

Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavation

PHASE TWO

PART 11

April 2017



Interim Report No. 12

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Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau

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1.0 Background

Phase Two, part 11 of the research excavation at Chewton Mendip ran from April 15th - 23rd 2017, with backfilling on April 24th. The weather was mainly dry with only a small amount of overnight rain. Two trenches were dug: trench 21 was supervised by Pete Missingham and Kay Boreland and trench 22 by Dave Sowdon and Pip Osborne.

This is the seventh year of archaeological excavation on this site as we seek to extend our knowledge, accumulated since 2011, of a large medieval building believed to have belonged to the Abbey of Jumièges, Normandy soon after the Norman Conquest. This building was systematically demolished, at sometime possibly in the 15th century.

More recently we have uncovered evidence of occupation on the site dating to the 7th and 8th century, equating well with the theory of an early minster site at Chewton Mendip predating the Norman building.

2.0 Summary of excavations

Trench 21 (see figures 1 & 2)

Trench 6 (Interim Report 4) uncovered a possible cross wall of the rectilinear building, running from the south wall northwards. It extended beyond the north trench edge. Trench 3 (Report 3) had a possible ditch cut and fill on an alignment with a similar feature uncovered in trench 17B (Report 11) and interpreted as a continuation of the north wall east. Trench 20 (Summary Report 1) found no evidence of the north wall at the projected NE corner. It was therefore proposed to place trench 21 over a projected junction of both the cross wall and the north wall to help clarify the situation.

Once open, it was necessary to extend the 2.5 x 2.5 metre trench south to locate the cross wall. In total the trench measured 11.5 sq. metres.

Trench 22

Trenches 4 and 8 (Reports 2 & 5) uncovered an underground drain running south to north. Its extent, running beneath the south wall and under the slab floor at the west end of the rectilinear building, was not fully excavated. Its slightly curved course was projected to run through the north wall under the baulk between trenches 8 and 1. We needed to confirm where this drain emerged and whether it continued downhill in a culvert, to better understand the drainage system,

Trench 22 was placed north of the site of trench 1. Initially of 2 x 1m it was extended south to expose the north wall and to open and further excavate within the rectilinear building. In total it measured approximately 5 sq. metres.

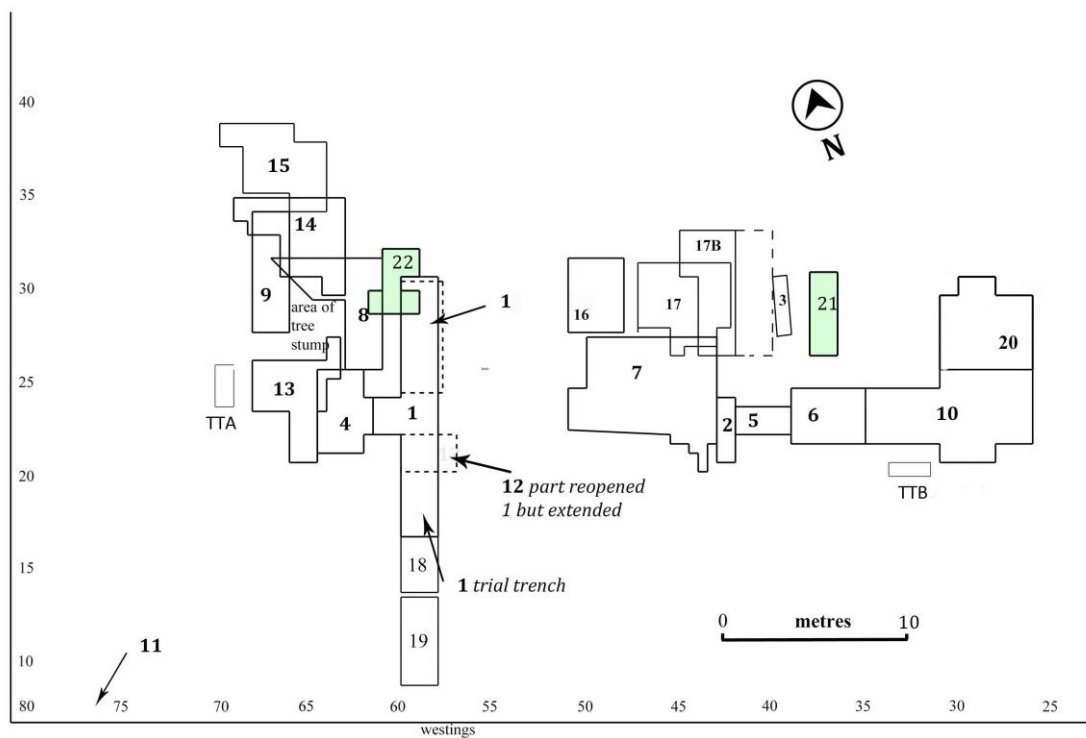


Figure 1 Plan of all the trenches. Trenches 21 and 22 are highlighted in green.

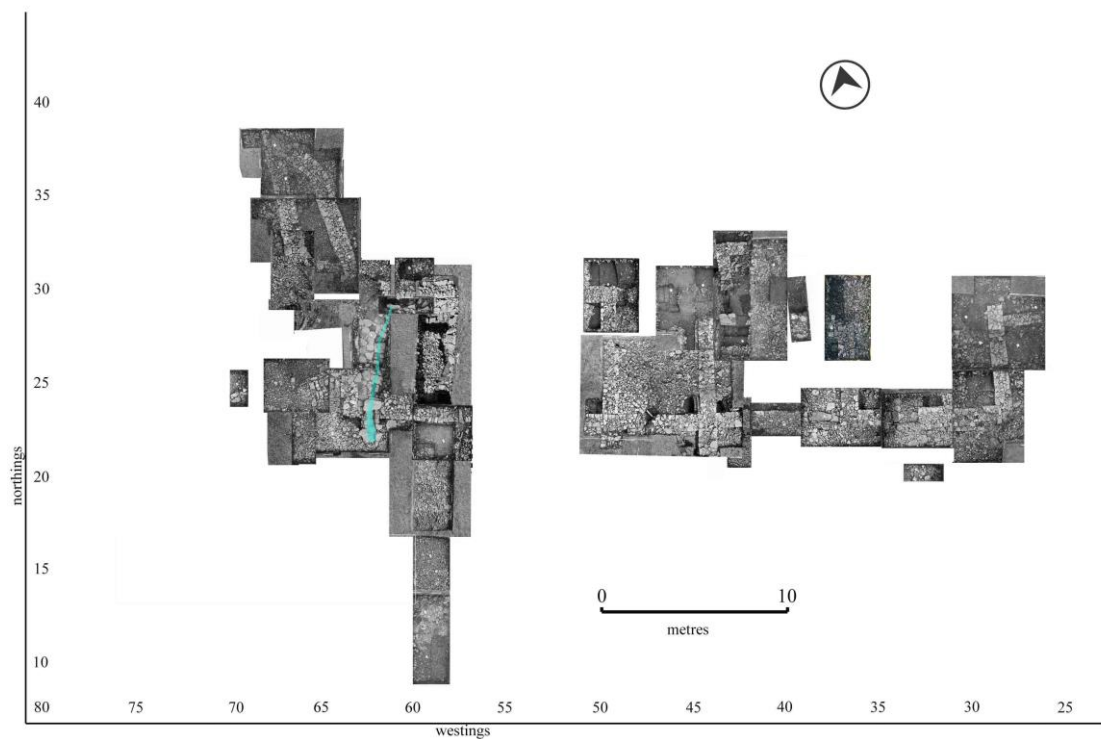


Figure 2 Composite of overhead photos of all the trenches to date. Course of drain highlighted in blue.

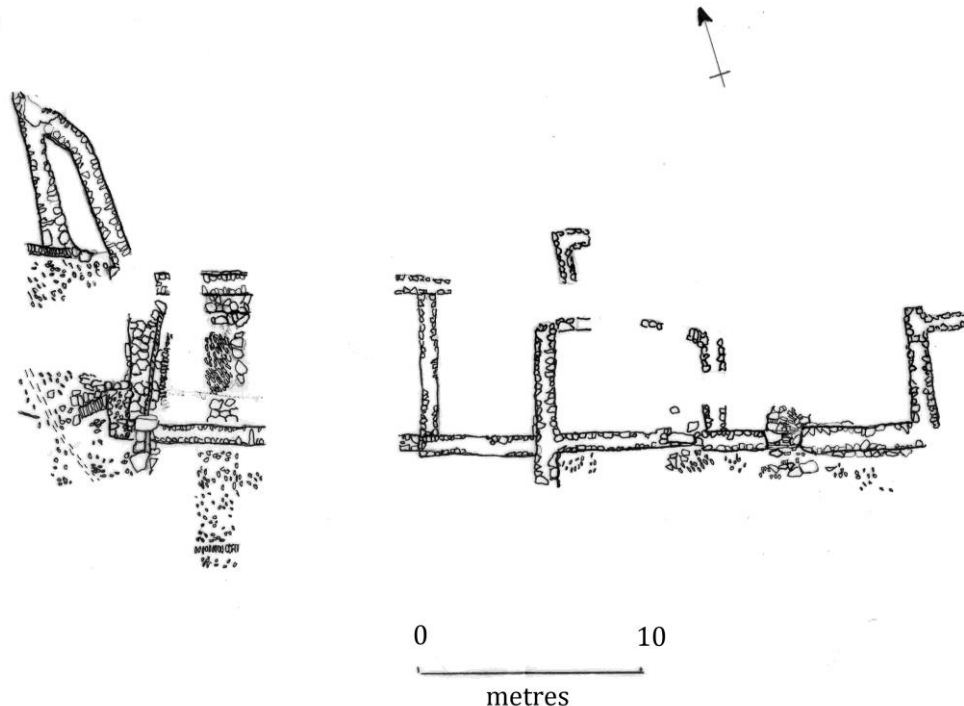


Figure 3 Composite plan of wall features to April 2017. The rectilinear building is to the west with a possible east end wall in the centre of the drawing. The east end of the excavation site is a confusing picture of walls of slightly different orientation, either being reused in later builds or being truncated by them.

3.0 Trench 21

3.1 Research questions

The focus of the excavation was as follows:

1. Can we find evidence of a ditch cut and fill of a north wall? If so, how does it relate to that found in trenches 16, 17, 17B and 3?
2. Can we find evidence of a continuation of the cross wall exposed in trench 6? If so, does it join with a north wall?

3.2 Results of excavations (Abbreviations *LOE* = *limit of excavation*, *LLS* = *lias limestone*)

The natural substrate was not reached.

OCCUPATION PHASE

The lowest context excavated was 008, a firm to slightly friable, very dark grey (7.5YR3/1) slightly clayey silt with white flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and some fine gravel. The depth of 20cm was the LOE. Several sherds of medieval pottery, including Ham Green B ware were retrieved along with animal bone.

Appearing to cut 008 was 010, linear in plan, near vertical in section, on a WNW-ESE orientation, and forming the northern extent of a possible ditch fill. No southern cut was identified but may have been beyond the LOE.

The lowest fill of 010 was 011, a loose to very loosely compact deposit of angular to sub-angular LLS cobbles and coarse gravel in a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) soil matrix. The

cobbles lay at all angles creating voids. The southern extent was beyond the LOE. There were no finds.

MEDIEVAL BUILDING (PHASE NOT ESTABLISHED)

A wall (006) of roughly hewn coursing layers of stones with rubble core extended from the S trench edge at a 30°/210° orientation with NW face exposed to 5 courses and SE to 1 course (LOE). It terminated to the north in a ragged assemblage of displaced stone slabs, as if robbed out, with most northerly top course slab on W face @ 149.165.

To the west of wall 006 @ avg 148.975 and the LOE, was a deposit of large ≤300mm squarish roughly-dressed masonry blocks (009), lying in a moderately compacted, tumbled manner.

Immediately overlying 009 was a tumble of flat slabs and boulders ≤300mm in a matrix of dark brown (10YR3/1) slightly silty clay loam. This deposit merged into an area of flatter-laid slabs @ 149.145, north of N27.5, and had a diagonal trend forming an obtuse angle with wall 006. Twelve different types of medieval coarsewares were found in this deposit along with 2 horseshoe nails, but no animal bone.

TUMBLE/DEMOLITION (PHASE NOT ESTABLISHED)

To the north of wall 006 and slabs of 007 was a fairly compact deposit (004) of LLS pebbles, cobbles and boulders, typically 50-200mm in a matrix of dark brown (7.5YR3/2) slightly plastic, silty clay and voided in places, becoming damp and more clayey at depth. This extended to the south and east trench edges and abutted the east face of 006. The top of the deposit in the S of the trench was 149.35 and at northern extent 148.53, reflecting the downhill slope. Within this deposit @ 149.075 on co-ords W35.9/N27.6 was a silver penny of the reign of Henry II (Tealby) dating to later 12th C. In one discreet area was a 10gr mortar pocket of possible 15th C (Jerry Sampson pers com). Sixteen types of medieval coarseware, one sherd of Ham Green B ware, animal bone and 2 horseshoe nails were recovered. 4 sherds of post-medieval redware reflected ingress from the overlying topsoils.

A further deposit (003) lay to the northern extent of the trench overlying 011, and of a similar description to 004 to upper surface, but with larger flatter-lying slabs at depth, the whole varying in depth from 10-20cm with an avg top of 148.43. This contained a sherd of Bristol 14th C glazed ware.

Cutting 004 to S and 003 to N, a near-vertical cut to both sides [012], with flat base and irregular in plan, crossed the trench in roughly a NW/SE orientation.

The fill (005) was matrix of dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy, silty loam with LLS pebbles and cobbles being rounded due to weathering or trafficking on the upper surface and with a maximum depth of .25m. This feature formed a marked depression across the trench. It contained animal bone, a 369gr pocket of mortar and 4 types of medieval coarsewares.

POST DEMOLITION PHASE

Sealing 005 was a deposit of black (10YR2/1) clay loam (002), reflecting the course of the depression and containing a sherd of Ham Green A ware, coal fragments and other post-medieval finds.

The trench was mostly sealed by a black (10YR2/1) clay loam, but to the SW corner the soil was a dark brown, root bound, silty sand. Finds were of medieval and post-medieval pottery, metals, glass, and clay pipes as detailed in the Appendix of finds.

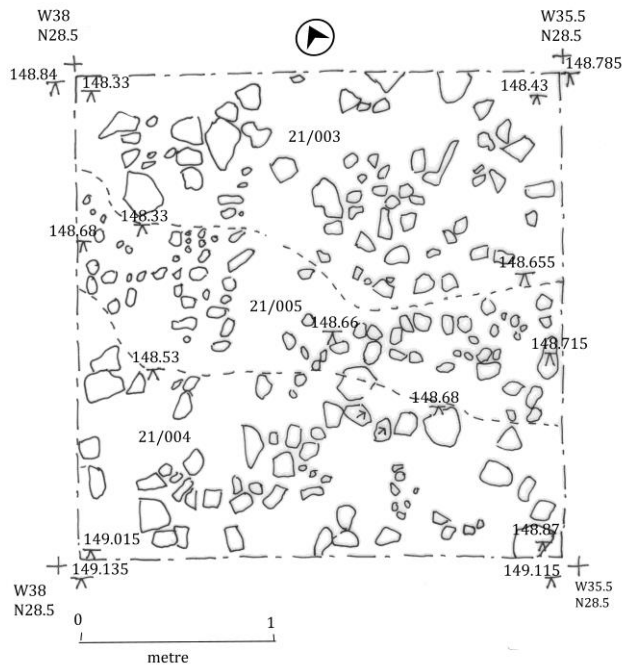


Figure 4 Plan of trench 21 after the top soil removed. The channel (005) passing NW-SE is defined by dashed lines.



Figure 5 Overhead photo of trench 21 at the finish of the excavation. The trench was not fully excavated. The questions posed in the research objective were answered at this stage. NB The obtuse angle of the feature under the north sign, which is on the same alignment with a similar feature uncovered in trench 3. It may represent a revetment or flooring remains at the robbed out corner of the building.

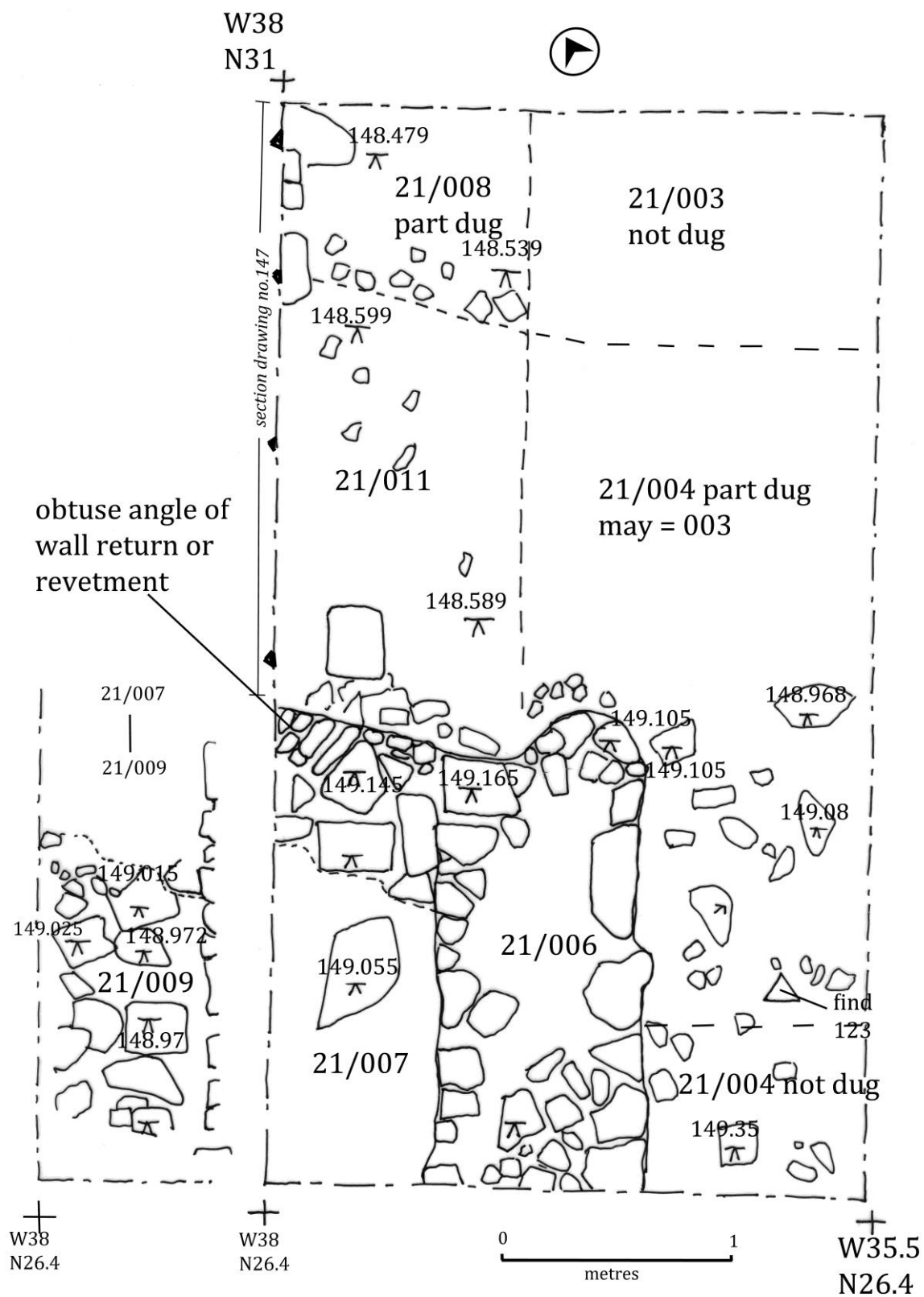


Figure 6 Plan of trench 21 at finish of excavation

3.3 Discussion and relation to other trenches

The most striking feature of this trench is wall 006, which would appear to be a continuation of that first uncovered in trench 6, as 6/005, on a WNW-ESE orientation. Wall 006 had not been tied into the south wall course, but stopped short to form a doorway, subsequently blocked up.

The lowest course of 21/006 was not reached and therefore it was not ascertained as to whether there was a stepped out foundation to east or west face.

As in trench 17B, there was no northerly terminal to wall 21/006, the structure appearing to have been robbed out, resulting in a tumbled deposit of displaced coursing stones and internal rubble core, notably with a diagonal orientation to the main alignment of the rectilinear building, reflected in the northerly extent of 21/007. This curious orientation, on a similar alignment, was first noted in trench 3, two metres to the west of trench 21, and interpreted as a revetment defining the south edge of a rubble-filled ditch feature.

21/006 might have been an external yard, or covered area open on the north side and although there were substantial slabs beneath 007 in the obtuse angle of a possible NE corner to a building, it was not established whether this constituted a disturbed floor level.

Deposits 003 and 004 resembled demolition rubble as observed throughout the excavation. They contained stone, which could have been floor slabs, coursing stones and rubble wall core, but no diagnostic dressed stones. The finds of 14th century pottery and the Henry II coin reflect a date span of some two centuries. The channel feature 21/005 was first noted in trench 17 as a depression with more rounded stones to the upper surface. Its purpose remains unclear, but may have naturally formed a depression as a ditch fill acting as a natural conduit for rain water.

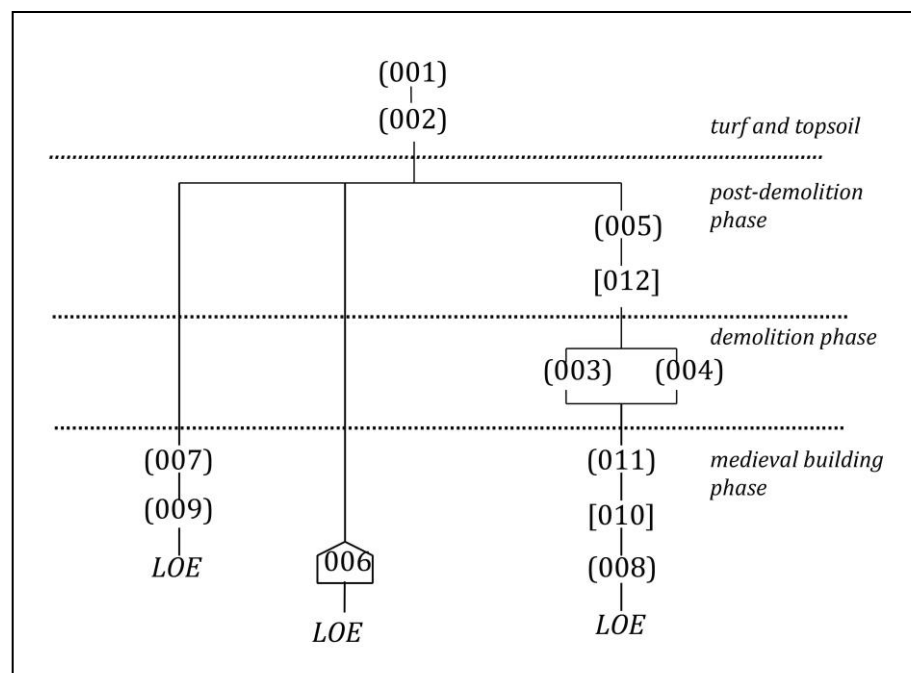


Figure 7
Trench 21
Suggested
matrix

3.4 Appraisal of question posed in 3.1

Question 1 was answered in part, though the evidence for the continuation of a north wall remains controversial. There was clear evidence for a ditch cut and fill similar to that observed along the projected course of the north wall to the west.

However the diagonal alignment is not in keeping with the rectilinear alignment, nor the earlier wall feature of 17B/028 and requires explanation.

Question 2 was answered in part, though how this wall related to the rectilinear building to the west remains unanswered.

3.5 Further research questions

The eastern area of the site shows much disturbance, which may reflect several building phases on differing alignments. Questions should be aimed at establishing the relationship of the various components, in particular verifying which wall constitutes the west end of the rectilinear building and whether some parts of earlier structures have been incorporated in later buildings.

4.0 Trench 22

4.1 Research question

1. Can we find the course of the drain discovered in trenches 4 and 8? If so, how does it emerge from the building and what form does it take?

4.2 Results of excavations

PRE-OCCUPATION PHASE

The natural substrate was exposed both to the north of the north wall @ 148.535m and the south @ 148.739, representing the hill incline, and as a dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10YR) compact, silty loam. Overlying this was a subsoil of similar colour containing flint flakes; in the N of trench as 012 @ 148.56 and in the S as 019 @ 148.81, the distinction being marked by the construction of wall 004 with faces NNE and SSW overlying this subsoil.

RECTILINEAR BUILDING PHASE

WALL 004. Aligned ESE-WNW (120°/300°).

NNE face. The lowest construction layers consisted of 6 diagonally placed LLS blocks (top to W) on this face only, forming a feature 1 m wide, topped with a horizontal stone lintel and forming a stepped out foundation for the upper courses at this point.



Figure 8
Trench 22 North face
of north wall, showing
pitched coursing at
lowest level and outlet
of drain 2

Photo P. Osborne

On the SSW face and immediately W of this feature, a channel was constructed of LLS blocks, with base @ 148.73, w20 x d15cm and topped with a horizontal block

forming the lowest course of the wall at this point (drain 1). A possible exit on the N face was not exposed in this dig (see Figure 9).

Again on the S face and incorporated into this lowest course at 1.3m to the E was a second channel (drain 2) of roughly w19 x d10cm, the base @ 148.85 and a decline within the wall of 1cm over its 91cm width. The wall foundations of roughly hewn LLS blocks survive to a maximum of 5 courses with rubble core.

NORTH OF wall 004. Overlying the subsoil was a fairly compact layer of LLS cobbles in a dark greyish-brown silty loam matrix @ 148.69 (009). Five types of medieval pottery and animal bone were retrieved. Isolated flat slabs (typically 31 x 26 x 6cm) overlay this surface @ 148.75 (008). In the easternmost area of the trench a loosely compact deposit of sub-angular cobbles in a sparse brown matrix @ 148.77 (003) abutted a more substantial deposit of tightly packed angular/sub-angular gravel with larger flat slabs of <30cm diameter in a sparse brown matrix @148.835 (005) lying directly S of the diagonal wall coursing.

SOUTH OF 004. The main features were the two drain courses.

Drain 1 (018) emerged from the S trench section edge and had a base @148.96 which appeared to sit on the subsoil (019). It consisted of stone blocks either side of a channel of w20cm x d 10cm and was capped by a large slab (007), part of a floor layer, to be described later. It was truncated, or had been robbed out, some 50cm short of wall 004, but would have been in line with the drain 1 channel described above at an orientation roughly N/S. The fall of this drain between its emergence and entering the wall would have been estimated at 23cm.

Drain 2 (016) had a channel w20cm x d9cm aligned NE/SW which abutted the S face of 004 and was the LOE in this part of the trench due to restricted space. The stone base @ 148.81 was 4cm lower than the entrance to the wall culvert. The capping stone, which formed part of a floor layer (011), was lifted to expose a single block either side of the channel.

Between the positions of drain channels 1 and 2 and overlying the subsoil was a deposit (013) of friable, dark brown (7.5YR3/4) silty clay with gritty particles @ 148.915 and containing medieval pot and animal bone. This did not appear to extend to the W trench edge, but instead finished abruptly at a linear feature of stones running from the S face of 004 in a SSE direction to abut the E side of drain 018. To the W of these stones was a deposit (015) of loosely compacted dark greenish, orangey brown silty clay with occasional animal bone and medieval pot sherd, @ 148.905, which was both inside the drain channel of 018 and also spilling out from it and backing up against 004.

The earliest floor construction layer was 011, present in the east half of the trench and forming a capping layer to drain 2. The capping slab measured 35 x 23 x 7cm and was typical of the feature as a whole. The slabs did not fit tightly but were interspersed with boulder-sized blocks, the matrix being sterile and possibly the natural substrate. The presence of large tree roots was noted in the area.

The W side of the trench at this level and above, had been the backfill of trench 8. The relationship will be discussed in 4.4.

A deposit of friable very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) silty loam with LLS cobbles (010) @ 148.99, containing animal bone, formed a bedding layer for a later stone floor (007) of slabs of similar dimensions to 011 and @149.09 on the E tr and 149.13 on the W tr where one of the slabs formed the capping stone for drain 018 (see fig.10)

DEMOLITION PHASE

Overlying this floor level was a loosely compact deposit of cobble to boulder sized LLS with top soil infiltration (006) @ 149.23. A similar deposit (002) with matrix of friable, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) loamy sand was observed overlying 004 and extending N of 004 by .5m.

POST-DEMOLITION PHASE

The trench was sealed by a top soil (001) of friable very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam and turf. A late medieval pot sherd, only the 3rd to be found on site, was in this deposit.

Figure 9 Overhead photo of trench 22 at end of excavation. The drains are at the bottom of the photo with the north wall crossing the centre picture.

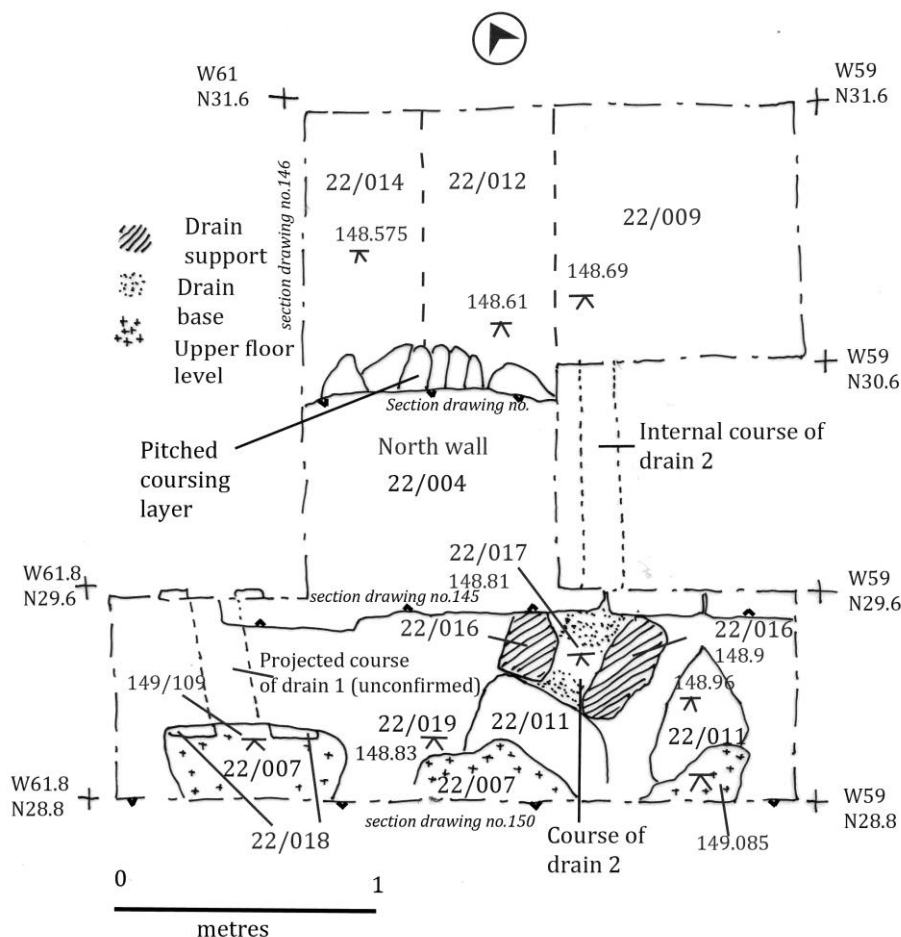


Figure 10 Plan of trench 22 at finish of dig, showing drain detail

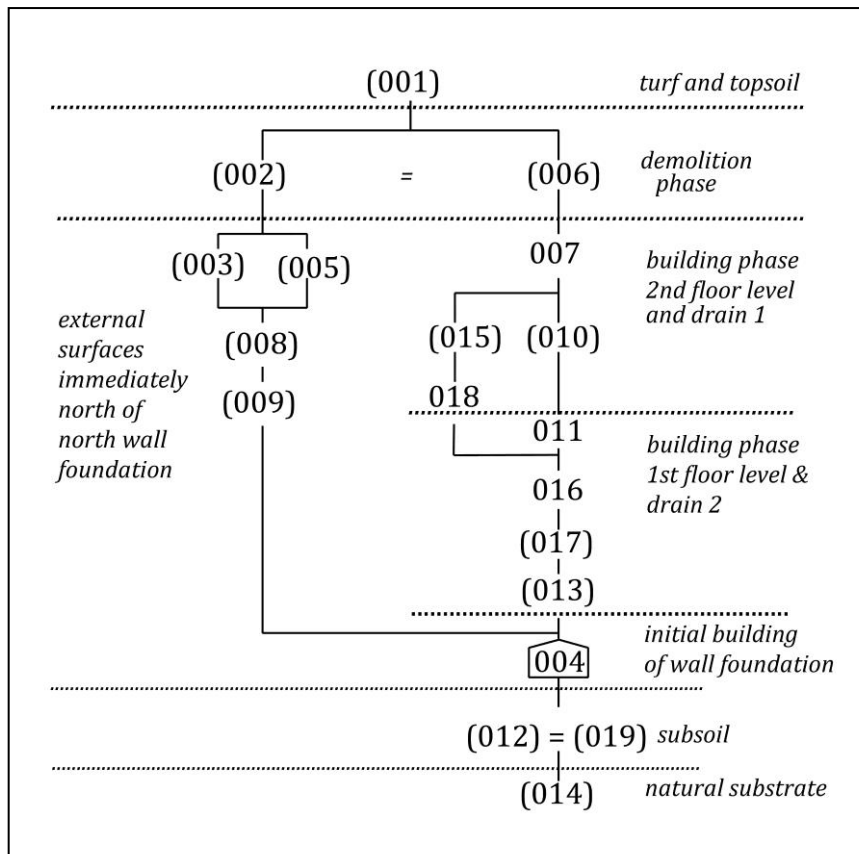


Figure 11 Suggested matrix for trench 22

4.3 Discussion

The hillslope appears to have been cleared back to subsoil prior to the construction of wall 22/004 and there was no evidence of earlier occupation in this trench. The first phase of construction was a channel for a drain beneath the lowest foundation level, the incorporation of drain 2 channel within the lowest courses and the diagonally pitched stones on the north face which may have served as a flexible bedding layer between the drains.

Laid over drain 2 channel, 011 formed the lowest interior level, terminating to the W at the E side of the channel of drain 1, but continuing E in trench 1 as 1/019 and previously interpreted as a walkway. This may once have been the lowest floor level.

The soil and cobble layer 010 did not extend further W than the E side of drain 1 either. The full significance of this has yet to be appreciated but may mark a different phase of construction at the W of the building.

The course of drain 1 could be extrapolated as being the continuation of that observed running under the slabstones of 8/008 and 4/009 (see Reports 5 & 3). Its truncation 0.1m short of the channel under the N wall could not be explained and therefore it was not proven that the two features were connected. It is possible, and previously considered, that the W end of the rectilinear building had undergone modification at some point. This might have resulted in the removal of the drain surrounds 018 and slab 007 at this point, and the replacement with a cobble and soil infill (015) which had been observed as 8/013 in trench 8 in the above layers.

The slabs capping drain 1 formed the westerly extent of 007 though it had previously been observed to the E as the upper walkway 1/012. Overlying this upper level was

rubble tumble, typical of collapse and/or demolition material as observed throughout the site.

To the N of wall 004 the lowest level of cobble and isolated stone slabs (009 & 008) were interpreted as a laid surface, a feature common to the site. The cobble deposit 005 lying immediately N of the pitched foundation stones could have been some kind of a soak-away, but this was not proven.

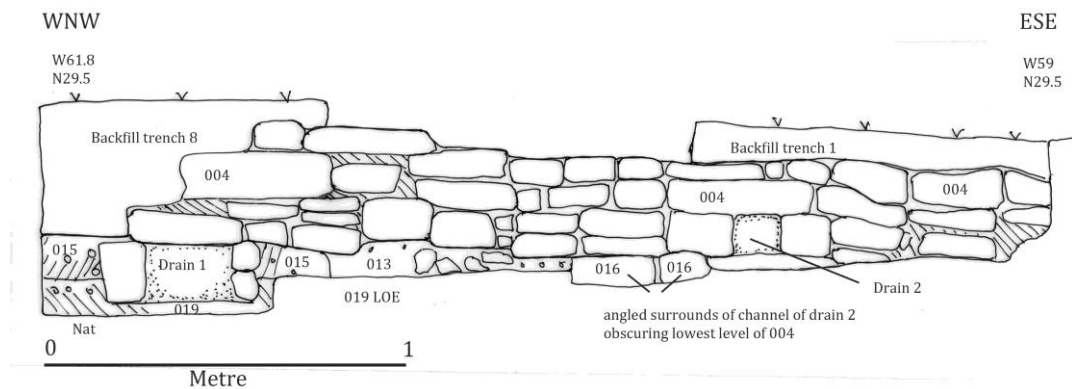


Figure 12 Section drawing 150 of north wall of rectilinear building (21/004), showing drains 1 and 2 channels

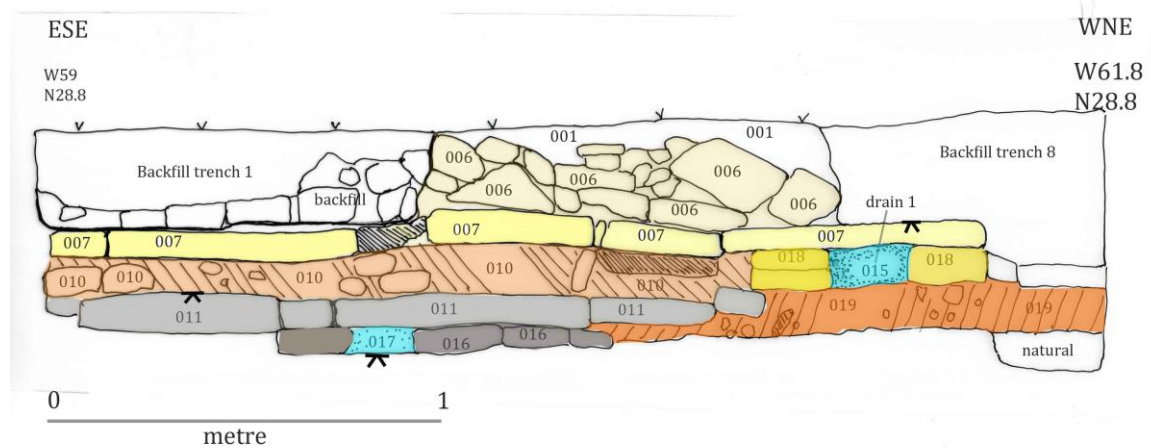


Figure 13 Section drawing 151, the south trench edge with different floor/walkways denoted in yellow and grey. The channels of drains 1 and 2 are shown in blue



Figure 14 Composite plan of trenches 22 and 8 showing course of drain 1

4.4 Appraisal of question posed in 4.1

The drain, previously observed in trenches 4 and 8 emerged, as projected, in trench 22. However, it was unclear why it appeared to be truncated short of wall 004 and further confused by the lack of drainage channel within the wall foundation at the level anticipated. The channel at lower level and on a slightly different trajectory may not have been connected. Therefore only part of the question was answered.

4.5 Further research questions

1. It was not established how drain 1 exited the N wall on account of the confusion with drain 2 and therefore this could be further explored.
2. The discovery of a second drain was unexpected. Its relationship to drain 1, if it exists, needs to be addressed.

5.0 Recommendations for future excavation

A trench at the projected exit of drain 1 to the N of 004 could establish how and if it exited the building. The opportunity to discover more about the course of drain 2 should be taken if returning to this area of the site in the future.

6.0 Finds

6.1 Small finds

Find 123 in 21/004 (figure 15)



A Henry II silver penny.
Poorly struck on an irregular flan.
Believed to be a 'Tealby' type coin (after the hoard found in Tealby Lincs. This type minted after 1158.
Obverse: +hENRI R
Reverse: E or CS+
Possible mints. If ES, Chester, Gloucester, Lewes, Shrewsbury. If CS, Winchester

Find 125 in 21/001 (figure 16)



A group of wires with spiral wound outer wire. Function and date unknown.
Length: 19mm
Width: 2mm
Weight: 0.13gr

Find 126 in 21/004 (figure 17)



A hand-blown bottle base was found in 21/004. It had a gradual inward taper from the base and rough pontil.
Base diameter: 50mm
Height: 15mm
Thickness: 1mm
Colour: green-tinged
Weight: 11.19gr

Date and function not establish though could be medieval by context

6.2 Other finds. Pottery

Post-medieval pottery sherds were retrieved from 21/001. They were almost exclusively redwares with a few transfer-printed earthenwares.
In trench 22, there was a small amount of redware and one sherd of slipware in 001, and a further sherd of slipware in 006.

Medieval Pottery

Trench 21. Medieval sherds were found in all levels of the excavation, with two new types (79 & 80) to the Chewton Series being identified in contexts 001 and 007

respectively. 21/002 produced a sherd of Ham Green B ware (52) considered as residual. A 14th C Bristol glazed sherd was found in 003 along with Ham Green B ware (14) and a late medieval glazed sherd (63) reflecting a time span of at least two centuries, although this context was of demolition/tumble and therefore fairly disturbed.

One sherd of Ham Green B (53) was found in the black soil of 008, which could be diagnostic of the time period of this soil accumulation.

In trench 22 a further type 63 late medieval glazed sherd was found in 001, but no other glazed ware was retrieved in this trench though coarsewares were found from the top soil to the deepest stratigraphy. New types 81 and 82 were identified in 009 and 013 respectively.

Animal Bone

Relatively sparse quantities, compared with the site generally, were found in all levels of deposit, from top soil to subsoil where dug. This will be examined in the future. No human bone was found.

Glass

A small amount of modern glass was retrieved from the topsoil contexts.

Metals.

Metal finds, particularly of wire and screws in the topsoil of trench 21 reflected the build-up of debris in the field prior to present ownership. The wire may have represented a boundary fence. Horseshoe nails of various types were found in all levels of archaeology.

Mortar

A pocket of mortar was found in 21/004 and 005. This was shown to Jerry Sampson who was of the opinion that it was 15th century.

7.0 References

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8.0 Acknowledgements

CAMP wishes to acknowledge the following people

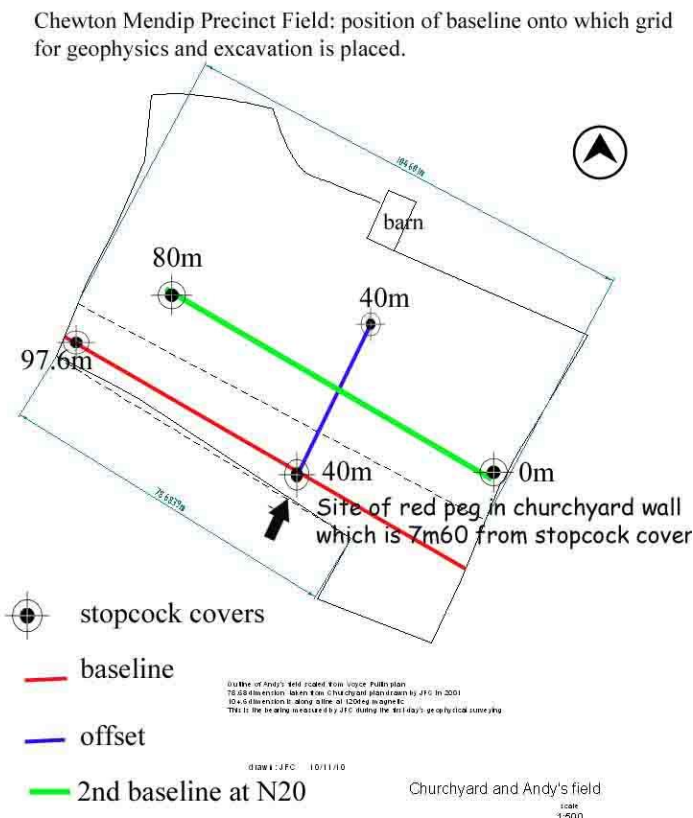
- Mr and Mrs Miles and Mr and Mrs Gosland, the landowners, for their continued support and permission to excavate on their land
- Dr Nick Corcos, Dr Michael Costen, Jerry Sampson, for advice freely given on all aspects of the excavation
- David Dawson and Teresa Hall for their continued help with the pottery studies
- The Pottery study team

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- Kay Boreland and her team for environmental studies
- All the volunteer diggers who continue to support us and give of their time
- All those who have donated to the Excavation Funds especially Lord William Waldegrave for his sponsorship for scientific analysis

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.



9.2.1 Context Index Trench 21

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Top deposit mAOD	Notes
21/001	Deposit	Turf & topsoil	tr	tr	0.1m	148.8N 149.39S	Downhill slope N 13%
21/002	Deposit	Silt channel	W tr 1m	1m	<0.12m	149.12N 148.91S	similar to 17/17B 002
21/003	Deposit	LLS rubble	TrW to TrE 2.5	TrN to S<1.1m	.1 -.22m	149.43N149.33S	Downhill slope to S
21/004	Deposit	LLS rubble	TrW to TrE 2.5	N-trS4.6m max	<.3m	148.97N 149.07S	Downhill slope N extends E 006
21/005	Deposit	LLS cobbles	TrW to TrE 2.5	N-S <.6	.25m	148.67	channel of rounded cobbles
21/006	Structure	Wall	TrS to N1.9m	0.8	LOE	149.32S 149.1N	continuation of 6/005 wall
21/007	Deposit	LLS tumble	TrW to 006 .7m	TrS-N2m	.2m	149.169	
21/008	Deposit	Clay silt	TrW-E 1m	S-trN .5m	.1m	148.6	
21/009	Deposit	LLS tumble	TrW to 006 .7m	TrS-N2m	LOE	avg 148.85	possible floor
21/010	Cut	N side ditch	trE-W 1m LOE	N-S est	.25m Wtr	148.67	cut of fill 011
21/011	Deposit	cobble/gravel	trE-W 1m LOE	trN-S 1.7m	LOE	148.59	
21/012	Cut	of fill 005	TrW-trE 2.5m	N-S .75m	.25m	148.87N 148.97S	cut of fill 005

9.2.2 Context Index Trench 22

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Top deposit mAOD	Notes
22/001	Dep	T & T	Tr	Tr		N148.85 S149.34	
22/002	Dep	Rubble tumble	Tr S to N<1.5	Tr E-W 1m	100mm	149.02	Over wall and to N
22/003	Dep	Ang. LLS cobble	S 004/trN 1.1	TrW-trE 2m	85mm	148.77	N of
22/004	Structure	wall foundation	Tr W-TrE 1m	N-S 1m	350mm	148.97	N wall of rectilinear building
22/005	Dep	Compact LLS	S 004-N 1m	W-E <.6	150mm	148.835	Soakaway?
22/006	Dep	Rubble tumble	004 -trS .75	W-E 2.8	120mm	149.23	From 004
22/007	Structure	Flat LLS slabs	004-trS .75	W-E 2.8	120mm	149.11	Seen in tr 1 & 8
22/008	Structure	Isolated flat stones	Tr N-004 1m	TrW-trE 2m	100mm	148.75	exterior surface
22/009	Dep	Rubble + soil	Tr N-004 1m	TrW-trE 2m	80mm	148.69	Soak-away or early surface
22/010	Dep	Rubble + soil	004 -trS .75	trE-W 1.5	50mm	148.99	Layer between 007 & 011 slabs
22/011	Structure	Flat LLS slabs	004 -trS .75	trE-W 1.5	<90mm	148.94	Seen in tr 1 & 8
22/012	Dep	Subsoil	TrW-E LOE 1m	S004-trN 1m	30mm	148.56	N of 004
22/013	Dep	Stones +Soil	ExpW-E<1m	N004-S.45 exp	100mm	148.915	Support for surface 011
22/014	Dep	Natural substrate	S tr-N exp 1m	TrW-E exp .5	NA	148.535	N of 004
22/015	Dep	Silty soil	N-S .3	W-E 1m	50mm	148.905	Course of drain 1. Wet soil
22/016	Structure	LLS blocks drain 2	004N-S 40cm	W-E <.6	80mm	148.9	Sides of drain 2 construction
22/017	Dep	Drain 2 fill	in wall +S 1.3m	W-E 20cm	90mm	148.9	Fill in wall channel too
22/018	Structure	Drain surrounds	not visible	W-E ext 1.6 int.17	100mm	149.08	Drain truncated short of 004
22/019	Dep	Subsoil	TrW-E <1.6 exp	N 004 -S<.6 exp	90mm	148.81	S of 004

9.3 Graphics Register trenches 21 and 22

Sheet no.	Plan or section	Trench no.	SW co-ord on field grid	Description	Date
134	P83	22	W61 N28.8	1 st plan	15.4.17
135	P84	22	.. ..	1 st overlay	15.4.17
136	P85	21	W38 N28.5	1 st plan	15.4.17
136	P93	21	W38 N28.5	1 st overlay	22.4.17
137	P86	22	W61 N28.8	2 nd overlay	16.4.17
138	P87	22	W61 N28.8	3 rd overlay	17.4.17
139	P88	21	W38 N35.5	1 st plan ext	17.4.17
140	P89	22	W61 N28.8	4 th overlay	17.4.17
141	P90	22	W61 N28.8	S ext to SE 1 st plan level 1	20.4.17
142	S145	22		N elevation Wall 004	20.4.17
142	S146	22		E facing tr edge	..
143	P91	22	W61.8 N28.8	Ext to SW, 1 st overlay level 2	20.4.17
144	P92	22	W61.8 N28.8	Further ext to SW 2 nd overlay level 3	20.4.17
145	P94	21	W38 N28.5	SW 1 st overlay	22.4.17
146	Void				
147	S148	21		W facing tr edge	..
147	S152	21		N facing tr edge	..
148	S149	21		E facing tr edge	..
149	S150	22		N face tr edge	..
149	S151	22		S face wall 004	..
150	P95	22	W61. N28.8	SW ext, lowest level 4 on nat	..

9.4.1 Levels Register Trench 21

No. on plan	Trench	Sheet	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1.	21	Sh 136 P85	149.135	14.4.17	SW corner out
2	148.84	..	NW
3	148.785	..	NE
4	149.115	..	SE
5	149.015	15.4.17	SW corner in
6	148.33	..	NW
7	148.43	..	NE
8	148.87	..	SE
9	148.53	..	Bottom of slope W side tr
10	148.68	..	.. .. .. E side tr
11	148.33	..	.. .. .. W side tr
12	148.655	..	.. .. .. E side tr
13	148.66	..	Centre tr in ditch feature Top
14	148.715	..	E edge in ditch feature top
15	148.68	..	W top
16	..	Sh 136 P93 Sh 139 P88	149.145	19.4.17	Slab 007
17	..	Sh 136 P93 Sh 139 P88	149.165	..	Slab 006 wall
18	..	Sh 139 P88	149.209	..	Slab 007

19	..	.. ..	149.32	..	.. ..
20	..	.. ..	149.325	..	Slab 006
21	..	.. ..	149.275	..	Slab 006 E side
22	..	.. ..	149.03	..	Slab 004
23	..	.. ..	148.968	..	.. ..
24	..	.. ..	149.08	..	Rubble 004
25	..	.. ..	149.152	..	.. .. S extent
26	..	.. ..	149.35	..	Slab
27	..	.. ..	149.105	..	N coursing stone E face 006
28	..	.. ..	149.405	..	SW ext out
29	..	.. ..	149.385	..	SE ext out
30	..	Sh 136 P93 Sh 139 P88	149.055	22.4.17	Large slab 007
31	..	Sh 145 P94	148.97	..	Top 009
32	..	.. ..	148.918	..	.. ..
33	..	.. ..	148.937	..	.. ..
34	..	.. ..	148.972	..	.. ..
35	..	.. ..	149.015	..	.. ..
36	..	.. ..	149.025	..	.. ..
37	..	.. ..	149.045	..	007 in S section
38	..	Sh 136 P93	149.145	..	Top 007 N end
39	..	.. ..	149.10	..	.. ..
40	..	Sh 139 P88	148.479	..	LOE of 008 NW corner tr
41	..	.. ..	148.539	..	.. .. @W37.1 N30.4
42	..	.. ..	148.599	..	Top 011 NW area of tr
43	..	.. ..	148.589	..	Top 011 @ W37.2 N28.9
Stringline	..	Sh148 S149	149.47	..	E facing tr edge
Stringline	..	Sh147 S148	149.344	..	W facing tr edge
Stringline	..	Sh147 S152	149.62 est	..	N facing tr edge

9.4.2 Levels Register Trench 22

No. on plan	Trench	Sheet	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1.	22	Sh 134 P83	149.29	15.4.17	SW corner out before Xtending
2	148.87	..	NW
3	148.84	..	NE
4	149.02	..	SE @W59 N30.6
5	149.06	..	Corner out @ W60 N30.6
6	149.25	..	SE corner @W60 N29.6
7	149.21	..	SW corner in before Xtending
8	148.79	..	NW
9	148.72	..	NE
10	148.94	..	SE @W59 N30.6
11	148.87	..	Corner in @ W60 N30.6
12	149.13	..	SE corner in @W60 N29.6
13	149.02	..	Flat stone W edge

14	..	.. ..	148.79	..	Vertically laid stone in 003
15	..	.. ..	148.74	..	Flat bed stone
16	..	.. ..	148.78	..	.. .. ..
17	..	Sh 135 P84	148.97	..	Facing stone N face wall 004
18	..	.. ..	148.97	..	.. .. .. ..
19	..	.. ..	149.38	..	SW corner out Xtended
20	..	.. ..	149.37	..	SE corner out Xtended
21	..	.. ..	149.27	..	SW corner in Xtended
22	..	.. ..	149.33	..	SE corner in Xtended
23	..	.. ..	149.23	..	Flat slab S of 004
24	..	.. ..	148.745	16.4.17	008 isolated flat slab
25	..	.. ..	148.75	..	.. .. .. ..
26	..	.. ..	148.75	..	.. .. .. ..
27	..	.. ..	148.685	..	Rubble in brown matrix
28	..	.. ..	148.835	..	005 Area of compact cobble
29	..	Sh 137 P86	148.63	17.4.17	009 NW corner
30	..	.. ..	148.64	..	NE corner on 009
31	..	.. ..	148.69	..	@W59 N30.6 on 009
32	..	.. ..	148.69	..	009
33	..	.. ..	148.59	..	Stone in 009
34	..	.. ..	148.815	..	Flat stone E of pitch under 004
35	..	.. ..	148.63	..	009
36	..	.. ..	148.815	..	Pitched stone under 004 top
37	..	.. ..	148.83	..	Flat stone W of pitch under 004
38	..	.. ..	149.11	..	Slab of walkway 007 W side
39	..	.. ..	149.08	..	.. .. 007 abutting
40	..	.. ..	149.19	..	.. .. .. ..
41	..	.. ..	149.15	..	.. .. 007
42	..	.. ..	149.11	..	.. .. 007
43	..	Sh138 P87	148.93	..	Slabs of 011
44	..	.. ..	148.935	..	.. ..
45	..	.. ..	148.955	..	.. ..
46	..	.. ..	148.64	..	Top 012
47	..	.. ..	148.61	..	..
48	..	.. ..	148.56	..	..
49	..	.. ..	148.53	..	..
50	..	.. ..	148.56	..	..
51	-	-	-Void	-	-
52	..	Sh 140 P89	148.575	19.4.17	Top 014
53	..	.. ..	148.915	..	Top 013 (support for 011)
No. on plan	Trench	Sheet	Reduced level	Date	Notes
54	22	Sh 140 P89	149.215	..	Top 004 S face
55	..	.. ..	149.225	..	Top 004 S face
-	..		148.74	..	Bottom of pitch stones base 004 N face
Stringline	..	Sh142 S145	149.12	20.4.17	N face 004
..		Sh 142 S146	149.12	..	E face tr N of 004
56	..	Sh141 P90	149.10	..	004 S top
57	..	.. ..	149.095	..	007
58	..	.. ..	149.093	..	007
59	..	Sh135 P84 Sh141 P90	149.237	..	006
60	..	.. ..	149.095	..	007
61	..	.. ..	149.085	..	007
62	..	Sh143 P91	148.95	..	Slab 011

63	..	.. ..	148.96	..	..
64	..	.. ..	148.915	..	..
65	..	.. ..	148.905	..	Top 015
66	..	.. ..	148.855	..	Top 013
67	..	Sh144 P92	148.84	22.4.17	Top 018 subsoil
68	..	.. ..	148.8	..	..
69	..	.. ..	148.83	..	..
70	..	.. ..	148.85	..	..
71	..	.. ..	148.81	..	..
72	..	.. ..	148.9	..	E side of drain 016
73	..	.. ..	148.885	..	W side of drain 016
74	..	.. ..	148.81	..	Base of drain 016
75	..	Sh	148.739	..	On nat SW corner extension by drain 1
-	..	Sh 142 S145	149.219	..	N face wall 004, exit of drain 2
-	..	Sh 142 S146	149.199		E facing tr edge

9.5 Finds

Small Finds Register

FIND no	TRENCH	CONTEXT	CO-ORDS	AOD metres	DESCRIPTION
123	21	004	W35.9 N27.5	149.075	Silver penny of Henry II
124	Void	-	-	-	
125	21	001	W37.4 N26.7	149.247	Wire core with spiral outer feature
126	21	004	W38 N30.35	148.775	Hand-blown glass bottle bottom

Trench 21

9.5.1 Animal bone, building material, glass, claypipe, metal, slag. Count/weight gr

CONTEXT	001	002	003	004	005	007	008	009
ANIMAL BONE	3/81	2/10		8/71	6/50		6/54	9/59
FLINT	1/9							
MORTAR				10gr	369gr			
SLATE	5/68	2/26						
GLASS								
Green	2/6							
Clear	7/52							
CLAY PIPE	B. 6/36	St 5/9						
NB STEMS & BOWL	St 15/57							
METALS								
nails not horseshoe	9/77		1/8			1/9		
NAILS								
horseshoe	2/11		1/5	2/8		2/14		
SCREWS	8/93							
OTHER METAL								
Hinge pivot	2/233							
Button	1/3							
Wire	5/125							
Staple	1/6							
S hook	1/26							
Castor	1/68							
Unidentified						1/3		
Geothite	1/208							

Baldwin hinge	1/199							
SLAG, CLINKER, COAL	6/64							

Trench 22

CONTEXT	001	002	003	006	009	010	013	015	017
ANIMAL BONE		6/44	5/49		8/112	4/42	8/112	2/10	1/1
FLINT							3/16		
METALS nails not horseshoe									
NAILS horseshoe									

9.5.1 Pottery

Trench 21 Post Medieval

CONTEXT	001	002	003	004	005	007	008	009
POTTERY POST MED Transfer printed Chinoiserie	4/15							
Transfer printed ware	4/11							
Redware	15/314	1/35		4/16				
MEDIEVAL glazed		1/13	1/7	1/8				
Non-glazed	4/41		1/3	19/134	4/27	19/151	10/76	

Trench 22

CONTEXT	001	002	003	006	009	010	013	015	017
POTTERY POST MED Transfer printed ware (chinoiserie)	1/7								
Trailed slipware				1/4					
MEDIEVAL glazed	1/5								
Non-glazed					5/96		1/17	1/10	

9.5.2 Pottery

Medieval Type numbers per context

Trench 22

	17	18	21	42	45	59	63	72	81	82
22/001						59	63			
22/003								72		
22/009	17	17	17					72	81	
22/013				42						82
22/015					45					

Trench 21

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
21/001				4																					25																	
21/002																																										
21/003											11								19																							
21/004					5					10	11		13	14			17						23	24	25		27											38				
21/005			3																									27				31									40	
21/007				4			7		9		11		13					18			21				25				29									38				
21/008							7		9														23				27															

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82		
									50																		68																	
											52																																	
															56								63							70	71								79					
																																				75					80			
												53																																

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

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