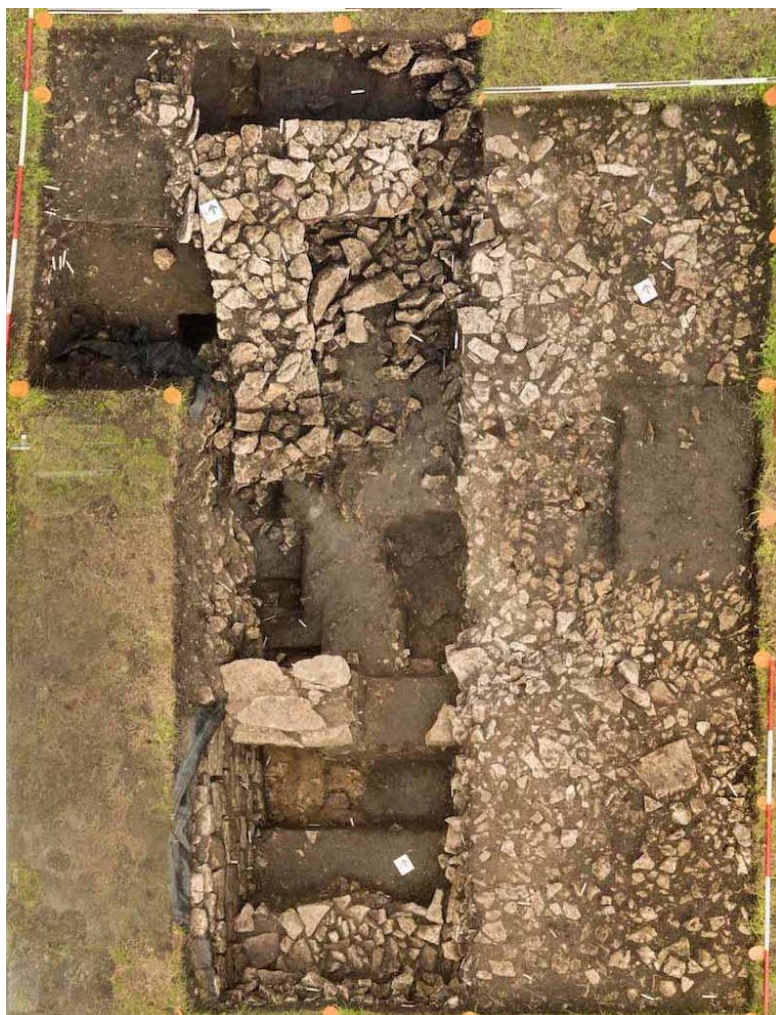


Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavation

PHASE TWO

PART 10

August/September 2016



Interim Report No.11

Pip Osborne BA (Hons)

Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau

ILLUSTRATIONS

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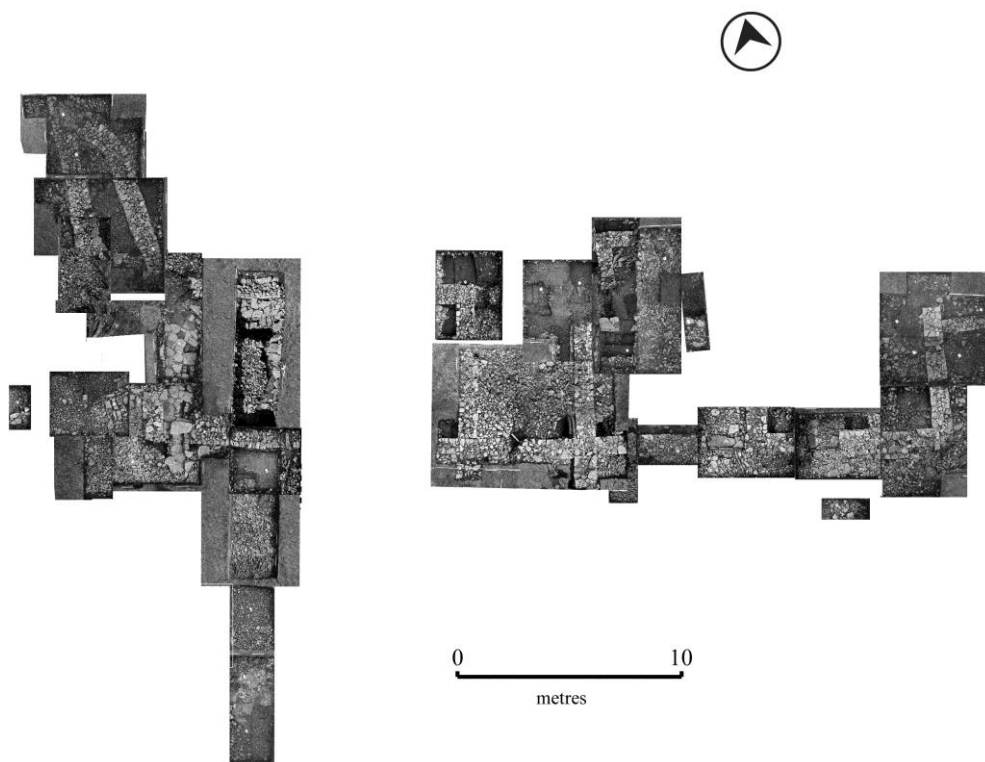


Figure2 Composite of overhead photos of trenches excavated since 2011(J.Croxford)

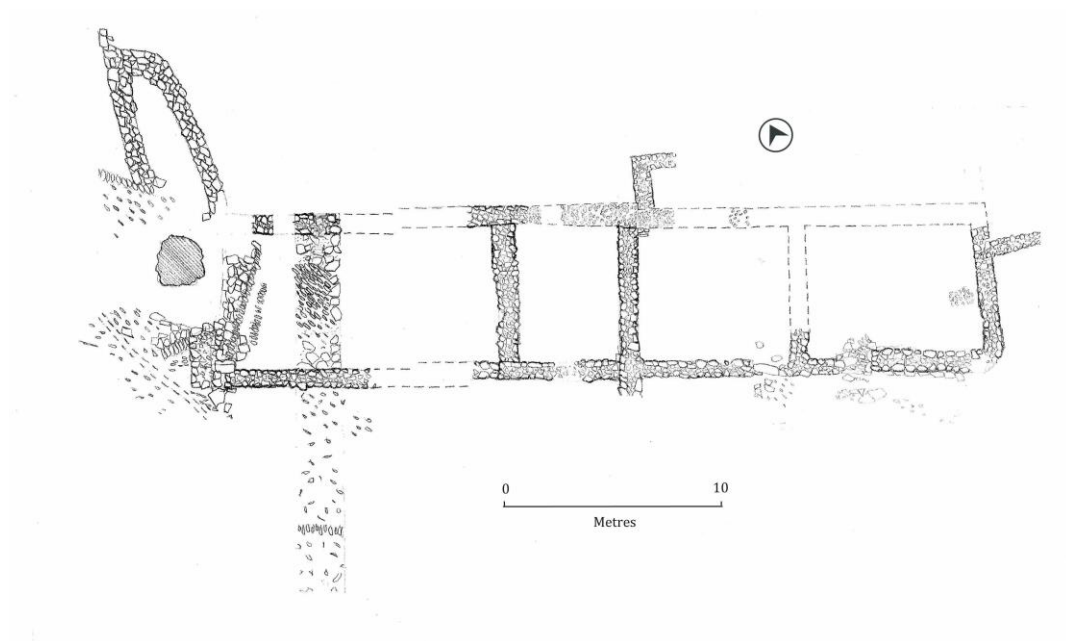


Figure 3 Plan of wall foundations and cobbled surrounds excavated to 2016 (R.Marley)

3.0 Methodology

Trench 17B measured a maximum of 4 metres E/W by 6.5 N/S. An area of 29.5 sq. metres was under investigation, although the easternmost part of the trench was only excavated to the stone overburden. Two contexts (015 and 017) were dug in spits with 3D recording of pottery retrieved where found alongside animal bone for ¹⁴C dating purposes. Further 3D recording of pottery was undertaken at the lower contexts of the excavation.

3.1 Research questions

There were 10 main research questions to further address those posed in trench 17 as follows:

1. How far does the black soil of 17/015 extend north?
2. Does wall 17/028 extend downhill to the north and how far? Have we any idea what it might be?
3. How far does the surface of 17/029 extend eastwards?
4. Does the black soil of 17/015 extend under the foundations of 17/028 and 17/029?
5. Can we find the edge of the black soil? If so does it end abruptly or does it gradually thin out?
6. Are there further artefacts that might confirm initial dating of black soils to the early Saxon period?
7. Can we find out any more about the so-called wall foundation 17/009 heading east?
8. How does the proposed new trench relate to trench 3?
9. Was 17/010 a threshold, an inner walkway or some other structure?
10. By taking out more of 17/014 and 17/017, can we find out additional information about the wall foundation of 17/003 (the cross wall) and therefore whether we did have a fully sealed context for the initial ¹⁴C dating?

3.2 Results of excavations

Results

The natural substrate (17B/022) (10YR4/3 brown) was identified at mAOD 148.08 in the north of the trench, beneath subsoil 17B/021 and to the south, in the cut of [017/024] beneath deposit 17B/017 in sondage 1. Its level @148.28 reflects the hillslope. It was further observed in sondage 2 @148.01.

Where surviving and exposed, a subsoil overlay the natural substrate in the north of the trench @148.247, centrally @148.18 and east-central @148.29 (as 17B/047).

Pre-stone building phase

Cut into the natural substrate in sondage 2 was an irregular pit [17B/041] of which 0.15m depth was identified. This was filled by a black soil (17B/042) containing medieval pottery, which in turn was truncated by a linear cut [17B/036] on an E/W alignment, exposed on the north side only, forming a gully feature to a depth of 0.30m. It contained very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay loam soil (17/037) with bone and medieval pottery. A ¹⁴C test from the animal bone at 148.334 returned a date of BP 1283±30, 95.4%, 665-772CalAD¹ (See appendix 8.7 for full report). Overlying 17/037 was a dark grey-black ((10YR2/2) slightly clayey silt (17B/015), previously excavated in trench 17, of 0.30m depth, with comminuted charcoal throughout and

occasional fragments of furnace linings, metal, flint, animal bone, medieval pot and find 113, a ferrous arrowhead. This context was exposed in an area <1m E/W by 0.8m N/S and was excavated in spits, recording pottery in 3D in all levels.

To the south of the trench in sondage 1, 17B/045, an area of mottled orange/brown/black clayey silt, lay in an isolated pocket over the natural substrate. A dark grey-black ((10YR2/2) slightly clayey silt (17B/017) overlay 17B/045 and the natural in cut [17B/024], to a depth of 0.35m. This had been part-dug in trench 17, but was extended and excavated in spits, recording pottery in 3D in all levels. Find 121, a ferrous hinge fastener was found at 148.453 plus finds 114, 119 and 122. A further ¹⁴C test on marine limpet shell from 148.34 returned a date of BP1201±30, 95.4% 1126-1285 calAD¹.

A further very dark brown (10YR2.2) silty clay loam (17B/046) @148.42 with frequent charcoal and sparse furnace lining fragments, medieval pottery, animal bone, flint and metal overlay the subsoil to a depth of 0.23m.

In the north of the trench a layer of very dark brown to black sandy loam (17B/034), with finds 115 and 117, a possible heckling spike, frequent charcoal, medieval pot, bone, metal, slag and possible tufa and furnace lining fragments overlay the subsoil to a depth of 0.12m @ 148.357.

Stone Building Phase 1

The first event in this phase was the construction of a wall trench (17B/039) which was observed as a linear cut in 17/015 to a depth of 0.25m and an exposed length 0.40m N/S.

Constructed in this cut were the foundations of a lias limestone wall (17B/028) of 4-5 uneven horizontal courses, surviving with roughly dressed exterior faces and rubble core. It represents the keyed-in NW corner of a structure, with east return trending 300°-120° on an approximate NW-SE alignment, observed for 2m and extending beyond the E trench edge. The south return, of 2.9m length, trends 195°-015°, roughly SSW-NNE and was truncated. The wall width was 0.65-0.70m.

Abutting the external NW corner of this wall were random vertically laid stones within a matrix of very dark grey to black, slightly sandy fine to coarse silt with fine limestone gravels (17B/032), representing the fill of trench cut [17B/039]. The stones varied from cobble to boulder size.

The remains of a pitched lias limestone ground surface in a black soil matrix (17B/043) lay within the angle of wall 17B/028 abutting its south face @148.514.

Areas of the pitch were disturbed and amongst these two large partially dressed lias limestone blocks lay at pitched angles and at a maximum 148.584. One, of trapezoid form, measured W500 X L150-200 x D80mm; the second, semi-circular in plan, measured W 300(max) x L 500 x D90mm.

To the west of 17B/028, a surface of well compacted, closely packed, sub-rounded to rounded lias limestone cobbles, (17B/033) overlay 17B/015 @ avg 148.51. It could not be established if this extended north of the wall. Amongst these cobbles was find 116, a whetstone, a concentration of medieval pottery sherds and animal bone.

¹ Both ¹⁴C tests were undertaken by SUERC and funded by the Archaeological Research Services.

Stone Building Phase 2

A trench cut [17B/026], on a NW-SE alignment and first observed in trench 17, was excavated to its full depth. Linear in plan it had a sharp top break of slope to N and S, concave side to the N, but vertical to S and with gradual break of slope to base on the N side. The base was flat. The S cut was through the black soils of 17B/017 down to the subsoil (17B/047) in the east of the trench and S of 17B/029. It truncated the lowest course of wall 17B/028, leaving intact a bed of flat coursing stones @148.3, which suggested a possible east return of this wall, though this was not proven. A layer of dark soil 17B/046 @ 148.42 also remained intact.

Overlying 17B/046 a vertical stack of typically 100-150mm cobbles was observed in the west section edge, surviving beneath the level to which trench 17 was dug and considered as part of 17/009. This was in a dark brown (7.5YR3/2) slightly sandy clay matrix, (resembling that of 17/016 in this area, previously observed in 2015).

[17B/026] also cut through (17B/015) west of wall (17B/028) and the black soil matrix of 17B/029 to the east.

A deposit (17B/048) of black silty crumbly soil with charcoal, furnace lining fragments, but no other inclusions, max. 148.88, overlay 17B/043 immediately north of 17B/009. Similarly, to the south, the very dark brown soils of 17B/014 first dug in trench 17, overlay 17B/017.

To the south of the trench and observed in sondage 1, a wall (17B/003) roughly NE-SW, was constructed directly onto the natural substrate and survives to 13 courses at its northern extent, previously excavated in trench 17. It was not proven where the spoil from this trench cut was deposited, and there was no evidence of an eastern cut of [17B/024].

The fill (17B/009) of [17B/026] was a mix of sub-angular to angular cobbles and gravels in a mid brown (10YR3/2) matrix to the east of the trench and in more orangey silty clay matrix where it overlay (17B/044). Where it lay immediately N of a possible threshold (17B/010) the rubble fill was much denser, but with occasional voids between, as observed in trench 17, with the uppermost layer being a deposit of lighter coloured silty clay loam (7.5YR3/2). Amongst this soil matrix was find 118, a possible heckling spike, along with medieval pottery, animal bone, metal, slag and dross.

A layer of fairly compact, very dark brown (10YR 2.5/2) clay loam, with gritty, degraded lias limestone, pebble to cobble sized stones and 5% charcoal fleck inclusions (17B/035), overlay 17B/014 to the south of 17B/009 and east of wall 17B/003 @148.604. This was overlain by a well-compacted, pitched limestone surface (17B/012) in a very dark brown, very silty clay matrix with medieval pottery, animal bone, sparse metal and 30% charcoal flecks and larger fragments @149.03.

Demolition/Collapse Phase

Sealing 17B/012 at a max. 149.29, was a layer of randomly deposited lias limestone (17B/006) to a maximum depth of 0.5m at the south trench edge, thinning to 0.25m at its northern extent where it slightly slumped over the course of 17B/009, now appearing as a depression. In the lower levels were larger lias limestone slabs, decreasing in size to typically 100-200mm sub-angular cobbles in the upper layer.

A further deposit of cobbles in the eastern half of the trench was not dug. It overlay 17B/048 and 17B/029 with an incline at its southern extent where it slumped towards the course of 17B/009. It may represent a continuation of 17B/005 but was not fully understood.

Post-demolition Phase

The depression created by the settling of 17B/009 was filled with a moderately compact dark brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam (17B/002) with occasional animal bone, medieval and post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and finds 106 & 108.

The trench was sealed by a deposit of friable organic/humic clay/silty topsoil (17B/001), black (7.5YR 2/5) in the north of the trench, to very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) in the south. Of 17cm average thickness, it contained medieval pottery, finds 107, 109, 111 and 112, post-medieval pottery and other detritus, and was topped with grass.

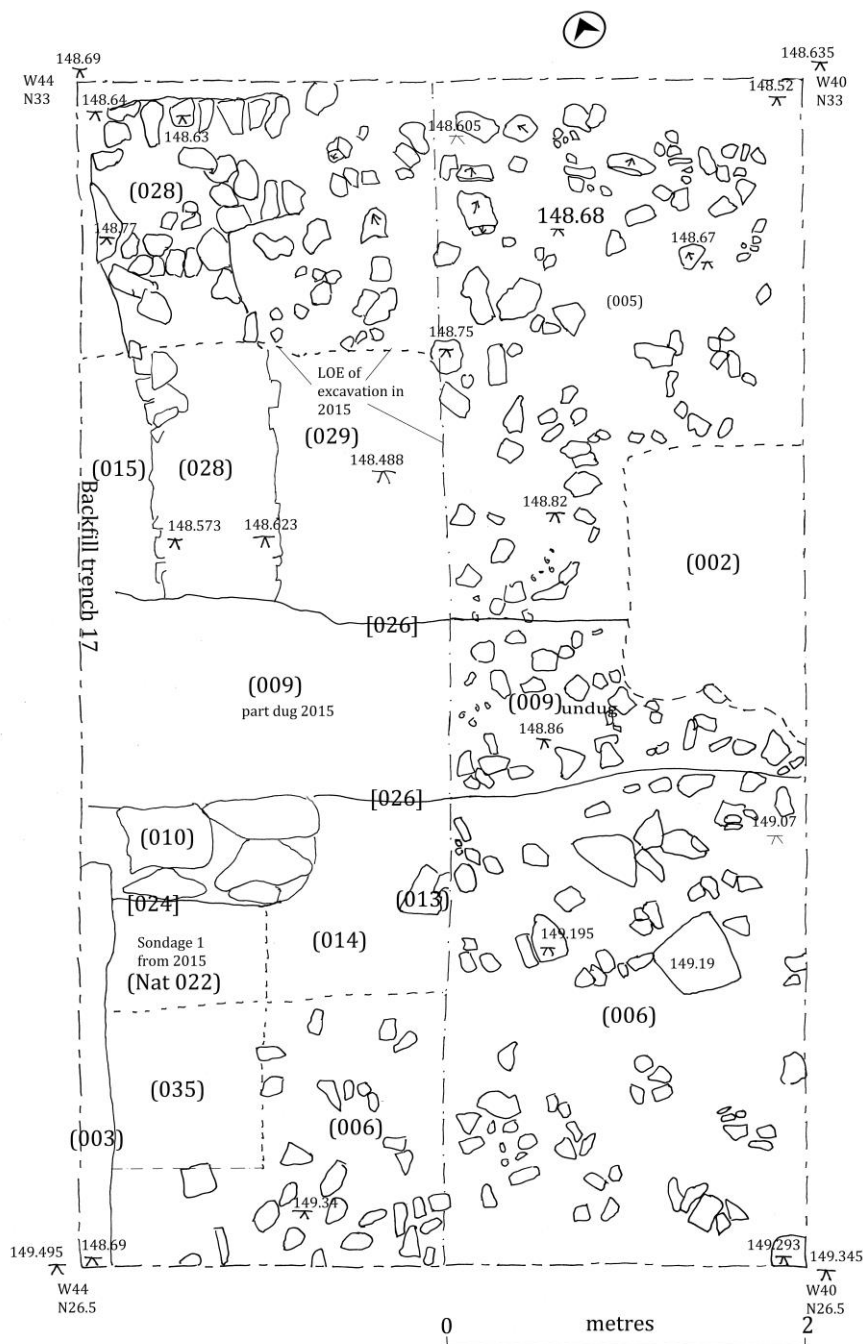


Figure 4
Plan 1 of trench 17B reopened, extended in the eastern half and topsoil removed.

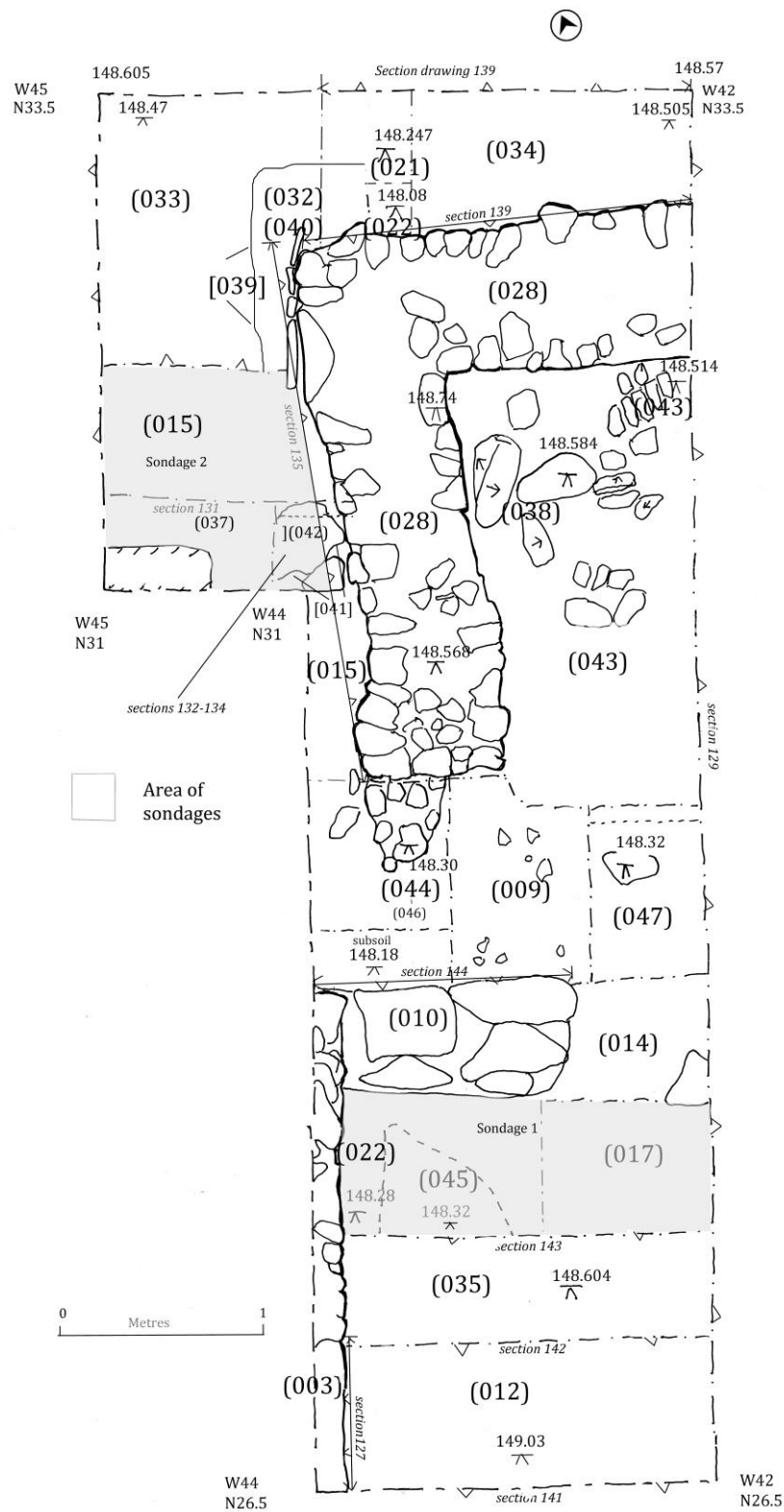


Figure 5 Trench 17B at close of excavation

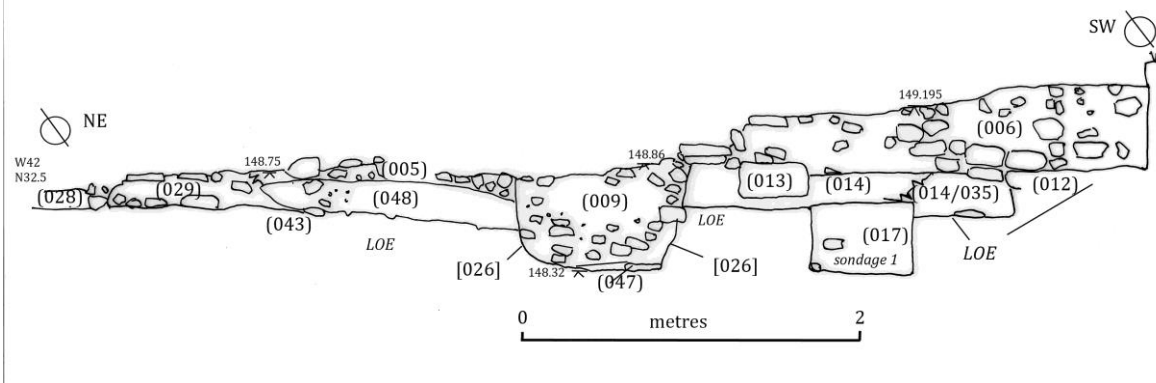


Figure 6 Section drawing looking east @W42, with rubble-filled ditch feature 17B/009 in centre.

Figure 7
Central and southern section of
above drawing



Figure 8
Looking west. Wall foundation
17B/028 predating main
rectilinear building. Note the
considerable slump to the south
where it was constructed over
the gully fill 17B/037.



*Figure 9
Looking north. Floor surface 17B/012 in foreground, abutting wall 17B/003 on west trench edge. Sondage 1 showing the natural substrate at base. Possible threshold 17B/010 remains intact. To the north, the course of wall 17B/028 is seen to slump and slightly deviate its course as it crosses the gully of [17B/036] & fill 17B/037 where animal bone ¹⁴C dated to the 7/8th century was found.*

3.3 Discussion

Trench 17B revealed four phases of activity on site.

The first phase of activity is characterised by a spread of very dark brown to black soil lying immediately over the subsoil, and in places where the subsoil had been removed, directly over the natural substrate. Where the pit and gully were observed they appeared to relate directly to this phase. The dark soils were first encountered in trench 17 and contained artefacts suggesting some kind of light industrial activity, maybe from a workshop. Glass, slag, furnace linings, a crucible, a cupel, and several items associated with early Saxon occupation proved to be very localised in plan and apart from further furnace fragments, this trend did not continue into 17B.

The various contexts of dark brown/black soils (17B/015/017/034/037/043 & 046) could be one general deposit relating to occupation in the earlier Saxon period, given the two similar ¹⁴C results² but from different areas in plan. The evidence for cuts and interfaces in these soil contexts was so ephemeral as to be inconclusive, with the exception of [17B/039]. All contexts were characterised by animal bone, many pieces fragmentary and some with butchery marks. Medieval coarseware was

² A third ¹⁴C test on a marine limpet shell from the soils of 17B/017 returned a later date of BP1201±30, (95.4%) 1126-1285CalAD. The use of marine limpet was ill-advised on our part, as we did not know its source and this would need to be factored into the calibration. Therefore we must unfortunately disregard this result.

similarly retrieved and showed a trend towards crude handmade, large globular jar forms. The occurrence of pottery alongside animal bone in these occupation soils is of potential significance given the popular belief that this region of the country was aceramic from sub-roman to the later Saxon period.

The first phase of stone building was represented by a wall foundation (17B/028) previously observed and partly excavated in trench 17. Trench 17B was extended to north and west to assess the course of this wall. The north extent was located with a return east extending beyond the east trench edge. The southern course of this wall did not extend beneath the soils of 17B/017 and it was considered whether the random flat stones beneath 17/009 might be a possible south return east, reflecting a building of some 2metres width. The trench cut for this wall was discernable to the west as a linear feature [17B/039], both cut into and backfilled by the soil of 17B/015, with additional packing of large cobble and boulder sized stones (17B/032) against outer faces of the northwest corner and the length of its west face. Any cut for the north wall of the feature was not evident, though implied, as the wall sat below the level of the black soil of 17B/034 and was packed with the rubble of 17B/032.

A cobble ground surface (17B/033) overlay the soils of 17B/015 to the west of the wall, but did not appear to extend north of the wall, where a deposit of rougher, random stones, some partly dressed, sealed the soil and may represent a later demolition/collapse of the wall at a time not established.

Wall 17B/028 was constructed partly over subsoil and partly over the fill (17B/037) of gully cut [17B/036], causing its course to deviate slightly eastwards. This must have resulted in major subsidence to the building.

The internal angle of the building was characterised by further dark soils, with remnants of a pitched stone floor surface, overlain by two large dressed stones possibly from a spiral staircase. Whether these dressed stones related to this earlier building was not possible to establish.

The second phase of stone building, and possibly entirely unrelated to the first, was a trench constructed apparently for the rubble foundations of the continuation east of the north wall of the later rectilinear building, the main focus of the excavations at Chewton thus far. However it must be considered that no wall existed and the trench formed a revetment for a work yard or courtyard. On a WNW-ESE alignment, the ditch infill was a mix of lias limestone, with natural clay, subsoil and occupation soil, incorporating previous remains of a possible furnace displaced by the digging of the trench. The cutting of this trench displaced the black soils of the Saxon layers depositing them to the immediate north and south of the trench cut. The trench was then filled with available rough rubble and sundry debris, possibly taken from the first phase building wall and surrounds with a matrix of more clayey binding soils. The disturbance of early occupation soils resulted in reverse stratigraphy with early dateable finds being at a higher level than later ones. The second phase rectilinear building is characterised by a substantial coursed foundation cross wall (17B/003) running NNW-SSE, first uncovered in trench 7 (Interim Report no. 4) and later in trench 17. This sits over the natural substrate in [17B/024) and there was limited evidence for construction of this wall on the east side in the form of a puddled clayey deposit (17B/045), depressions against the wall which could have been made by a

constructor's knees and a small collection of stones close by. This activity would again imply the presence of a trench cut to the east into the black soil of 17B/017, but none was in evidence. A stepped out foundation on the west face is curious as to suggest that this wall once formed the west end of a building to the east. Indeed excavations in trench 7 revealed a south return eastwards keyed into this wall and it has been considered that it represents the reuse of an earlier building's foundations, but this has not been substantiated. If this was the case then the lower layers of the black soils 17B/017 could have built up after the foundations were built and this might account for a lack of trench cut. However, there was medieval pottery present in all layers to counter this argument. It remains inconclusive.

Evidence of slabs (17B/010), overlying a foundation of compacted rubble and clay 17B/016 (seen in section), strongly suggests a threshold typically in the corner of the building, a characteristic found elsewhere on site. This would have led south onto a floor surface 17B/012 sat over a layer of rubble foundation 17B/035 associated with the second phase building. Alternatively, 17B/010 formed a retaining structure to the floor or yard surface of 17B/012 as observed to the west of the building in trench 9 (Interim Report No. 5).

As with elsewhere on the site, the building appears to have been comprehensively robbed of all dressed stone, reusable floor slabs and other valuable building materials, before being razed to the ground in an ordered way.

All evidence of a coursed north wall was removed (if it existed) and where demolition rubble remained it slumped into the depression where this once stood. In time this depression filled with soil (17B/002) becoming a diagnostic feature of the excavation.

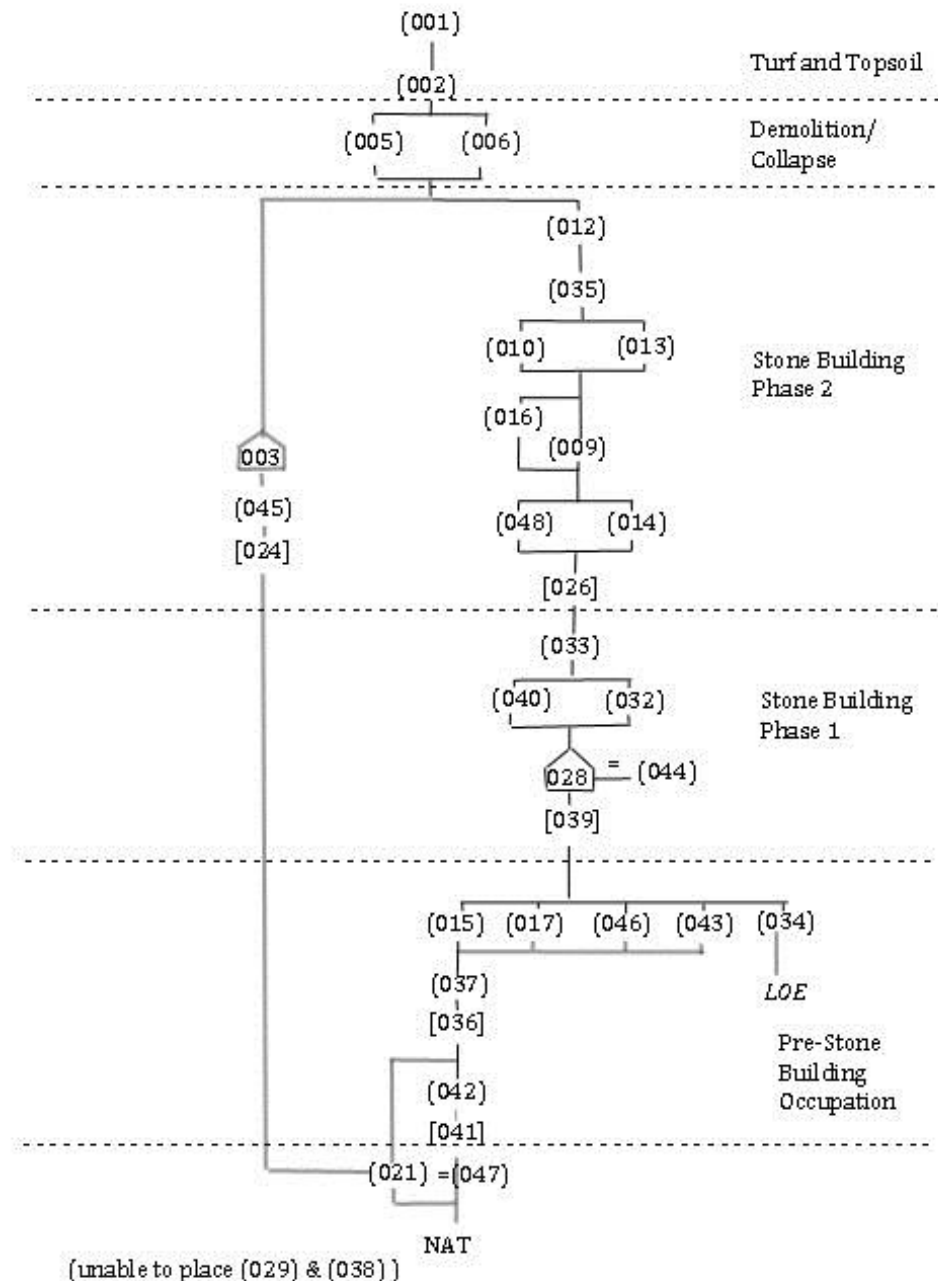


Figure 10 Suggested matrix for trench 17B

3.4 Appraisal of Questions posed in 3.1

Question 1&5. The black or dark soils throughout the lower contexts of trench 17B showed no signs of thinning and therefore must extend beyond the limits of the trench (so far proven to the west).

2. Wall 17B/028 extends northwards with an east return. Its purpose remains conjecture, though it may have been a workshop.

3. 17B/029 continues eastwards beyond the limit of the trench.

4. The black/dark soils appear to predate all stone wall construction and underlie 17B/028 and 029.

6. No small finds were conclusively early Saxon in this trench, but similar fabric-type pottery to trench 17, found in conjunction with animal bone ¹⁴C dated to that period, was found.
7. The depression of 17B/002 suggests that 17B/009 continues eastwards.
8. The course of 17B/009 is on the correct alignment for a possible cut of a trench feature noted in trench 3, and in association with a linear feature of paving slabs, which could be an extension of 17/17B/013.
9. On balance 17B/010 is believed to have been a threshold.
10. The situation has an element of ambiguity because of the lack of cut for wall 17B/003 on the east side and the unexplained stepped out foundation to its west face.

Trench 17B was a worthwhile exercise, fully or in part answering the questions posed. It enabled a better understanding of the stratigraphical relationships of the early black/dark soils to the wall structures. A clear sequence of events was established from the building of the first wall foundation (17B/028) both cutting into and overlying the earlier occupation soils. This in turn was truncated by the construction of a ditch for the rubble fill of 17B/009, the purpose of which is not fully conclusive as yet, but is believed to relate to the rectilinear building, either as a north wall foundation or some kind of revetment. The remaining question is precisely when wall 17B/003 was constructed and whether it may constitute the reuse of an earlier building.

3.5 Further research questions

The question of the course eastwards of 17B/009 remains and must be addressed in order to fully understand the northeast quadrant of the later building. Does it represent a wall foundation in this part of the complex or is it a revetment? Wall 17B/028 offers a tantalizing glimpse of an earlier building and should be better understood, establishing its extent and purpose, but may not be a focus for Phase 2 of the excavations.

The medieval pottery type study should now lead the research agenda to attempt to date the site, in conjunction with ¹⁴C dating of animal bone. Analysis of forms of pottery so far excavated should begin to further aid our understanding of usage and therefore the function of different areas of the building.

4.0 Recommendations for future excavation

A better understanding of wall 17B/003 must be sought. It may be that we glean more information by studying structures to the east, looking for evidence that it was once a west wall, rather than further excavation of the wall itself.

The black soils of trench 17&17B form an earlier occupation, not in the remit of original research objectives of Phase 2 of the Chewton Mendip Excavations. Whilst forming an extremely important part of the overall picture of the site, we must not lose sight of these objectives. Further investigations of these soils must be the objectives of Phase 3 for the future.

5.0 Finds

5.1 Pottery

Post-medieval pottery was found in 17b/001 and 002.

Medieval pottery was found in contexts from the top soil to the lowest occupation levels. It was almost exclusively coarsewares with a good representation of globular jar form characterised by upright rims particularly concentrated in a small area to the far northwest of the trench (17B/033). Three glazed sherds were found, all considered residual. All sherds are typed and recorded by context on the Chewton Mendip Pottery Type Series spreadsheet. A spreadsheet of Contexts and Types appear in the Appendices. A detailed description of the Chewton Mendip Pottery Types is being prepared for the CAMP website.

5.2 Animal bone (Examined by Steve Tofts)

A total weight of 6108gr of animal was recovered from contexts from the topsoil to the lowest black soil contexts and the small area of exposed subsoil beneath.

17B/001 and 002 contained 1056gr.

17/005 and 009. Fragments of duck/chicken and other bird.

Other contexts associated with building structures also had varying occurrences of bone, associated with occupation.

The black/dark brown soils of 17B/015 and 017 which were carefully recorded in spits, contained bone at all levels weighing 849gr and 1306 respectively.

17B/015a sheep, cattle, pig, rabbit/hare? Some bones had signs of gnawing.

015b. Had both the teeth of a mature pig with caries and immature vertebra of an unidentified animal. Other species included bovine, sheep and a possible squab pelvis.

015c. Sheep/goat, pig, and bovine.

015d. As above plus a small hen foot.

015e. As above plus a duck-sized longbone.

015f. As above plus neck vertebra of a young ox.

015g. Sheep, plus crow-sized bird's toe bone.

17B/017 top. Many fragments predominantly split lengthwise, some with butchery marks. Sheep/goat horn core, vertebra, scapula, ribs and longbones. Young lamb's teeth. Pig and horse bone.

017a. Sheep teeth and bone, including spiral fracture of longbone. Two large bird bones possibly goose.

017b. Horn core. Many sheep and bovine fragments.

017c. None recovered

017d. Sheep and pig teeth. Cut marks on a longbone and one butchered bone made to form a wedged end.

The black soils of 17B/034, 913gr. Some bone was whitened as if bleached. Much bone was smashed and split lengthwise, a lot of this from small domestic animals. Sheep/goat, pig and small mature bovine. Cow/goat? horn core, cut off at the base. Lamb horn core. One sheep tibia displayed cut marks and a hole above the distal joint, which was not natural, but may have been part of the butchery process, perhaps for hanging up. It is noted that several similar bones were found in trench

The small area of 17B/046 beneath 17B/009 had 166gr. Fragments of bleached bone of sheep/goat and other cancellous fragments. Pig and piglet, sheep/goat. Signs of gnawing.

17B/047 46gr. 166gr. Sheep/goat, teeth, rib and pelvis.

17B/029 248gr Some bleaching of bones as seen elsewhere, plus cancellous fragments. Pelvis of sheep/goat with cut marks and possible maggot trails. Clean-cut ulna of sheep and other fragments. Proximal humerus of bovine, dog-chewed. Teeth of pig.

Ref. Cohen and Serjeantson, 1996

No human bone was found

5.3 Metal

Ferrous horseshoe nails were found in all levels from the black soils of the Saxon occupation contexts to the topsoil. Other types of nails were also found along with sundry metal fragments and possible heckle spikes from textile preparation, in the black soils, which could be further evidence of a workshop area.

Context 17B/001

109. Nail 4.77gr. Cu? & Fe. Round, dome-topped with flange in non-magnetic material of slight greeny-grey hue. Shaft Fe crudely made and profile uncertain due to corrosion. L45mm W of head 9mm. Fig. 11a

110. Possible Pilgrim souvenir. 30.1gr. Pb. Domed, resembling a limpet or scallop shell. Slightly oval. Has striations fanning out from rough crusty area at top of dome. Max diam. 32mm, H9mm, thickness 2mm. Fig. 11b

111. Bolt. 84.86gr. Fe. Slight corrosion. Crudely made with irregularly fashioned pyramidal head. Shaft roughly square in profile and slightly bent at end. Overall length 90mm.

17B/002.

106. Hook or staple. Fe. 6.78gr. Corroded. Long shaft 46mm, pointed at tip, bent in U shape to form blunt end of square profile. Overall W 27mm

17B/009.

118. Possible heckle spike 5.6gr. Fe. Good condition. Tapers to point at both ends. L64mm. W6mm at widest part of shaft. Square profile. Fig. 11e

17B/015(spit E)

113. Arrowhead. Fe. 21.17gr. Long, thin, leaf-shaped blade, triangular in cross-section. Blade forms a slight shoulder then tapers to narrow tang, possibly diamond in cross-section. Blade has spine on upper side. Tip missing. L 110mm. Max blade W 24mm. Max thickness of blade 5mm. Jessop Type T1. Ref. Jessop, O. *Parallels of date Coppergate, York. 10-11th C.* Fig. 11f and g

17B/017.

114. Hinged pivot. 34.64gr. Fe. Corroded. Rectangular in profile, bent on flat plain to form 90° angle. Long side 74mm, short side 34mm, thickness max 6mm. W max 15mm. Fig. 11c

119. Spit C top. Horseshoe fragment. 39.85gr. Fe. Corroded. Bottom of right branch. One nail head remaining, diamond in shape. Hole to back of branch. L63mm. Max width 24mm tapering to 15 at tip. No calkin.

117. Spit D. Hooked tag fragment?. 1.51gr. Fe. L32, bent at one end. Max W 5mm, thickness 2mm.

121. Hinge strap. 13.43gr. Fe. Corroded. Square-ended strip, 55mmL x 12mm W, and slightly curved under at incomplete end, narrowing to neck W3.5mm and flaring to terminate in circular plate diam. 21mm with hole in centre. Thickness 1.5mm. Ref. Loveluck & Atkinson, 2007, p123

17B/034. Fig. 11 g & h

117. 17B/034. Possible heckle spike 28.4gr. Fe. Corroded. Pointed at both ends. L94mm. W max 15mm. at 70mm along length. Square profile. Fig. 1

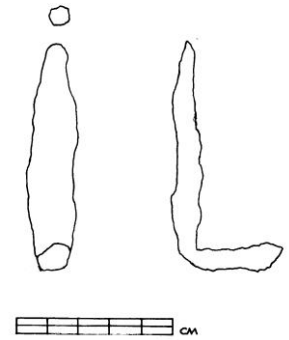
Figure 11 Illustrations of metal finds



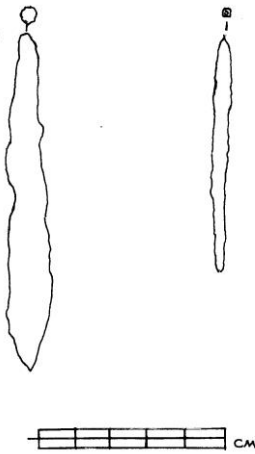
a. Find 109



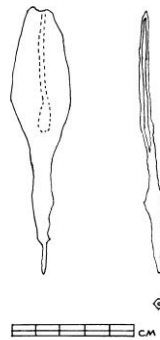
b. Find 110



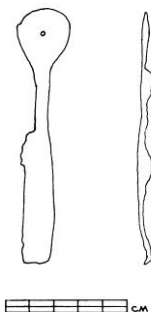
c. Find 114



d. e Finds 117 & 118



f & g. Find 113



H & I. Find 121



5.4 Building materials

Burnt, pinky-red clay, identified as fragments of kiln linings were found in the black soils of 015 and 017 and also in the north of the trench in 032, 033 and 034 in close proximity to wall 028 and also in the black soils of 044 and 046 underlying 009 ditch fill.

Several lumps of possible mortar were found amongst the cobble of 033.

5.5 Other

Flint

112. 17B/001. Flint flake was recovered from , 14.9gr, L31mm Wmax 16mm (fig 12a)

Glass

108, 17B/002. Fragment of possible window glass. 4.96gr, 28x31x2mm. (fig. 12b)

Bone

107. 17B/001. 3.24gr. Incomplete with bristles and handle missing. Elongated oval shape. Drilled holes of similar size in roughly parallel rows of 21, 20, 20, 20. Polished finish. Max. L 52mm, max W 13mm, D4mm tapering to 3mm at non-handle end. (fig c)

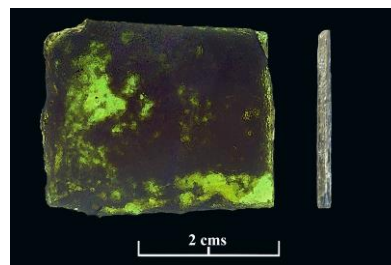
Whetstone

116. 17b/033. 133.77gr. Sandstone. Broken fragment L60mm, W38mm, thickness 21mm.

Figure 12.



a. Find 112



b. Find 108



c. Find 116

Clay pipes

Fragments of both stems and bowls were found in the soils of 17B/001 and 002.

5.6 Flotation Finds

An environmental study group was established in 2016 to work on the soil samples during the winter period. A small-scale flot tank has been constructed to wash and sieve the samples. We then examine the flot and residue under microscopes and are sorting out the various environmental remains and micro-artefacts.

As an example of our work, the final record sheet for 17B/012 is included below together with photographs of the hammerscale, both flake and orb, retrieved, and also a single bead of volcanic lava.



Figure 13 17B/012. Bead of lava stone, hexagonal with central hole.

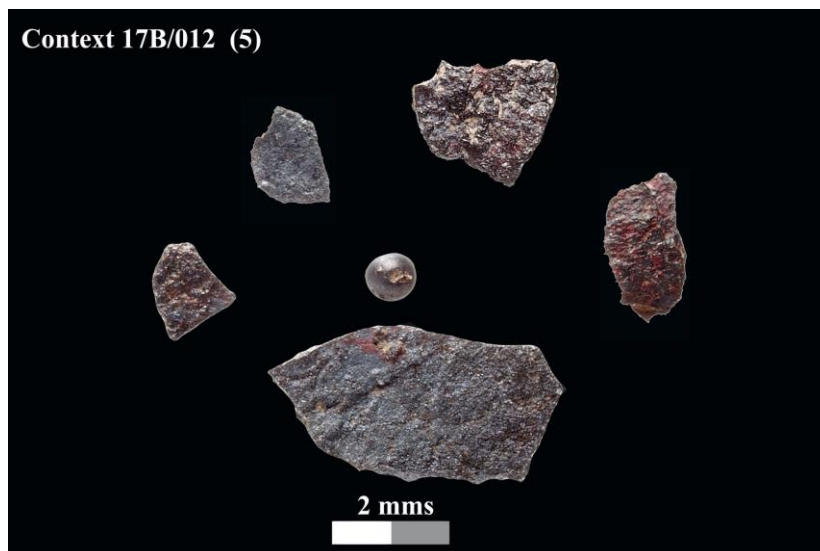
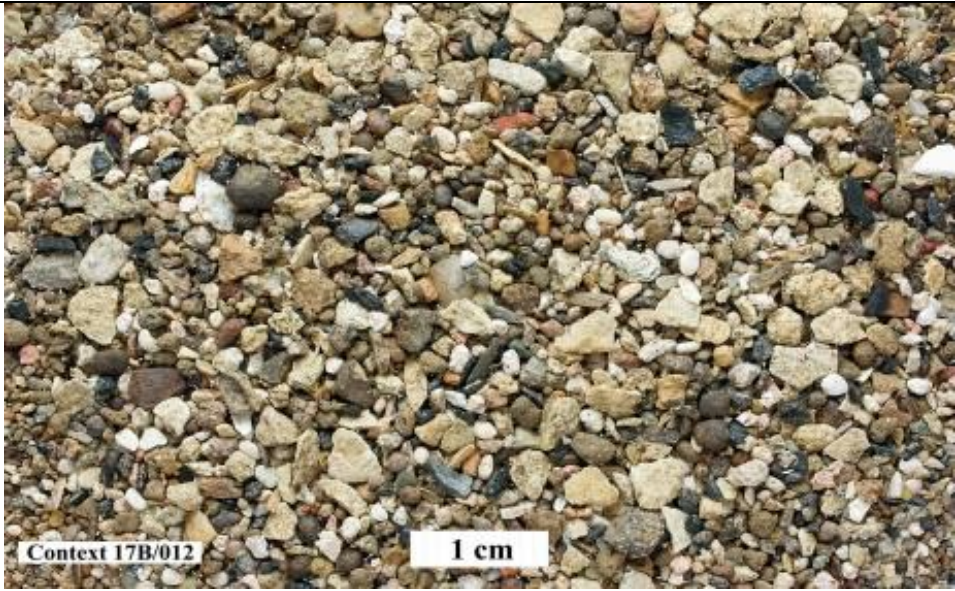


Figure 14 Hammerscale, flake and spherical recovered during flotation

Figure 15 Example of completed Soil sample sheet from flotation (context 17B/012)

Context/ Sample	Site Soil Description	Flot Residue Description	Metal	Hammerscale	Bone / Shell / Fishscale /Horn	Carbonised Seeds	Charcoal Estimated %	Miscellaneous
17B /012 Sample 5 43.0W 26.7N 149.0- 149.1mA OD 250g flot sample	Well compacted pale creamy grey limestone in a very dark brown matrix of slightly clayey very sandy silt (non-plastic) with flecks of ochreous staining, many charcoal flecks and fragments, occasional, pot & bone	Poorly sorted coarse sand to fine gravel predominantly of pale grey to cream subangular calcite and limestone (30-50%) and milky to clear subrounded quartz (30-40%), with 5-10% subrounded to well rounded dark grey brown to black (ironstone?) and 1-2% orange-red sandstone. Quartz frequently sub-spherical, occasionally ironstained. Calcite typically white, opaque, irregularly sub rounded to subangular. Both calcite and quartz give impression of residual / detrital rolled bedrock debris from weathered Lias and/or Dolomitic Conglomerate. Residual charcoal (post-flot) and possible cinder makes up 1-3%. Coal, bone and pottery fragments	(20+ magnetic fragments, mainly grey irregular shapes, possible ore? Possible 6+ lead ore. 5 angular fragments (1-5mm),	Single spherical (<1mm) See photo	Bone, shell includes burnt fragments	20+ carbonised seeds incl. wheat – & a few relatively well preserved whole examples. Other carbonised plant debris is probably seed fragments. 20+ round mineralised seeds (or stones?).	1-3%	1 No. possible blue glass is probably mineral (white crystals attached) Miscell. vial is mostly natural fossil crinoids & sea urchin spines. 10+ coal fragments (too large to be bedrock derived?).

		<p>rare (<1%) but present. Frequent fossil sea urchin spines from limestone.</p>		
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6.0 References

- Cohen, A. & Serjeantson, D. 1996, *A Manual for the Identification of Bird Bones From Archaeological Sites, Revised Ed.* Michigan, Cohen
- Jessop, O, 1996, 'A New Artefact Typology for the Study of Medieval Arrowheads', *Medieval Archaeology*, 40, 192-205
- Loveluck, C. Atkinson, D. 2007, *The Early Medieval Settlement Remains From Flixborough, Lincolnshire: The Occupational Sequence, C AD 600-1000*, Oxford, Oxbow Books

7.0 Acknowledgements

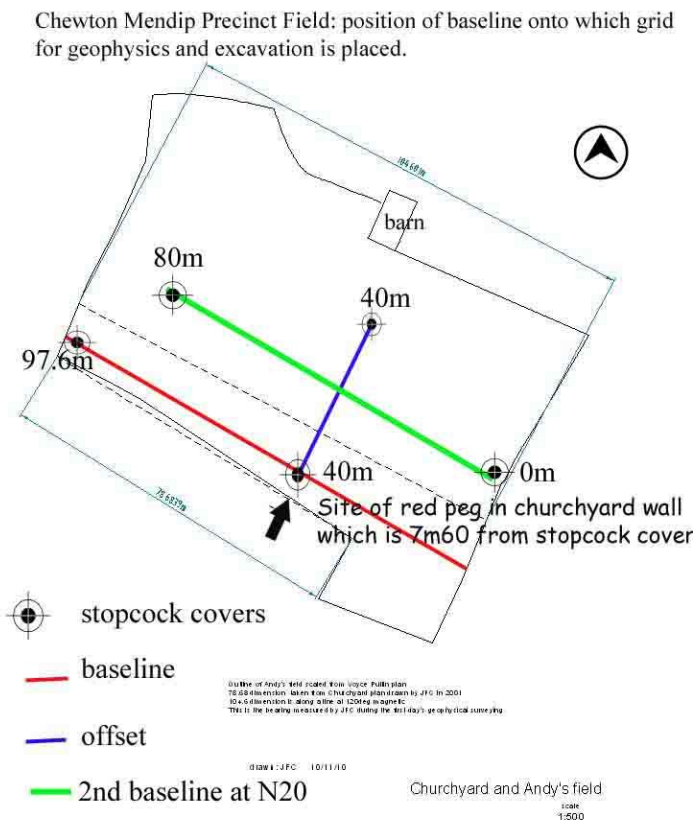
CAMP wishes to acknowledge the following people

- Mr and Mrs Miles and Mr and Mrs Gosland, the landowners, for their continued support and permission to excavate on their land
- David Dawson for his continued help with the pottery studies
- John Bowskill for help with the database for pottery type series
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- Penelope Walton Rogers for advice on fibres in flotation
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- SANHS Maltwood Fund grant

8.0 Appendices

8.1 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.



8.2 Graphics Register

Sheet no.	Plan or section	Trench no.	SW co-ord on field grid	Description	Date
116	P72	17B	W44 N26.5	First plan	Started 22.8.16
117	P73	..	..	1 st overlay	26.8.16
118	P74	..	..	2 nd overlay	Started 27.8.16
119	P75	..	..	3 rd overlay	Started 28.8.16
120	P76	..	..	4 th overlay	Started 28.8.16
121	S131 S132 S133 S134	..	..	Construction cut 039 for wall 028 Also 015/033 South facing, [036],[041],[042) East facing [041], (042) West facing [036],[037)	4.9.16 7.9.16
122	P77a /b	..	..	6 th overlay	4.9.16
123	P78	..	..	7 th overlay	4.9.16
124	P79	..	..	8 th overlay	7.9.16
125	P80	..	..	9 th overlay	11.9.16
126	P81	..	..	10 th overlay	12.9.16
127	S136 S139	..	..	Wall 028 North face South facing tr edge	16.9.16 ..
128	S135 S138	..	..	West face Wall 028 East face 003 freshly exposed	..
129	S137	..	..	Section edge of excavated trench @W42	..
130	S140	..	..	East facing tr edge at NW corner	..
131	S141 S142 S143	..	..	North facing tr edge top level, mid level, lowest level	..
132	P82	..	..	11 th overlay	18.9.16
133	S144	..	..	N facing under 010	..

8.3 Levels Register

No. on plan	Trench	Sheet/ Plan or Section	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1	17B	Sheet 116, P 72	149.495	22.8.16	SW corner out
2					Void
3		.. ..	148.69		NW corner out
4		.. ..	148.64		.. .. in
5		.. ..	148.635		NE corner out
6		.. ..	148.52	25.8.16	.. .. in
7		.. ..	149.345	22.8.16	SE corner out
8		.. ..	149.293		.. .. in.. ..
9		.. ..	148.82	23.8.16	002 top
10		.. ..	148.799		Find 106 in 002
11		.. ..	148.66		Poss. posthole in 029
12		.. ..	148.79		Sherds w of wall 028
13		.. ..	149.19		006 top east
14		.. ..	149.195		006 top central
15		.. ..	149.34		006 top west
16		.. ..	148.676	25.8.16	Find 107 in 001
17		.. ..	148.605		Find 109 in 001
18		.. ..	148.77		Find 108 Window glass
19		.. ..	148.835		002 top
20		.. ..	148.88		009 change of slope top
21		.. ..	148.86		.. ..
22		.. ..	149.11		006 top slope
23		.. ..	149.07		.. ..
24		.. ..	148.865		Stone over course of 028
25		.. ..	148.77		Triangular stone
26		.. ..	148.63		N edge linear feature
27		.. ..	148.68		Stone N tr
28		.. ..	148.67		..
29		.. ..	148.75		..
30		Sheet 117 P73	149.205	26.8.16	006 stone
31		.. ..	149.215		..
32		.. ..	149.107		..
33		.. ..	148.835	27.8.16	005 remnant
34		.. ..	148.695		NW corner 1 st X out
35		.. ..	149.01		SW @45/33
36		.. ..	148.51		NW corner 1 st X in
37		Sheet 118 P74	148.605		NW corner 2 nd X out
38		.. ..	148.57		@ W42 N33.5 2 nd X out
39		.. ..	148.47		NW corner 2 nd X in
40		.. ..	148.505		@ W42 N33.5 2 nd X in
41		.. ..	149.03		Large flags 012 floor
42		.. ..	149.035		.. ..
43		.. ..	149.03		.. ..
44		.. ..	148.978		.. ..
45		.. ..	148.89		NE corner of 012
46		Sheet 119 P75	148.625		033 cobble centre
47		.. ..	148.41		033 cobble NW corner
48		.. ..	148.84		Vertical slab against 028
49		.. ..	148.54		Rubble top 028

50		.. .. .	148.74		Wall coursing at angle of 028
51		Sheet 120 P76	148.658		Top of 015
52		Sheet 119 P75	148.635	29.8.16	Angular stone against N face 028. packing?
53		.. .. .	148.403		033 @ W43.5 N33.5
54		.. .. .	148.80	31.8.16	Soil sample 7
55		Sheet 122 P77a	148.357		Top of 034
56		Sheet 120 P76	148.46		Top of stones 032
57		.. .. .	148.48		.. .. .
58		.. .. .	148.59		Tumble over 028 E
59		.. .. .	148.59	1.9.16	Top 015 Spit F
60			148.72		Top 017 Dig diary sketch
61			148.65		.. .. .
62			148.66		.. .. .
63			148.42		Top 015 Spit G
64			148.65		Top 036
65			148.67		Soil sample 9 017 W43/N28
66		Sheet 122 P77a	148.604	2.9.16	Top of spread crushed LLS and clay 017
67			148.584		Tumble blocks 038 demolition
68		Sheet 120 P76	148.514		Cobble-size stones 038
-		Sheet 121 S131	148.908	4.9.16	Line level
69		Sheet 122 P77a	148.748		035 top
70		Sheet 123 P78	148.528		Flat slab in 017
71		Sheet 122 P77a	148.308		Slope of 021
72		.. .. .	148.413		Ref for section levels top [036]
73		.. .. .	148.063		Base [036]
74		.. .. .	148.373		Change of slope[036]
75		.. .. .	148.103		Base of [036]
76		.. .. .	148.488		Top of stone for section level
77		Sheet 123 P78	148.103		Top [041]
78		.. .. .	147.998		Base [041]
-			148.508	7.9.16	017SpitA soil sample
-			148.408		017SpitB soil sample
-			148.373		017SpitC top soil sample
79		Sheet 120 P76	148.568		028
80		.. .. .	148.498		Top stones 044
81		.. .. .	148.498		Soil level top 044
-		Sheet 128 S135	148.94	16.9.16	Section level 135
-		Sheet 127 S136	148.705	..	.. .. 136
-		Sheet 129 S137	149.5	..	.. .. 137
-		Sheet 128 S138	149.52	..	.. .. 138
-		Sheet 127 S136	148.577	..	.. .. 139
-		Sheet 130 S140	149.055	..	.. .. 140
-		Sheet 131 S141	149.515	..	.. .. 141
-		Sheet 131 S142	149.155	..	.. .. 142
-		Sheet 132 S143	148.725	17.9.16	.. .. 143
-		Sheet 133 S144	149.22	18.9.16	.. .. 144
-		Sheet 127 S136	148.705		.. .. 145
82		Sheet 126 P81	148.3	12.9.16	Top 046
83			148.247		Top 021 N of 028

84			148.08		Top Nat N of 028
85			148.18		Subsoil N of 028 in ditch
86			148.55		Top Harptree bed stone in ditch
87			148.32		Flat stone base of 047
88			148.30		Continuation of 028 under 009

8.4 Small Finds Register

106	17B	002	44/26.5	148.799	Fe	Hook
107	17B	001	44/26.5	148.676	Bone	Brush
108	17B	002	44/26.5	148.77	glass	Window pane?
109	17B	001	44/26.5	148.605	Cu	Nail
110	17B	001	Not recorded	Not rec.	Lead	Pilgrim badge
111	17B	001	44/26.5	148.688	Fe	Bolt
112	17B	001	44.2/32.7	148.578	Flint	Worked
113	17B	015C	44/31.68	148.53	Fe	Arrowhead
114	17B	017	42.5/28.2	148.544	Fe	Hinged pivot
115	17B	034	42.6/33.2	148.288	Ceramic	Pipkin handle?
116	17B	033	44.5/32.7	148.503	Sandstone	Whetstone
117	17B	034	43.25/33.4	148.266	Fe	Retting spike?
118	17B	009	43/29.3	148.603	Fe	Retting spike?
119	17B	017	43/27.7	148.538	Fe	Horseshoe frag
120	17B	Void				
121	17B	017	43.4/27.75	148.453	Fe	Hinge
122	17B	017	42.45/28.1	148.31	Fe	Hooked tag frag?

8.5 Context Index

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Top deposit mAOD
17B/001	Dep	Turf & topsoil	tr	tr		N148.60 S149.49
17B/002	Dep	10Yr3/2 V Dark grey-brown silty clay loam	N/S in dip 1.3m	tr E to W 2m	<80cm	
17B/003	Struct	Lias LS wall foundation	See tr 17			
17/004	NA	only in tr 17				
17B005	Dep	Lias LS tumble N of 009	N/S 400mm	E/W 600mm	210mm	148.835
17B/006	Dep	Lias LS tumble Sof 009	N/S2.5m	trE to W 3m	<500mm	highest 149.29
17/007	NA	only in tr 17				
17/008	NA	only in tr 17				
17B/009	Dep	Rubble with clay to v.scl matrix	TrE to trW 2m	900mm-top1m	400mm	highest 148.86
17/010	NA	not dug tr 17B				
17/011	NA	only in tr 17				
17B/012	Struct	paved LLS floor sat on cobble	trS to N 1.6m	W 003 to E exp 1.9m	<250mm	149.03
17/013	NA	only in tr 17				
17B/014	Dep	10YR2.5/2 V.dark brown Clay loam	exp 1m	Exp 1m	unclear	see tr 17
17B/015	Dep	10YR2/2 V dark grey-blackclay silt ashy	tr-028 E1.2m	Exp N/S800mm	<300mm	148.658
17/016	Dep	See tr17				
17B/017	Dep	10YR2/2 V dark grey-black clay silt	033W-trE2m	N/S 2m	<350mm	148.62
17/018	NA	only in tr 17				
17/019	NA	only in tr 17				
17/020	NA	only in tr 17				
17/021	Dep	10YR Subsoil silt clay loam + charcoal	trN-028 60cm	E/W 20cm	16cm	148.247
17B/022	Dep	Natural substrate				148.08
17/023	NA	only in tr 17				
17/024	NA	see tr 17				

17/025	NA	see tr 17				
17/026	Cut	Cut for 009 fill	W/E 2m	N/S 900mm	500mm	
17/027	NA	only in tr 17				
17/028	Struct	Wall N/S with E return	3m+2mE	<700mm	<450mm	148.74
17/029	Dep	Rubble surface E of 028	N028-009 2m	W028-trE 2.7m	<200mm	148.488
17/030	NA	see tr 17				
17/031	NA	see tr 17				
17B/032	Dep	10YR2/2 SL +loose slabs/tumble	sporadic	sporadic	<350mm	148.46
17B/033	Dep	Weathered cobble surfaceNW corner	TrW-028 1m	trN-S ext 2m	60mm	avg 148.51
17B/034	Dep	10YR2/2 sandy loam with charcoal	W LOE-E 2m	Tr N-028 <1.6m	120mm	148.357
17B/035	Dep	10YR2.5/2 V.dark brown Clay loam+stones	W003-tr 2m	N/S <1.5	<150mm	148.604
17B/036	Cut	Gully running W/E	W/E exp 1m	not exp	300mm	
17B/037	Fill	10YR2/2 v.dark brown clay loam fill of 036	W/E220mm ex	N/S 220mm exp	300mm	148.413
17B/038	Dep	2 roughly dressed lias LS blocks				148.584
17B/039	Cut	Cut into 015 for wall 028		N/S exp 400mm	250mm	148.65
17B/040	Fill	Backfill of wall cut 039	W/E028 320mm	W/028 320mm	230mm	148.65
17B/041	Cut	For fill 042 at lowest level of dig	W/E exp 100mm	N/S exp 280mm	150mm	
17B/042	Fill	Black soil fill of cut 041	W/E exp 100mm	N/S exp 280mm	150mm	148.113
17B/043	Dep	Pitched stones in black ash matrix	W028 - E <600mm	028- S 1-6m	LOE	148.514
17B/044	Dep	7.5YR D.brown+ stones. Friable sandy clay	W tr- E < 400mm	N/S 1.1m	80mm	148.498
17B/045	Dep	Ashy c +charcoal Grey/black-orange/brown	W/E <600mm	N/S 500mm	60mm	148.32
17B/046	Dep	sandy, silt loam 10YR 2.2 v.dark brown	W/E exp 600mm	N/S exp <900mm	235mm	148.42
17B/047	Dep	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish brown subsoil	W/E exp 250mm	N/S exp 250mm	LOE	148.29
17B/048	Dep	Ashy silt 10Y/R 2/1 black	not proven	N/S 1.4m	LOE	148.88

8.6 Finds Pottery

8.6.1 Sherd count /weight in grammes, per context

	001	002	005	006	009	012	014	015A	015B	015C	015D	015E	016	017top	017 1.9.16
POST-MED															
White, Creamware	29/33gr														
B&W	1/2														
Slipware	3/17	1/12													
Redware g & non g	58/677	5/43													
Stoneware	1/10	1/3													
Treacleware		1/18													
Mocha															
Unidentified	1/6	1/12													
MEDIEVAL	92/731	9/53	13/121	9/60	46/285	20/108	24/150	8/59	16/112	1/3	3/41	6/50	13/150	24/228	22/130

	017 4.9.16	017spitA	017B	017C 7.9.16	017C 9.9.16	017D	017E	017F	017G	019	028	029	032	033	034	035
POST-MED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
MEDIEVAL		6/140	4/33	7/35	9/55	11/71	4/23	2/16	4/22	15/157	18/139	42/264	25/150	64/667	57/490	36/210

	037	042	044	046
POST-MED				
MEDIEVAL	1/13.55	2/5	10/75	12/91

8.6.2 Pottery Type Series Spreadsheet Rows= contexts by matrix. Columns = types retrieved. Orange= no pottery finds

	001			4			8	9	10	11					16	17			20	21		23			26					31	32			35			38	39	40
	002				6																				26								35				39		
	005							9				13				17			20			23																	
	006			3		5					11											23																	
	012			3		5					11		13				17	18			21	23																	
	035			4			7		9							17	18		20	21		23			26					31			34	35			38	39	40
	010																																						
	013																																						
	009			4			7	8		10						17		19	20			23									32			36			39		
	016															17														31		33							
	014						7					13										23			26						32			35			39		
	048																																						
	033				5		7			10		13					18					23	24		26	27					32		34	35			38	39	40
	032						7			10						17			20			23				27		29	31	32									
	040																																						
	028						7	8		10	11															27				31									
	044				5		7			10						17																		35			39		
	015			4					9	10						17						23	24		26		28	29	31	32			35				39		
	017			3	4		7			10	11				16				20			23			26	27				31	32		34	35			38	39	
	034				5				9	10	11					17			20			23				27				31	32						38		
	043																																						
	046									10									20				24							31									
	037																													31									
	036																																						
	042																																						

001	40		42			46			51			56	58	59					66	67	68	70	71						77
002						46													67				72						
005									51										67										
006													58						66										
012			42				48												67				71						77
035	40				44	46	48												67	68	70								
010																													
013																													
009		41			44		48						58	59					67	68									
016		41		43		46	48																	72					78
014				43	45							56		59					66	67					73				
048																													
033	40			43			48	50				56		59					67				72						
032				43															67			70	72					77	
040																													
028																													
044		41			44														66										
015			42	43					51					59					66	67	68	70		72	73				78
017					44	46	48	50	52	54									66		68	70		72	73				78
034		41	42							54									66	67	68	70		72				77	78
043																													
046						46			51									64	66										
037																			67										
036																													
042				43					50																				

8.6.3 Animal Bone

Context	001	002	005	006	009	012	014	015spitA	015B	015C	015D	015E	017top	017top 1.9.16
Teeth	28/228	2/14		0	1/3	2/51	2/20	2/12	7/83	1/2	2/6	-	2/5	5/14
Long bones	37/278	6/69		1/1	27/100	17/51	10/39	10/42	21/84	7/46	11/57	11/39	12/95	5/12
Ribs	6/30	0		1/14	6/28	10/46	4/14	3/21	4/43	3/7	2/5	4/42	7/39	8/39
Joints	13/202	3/34		1/10	3/8	4/14	3/119		3/36	1/2	4/17	5/58	2/58	1/9
Fragments	34/184	6/17		7/21	15/28	7/15	2/6	5/25	16/75	8/61	6/18	3/58	37/128	1/12
Totals	118/922	17/134		10/46	52/167	40/177	21/198	20/110	51/321	20/118	25/103	23/197	60/289	22/86

Context	017top 4.9.16	017spitA	017B	017C 7.9.16	017C 9.9.16	017D 9/11.9.16	017E	017F	017G	016	021	028
Teeth	-	5/19	1/2	1/4	4/35	3/11	2/8	2/8	-	-	-	4/12
Long bones	-	13/104	17/39	7/21	15/32	5/18	5/12	10/80	9/84	1/5	2/8	5/98
Ribs	1/1	5/28	3/12	4/6	3/8	1/1	1/2	3/34	3/25	2/21	-	1/4
Joints	-	17/63	-	-	-	-	-	2/31	2/16	-	-	-
Fragments	4/5	1/12	9/37	2/10	11/42	11/39	5/26	2/31	2/6	4/11	4/17	27/181
Foot bone			1/14							1/36	-	-
Totals	5/6	41/226	31/104	14/41	33/117	20/69	13/48	24/187	16/133	8/73	6/25	37/295

Context	029	032	033 28.8 & 4.9.16	033 28.8.16 found with pottery types13,23,43,50,67	034	035	037	038	044	046	047
Teeth	3/11	7/37	5/50	4/37	17/136	1/30		3/11	1/7	1/2	1/4
Long bones	21/179	14/209	7/34	-	31/301	5/50			1/6	6/51	1/33
Ribs	3/20	7/37	5/61	-	13/120	3/14			2/7		1/4
Joints	-	1/3	14/216	-	6/87				2/4	1/8	
Shoulder							1/110				
Fragments	11/36	15/52	29/235	8/34	80/249	15/149	21/151	3/5	1/1	29/105	3/5
Foot bone	2/2		1/.5		-	1/3					
Horn					3/128						
Totals	40/248	43/338	15/107		150/913	25/246	14/261	6/16	7/25	37/166	6/46

8.6.3 Metal and other finds:

	001	002	006	009	012	014	015B	015C	015E	017 top	017A	017B	017C	017D	017E	015F
Red tile	2/77															
Pennant sandstone tile	1/207															
Unidentified stone		Black 1/10											cream 3/17		2/36	
Daub	1?/8															
Mortar						?2/21										
Slate	5/30															
Chalk																
Burnt stone/clinker coal/slag/dross	42/209	8/29	1/5	1 dross/ 9	3/4 3											
Burnt wood pieces/charcoal									2/2	5/5					3/1	
Furnace lining							12/72		1/4		1/10	1/10	1/7	1/?		
Clay pipe stems (st) & bowls or part bowls (b)	St52/150 b7/18	St3/3 B2/3														
Flint	2/13		1/4								2/15			3/3		
GLASS																
Clear/tinted	26/90	1/5														
Green	15/94															
Blue																
Milky	1/2															
METAL																
Nails horseshoe	18/85		1/2		5/3 1		1/5			1/5	1/3	1/3			2/10	
Nails other	35/205	3/13	?/17		2/1 8 *		1/3			1/4	2/9					
Staples	5/32															
Strap							1/33									





	001	002	006	009	012	014	015B	015C	015E	017 top	017A	017B	017C	017D	017E	017F
Button																
Buckle pin																
Watch winder																
Horseshoe pt	1/29															
Rod																1/10
Wire fragments	15/57															
Sundry fragments	13/83			1/2	2/1 3	1/11	1/3		1/8sp ur?							
OTHER FINDS																
Plastic button	2/2															
Fizzy drinks marble	1/5															
Snail shell												1/1	Oyster/ 2			Oyster Frgs/2

* nail in 17/014 found with pottery type 7 sherd @ AOD 148.77

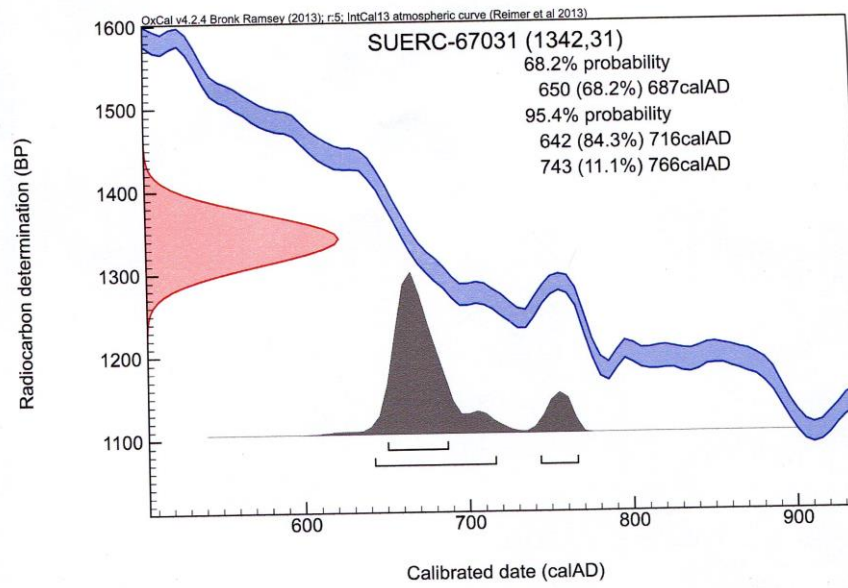
	021	028	029	032	033 28.8.16 & 4.9.16	034	044	046
Red tile								
Pennant sandstone tile								
Unidentified stone	1/19		2/9					
Daub								
Mortar					2/23 fused with stone. furnace?	2/1?		
Slate								
Chalk								
Burnt stone/clinker coal/slag/dross						2/17		
Burnt wood pieces/charcoal							1/2	Frgs/2
Burnt bone			2/6					

	021	028	029	032	033 28.8.16 & 4.9.16	034	044	046
Furnace lining				2/114	2/294	9/50	1/4	2/11
Clay pipe stems (st) & bowls or part bowls (b)								
Flint	3/8		1/3					1/11
GLASS								
Clear/tinted								
Green								
Blue								
Milky								
METAL								
Nails horseshoe			3/15		7/34	8/36		2/12
Nails other								
Staples								
Strap								
Button								
Buckle pin								
Horseshoe pt					2/30			
Rod					1/12 to Xray			
Heckle spike?					1/12	1/29		1/10
Lead ? lump						1/19		
Wire fragments								
Sundry fragments								
OTHER FINDS nil								

8.7 Results of ^{14}C dating
Test 1 Funded by the Maltwood Fund, SANHS

 Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre <small>Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK Director: Professor R.M. Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc</small>		
RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE 16 May 2016		
Laboratory Code	SUERC-67031 (GU40752)	
Submitter	Pip Osborne Green Acres Green Ore Wells Somerset BA5 3ET	
Site Reference	Mendip Plateau	
Sample Reference	CM11/17/017	
Material	Bone	
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-22.2 ‰	
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	5.8 ‰	
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.6	
Radiocarbon Age BP	1342 \pm 31	
<p>N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.</p> <p>The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).</p> <p>Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.</p>		
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- <i>E. Dunbar</i>		Date :- 16/5/16
Checked and signed off by :- <i>P. Naysmith</i>		Date :- 16-5-16
 University of Glasgow <small>The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004431</small>		 THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH <small>The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336</small>

Calibration Plot



Test 2, funded by the Archaeological Research Services in association with
SUERC



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 December 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-70728 (GU42498)
Submitter	Clive Waddington ARS Ltd Angel House Portland Square, Bakewell Derbyshire, DE45 1HB
Site Reference	Chewton Mendip, Saxon Minster
Context Reference	Fill of gully at lowest level of saxon occupation
Sample Reference	CM11/17B/037
Material	Bone : Indet.
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-22.2 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	6.2 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	1283 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 15/12/2016

Checked and signed off by :-

P. Maynard

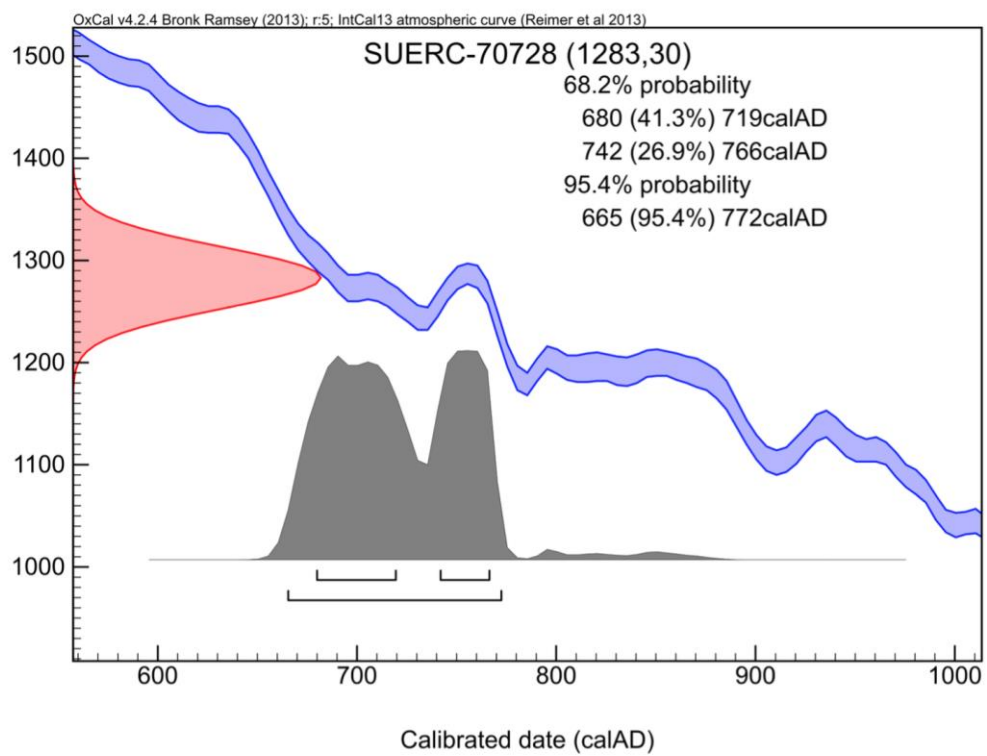
Date :- 15/12/2016



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 December 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-70724 (GU42497)
Submitter	Clive Waddington ARS Ltd Angel House Portland Square, Bakewell Derbyshire, DE45 1HB
Site Reference	Chewton Mendip, Saxon Minster
Context Reference	Soil with midden material sealed by stone floor
Sample Reference	CM11/17B/017C
Material	Shell : Limpet
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-0.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1201 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 15/12/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Naysmith*

Date :- 15/12/2016

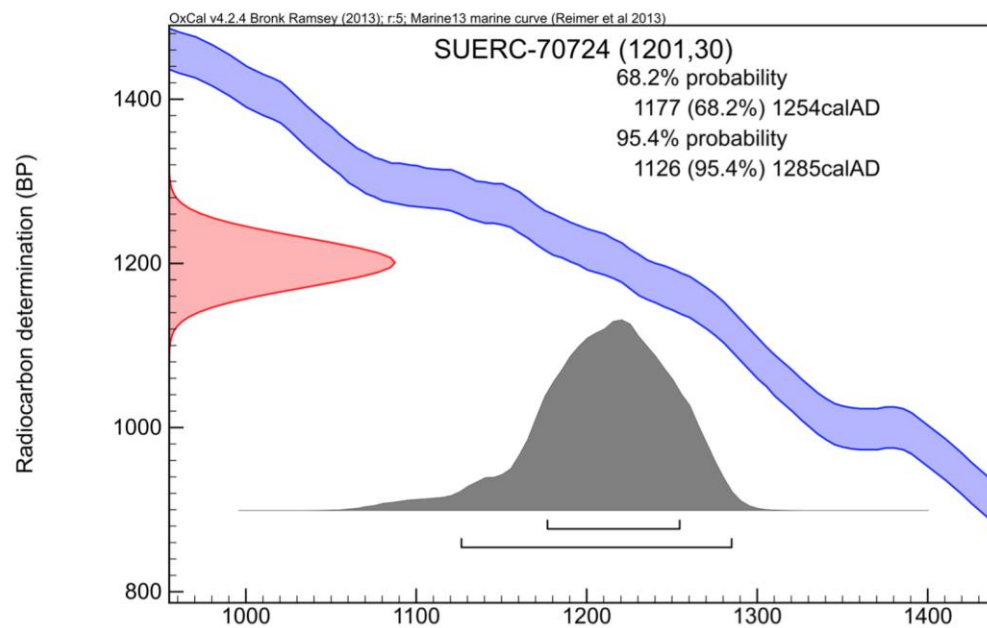


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Calibration Plot



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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