

# Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavation

## PHASE TWO

### PART 9

August to October 2015



Interim Report No. 10

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Aerial photos taken by John Croxford. Finds photos by Brian Irwin. Others by Pip Osborne. All research, graphics, photos and artwork is done by members of CAMP

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## **1.0 Background**

Phase Two, part 9 of the research excavation at Chewton Mendip ran from August 22<sup>nd</sup> to October 9<sup>th</sup> 2015. Backfilling was on October 10<sup>th</sup>. It was carried out by members of Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau (CAMP).

On-going excavations seek to build on the 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, now believed to be in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Further archaeological evidence is now emerging of occupation on the site dating to the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> century, which equates well with the historical and landscape archaeological evidence of an early minster site at Chewton Mendip

The weather was generally wet throughout the excavation.

The excavation was directed by Pip Osborne. Kay Boreland assisted and Anny Northcote and Dave Sowden supervised trenches.

## **2.0 Summary of Excavations**

Excavations since 2011 have located the east extent and the south, west, and parts of the north of a substantial building of post-Norman date. The overall length is 35 metres with an exterior width of 7.8 metres at the west gable end. Very little is known of the line of the north extent of the building. The excavation of April 2012 (trench7: see Interim Report no. 4) located a stretch of the south wall plus two parallel cross-walls running in a NNE direction.

In April 2015 the course of the north wall running ESE was located along with the north junction of the more westerly cross wall connecting with the south wall.

In August 2015 the course of the north wall was located further east, connecting with the easterly cross wall. Thereafter the building narrowed slightly and the course of the north wall continued east.

Three trenches were dug. Trench 17 was the main trench sited over the building and was open for the whole period. Trenches 18 and 19 were small trenches at the southern extent of the excavation field and were open during the first two weeks and then backfilled.

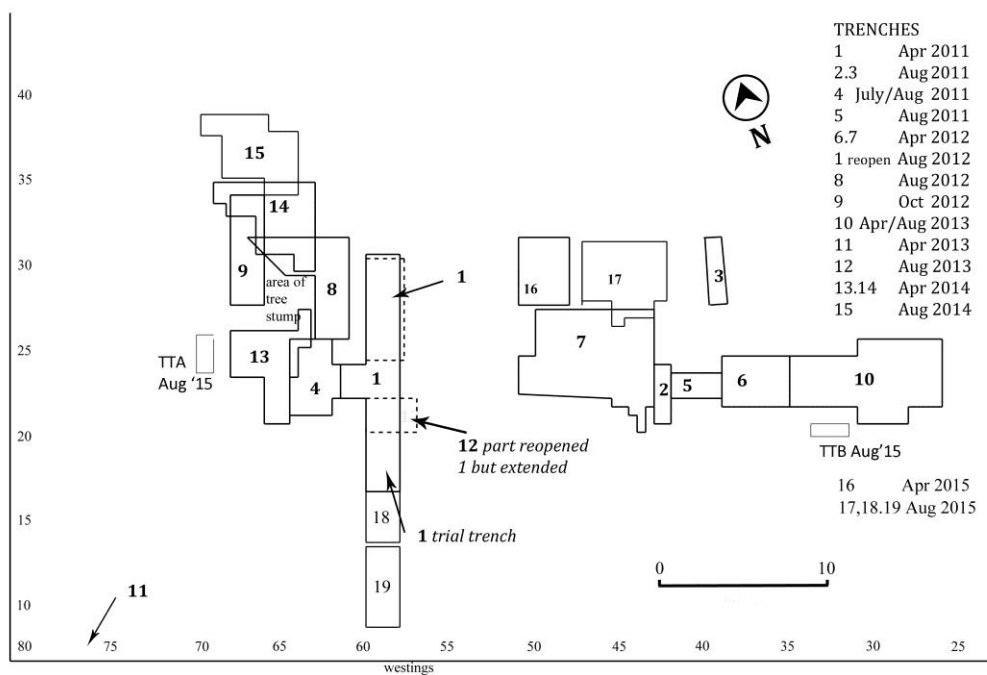


Fig 1 Composite plan of trenches



Fig 2 Composite of aerial trench photos

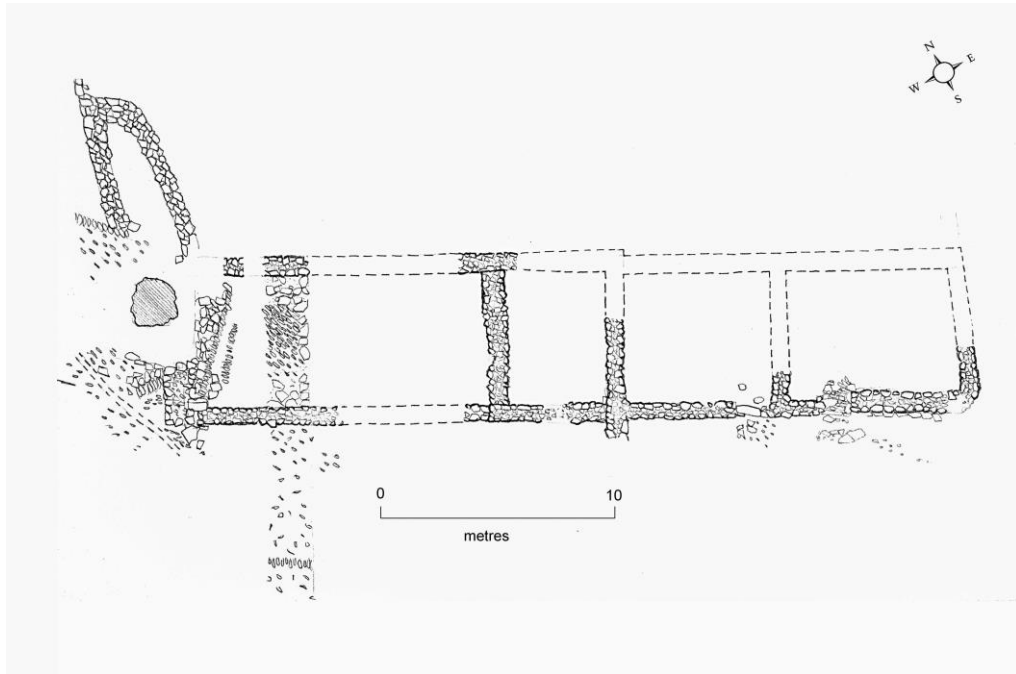


Fig 3 Plan of excavated walls and other features of medieval building by Bob Marley

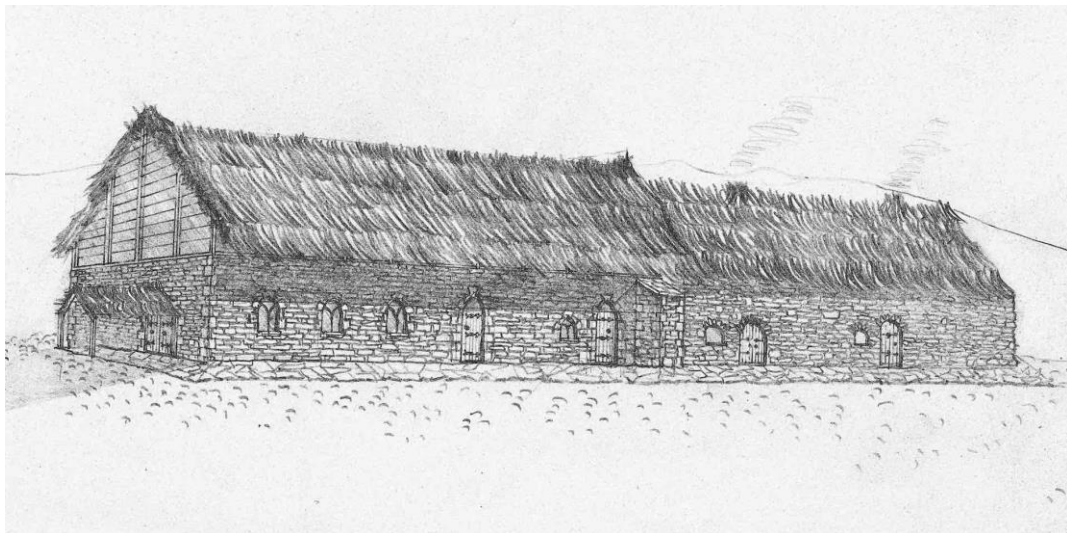


Fig 4 Artistic impression of the medieval building by Bob Marley

### 3.0 Trench 17

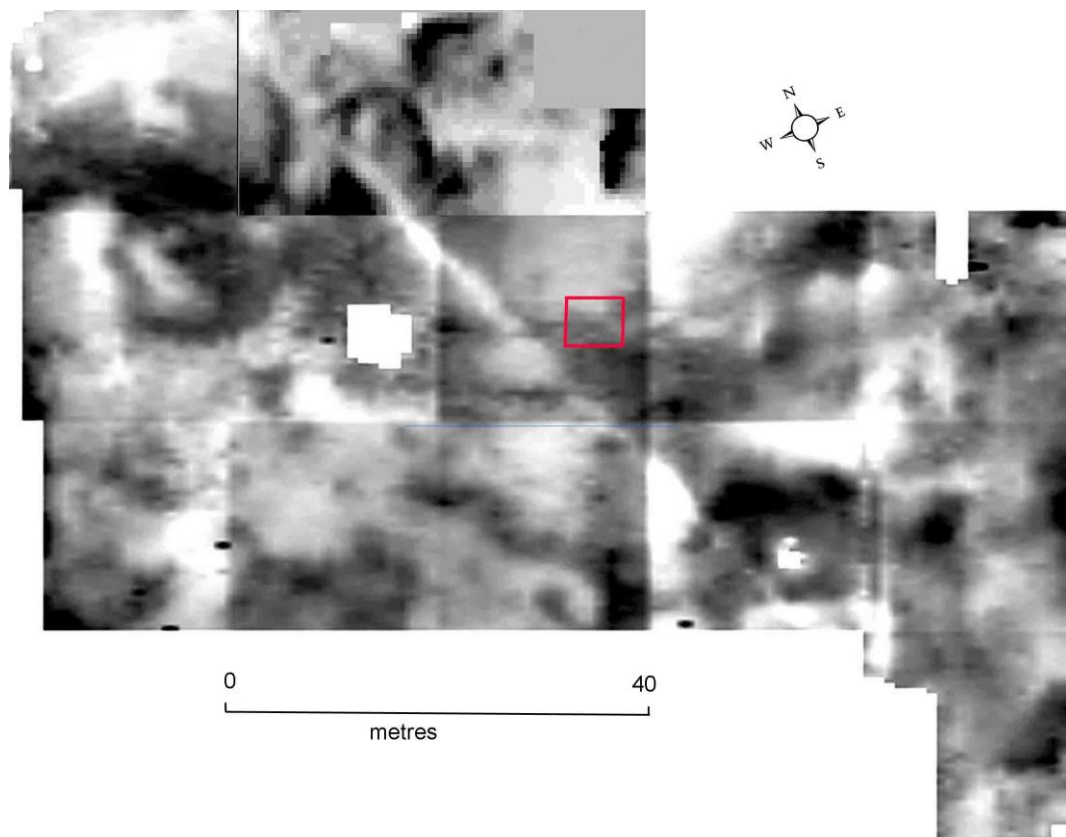


Fig 5 Resistivity Survey with red marking position of trench 17

Trench 17 was placed 1 m east of the site of trench 16 dug in April 2016 (Interim Report no 9). It showed on the resistivity (fig 5) as linear anomalies interpreted as a continuation of the north wall course and junction with the N/S cross wall. Initially it measured 3.5 x 5m. It was extended south by a further 2m to expose more of the cross wall 003 and the black soils of 017 and 018.

The trench was characterised by sharply contrasting soil colours: the dark grey, organic topsoils, the orangey-brown clayey soils of the wall foundation matrices and natural clay and the black charcoal-rich soil of the lower 'metalworking contexts' as illustrated in fig. 6.

#### 3.1 Research questions

The research questions driving this excavation were as follows:

- a) Where is the north wall at this point? Is it still on the same alignment as that uncovered to the west in Trench 1 and is it only represented by a single foundation course?
- b) What is the nature of the cross wall running roughly N/S, and does it form a corner with the north wall?
- c) Is the bottom course of the cross wall foundation the same level as that of the north wall?



- d) Is there any evidence of a fire or some kind of industrial activity south of the north wall?
- e) What is beyond the bounds of the north wall (if found)
- f) Is there any further evidence for a threshold in the north wall?

### 3.2 Results of excavations



Fig 6 Aerial photo of trench 17 near close of excavation

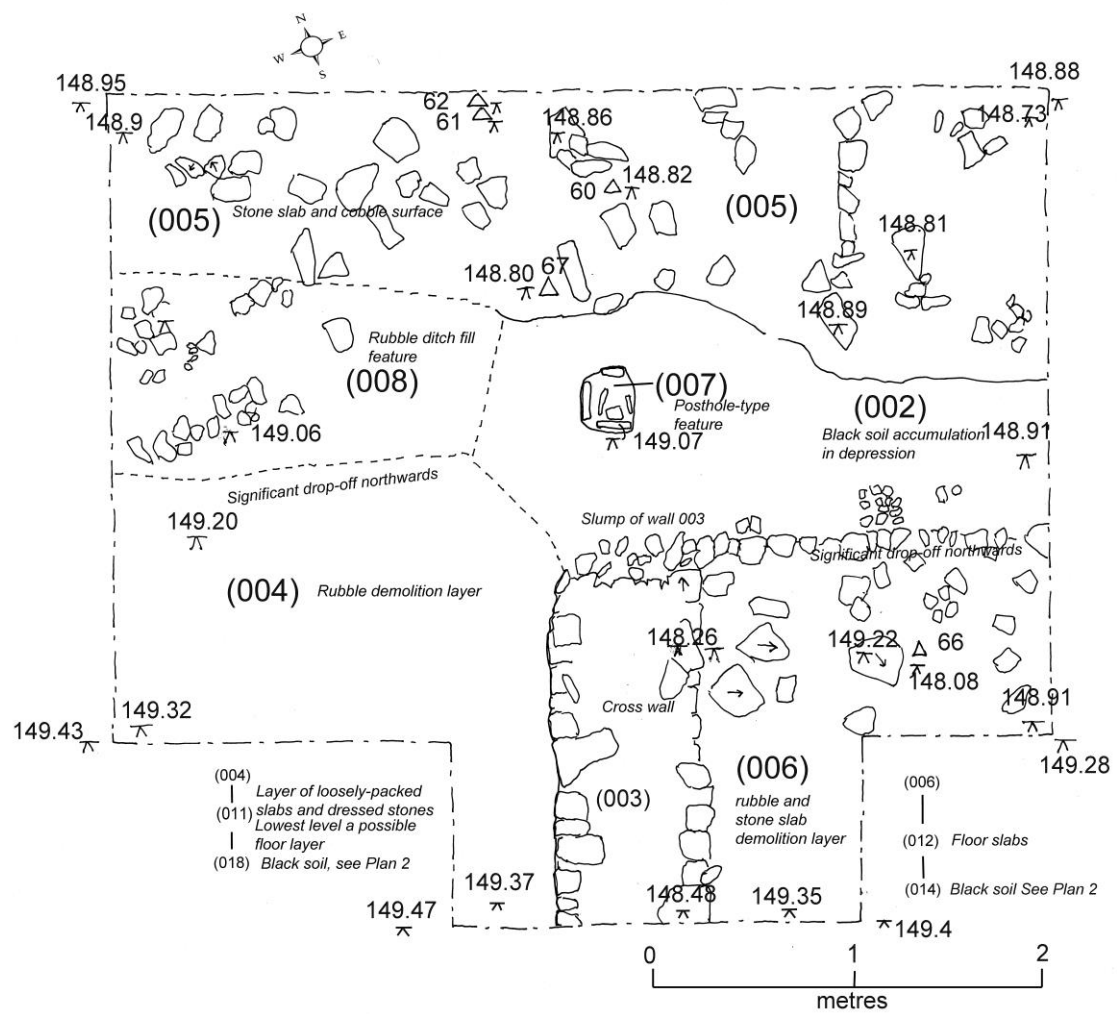


Fig 7 Plan 1 of upper contexts in trench 17

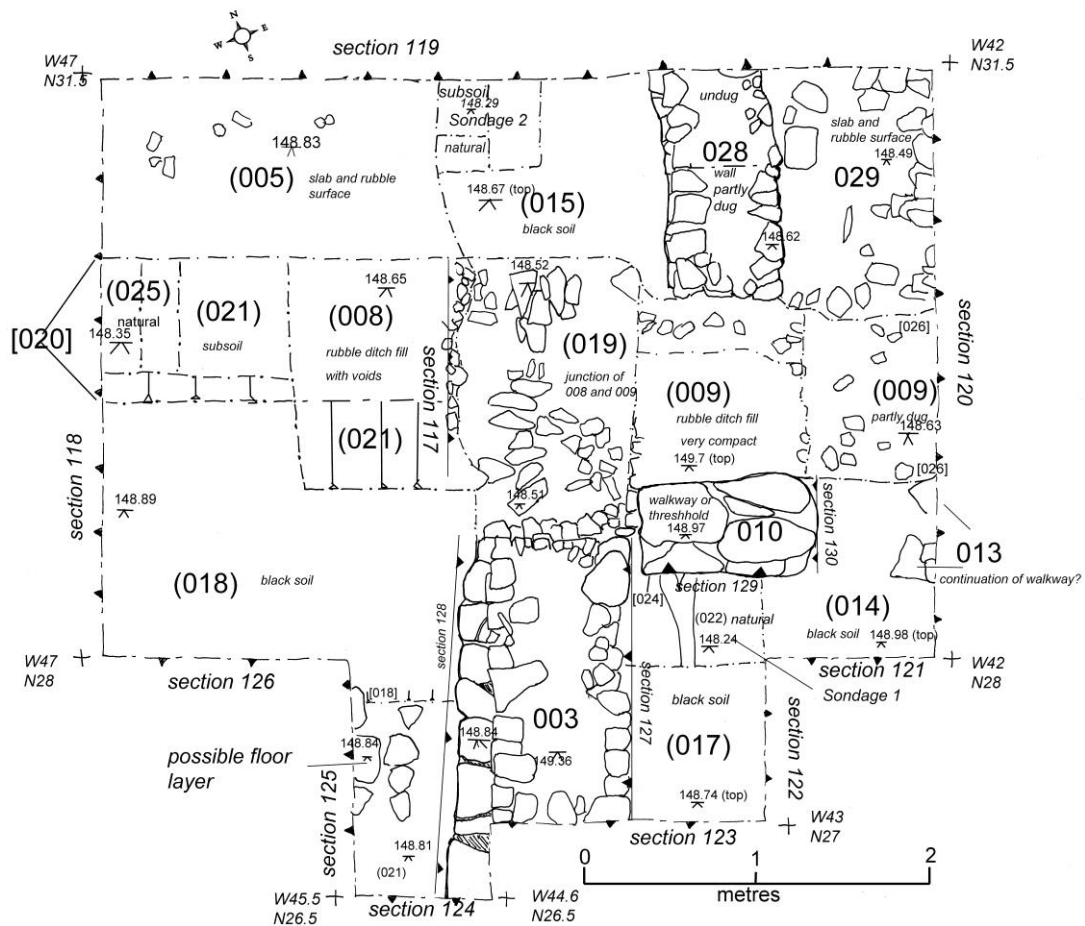


Fig 8 Plan 2 of lower contexts of trench 17 at close of dig

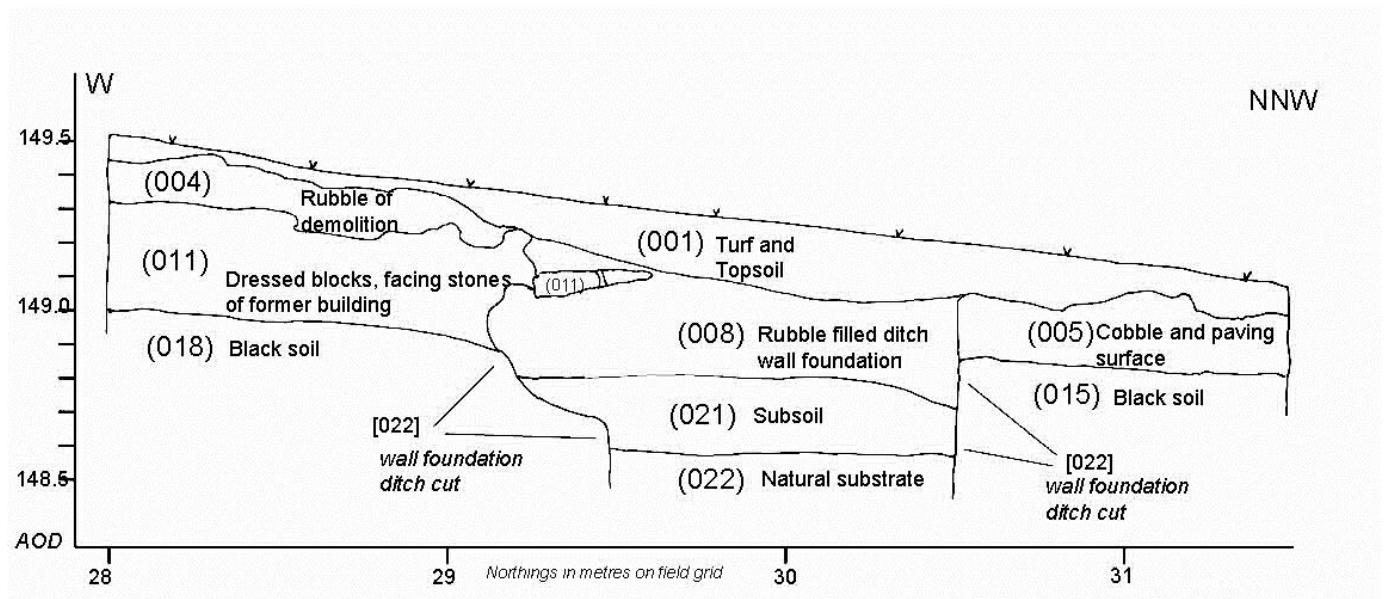


Fig 9 Section drawing of west edge of trench 17

## Methodology

(AOD = Above Ordnance Datum in metres, Δ = small finds)

The natural substrate was exposed in three places. A linear cut [024] into the natural was observed at the base of sondage 1, in the southeast of the trench, with curved south facing profile running WNW to ESE and sloping contrary to the contour of the hill. The base (AOD 148.24) was flat, but with a 'Y'-shaped ridge running ENE to WSW and of 80mm height. In the central west trench edge the natural was exposed at AOD 149.35 and to the north trench edge in sondage 2 at 148.29.

Overlying the natural was a layer of subsoil (021) of dark yellowish-brown silty loam (Munsell10YR3/4), exposed in several areas at an avg AOD of 148.68. One metre due west of [024] and cut into the subsoil to expose the natural was [027], on the same alignment but running with the contour of the hill slope.

The subsoil was further cut by [020] to form a linear ditch running WNW-ESE, with vertical side to north and sloping side to the south and with flat bottom of 700mm width.

Ephemeral remains of a possible floor layer of limestone slabs were observed in the southwest of the trench, and overlying 021.

In the southeast of the trench the subsoil had been removed and overlying the natural substrate was a deposit (017), of black, silty clay with charcoal, medieval pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and finds of two door studs (Δ74, 75)(148.75).

To the west was a similar silty, clay loam (018) of very dark, greyish brown, but with distinct patches of burning, creating a blackened soil with much charcoal, hammer scale, medieval pottery, charred pot, and finds of fiddle key horseshoe nails, other nails, oyster shell, slag, daub, and finds of some possible bone craft tools and, in the uppermost layer, an Edward I penny and associated ferrous ring (Δ71, 72).

To the north of the trench, a more sandy, silty loam (015), also black (5YR2.5) and containing evidence of industrial activity was characterized by charcoal scatters, much larger sherds of medieval pottery than found elsewhere on the site, a small twisted strip of lead, daub, mortar, cupels and a crucible with evidence of gold droplets attached.

Overlying 017 was a further black soil (014) also containing medieval pottery, Δ69, 76,77,79 and a small amount of daub. On top of 014, sealed by 013 was horseshoe Δ77. The AOD of 014, 015 and 018 were similar at 148.83.

Between cuts [024] and [027] and overlying the natural was a foundation wall (003) NNE/SSW surviving to 12 courses, of maximum width 1m at its base, narrowing to 800mm in the upper 8 courses above the stepped-out foundation existing on the west face (see fig 11). The east face was vertical throughout. The coursing stones on the north face were vertically aligned and the subsidence at this end of the wall suggested that it had once abutted another structure which had supported it, but now the core had slumped downhill and partially overlay a roughly laid surface of triangular shaped limestone slabs (019) extending north a further 850mm at an AOD of 148.52. With a matrix of subsoil, several slabs had a marked pinkish colour. This context produced clusters of burnt bone (Δ85) and a fragment of cut blue glass (Δ78) along with several types of medieval pottery. It could not be fully established if this was a continuation north of 003, or an unconnected structure.

In the west half of the trench and in cut [020] was a random rubble fill (008) of < 400mm depth on a WNW-ESE alignment, also visible in the west section edge and with avg AOD148.77 (see fig 10). It was tightly packed in a silty, clay loam matrix in the upper layers towards the central trench and more loosely packed, with voids,

nearer the base. Its width at the base was 700mm and at the top 1.3m. A sherd of Chewton Mendip Type 8 pottery was found at the interface with 021 beneath. Animal bone, a few sherds of medieval pottery and two fiddle key horseshoe nails were amongst the deposit.

A similar linear feature (009) offset to the south, and also visible in the east section edge met with 008 immediately north of wall 003 and overlying 019. 009 had a matrix of sandy, silty loam of very dark, greyish brown (10YR 3/2) towards the east trench edge, but further west, and where it overlay 019 it appeared as a yellowy brown clay, highly compacted in the upper layers, but darker brown beneath. Within the deposit were mortar, slag, animal bone, fiddle key horseshoe nails, a hooked tag (Δ81), and a cupel (Δ82) on the context's north interface. The AOD of 009 was 148.7 and it was not fully excavated. The relationship of 003, 008 and 009 could not be fully established.

To the south of the trench were the remains of a possible floor layer (012) of limestone slabs <260x240x60mm, overlying 014 and visible in the south trench section (149.04).

Overlying 018, with a marked slump north over the southern edge of 008, was a substantial deposit (011) of loosely packed broken slabs and some squared-off blocks, including a voussoir measuring 200mm at its widest to 60mm at its narrowest and of 200mm length and 130mm thickness, all in a matrix of very dark brown sandy, silty loam (7.5YR 2.5/2) (149.28 S, 148.84N). At the base was a sherd of glazed Redcliff ware jug with applied strip, of 13<sup>th</sup> century date lying at 148.91. Amongst the stonework were finds of a door stud Δ70 and a large, ornate door hinge Δ68, at 149.12.

To the east of 003 and overlying 014 was a feature (010) of several paving slabs in a linear formation < 410x560x50mm at 148.97, supported on blocks of stone which extended, without the slabs, as 013 through the east trench edge.

A deposit (006) of fairly loosely packed cobbles and boulder-sized lias limestone, angular in the lower, but rounded in the top layer, overlay 014, 010 and 013, with a drop-off over the south edge of 009 (149.22) (see fig 12). A similar deposit (004) overlay 011 to the west of 003 also with a pronounced drop-off over 008 (149.32 S, 149.20 N).

Appearing to abut 009 to the north was a wall (028) running NNW, of 700mm width narrowing to 630mm at the north trench edge (148.57). This feature consisted of roughly hewn facing stones with an earth and rubble bonding, in which there were clusters of burnt bone (Δ86) and a ferrous latch (Δ80). Abutting to the east, a level stone surface (029) contained several iron finds; hooked tag (Δ91), knife (Δ83), latch pin (Δ84), key (Δ92) and a girdle hanger (Δ90). The matrix was a very dark brown silty loam (10YR2/2) (148.81). To the west of 028 and partially obscuring its edges, was 005, which overlay 015 and was constructed of cobbles and slabs. In this context were finds of a whetstone (Δ73), 2 microliths Δ (98) and a half bead of translucent glass (Δ67) (148.9)

Sealing the 'sunken' course of 009 was a deposit of very dark brown, sandy loam containing medieval pottery and other more modern finds (148.95). Extending vertically above this deposit where it overlay the wall junctions was a 240mm square feature (007), of vertically placed packing stones in a dark brown matrix with a top height of 149.07 and a depth of 530mm. This was interpreted as a posthole.

The whole trench was sealed by a grey-black, organic, sandy loam (10YR2/1) containing a diagonal line of fencing staples and barbed wire of former field



boundary. Within the deposit were finds of a copper extrusion rod (Δ61), an unidentified copper moulded object (Δ62), a ferrous arrowhead (Δ60) and a casket key (Δ63). There were medieval pottery sherds throughout the contexts with post-medieval in the topsoils. Clay pipes were present in the topsoils. The deposit was topped with grass.



Fig 11 Looking north with wall 003 in foreground, showing stepped-out foundation on west side and large slabs of 010 possible threshold or internal walkway on east side

Fig 10 West section edge showing rubble foundation of 008 (north wall)



Fig 12 Looking west shows contexts 004 and 006 (demolition) to the south of the trench with a marked fall-off downslope. The soil-filled depression (002) marks the course of wall foundation 009 running east.



### 3.3 Discussion, Comparisons with other trenches, Harris Matrix and Conclusion Discussion

This trench provided the first opportunity to apply the Chewton Mendip Type Series of pottery, assembled by members of CAMP over the past 2 years. It proved invaluable, not only in helping date contexts but also recognizing phases of development. The applications are included in this discussion.

The natural substrate displayed evidence of modification, in part due to the building's situation on the edge of the downslope of the hill. Not all the cut orientations could be explained by the surviving archaeology and may date to a former construction or use of the land. The curious 'Y'-shaped feature in the natural substrate in sondage 1 of this trench was of similar profile, though not orientation,

to that found in sondage 1 of trench 7, excavated to the immediate south in April 2012 (see Interim Report 4).

On the west side of the trench it was felt that sufficient excavation was undertaken in order to understand the archaeological phasing.

To the centre/east of the trench the picture was ambiguous, due to the probable robbing out of the key evidence of phasing.

With the knowledge gleaned in Trench 7 of the sequences of foundation wall especially where 17/003 continued as east cross wall 7/006, it was thought likely that the linear feature of 009 represented an earlier phase than 008 and that 003 and 009 had once formed a corner constructed of substantial quoin stones.

It is likely that the corner had sat over a former work surface of possible industry represented by the irregularly laid paving stones of 019, where the residue of the cupels and burnt stone clusters were found. The crucible, returning evidence of gold working (Irwin, 2016) was similar to that found at Cheddar Palace, dating to the 10<sup>th</sup> C (Rahtz P, 1979). In addition, the blue glass shard (Δ78) strongly resembled that found at Whitby Abbey (Painter & Dungworth 2011) could date to the 8<sup>th</sup> C, firmly placing this area of the excavation to pre-Norman date.

When the building was extended west, foundation corner quoin stones may have been removed, resulting in the black soil of 018 falling into the void created. This was then filled with rubble, and the west extension made wider by 500mm, thus producing a dog-leg in the line of the rubble channel 009/008, running across the trench. In digging out this corner area and the channel for 008, the black soils were further disturbed and distributed over the top of existing deposits, thus giving a reverse stratigraphy in places with the oldest finds ending up in later contexts.

In order to establish a better picture of the east end of the trench the decision was made to backfill and to reopen and extend to the east at some future date.

There was sufficient evidence from the pottery sequences of the black soils, to show that they dated as early as the 10<sup>th</sup> century and most likely predated the building. All black soil contexts showed concurrent pottery types, though 018 to the west of 003 had 24% of types not present in 017 to the east of the wall. Sondage 1 at the junction of 003 and 010 was dug in spits, with pottery and bone retrieval being sequentially processed. At the base of 017 overlying the natural, the pottery was believed to be of Saxon date including Type 32 of stamped ware of a kind found in excavations at Cheddar Palace, Bath and Bristol (David Dawson, Mike Ponsford pers comm. 2014). Bone samples will be sent for C14 dating and reported in due course. There were ephemeral remains of possible paving both immediately above 021 east of 003, and at the lowest level of 011 and above the black soils of 018. Immediately below this layer was the Edward I penny alongside a metal ring. This could have been all that remained from a leather purse, which held the coin.

Wall 028 did not appear on the same alignment as 003 and was certainly not of the same substantial construction. It may have been a field wall built after 009 and not cut by it. Its position in the northwest corner junction of 003 and 009 bore a certain similarity to the walkway of trench 14 which led downhill from the northwest corner of the main building complex.

The stone slab and cobble work surfaces of 005, along with 029 with their dark soil matrices were laid over the early black soils and represented continued industrial activity on the site in terms of iron and copper metal working.

A number of door studs were found lying in a vertical plane in 014 and 017 immediately south of feature 010 and may indicate the former presence of a

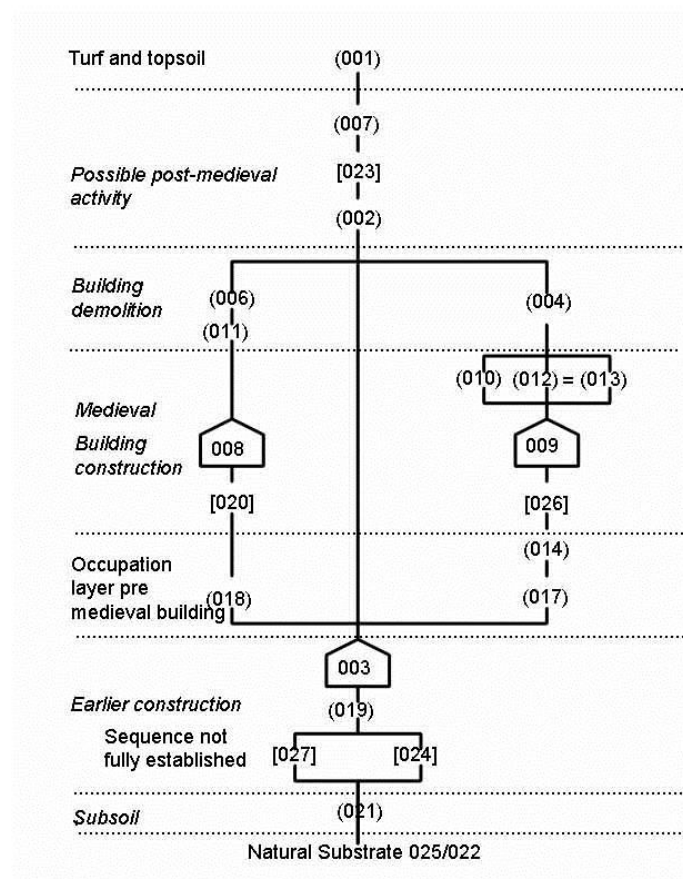
threshold at this point, the slabs being part of an entrance to the east building. This might account for the highly compacted soil immediately to the north in the channel of 009, where the soil colour (016) was markedly lighter. The absence of a wall at this point, but paving instead, would have protected it from dark soil trample.

Various pieces of door furniture, including a hinge and studs, were also scattered in the building demolition west of 003. They could represent an additional threshold in the later building. However all ironwork in the black soils could also be a result of forging on the site.

As observed elsewhere on the excavation site, the building was systematically demolished with the most prized and useful stone being taken away. All evidence of an in-situ coursed wall had been removed, however it did appear that the lowest courses of the south face of the wall 008 had been pushed over and this accounted for the marked drop-off as aforementioned. Remaining substantial squared-off blocks and a voussoir could be evidence of former threshold.

After the building's demolition, a thin topsoil gradually accumulated, first in the depression of 009 as context 002 and then over the whole trench area. Feature 007 could be explained by the insertion of a post in connection with the former field division across the trench, but this was by no means clear. The decay of a post and subsequent filling with topsoil could account for the nature of this feature. No other explanation could be given.

Figure 13  
The matrix for the building. The robbing out of the junction and incomplete excavation leaves some ambiguity and the lowest contexts were not fully understood.





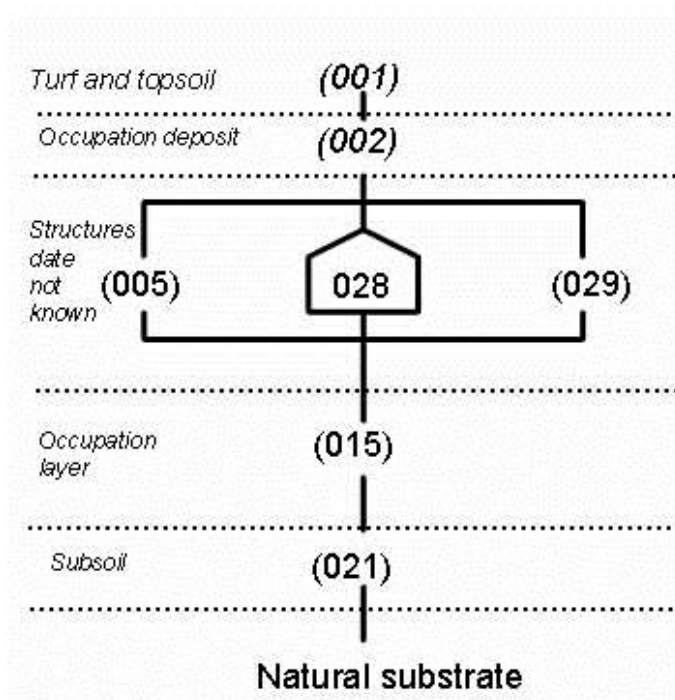


Figure 14  
The matrix on the north side of the building.  
The direct relationship of the structures with the building could not be firmly established.

### Comparisons with other trenches

Trench 3 (July/Aug 2011). A 4x1 m trench was placed over a linear anomaly seen on the resistivity survey of 2010. The site of the trench was 2 m to the east of trench 17. Originally inconclusive, the linear feature appears to be a continuation of the rubble-filled channel of 17/009 and curving slightly to the southwest.

Trench 16 (Apr 2015) was 1 m to the west of trench 17. The course of the north wall east, which failed to be understood fully, has now shown to extend into trench 17, but solely as a rubble foundation, with no evidence of even a base layer of coursed stone as was observed in trench 16. Dark brown soil was present in trench 16, though no evidence of industrial use was found. It may mark the periphery of this activity.

Trench 7 (Apr 2012) was to the immediate south of trench 17. Wall 003 was a continuation of 7/006, which joined with the south wall. The stepped out foundation was also present on the west face and may indicate that it was once an exterior gable wall of an earlier phase of the building. The dark soil extended as far as the south wall in the lower contexts.

### Conclusions

All questions posed in 3.1 were addressed and answered as much as the limited area of excavation allowed. The questions regarding the north wall and its relationship with the cross wall could not be fully understood on account of robbing out and modification with had occurred in the past, but the foundations of the north wall were better understood with regards the west part of the building. The east part requires further excavation.

There was evidence of industrial activity, but whether there had been an accidental fire contributing to the black soil was thought unlikely.

The area down slope of the north wall was found to have a substantial paving surface. How far this extended was not proven.

### **3.4 Further research questions**

Further excavation should concentrate on understanding the east part of the north wall where it joins with trench 3. It should be fully excavated to see if it has the same profile as 008.

The extent of the area of black soil needs to be established and further metalworking evidence would help build up a picture of activity on this site, especially that dating to the early medieval period and found in the lowest contexts.

The possibility that there is a hearth site for forging on the west face of the cross wall 17/003/7006, where reddened stone was observed in trench 7, needs investigating.

The extent of the paved surface running downhill should be established as well as the nature of the 'wall' or walkway 028.

### **4.0 Trenches 18 and 19**

Trench 18, a 3x2m trench was placed immediately south of the southern extent of trench 1. This failed to locate the southern extent of the cobble surface surrounding the medieval building complex. A further trench 19 was dug, on the same alignment but with a 1 m baulk between, and this located an end to the cobble.

#### **4.1 Research questions**

These were as follows:

- a) How far does the cobble surface extend in a southerly direction?
- b) If the extent is located, what lies beyond it?

#### **4.2 Results of excavations**

Trench 18

##### **Methodology**

The natural substrate was not reached. The lowest level excavated was 002, consisting of lias limestone pebbles and cobble-sized stones of < 22x150x50mm with a few random larger sized stones. There was very little variation in surface height except for a slight linear depression running diagonally from E to W.

The trench was sealed by a fairly compact layer of dark brown sandy loam (7.5YR3/2) of avg 180mm depth, with pockets of reddish clay, as observed elsewhere in the topsoil of this site.

##### **Discussion**

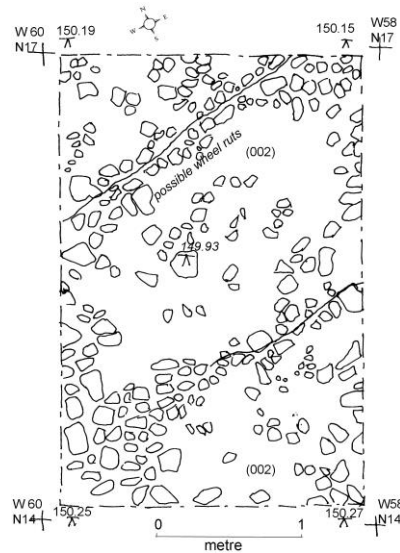
The cobble surface was interpreted as a continuation of that surrounding the building on its south side. The linear depression observed in the cobble may have been wheel ruts. The surface is considered contemporaneous with the medieval building though it could have continued as a working surface after the building's demolition.

Trench 19

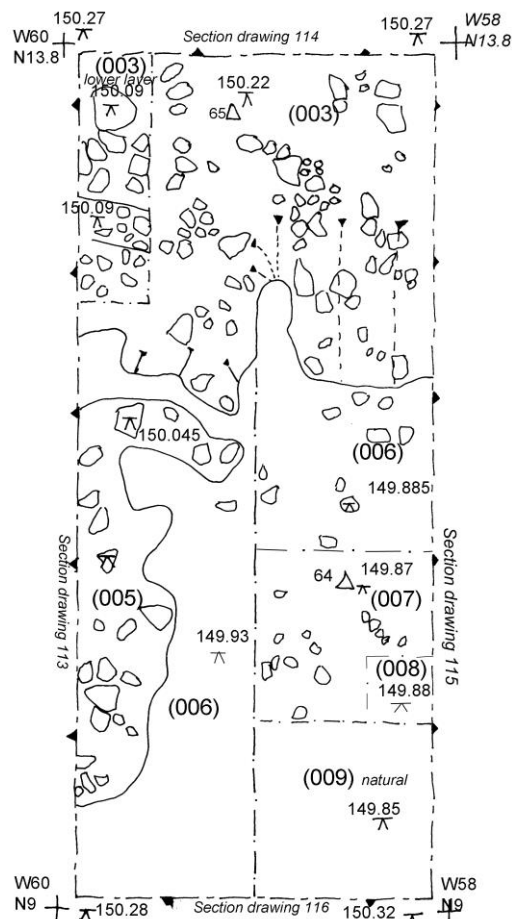
##### **Methodology**

The natural substrate 009 was exposed in a metre square area in the southeast corner of the trench and was of a friable, silty clay loam of brown colour (7.5YR4/2).

Overlying 009 was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) compact clay loam (008) intermittently distributed on the east side of the trench and containing no finds. This was overlain by a light brown, sandy matrix (007) including broken and crushed limestone varying in thickness and up to 150mm depth, extending from the south trench edge for approximately 2.5m and present as a small spread on the west side. Inclusions were of charcoal pieces, oyster shell and  $\Delta$  64, a ferrous stapled hasp of uncertain date. A dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) sandy loam (006) containing both post-medieval and medieval coarse ware pottery, animal bone and slate, extended over most of the trench, with an avg height of AOD 150.033 and a depth of between 30 and 100mm.



Figs 15 &  
16  
Aerial  
photo and  
plan of  
trench 18



Figs 17 &  
18  
Aerial  
photo and  
plan of  
trench 19

Exposed in a sondage at the NW of the trench was a surface of lias limestone slabs, the largest 200x200m and at a height of 150.087, constituting the lower level of 003. A linear feature of slightly more organized stones and of 200mm width lay in NW/SE orientation. The upper layer of this context consisted of further, slightly smaller flat slabs. There were no associated finds. Overlying 003 was a further deposit of smaller pebbles and cobbles (002), with a distinct slope south on the east side of the trench where it falls away as tumble. Here were finds of post-medieval and medieval coarse ware pottery and animal bone.

To the south of 002 and overlying 005 was a deposit of very compact dark red silty clay loam (004) (2.5YR3/6), of <200mm depth with small amounts of brick, post-medieval and medieval coarse ware pottery, slate, modern glass, flint and clay pipe inclusions.

The trench was sealed with a fairly compact very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam topped with turf containing post-medieval pottery, animal bone, metal and modern glass. The avg height was 150.283.

### 4.3 Discussion, Harris Matrix and Conclusion

#### Discussion

This trench is a continuation of the cobble that surrounds the southern side of the medieval building. Its truncation could represent its southern extent, however the lack of evidence of a wall, kerb or revetment to mark its termination leaves this inconclusive. To its south, contexts 006 and 007 contained a mix of medieval and post-medieval finds, giving a confusing picture and it was not possible to establish whether this area related to the main building complex. It may relate to some modification of ground use after the building's demolition. Context 004 (dark red clay) has been found extensively throughout the excavation site where it has been dated to between 1971 and 1975 and is believed to have been used to level the site.

#### Matrix

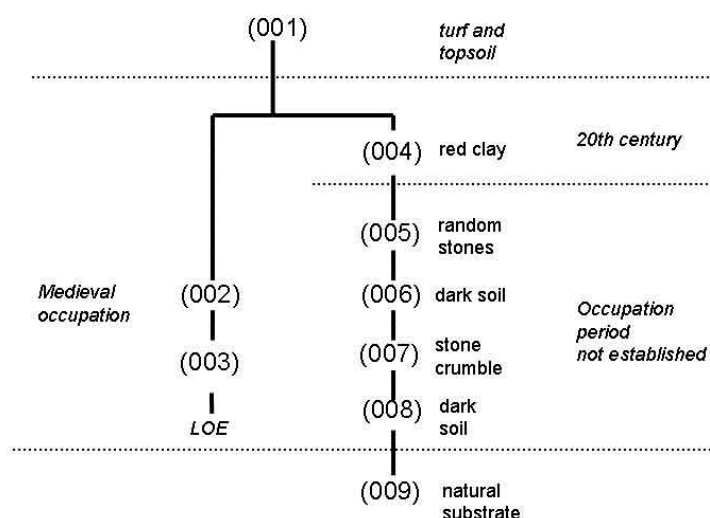


Fig 19  
Matrix for trench  
19

## **Conclusions**

It is not a priority to return to this area of the field at present as nothing of significance has come to light. However the termination of the cobble could be further investigated by trial trenches to the west and east of trench 19 in the future.

### **4.4 Further research questions**

None for this area of the site at present

## **5.0 Finds**

### **5.1 Pottery**

A few post-medieval sherds were found in contexts 001 and 002.

64 types of medieval pottery fabric have been recognized over the whole excavation site so far and these have been recorded on a database.

Of these, 5 types are of glazed Ham Green A or B ware of the 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> C and 6 types are of Bristol glazed ware from the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> C. There were a further 3 types of unidentified glazed ware. The remainder represents coarsewares.

Of the coarsewares, all would appear to date from the 10<sup>th</sup> through to 14<sup>th</sup> C. About 50% of the coarsewares are micaceous. Almost all sherds have quartz inclusions, varying from sparse to abundant, rounded to angular and poorly to well-sorted. The second most common inclusion is lias limestone, thought to reflect the geology of the area. Magnesian limestone and quartzite are also commonly represented, as is chert and hematite. Shell and flint are rare. A few sherds have abundant, tiny black particles from coal-measure clays.

Of the 64 medieval fabrics, only 7 types were not represented in trench 17. Of these, 2 were of Ham Green A/B, 1 Bristol Redcliffe glazed ware and 3 unidentified glazed wares. This leaves just 2 types of coarseware not represented.

This is a surprising result. If we are to consider that the site had longevity of several centuries and that the building developed in phases, one might expect this to be reflected in the pottery types.

Also, it is believed that coarsewares had many different functions from cooking pots to storage, chamber pots to curfews and much more besides. It is reasonable to suppose that the coarsewares of the Chewton site reflects many of these uses. Therefore, it is surprising that in trench 17, an industrial area, almost all types of coarseware are present.

The following reasons might be considered:

- 1) That the building complex was not constructed over a lengthy period, but over a shorter timescale, the pottery, representing the whole site, accumulating in the area where the two main phases abutted .
- 2) That the earliest pottery did not relate to the building at all, but was part of an earlier occupation underlying the building.
- 3) That all types of coarsewares were used in all areas of the building and for multiple applications.

Certainly the coarseware fabric would appear to have developed through time, from a crude, wavy-textured, poorly sorted matrix, very obviously hand-made and often quite chunky in character, to a much more refined texture, thinner walled and wheel-turned. However, could that, to a degree, reflect the usage of the vessel? Were some of the crudely made chunkier pots contemporary with the finer coarsewares, but used for different purposes?

Some sherds are blackened through fire, others have residues, but many are clean. The majority of the sherds on the excavation are small and few diagnostic pieces are found to establish the pot forms.

The conclusion reached is that the majority of the broken vessel was removed elsewhere and only the small pieces remained, perhaps being swept to the side of the room or left in-situ.

It was observed that the largest sherds found on the site were in 17/015 and this could be significant. Were they reusing the pottery for another function; in the making of crucibles for example?

## **5.2 Bone: animal**

Trench 17. Bone was found in virtually all of the deposit contexts and represented sheep, goat, pig, cattle/ox, horse, dog, mole and fowl. Sheep jaws were found with erupting teeth showing early slaughter. Some bones showed signs of cut marks, much had been broken into pieces and a few had gnaw marks, in particular by dogs. Horse teeth had been ground smooth, probably by a bridle bit.

Bone was found in association with medieval pottery and clusters of charcoal, especially in 018.

Clusters of burnt bone were found in 17/015 and 17/019 and believed to have been a component in the manufacture of crucibles.

Several bones from 17/018 could possibly have been fashioned as craft implements.

Trenches 18 and 19

A small amount of animal bone was found throughout the contexts.

No human bone was found in any of the trenches.

## **5.3 Metals**

A quantity of metal was retrieved from trench 17. The majority of general metal finds constituted nails both horseshoe and other types. The metal finds of 17/001 may reflect the former presence of a boundary fence crossing the trench N/S.

A number of metal finds were recorded as small finds and are listed by context, with some illustrated in fig. 20. Photos of other significant finds appear in fig. 21

17/001

Find 60. Arrowhead (fe) on top of cobbles of 17/005 L 68mm W blade 25mm, shaft <8mm (hollow) 14.88gr. Best match type MP3 dating to 10-15<sup>th</sup> C (Jessop, 1940) *Fig. 20/a*

63. Key (fe) L 41mm, round bow, square in section. Stem divides into 2 stems, one with simple bit. Possible casket key of type found in Southampton (Goodall, 2011, p281, no. 1395). Provisional date late 13<sup>th</sup> C *Fig. 20/b*

61. Rod (cu) Tapered at both ends, bulged in middle. One end oblique cut. L 21.5cm. 18.81gr. Extrusion for copper moulding. Date unknown

62. Moulded item (cu) with central bridge and hole. L 43mm W 9mm D 10mm. 11.35gr. Found in association with no.61. Possible horse harness piece. Date unknown *Fig. 20/c*

17/006

66. Plumb bob? (fe & cu). Cylindrical with tab at top with hole. Some corrosion. L 65mm W 10mm. 26.3gr. Date unknown *Fig. 20/d*

17/009

81 Hooked tag (fe) Triangular hooked tag with 2 holes. L 30mm W 13mm (top) to 2mm at hooked end. 1.54gr. Long usage dating from 7<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries (Thomas 2009, pp17-21) *Fig. 20/e*

17/011

68. Door Hinge (fe) in 2 parts. Bar with narrowed end curving 180° back on itself and with bolt remains where it folded over a door. Opposing end, a symmetrical scrolled decoration branching in two. Tip of bar appears to be missing. L 450mm W max 140mm. 788gr.

Second part is calliper-shaped bracket which fitted over door pin on frame L 115mm W max 40mm  
132gr. *Fig.21/a*

70. Door stud (fe) found with no 68. Rectangular top and shaft section L 64mm, top 24x20mm  
17/014

69a Large door stud (fe) Domed head, rectangular shaft and head L 90mm, Head 45x30mm, *Fig. 20/f*

69b Large door stud (fe) Slight domed head L 73mm Head 40x28mm shank square in section

77. Horseshoe (fe) Found in sealed context directly on top of 014 and beneath 010. L 100mm W 90mm Branch W 22mm Thickness 6mm. Calkins l&r. Lobate edges. 3 Fiddle key nails present.  
Of type 2A (Clark 2004) *Fig.21/b*

79. Latch rest (fe) L 64mm W max 20mm (Goodall 2001, p227 H665/6) *Fig. 20/g*  
17/015

82. Cupel (pb?) Circular lining for ceramic dish W 35mm D 2mm 13.06gr *Fig.21/c*  
17/017

74. Stud (fe) Head roughly circular L 18mm Head W 31mm 14.13gr  
17/018

71. Coin (ag) Edw I penny W 15mm .59gr Obverse EDW R ANGL (D)NS (HYB) Reverse CIVITAS LONDON  
([www.coins-of-the-uk.co.uk](http://www.coins-of-the-uk.co.uk)) *Fig.21/d*

72. Ring (fe) Found with no 71. W 30mm, round in section. 6.09gr. Believed to have secured a leather purse  
17/029

83. Knife (fe) L 236mm Blade L 143mm Integral ferrous handle of square section 13mm. Blade t-shaped in section max W 8mm. 187gr. *Fig. 20/h*

84. Hinge pivot (fe) found with 83. Bent to greater than 90° Square in section. Branches L 39mm & 30mm Thickness 6mm (Goodall 2007 190-197)

90. Girdle Hanger (fe). Head a reverse W shape on shank of L 188mm W 55mm. Square section 8mm Nodule where head joins shank. 67gr. Example 1922 in (Ottoway 2009, 189) *Fig.21/f*

91. Hooked tag (fe) Triangular with central rivet remaining L 34mm W 12mm at top. Thickness 2mm. 2.05gr *Fig. 20/i*

92. Key (fe) L 84mm Rounded bow W 25mm, rectangular in section. Stem square, asymmetrical bit, with central V cut. 24.51gr *Fig. 20/j*

## 5.4 Glass

17/005

67. Half-bead (glass) Annular. Translucent, bluey tinge. Smooth, dull to outside, inner surface pitted. Central hole slightly offset. D-shaped section. W12mm Thickness 6mm. 69gr. Similar to bead found in Anglo-Saxon pagan cemetery of 5/6<sup>th</sup> C at Blacknall Field, near Pewsey, Wiltshire, grave 50 (Annable & Eagles, 2010, pp228-231). Blacknall bead dates to early 6<sup>th</sup> C (p 103-4) *Fig. 21/g*

17/019

78. Piece of glass. Blue. Triangular, fashioned. 4x4x3mm. Thickness 1mm. Of type of glass found at Whitby Abbey dating to 8th C. (Painter & Dungworth 2011) *Fig.21/h*

## 5.5 Other finds

17/005

73. Whetstone (sandstone) L90 W21, D12-14mm

17/006

76. Mould for lead weight (limestone). One hand-drilled hole for mould.

17/015

93. Crucible (bone ash) *Fig.21/i*

95. Crucible (bone ash)

Unstratified

94. Cupel (ceramic) *Fig.21/e*

## 5.6 Trench 19

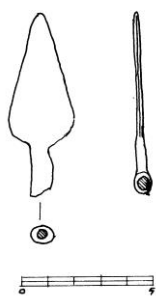
19/007

64. Stapled hasp (fe) L55mm W 30max Thickness 2mm (Goodall 2011, 215) *Fig. 20/k*

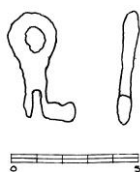
65. Mount (fe) (Egan & Pritchard, 2002, 162) *Fig. 20/l*



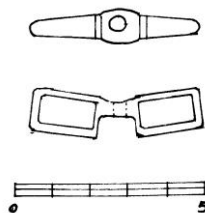
Fig 20 Illustrations of ferrous objects from trenches 17 & 19 (artwork Bob Marley)



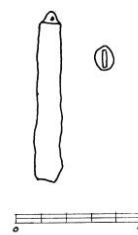
a.



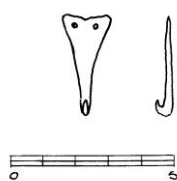
b.



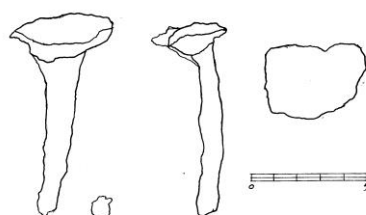
c.



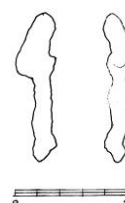
d.



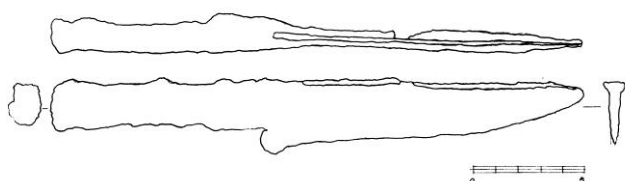
e.



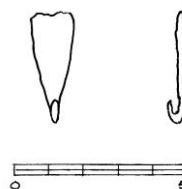
f.



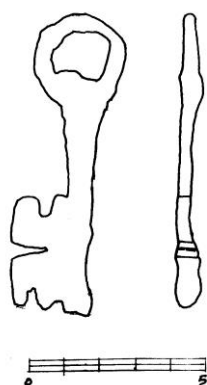
g.



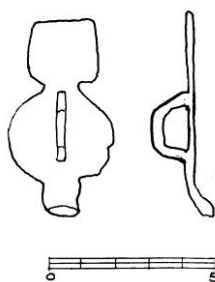
h.



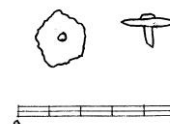
i.



j.



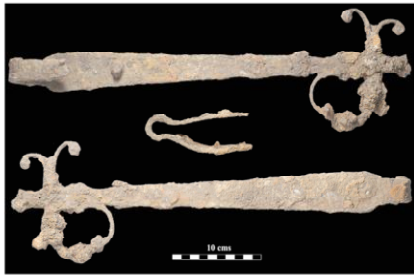
k.



l.



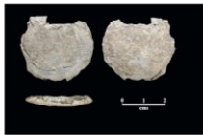
Fig 21 Photos of finds from trench 17



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



g.



h.



i.

**Plan Location of Trench 17 Finds by Context**

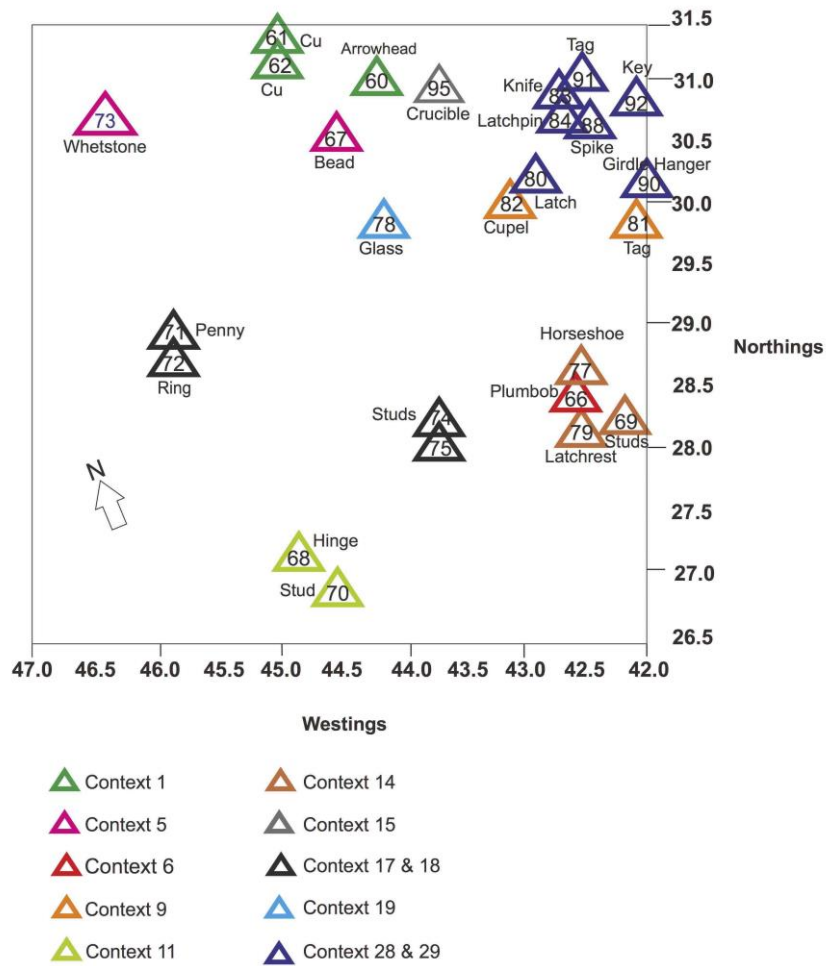


Fig 22 Plan of plotted finds

Trench 17 Finds viewed from east showing vertical alignment of studs & latchrest

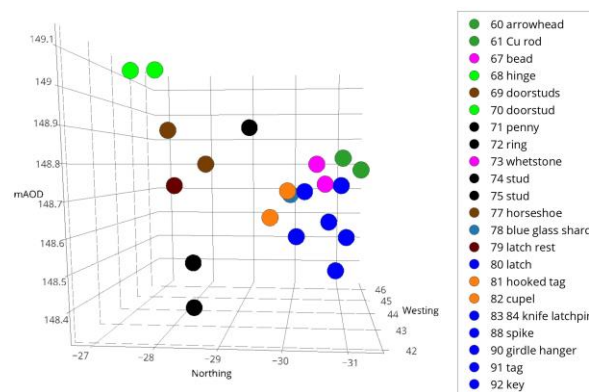


Fig 23 3D plot of finds relative to downhill slope (graphics Kay Boreland)

## **6.0 Soils**

### **6.1 Soil Analysis by Kay Boreland**

Soil samples recovered from a variety of locations were subjected to chemical analyses, to determine if metals concentrations were elevated in specific contexts. A more detailed description of the sampling, analyses and results is provided separately in 'Trench 17 Soil Analyses' on

<http://www.camplat.btck.co.uk/ourpublications>. The findings can be summarised as:

- a) 13 soils samples including a single topsoil (001), five of black ashy soils including charcoal (014, 015, 017, 018 and 029), three of the possible robbed wall/ foundation trench rubble (009 and 019) and three of the natural and subsoil (021 & 025) were analysed for moisture content, pH value and 11 individual total metals by ICP Mass Spectrometry. The report from Chemtest UK Ltd is appended.
- b) The results have been compared against 'normal background concentrations' for natural soils in this district and previously published analyses for topsoil, and archaeological deposits from the Mendip lead working area. This indicates concentrations of lead, zinc and copper, in particular within the black charcoal-rich contexts, in excess of typical values for shallow soils in the area. Results are also raised in the topsoil sample, assumed due to proximity and historical mixing with the black ashy deposits beneath. However there is no indication of the gross contamination found in lead slags, ore or waste deposits in the Charterhouse area soils.
- c) Cadmium, arsenic and iron concentrations in the black soils were lower than in the natural deposits. However preliminary flotation and wet sieving of these soils indicates small amounts of 'hammer scale' present, and a small 'silver' droplet. Further work is being undertaken on this aspect.

It is tentatively concluded that a natural origin for the elevated lead, zinc and copper can be discounted. The findings, taken in conjunction with the presence of the varied metal objects within the same contexts, together with the cupel and crucible fragments, suggest small-scale smelting and metal processing or working. This could potentially include cupellation of lead ore to extract or assay its silver content, and recycling or refining of existing metalwork.

### **6.2 Metallurgy Report**

A separate short Report by Brian Irwin entitled 'Evidence of Metalworking' is available as a pdf on [www.camplat.btck.org.uk/ourpublications](http://www.camplat.btck.org.uk/ourpublications)

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## 8.0 Acknowledgements

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- Brian Irwin for finds photography and work on metallurgy
- Bob Marley for artwork
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- Kay Boreland for help with report writing and graphics
- Dr Michael Costen for finds research
- Lynn Wooton at Wessex Archaeology for advice on metal preservation
- 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



## 9.2 Context Index Trench 17

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Top deposit mAOD	Sondage no.
17/001	Dep	T & T	tr	tr		S 149.5 N 149	
17/002	Dep	Silty soil in channel E	tr E 28cm	N/S 1m	5 to 30cm	148.94	
17/003	Structure	Wall N/S central tr	tr S to N 1m	W/E 1m	Wface	S 149.36 N 149.05	
17/003	..	Step out E face	.. .. ..	<23cm	LOE	S 149 N 148.849	
17/004	Dep	Random rubble SW	tr W to E 2m	tr S <1.5m	1m	S149.316 N149.205	
17/005	Dep	Cobble/paving NW	tr W to E 3.4m	tr N < 1.4m S	<25cm	<148.9	
17/006	Dep	Random rubble SE	W 003 to E tr 2.7m	tr S to 1.1m	<35cm	149.22	
17/007	Fill	Post pipe Central	W to E 24cm	S to N 24cm	35cm	149.075	
17/008	Fill	Rubble channel W	W tr to E 3.2m	S to N <1.5m	<30cm	W 148.79	
17/009	Fill	Rubble channel E	W to tr E 1.9m	S to N 1.2m	LOE	149.705	
17/010	Structure	Threshold/walkway? E	W to E 1.2m	S to N 60cm	15cm	148.97	
17/011	Dep	Building rubble SW	tr W to E 2.3m	tr S < 1.9m	<30cm	S149.28 N149.05	
17/012	Structure	Floor slabs? SE	random	random	<60cm	149.04	
17/013	Structure	Support to walkway E	W 010 to tr E 58cm	S to N 30cm	14cm	149.05	
17/014	Dep	Cobble/soil SE	W 003 to E tr 2.7m	tr S to 1.1m	24cm	148.83	
17/015	Dep	Black soil N	Exp. W-E 70cm	tr N to S <70cm	<22cm	148.84	
17/016	Dep	Channel yellow/brown soil	tr E to W 1.95m	N to 010 S 30cm		148.83	
17/017	Dep	Black soil SE	W 003 to E 70cm	N to S 50cm	38cm	148.75	1
17/018	Dep	Black/grey soil SW surface under	tr W to E 2.3m	tr S < 1.9m	<50cm	S149.05 N148.84	
17/019	Structure	Junction008/9	W to E 1m	N to S 1.5m	LOE	148.69	
17/020	Cut	For robber trench W fill 008		N-S tr W to E S to N 2m 70cm	40cm	148.87	
17/021	Dep	Subsoil W & SW			<20cm	avg148.68	
17/022	Dep	Natural E of 003		N/A N/A	LOE	148.24	
17/023	Cut	Of fill 007 but not proven		N/A N/A	53cm	149.05	

17/024	Cut	Of 022 SE	LOE	LOE	28cm		148.55
17/025	Dep	Natural W tr edge	N/A	S to N	60cm		148.35
17/026	Cut	Of possible fill 009			LOE	not proven	
17/027	Cut	Into natural 030			LOE		
17/028	Structure	Wall N/S cut by 009	W to E < 70cm W 028 to tr E 95cm	Tr N to S 1.58m	LOE		148.57
17/029	Structure?	Work surface	95cm	Tr N to S 1.5m	LOE		148.81
17/030	Dep	Natural W of 003	N/A	N/A	LOE	?	
			W 028 to tr E 95cm				
17/031	Dep	?	95cm	?	LOE	?	

#### Trenches 18 & 19

context	trench	description
001	18	Turf and topsoil
002	..	Cobble
001	19	Turf and topsoil
002	..	Random rubble in NW corner
003	..	Angular stone across W of trench
004	..	Red clay
005	..	Random stones W and S of 003
006	..	Dark soil
007	..	Stone crumble
008	..	Dark brown soil in sondage SE corner
009	..	Yellow clay and stone under 007

### 9.3 Graphics Register

Sheet no.	Plan or section	Trench no.	SW co-ord on field grid or section drawing	Description	Date
95	P63	17	W47N28	First plan	25.8.15
96	P64	18	W60N14	Top of cobble surface	26.8.15
96	P65	19	W60N9	First plan + small sondage plan	29.8.15
97	P66	17	W47N28	First overlay	29.8.15
98	P67	17	W47N28	Second overlay	31.8.15
99	P68	17	W47N28	Third overlay	2.9.15
100	S113	19	W60N9	E facing trench edge	4.9.15
..	S114	19	.. ..	S .. ..	..
..	S115	19	.. ..	W .. ..	..
..	S116	19	.. ..	N .. ..	..
101	P69	17	W47N28	Fourth overlay	7.9.15
102	P70	17	.. ..	Fifth overlay	9.9.15
103	P71	17	.. ..	Sixth overlay	9.9.15
104	P72	17	.. ..	Seventh overlay	13.9.15
105	P73	17	.. ..	Eighth overlay	18.9.15
106	S117	17	W45.78N30.8	W facing robber trench	19.9.15
..	S127	17	W43.8N27	E elevation wall 003	7.10.15
107	S118	17	W47N28	E facing tr edge	25.9.15
..	S120	17	W42 N31.5	W facing tr edge	8.10.15
108	S119	17	W47N31.5	S facing tr edge	..
..	S121	17	W42N28	N facing tr edge	..
..	S122	17	W43N28	W facing tr edge	..
..	S123	17	W47N31.5	N facing tr edge	..
..	S124	17	W44.6N 26.5	N facing tr edge	..
..	S125	17	W45.5N26.5	E facing tr edge	..
..	S126	17	W45.5N28	N facing tr edge	..
109	S128	17	W44.85N28.7	W elevation wall 003	9.10.15
110	P74	17	W47 N28	Final overlay	..
111	S129	17	W43.75 N28.5	S face 010	8.10.15
111	S130	17	W42.7 N28.6	E face 010	..
112	P68	19	W60 N9	1 <sup>st</sup> overlay	31.8.15



#### 9.4 Levels Register

Level no.	Trench	Sheet no Plan/section no.	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1	17	Sheet 95 P63	149.433	22.8.15	SW corner out
2	..	.. .. .	148.985	..	NW .. ..
3	..	.. .. .	148.879	..	NE .. ..
4	..	.. .. .	149.278	..	SE .. ..
5	..	.. .. .	149.316	25.8.15	SW corner in
6	..	.. .. .	148.905	..	NW corner in
7	..	.. .. .	148.731	..	NE corner in
8	..	.. .. .	149.155	..	SE corner in
9	..	.. .. .	148.915	..	002 E side
10	..	.. .. .	149.97	..	002 S of 007
11	..	.. .. .	149.075	..	Top of 007
12	..	.. .. .	149.205	26.8.15	Top 004
13	..	.. .. .	149.06	..	Top 008
14	..	.. .. .	148.95	..	Top 005 W
15	..	.. .. .	148.86	..	Top 005 Mid
16	..	.. .. .	148.62	..	Top 005 E
17	..	.. .. .	149.205	..	Top 006
18	..	.. .. .	149.26	..	Top 003 E face
19	..	.. .. .	149.29	..	Top 003 W
20	..	Sheet 97 P66	148.705	27.8.15	Top 009
21	..	.. .. .	148.814	29.8.15	On 005
22	..	.. .. .	148.889	..	..
23	..	.. .. .	148.724	..	..
24	..	.. .. .	148.849	..	..
25	..	.. .. .	148.909	..	..
26	..	.. .. .	148.839	..	..
27	..	.. .. .	148.989	..	..
28	..	.. .. .	149.274	..	Top 003
29	..	.. .. .	149.054	..	N end 003
30	..	.. .. .	149.264	..	..
31	..	.. .. .	149.384	..	SE corner 003
32	..	.. .. .	149.364	..	SW .. ..
33	..	.. .. .	149.22	..	Large slab SE of 010
34	..	Sheet 99 P68	148.967	2.9.15	Main stone 010
35	..	.. .. .	148.965	..	Stone S of above 010
36	..	.. .. .	149.047	..	1 of 3 stones 012
37	..	.. .. .	149.015	..	.. .. .
38	..	.. .. .	149.065	..	.. .. .
39	..	.. .. .	149.039	..	Stone S of 40
40	..	.. .. .	148.987	..	.. .. E of 34
41	..	.. .. .	149.021	..	.. E of 40
42	..	.. .. .	149.051	..	Top 013
43	..	.. .. .	148.945	..	Square stone pt of 010
44	..	.. .. .		..	Void
45	..	.. .. .	149.099	..	Stepped foundation W 003 S end
46	..	.. .. .	149.015	..	.. .. . N end
47	..	.. .. .	149.17	..	Flat stone 011
48	..	.. .. .	149.055	..	Pitched stone N 011
49	..	.. .. .	149.11	..	.. .. S 011
Stringline	..	Sheet 100 S113	150.333	4.9.15	E facing tr edge
	..	.. .. S114	150.326	..	S facing tr edge

	..	.. .. S115	150.372	..	W facing tr edge
	..	.. .. S116	150.354	..	N facing tr edge
50	..	Sheet 99 P68	149.277	..	Top 011 S ext.
51	..	Sheet 101 P69	148.829	..	Top 016
52	..	.. ..	149.075	7.9.15	Glazed pot rim 17/018
53	..	.. ..	148.905	..	Void
54	..	.. ..	148.79	..	Top 016 N of 003
55	..	.. ..	149.047	..	Top 018 in S ext
56	..	.. ..	148.749	8.9.15	Top 017
57	..	.. ..	149.014	..	Top of 018 SW corner
58	..	Void	Void	..	Void
59	..	.. ..	148.831	9.9.15	Top of lower layer of 005
60	..	.. ..	148.856	..	Bottom 010 S side
61	..	Sheet 102 P70	148.801	..	Mortar lumps in 009
62	..	Sheet 103 P71	148.944	..	Top of stone residue of 011
63	..	.. ..	148.789	..	Top of channel 020
64	..	.. ..	148.285	11.9.15	Bottom foundation E side 003 N
65	..	Sheet 104 P72	148.735	13.9.15	007 dark soil square
66	..	.. ..	148.27	..	Nat bottom Sond 1
67	..	.. ..	148.585	..	Nat S side of cut 020
68	..	.. ..	148.58	..	Top 022 and also top of [024] under 010
69	..	.. ..	148.48	18.9.15	Lowest layer 008
70	..	.. ..	148.918	..	Top cut [020] N
71	..	.. ..	148.7	..	Rubble 008 N
72	..	.. ..	148.648	..	Rubble008middle
73	..	.. ..	148.697	..	Top [020] S side
74	..	.. ..	148.732	..	Horizon 008/018
75	..	.. ..	148.725	..	Interface 018/008 undug
76	..	.. ..	148.473	..	Pink slab line of wall?
77	..	.. ..	148.535	..	Larger stone
78	..	.. ..	148.625	..	Top 015 E tr edge
79	..	.. ..	148.54	..	Sample 2 in 015
80	..	Sheet 105 P73	148.35	..	Top 025 Nat W tr edge
81	..	.. ..	148.912	19.9.15	Redcliff pot sherd
82	..	.. ..	148.907	..	Soil sample 3
83	..	.. ..	148.78	..	Top [027]
\	..	Sheet 106 S117	148.77	..	Stringline W face 008 in baulk
84	..	Sheet 105 P73	148.46	..	Middle stone in 019
85	..	.. ..	148.813	..	Top [020]S
86	..	.. ..	148.61	..	Top of 021 S
87	..	.. ..	148.39	..	Bottom [020]
88	..	.. ..	148.745	..	Top of 021 subsoil
89	..	.. ..	148.32	23.9.15	Sondage 1 top ridge on natural
90	..	.. ..	148.24	..	Sondage 1 bottom of ridge
91	..	.. ..	?	..	Bottom [027]
\	..	Sheet 107 S118	149.539	25.9.15	Stringline E face trench edge

\	..	Sheet 108 S119	149.04	..	Stringline S face tr edge
\	..	Sheet 105 P73	148.337	..	Soil sample 4
\	..	.. ..	148.602	..	.. .. 5
\	..	.. ..	148.533	..	.. .. 6
\	..	.. ..	148.284	..	.. .. 7
\	..	.. ..	148.564	..	.. .. 8
\	..	.. ..	148.677	..	.. .. 9
\	..	.. ..	148.427	..	.. .. 10
\	..	.. ..	148.607	..	.. .. 11
\	..	.. ..	148.987	..	.. .. 12
\	..	Sheet 107 S120	149.335	7.10.15	Stringline W face
\	..	.. 108 S126	149.509	..	.. .. N face
\	..	.. 106 S127	149.492	..	.. .. N face
\	..	.. 108 S124	149.575	..	.. .. E face 003
\	..	.. 108 S125	149.52	..	.. .. W face
92	..	Sheet 105 PI73	148.472	..	019 Cluster crucible/teeth etc
\	..	Sheet 108 S121	149.358	8.10.15	Stringline N face
\	..	.. .. S122	149.48	..	.. .. W face
\	..	.. .. S123	149.516	..	.. .. N face
\	..	Sheet 111 S129	149.13	..	.. .. S face 010
\	..	.. .. S130	149.13	..	.. .. E face 010
\	..	Sheet 106 S127	149.538	9.10.15	.. W face003
93	..	Sheet 110 P74	148.623	..	9 <sup>th</sup> & final overlay
94	..	.. ..	148.488	..	029 at finish
95	..	.. ..	148.573	..	028 lower level at finish
96	..	.. ..	148.353	..	Sond 2 top subsoil
97	..	.. ..	148.295	..	.. .. natural
98	..	.. ..	148.525	..	Flat stones 019
99	..	.. ..	148.513	..	.. ..
100	..	.. ..	148.653	..	Top 019 soil
101	..	.. ..	148.84	..	Flat slabs
102	..	.. ..	148.849	..	.. ..
103	..	.. ..	148.81	..	021 soil at floor level

#### Trenches 18 & 19

No. on plan	Trench	Sheet	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1.	18	96 Plan 64	150.253	26.8.15	SW outside 60/14
2	..	..	150.193	..	NW .. 60/17
3	..	..	150.155	..	NE .. 58/17
4	..	..	150.268	..	SE .. 58/14
5	..	..	150.11	..	SW inside
6	..	..	150.015	..	NW ..
7	..	..	149.934	..	NE ..
8	..	..	150.183	..	SE ..
9	..	..	150.933	..	Stone @ 59.2/15.6
1	19	..	150.276	..	SW outside 60/9
2	..	..	150.266	..	NW .. outside 60/13.8
3	..	..	150.272	..	NE .. outside 58/13.8
4	..	..	150.319	..	SE .. outside 58/9
5	..	..	150.174	..	SW corner inside top 004
6	..	..	150.189	..	W edge top 004 60/12.7
7	..	..	150.188	..	E edge .. .. 58/12.75

8	..	..	150.193	..	SE corner top 004 58/9
9	..	..	150.046	..	SW corner top 006 60/9
10	..	..	150.02	..	SE .. .. 58/9
11	..	..	150.104	..	Trapezoidal stone 005 60/11.6
12	..	..	150.122		Top 003 find 65
13	..	..	150.045		Stones 005
14	..	..	149.885		Bottom 007 E
15	..	..	150.002		Top 007 E
16	..	..	149.853		Top natural
17	..	..	149.926		Bottom 006/top 007 in S section
18	..	..	150.015		Bottom 006/top 007 in N section
19	..	..	150.078		SW 003
20	..	Sheet 112 Plan 68	150.178		NW 003
21	..	..	150.205		NE 003
22	..	..	149.944		SE 003
23	..	..	149.962		W 007
24	..	..	149.88		E 008
25	..	..	149.852		SE corner 009
26	..	..	150.086		NW corner inside
27	..	..	150.087		Large flat stone
28	..	..	150.135		Stone on revetment?
29			150.036		West edge 60/12.4
Stringline	19	Sheet 100 Section 113	150.333		East facing tr edge
..	19	Sheet 100 S114	150.326		South facing tr edge
..	..	Sheet 100 S115	150.372		West facing tr edge
..	..	Sheet 100 S116	150.354		North facing tr edge

## 9.5 Finds

### Small Finds

Find no.	trench	context	Co-ord	AOD	material	description
63	17	001	Not recorded	Not rec.	Fe	Key
68	17	004/011		149.13	Fe	Door hinge
70	17	011		149.125	Fe	Door stud
71	17	018	45.9/29	148.941	Silver	Penny Edw 1
72	17	018	45.9/29	148.941	Fe	Ring
69	17	014?	42.2/28.25	148.895	Fe	2 large door studs
60	17	001	44.3/31	148.82	Fe	Arrowhead
77	17	014	42.6/28.7	148.804	Fe	Horseshoe
67	17	005	44.6/30.5	148.802	Glass	Half bead
61	17	001	45/31.4	148.784	cu	Rod
62	17	001	45/31.4	148.77	cu	Pt of harness?
79	17	014	28.15/42.45	148.74	Fe	Latch rest
83	17	029	42.7/30.9	148.74	Fe	Knife
84	17	029	42.7/30.9	148.74	Fe	Latch pin
73	17	005	46.5/30.75	148.721	Sandstone	Whetstone
80	17	028	30.3/43	148.72	Fe	Latch?
82	17	009	43.15/29.95	148.72	Lead lining for ceramic dish	Cupel
81	17	009	29.8/42	148.66	Fe	Hooked tag

88	17	029	42.5/30.7	148.645	Fe	Metal spike
89	17	029	42.5/31	148.62	Bone	Burnt frag
90	17	029	42.05/30.15	148.613	Fe	Dble-headed spike
86	17	028	43.03/30.06	148.61	Bone	Burnt frags
91	17	029	42.8/31	148.588	Fe	Hooked tag
92	17	029	42.05/30.8	148.518	Fe	Key
74	17	017	43.7/28.2	148.484	Fe	Mount/stud
78	17	019	44.2/30	148.475	Glass	Blue shard
85	17	019	44.45/29.56	148.475	Bone	Burnt frag
95	17	015	43.7/30.9	148.456	Bone	Crucible
87	17	015	43.7/30.9	148.445	Bone	Burnt frags
75	17	017	43.7/28.2	148.338	Fe	Mount/stud
76	17	006	Unstrat	Unstrat	Lias limestone	Mould for lead weight
66	17	006	42.6/28.5	148.084	Cu alloy + fe	Plumb bob
93	17	015	?	?	Bone-ash	Cupel
94	17	Unstrat	spoilheap	-	Ceramic	Cupel
96	17	018	Not recorded	Not rec.	Bone	3 possible craft tools
97	17	005	Not recorded	Not rec.	Glass	Shard, olive green
98	17	005	.. ..	..	Flint	2 microlith-type blades
99	17	005	.. ..	..	Bone	Vitrified object, purpose unknown

#### Other finds

##### Trenches 18

CONTEXT	001
POTTERY POST MED Redware with/without glaze	15/123
Stoneware	1/6
Slipware	3/9
Mocha	1/1
White glaze china	2/4
Unidentified	1/6
POTTERY MEDIEVAL Coarseware	11/46
BONE Animal	30/274
FLINT	3/3.59
BUILDING MATERIAL Slate	4/12
GLASS Clear	3/9.75
Translucent with bubble surface	1/1.11
CLAY PIPE	8 stems, 1 pt bowl/23
METALS	
Nails not horseshoe	2/11
Metal Rod	1/20
SLAG, CLINKER, COAL	5/9

**Trench 19**

CONTEXT	001	002	004	006	007
POTTERY POST MEDIEVAL Redware		2/7.77	2/10.66	3/12	1/6.93
White china			1/1.06		
POTTERY MEDIEVAL coarseware	1/3.96	5/16.2	3/39.86	2/12.38	
BONE and TEETH Animal	4/36	26/70	13/102	10/128	10/56 (incl. burnt)
OYSTER SHELL					Frgs 10.33
FLINT	1/13		1/0.17		1/3
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL brick			1/81		
Tile					1/86
slate			2/9	2/11.75	2/30
GLASS clear	1/3.5				
green					1/1.62
CLAY PIPE			1/3.6 stem		
METAL Nail horseshoe		1/78			
Nail other		1/6.68	1/3		
OTHER METAL Part horseshoe	1/35				
Clinker		2/7			

**Trench 17**

CONTEXT	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012
POTTERY POST MED Redware glazed and unglazed	114/922	14/51		10/24		6/70						
white/cream glaze	26/52	2/3		5/9								
blue & white	16/34	1/3										
yellow/brown slip	8/36	2/7		1/1								
other slipware	1/13											
north devon gritted	1/4											
mocha ware	2/7											
commemorative	3/9											
stoneware	2/23											
brown glaze	2/3											
OTHER	4/11	3/7										
MEDIEVAL POTTERY Assessed separately												
BONE & TEETH animal	226/939	66/406	15/65	45/254	302/2.700	54/336	1/10	5/157	43/339	7/53	20/136	1/5

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

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

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