottery, glass, claypipe and metals.

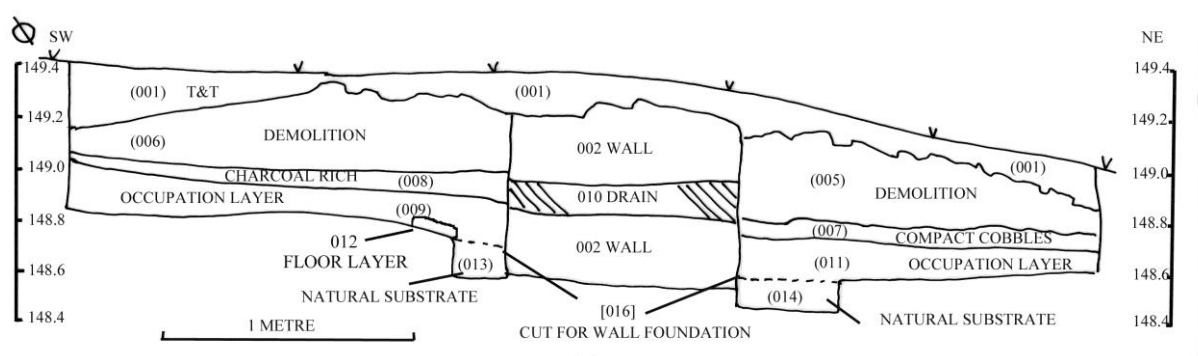


Figure 4 Profile of trench 16



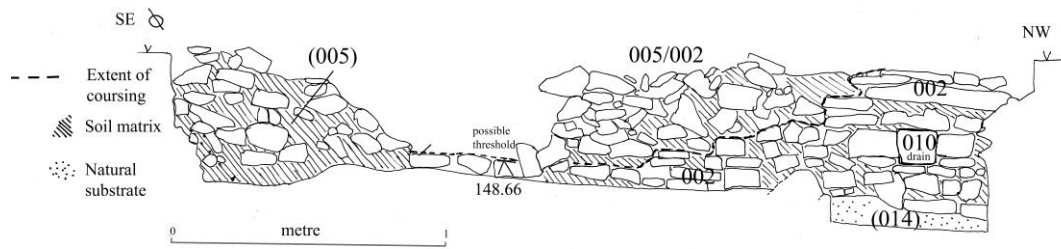


Figure 5 North elevation of wall 002 showing stepped reduction east of wall courses and overburden of rubble. The one course remaining could be a threshold.

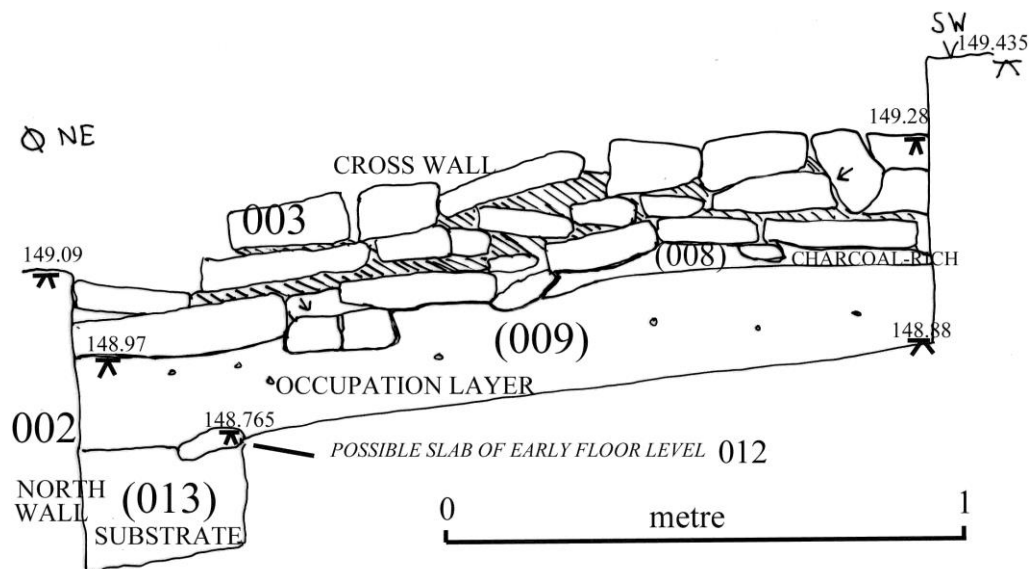


Figure 6 West elevation of wall 003 showing how it was built over occupation layer 009 with slab of possible floor level beneath.

### 3.3 Discussion

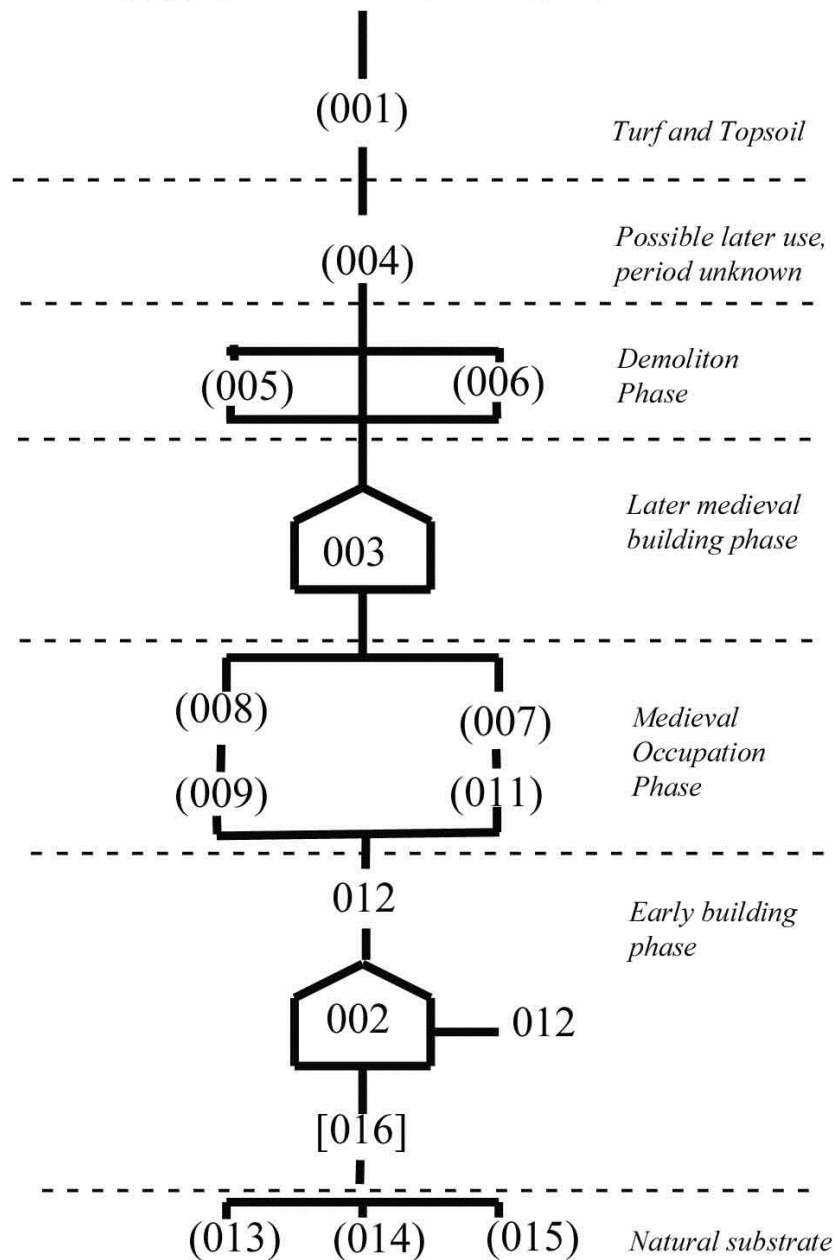
Trench 16 offered the first clear example of a cut into the substrate for the foundation of a wall. The wall 002 was well constructed in the west of the trench, but to the east of the drain-hole the courses became disordered as if the facing stones had been robbed and only the rubble core spilling out, had remained. It was impossible to establish any interface between this deconstructed section of the wall and the overlying deposit 005. Therefore it was not possible to tell the nature of the wall at this point. However, the squared-off blocks of stone found in 006 and the find of a key, could be associated with a threshold in this area, which may have been robbed out. This could explain the single course of foundation 002 and narrowing towards the east of the trench. Wall 003 abutted this partially disordered wall construction.

The deposits 009 and 011 which built up to both interior and exterior of 002 were of similar matrix and content and a further consideration could be that they were once a single context and that this had been cut to make wall 002. This would make 002 of a later phase although 008, which post-dated the construction, contained similar pottery to 011. On balance it was concluded that the cut was only into the substrate. The relevance of the drain was not obvious, nor its positioning in the wall, and there was no evidence of any channeling construction. The rectangular block at 45° from 002 just east of 010 was not thought to be relevant to its function. The accumulation of bone and pottery, both to south and north of 002 in the vicinity of this drain, may suggest both some kitchen or slaughterhouse activity, with waste being deposited against the north face of the building via a threshold.

Context 008 was found to fill the drain and one would expect to find it on the north side overlying 011. However 007 was level with the bottom of the drain on the north side and 005 on a level with the drain hole. No explanation for this could be offered. Wall 003 abutted 002 as much as could be established. The stepped out foundation on the west side is curious. This has been observed elsewhere but generally on an outside face. This of course assumes that we have a building interior at this point. As is characteristic of the site in general, the trench was covered in a layer of stone demolition/collapse. Amongst the stones was obvious wall facing material, but some stones were larger than generally found associated with the walls.

A proportion of the topsoil contained medieval pottery. Whether this is to do with continued limited use of the site during the medieval period is open to discussion. The Chewton Mendip Pottery Series hopes to shed light on this in due course.

# SUGGESTED MATRIX FOR TRENCH 16



## SUMMARY

Research questions were posed for trench 16 and were successfully answered as follows:

- the north wall 1/09 was confirmed continuing in trench 16 and on a same alignment.
- the crosswall 003 abutted 002 and was a continuation of that found in 7/005.
- the crosswall was built over a deposit of dark brown charcoal rich soil 009. The Castle Neroche type pottery (CM type 32) was not found in 009 but did occur in 005,006 and 011.
- There was no evidence of a pit. The wall slumped because of its lack of solid foundation.

- e) The lowest floor level was of slabs over the natural 013. Deposits 009 and 008 built up above this.
- f) There was no evidence of a fire. However the charcoal rich soil and abundance of animal bone suggested either a hearth or some kind of activity involving the processing of animals.
- g) Beyond the bounds of 002 was an occupation layer of dark brown charcoal rich soil, overlaid by cobble, sealed by rubble demolition and topsoil.
- h) One possibility is that there was a threshold in 002 but this was not conclusive.

It has not been possible, from the limited excavation in this part of the building, to establish conclusively the sequence of events. Once again the time constraints meant that the trench was not fully excavated and this problem must be addressed in future excavation. This building was sited on the gentle slope of a hill making comparisons of OD levels problematic. There is more than one scenario for the construction of this part of the building and it is hoped that further excavation in this area in the summer of 2015 will help clarify the situation.

### 3.4 Comparisons with Trench 7

Trench 7 was excavated in April 2012 and lay directly to the south of trench 16 (see Report No. 4). Wall 16/003 was a continuation of 7/005 exposed in sondage 1, being of 300mm height and 850mm width and of two foundation courses. It overlay a very dark brown (10YR2.2) charcoal-rich occupation layer (7/020) containing bones of various animals and two medieval pottery types matching that of 16/009. 7/020 overlay the natural substrate 7/015 at OD 149.074, a difference in height from the natural 16/013 of 374mm accounted for by the incline to the north. In trench 7 a similar deposit (7/013) to 7/020 was noted east of wall 7/005 in the pipe trench and also in sondage 3. It was thought that this represented an occupation layer prior to the building of the crosswall. However, this did not contain similar pottery types. Wall 7/005 abutted the south wall 7/025 which mirrored the north wall in that it had a deeper foundation course laid onto the substrate. However it differed from 16/002 in its construction with more squared-off blocks.



Figure 7 West elevation of sondage 4 in trench 7 showing stepped foundation (7/005) over occupation deposit 7/020. It abuts the south wall to the right.



Figure 8 North elevation of the south wall (7/025) showing squared-off block construction laid onto the substrate



Figure 9 The south elevation of wall 16/002 (the mirror of fig.8) shows the less organised coursing layers. The stepped out foundation of 003 west face is visible.

### 3.5 Further Research Questions

1. Does the north wall continue east beyond the extent of trench 16?
2. Can further exploration to the east confirm or otherwise a threshold?
3. Does the occupation layer 009 continue east as far as the easterly cross wall found in trench 7 (7/006)?
4. Is there any evidence of a continuation of 008 or was it confined to west of 003?
5. Is there any evidence of a fire east of trench 16?

### 4.0 Recommendations for future excavation

The ambiguities of trench 16 need to be resolved. It is recommended that a further trench is dug to the east of trench 16 with a narrow baulk, to take in the north end of the more easterly cross wall found in trench 7. This will be addressed in August 2015.

## 5.0 Finds

### POTTERY

Pottery retrieval in trench 16 was of small sherds only, none representing clusters of a single vessel. A mix of post-medieval and medieval sherds were found in context 1 only. A table of type numbers can be found in the Appendices and an explanation in 6.0

### BONE

Bone was found in occupation levels 008,009 and 011, in association with pottery and clusters of charcoal. In addition it was present in quite significant amounts in the demolition/collapse contexts 005 and 006. The collection represented species from ox, horse to small fowl and even a mole. Much had been crushed and some had cut marks resulting from processing.

### METAL

Very little metal was found other than in the topsoil. Three objects were recorded as small finds in lower contexts.

Context 006 Find 56. A trowel-type blade, function uncertain. This ferrous object, badly corroded was found against wall 003. Unfortunately Xrays did not produce a clear image of its shape.



Figure 10 Possible trowel blade

Context 011 Find 57. A rotary key with oval bow. Corroded. Length 87mm, bow depth 34mm external, internal 25mm, internal width 19mm, rounded external surface, flat internal. Bit depth 16mm, width 20mm, thickness 5mm. Hollowed shank. Found to the north of the drain hole. A similar example was found in London (Egan 2010, 116 Fig 89,ex 315 ) and dated 1270-1350.



Figure 11 Key from 16/011

Context 011 Find 58. A mount/stud of copper sheet over ferrous backing. Fixing rivet missing. Radiating angled grooves. Sides 15mm, diagonal 18mm. Domed profile 5mm depth.

Similar but not identical examples found in London (Egan & Pritchard 2002, 199, ex1064/72) in association with leather. These were made of lead and tin and dated to c1150-c1200 and c1330-1380. However Egan states that copper alloy mounts first appear in London in the early 13<sup>th</sup> C deposits and they proliferate in the late 14<sup>th</sup> and early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.



Figure 12 Mount or stud from 16/011

Context 011 Find 59. A ferrous buckle. No crossbar or pin. H 11mm, w 13mm. Thickness 1mm. Top and bottom bars which extend beyond the connecting bars are decorated on one side with 5/6 dimples along their length. Connecting bars have a slight outward bow. One has recess for engaging pin. No similar example can be found. This could to be a buckle from a child's shoe.



Figure 13 Buckle from 16/011

## 6.0 Chewton Mendip Pottery Type Series

Members of CAMP have been analysing and typing pottery sherds so far gathered from the excavation. Post medieval pottery (with the exception of North Devon Gritted Ware) has not been a part of this study.

Of the 63 different types of sherd fabric identified, only two are prehistoric and one Roman (Samian). These represent isolated examples and can be explained by either their situation outside the area of clearance back to the substrate prior to building construction, or those gathered up in the soil infill of the foundations.

Of those falling in the medieval date range of late Saxon to 15<sup>th</sup> C, several are thought to be 11<sup>th</sup> century, based on their fabric. There are examples of both Ham Green A and B ware (11-13<sup>th</sup> C) and also Redcliffe Ware (13<sup>th</sup>). There are also one or two glazed sherds where the source of production has not been identified. The vast majority of sherds are of unglazed coarse ware, and appear, from initial studies being co-ordinated by David Dawson in Somerset, to be local to the Chewton Mendip area. Only a handful has been found to match other sherds under study ie Westbury-sub-Mendip, Cheddar Palace, Weston-super-Mare, Wells Museum Garden.

#### ANALYSIS OF SHERDS ACROSS THE EXCAVATION SITE.

Sherds were identified and typed commencing the east end of the excavation and progressing westwards. Therefore sherds were processed in the following order: trench 10, 6, 3, 7, 5, 2, 1, 12, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 11. It was thought that this method might produce trends suggesting a chronology of construction of the building. This is proving not to be the case, although certain trends are emerging.

#### GLAZED WARES.

Ham Green wares are represented across the site with the exception of the SW corner. They occur in contexts from the topsoil to the lowest occupation level. On the other hand Redcliffe ware, in the form of a decorated 13<sup>th</sup> century jug has only been found to the NW outside the building on the down slope between two stepways.

An example of a finer, more delicate mottled green glazed cup (type 63) has been found only in the demolition layer outside the building in trench 16. This has yet to be identified.

Of the coarse wares, the fabric is roughly 50/50 silt to sand in composition. This is also reflected in a similar occurrence of mica. The vast majority have varying amounts of quartz inclusions. Many have lias limestone and some magnesian limestone. Both limestones can be represented together within the fabric, although in one or two instances magnesian occurs alone. Other inclusions which can be found are hematite, locally occurring chert, rare flint, shell, clay pellets, shale and crushed stone.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Although this study is ongoing and there is much analysis yet to do, the general observation is that the sherd types are not suggesting a clear stratigraphical relationship. This may be because the site is so shallow (surface to natural being on average only 600mm depth). In the past cattle have grazed this field and in wet conditions would have caused disturbance in the upper layers. Medieval pottery is readily found in the topsoil as is post-medieval amongst the top layer of the building demolition beneath. It is not known if this field has been ploughed in the past, but in some places the archaeology is on the surface.

The wide range of sherd types found within the demolition layers throughout the site requires some explanation. We have generally found only small sherds with few diagnostic pieces in terms of form. It may be that these were swept to the corners or wall edges whilst the larger pieces were disposed of elsewhere. They could then end up amongst the final demolition layer though in reality represent the lifespan of the building.



Those sherds from the lowest sealed stratigraphic layers give us the best chance of dating the phases of building construction.

## 7.0 References

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Osborne P, 2012, Interim Report No 4, Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau (unpublished- available on [www.camplat.btck.co.uk](http://www.camplat.btck.co.uk))

## 8.0 Acknowledgements

CAMP wishes to acknowledge the following people

- Mr and Mrs Miles and Mr and Mrs Gosland, the landowners, for their continued support and permission to excavate on their land
- Michael Costen, James Bond, David Dawson, for the advice freely given on all aspects of the excavation
- John Croxford for his expertise in producing the aerial photographs.
- Brian Irwin for finds photography
- Westfield Veterinary Practice for Xrays of knife
- All the volunteer diggers who continue to support us and give of their time
- All those who have donated to the Excavation Funds

## 9.0 Appendices

### 9.1 Explanation of grid system for excavation site

The original grid for the exploratory geophysics survey was laid with a baseline parallel to the north churchyard wall. It stretched from 0m to the east of the field boundary to 97.6m to the fence at the west end. This baseline and offsets were later fixed in the landscape by sinking stopcock covers in concrete as in the diagram. The subsequent trenches have continued to use this grid and its co-ordinates using westings and northings. Somewhat unconventional but practical given the circumstances.

for geophysics and excavation is provided.

97.6m

80m

40m

40m

0m

barn

Site of red peg in churchyard wall which is 7m60 from stopcock cover

stopcock covers

baseline

offset

2nd baseline at N20

Churchyard and Andy's field

scale 1:500

drawn: JFC 10/11/00

Outline of Andy's field copied from Vince Pullman's 1922 plan. Scale from 1:1000. Original plan drawn by JFC in 2001. 10 x 6 m. Revision 1. Along a line at 120m. Magnetic. This is the bearing measured by JFC during the field day's geophysical surveying.

## 9.2 Context Index Trench 16

Context	Type	description	Length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	OD of context
16/001	Dep	Turf & Topsoil	Tr	tr	50-250mm	149.2 avg
16/002	Structure	Wall foundation	tr E to W 2.3m LOE	840mm	650mm max	149.25 avg
16/003	Structure	Wall foundation	S tr to 1.65m	870mm	300mm	149.27 avg
16/004	Layer	Possible cobbled surface	tr E tr S	500x400mm	200mm avg	149.31
16/005	Deposit	Demolition stone +soil	tr E-W 3m	3m	100-400mm	149
16/006	Deposit	Demolition stone +soil	trW700mm E LOE/003	trS 1.6mN to 002	250mm avg	149.23 avg
16/007	Layer	Rough compact cobble	tr E-W 3m	tr 1.4 to 002 S	70mm avg	148.79 avg
16/008	Deposit	Occupation soil +charcoal	trW700mm E LOE/003	trS 1.6mN to 002	40mm	149.03 avg
16/009	Deposit	Organic occupation soil	trW700mm E LOE/003	trS 1.6mN to 002	200mm	148.95 avg
16/010	Structure	Drain in wall 002	N to S 850mm	W to E 150mm avg	120mm avg	148.95 avg
16/011	Deposit	Organic occupation soil	tr E to E 1.7m LOE	trN 1.4m to S 002	150mm avg	148.73 avg
16/012	Structure	Possible floor layer above 013	tr E to E 1.7m LOE	800mm max	max 100mm	148.76
16/013	Deposit	Natural sub	tr E to E 1.7m LOE	N 002 to S 150mm	LOE	148.7
16/014	Deposit	Natural sub	tr W to 350mm E LOE	S 002 1.85 to N tr	LOE	148.5 avg
16/015	Deposit	Natural sub	Void	void	Void	void
16/016	Cut	Wall trench cut into 013/14/15	Exposed 500mm WE	NS 800mm	150mm	148.6

### 9.3 Graphics Register Trench 16

Sheet no.	Plan or section/wall elevation	Trench no.	Plan: SW corner co-ord Section: LH side of drawing co-ord Readings W/N	Description	Date
86	P57	16	W51.05 N28.05	Sketch plan with 001 levels	4.4.15
87	P58	16	.. ..	First overlay-wall detail	5.4.15
88	P59	16	.. ..	Second overlay	6.4.15
88	P60	16	.. ..	Third overlay	7.4.15
89	P61	16	.. ..	Fourth overlay	8.4.15
90	P62	16	.. ..	Fifth and final overlay	9.4.15
91	S106	16	W51.05 N28.05	E facing trench edge	10.4.15
91	S109	16	W48 N32.05	W facing trench edge	.. ..
92	S107	16	W51.05 N32.05	S facing trench edge	.. ..
92	S108	16	W48 N28.05	N facing trench edge	.. ..
93	S110	16	W48 N30.5	N facing elevation of 002	.. ..
93	S111	16	W51.05 N29.6	S facing elevation of 002	.. ..
94	S112	16	W50.2 N29.7	W facing elevation of 003	.. ..

### 9.4 Levels Register Trench 16

Level no.	Sheet no Plan/section no.	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1	Sheet 86 P57	149.416	4.4.15	Trench 16
2	..	void	..	..
3	..	148.986	..	..
4	..	148.856	..	..
5	..	148.931	..	..
6	..	148.783	..	..
7	..	148.45	..	..
8	..	149.316	..	..
9	..	149.118	..	..
10	..	149.261	..	..
11	..	149.192	..	..
12	Sheet 87 P58	149.137	5.4.15	Tr 16 1 <sup>st</sup> overlay
13	..	149.104	..	..
14	..	148.949	..	..
15	..	148.854	..	..
16	..	148.854	..	..
17	..	148.794	..	..
18	..	149.056	..	..
19	..	149.302	..	..
20	..	149.304	..	..
21	Sheet 88 P59	149.038	6.4.15	Tr16 2 <sup>nd</sup> overlay
22	..	149.011	..	..
23	..	148.794	..	..
24	..	148.729	..	..

25	..	148.853	7.4.15	..
26	Sheet 88 P60	148.808	..	Tr16 3 <sup>rd</sup> overlay
27	..	148.938	..	..
28	..	148.688	..	..
29	..	148.754	..	..
30	..	148.708	..	..
31	..	148.708	..	..
32	..	148.953	8.4.15	..
33	..	148.934	..	..
34	Sheet 89 P61	148.879	..	Tr16 4 <sup>th</sup> overlay
35	..	148.934	..	..
36	..	148.856	..	..
37	..	148.764	..	..
38	..	void	..	..
39	..	148.584	..	..
40	..	148.623	..	..
41	..	148.738	..	..
42	..	148.714	..	..
43	Sheet 90 P62	148.585	9.4.15	Tr16 5 <sup>th</sup> overlay
44	..	148.55	..	
45	..	148.66	..	
46	..	148.615	..	
47	..	148.97	..	
48	..	148.56	..	
Stringline	Sheet 91	149.48	10.4.15	Section 106
..	Sheet 92	149.03	..	Section 107
..	.. ..	149.474	..	Section 108
..	Sheet 91	149.434	..	Section 109
..	Sheet 93	149.13	..	Section 110
..	.. ..	149.395	..	Section 111
..	Sheet 94	149.435	..	Section 112
49	Sheet 91	149.12	..	Section 106 stone
50	.. ..	148.89	..	Section 106 stone

## 9.5 Finds

### POTTERY Post-medieval

CONTEXT 001			
Redware, glazed and non-glazed	102/557	Blue and white china	7/11
Slipware with red fabric	10/40	White china	4/4
Yellow glazed pottery	8/27	Miscel	4/17

### Medieval and earlier

With the newly established Chewton Mendip Pottery Type Series (medieval and earlier) it is now possible to identify more precisely the sherds being retrieved from excavation (See 5.1 below). Although there is much work still to do on this project

we are now able to list each type found. It is planned to publish descriptions of the type series on our website in due course. The medieval types found in trench 16 are in tabular form below.

	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	17	18	19	20	23	24
001								✓		✓									
005		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
006		✓						✓							✓				
007																			
008		✓							✓									✓	
009	✓											✓		✓					
011		✓				✓			✓				✓	✓		✓		✓	

	25	27	28	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	43	46	48
001			✓														
005	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
006		✓			✓											✓	
007																	
008	✓					✓					✓						
009							✓		✓						✓		
011	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	

	50	51	52	56	57	59	63
001							
005	✓					✓	✓
006						✓	
007							✓
008							
009		✓		✓		✓	
011			✓		✓		

## Animal Bone, Flint, CBM, Metals etc

CONTEXT	001	005	006	007	008	009	011
BONE	64/410	238/1698	33/188	4/15	64/373	23/237	173/1509
FLINT	4/18	Flint 1/15 Fire-cracked 1/9	FCF 1/9				2/6
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL CBM	3/62						
SLATE	2/9						
OTHER BUILDING MAT.							
PLASTER, Burnt DAUB	1/2		1/57				1/44
GLASS: clear	6/17						
GLASS: brown/green	8/25						
CLAY PIPE NOTE STEMS & BOWL	Pt Bowls 7/21 Stems40/110						
METALS							
Nails or pt nail	29/155	15/64	Horseshoe 2/7		1/2	1/3	Horseshoe 1/3.5
Scapel holder	1/28						
Hook	1/33						
Metal lump			Dross? 2/17	1/26			
SLAG, CLINKER, COAL	6/30						
BURNT WOOD					4/2.5		
PLASTER, Burnt DAUB	1/2		1/57				
Fashioned bone-function unknown		1/.93					
Whetstone frag.							1/4

### About Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau (CAMP)

This Community Archaeology Group based in Chewton Mendip was established in 2009 by Pip Osborne to provide an opportunity for interested local people to investigate their environment through archaeological and historical study. It publishes reports on its findings on [www.camplat.btck.co.uk](http://www.camplat.btck.co.uk)

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