

Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavation

PHASE TWO

PART 6

April 2014



Interim Report No. 7 2014

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Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau

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All aerial photos were taken by John Croxford and finds photos by Brian Irwin, both members of CAMP

1.0 BACKGROUND

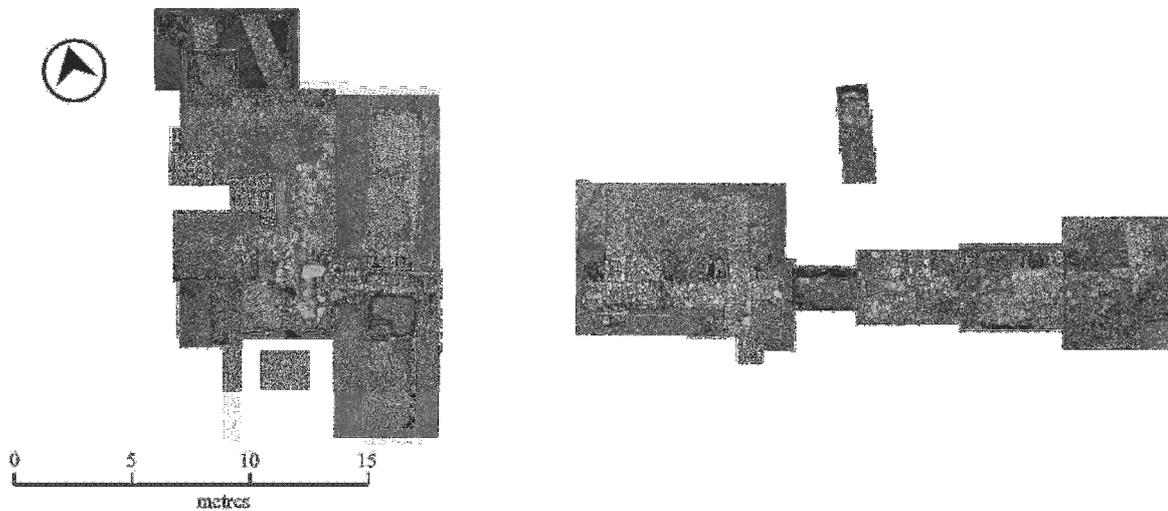


Figure 1 Aerial composite of trenches April 2011 to May 2014

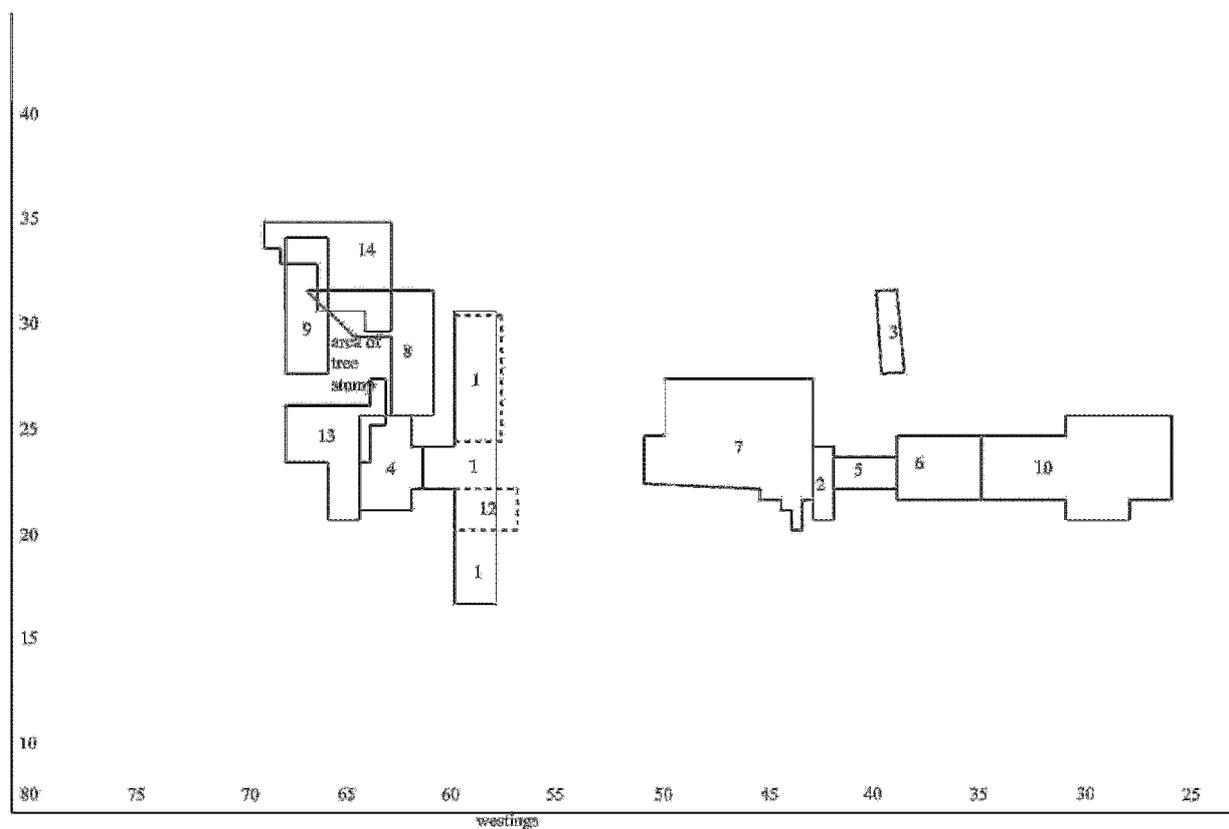


Figure 2 Masterplan of trenches dug to May 2014

Phase 2, part 6 of the excavation at Chewton Mendip represents further research in the field to the immediate north of the parish church centred on NGR ST59655320, begun in April 2011. For detailed information on the historical and archaeological

background to this site and report on the trial trench please refer to the Interim Report No.1. For information on the excavations that have taken place since then see Report No.2 (July 2011), No.3 (August 2011), No. 4 (April 2012) No.5 (August/Oct-Nov. 2012) and No.6 (April/August2013). All reports are available as reduced file size pdfs on www.camplat.btck.co.uk. (Apologies for blurriness of some images)

An explanation and diagram of the grid system used for the excavation site can be found in the Appendix 10.1

This sixth stage of Phase 2 of the research excavation commenced on Friday April 18th and lasted for 9 consecutive days. The weather conditions were mild, mainly overcast with a small amount of rain. There were between 12 and 18 members of CAMP and volunteers on site at any one time. Sarah Porteus, Kay Boreland and Bob Marley were trench supervisors. The dig was directed by Pip Osborne.

2.0 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION

Three trenches were dug in April 2014. Trench 12 was placed to reopen part of the original trial trench 1 of April 2011. The area targeted was immediately south of the south wall of the building under investigation. Trench 13 was excavated to the west of the site of trench 4 (dug in July and August 2011) to investigate a possible threshold and cobbled outer entrance and trench 14 was sited downslope to the northwest of the building where two possible field walls required further investigation.

All trenches were de-turfed by hand and excavated using hand tools. The trenches were excavated stratigraphically using single context recording on standard record forms. Upon completion of excavation and recording, terram was laid to some trench edges, with careful backfilling by hand to ensure the preservation of the archaeology. Turf was re-instated.

3.0 TRENCH 12 by Sarah Porteus

Trench 12 was located to the south side of the south wall of the main building and measured 2.20 x 3metres. For the most part it was a re-opening of the trial trench 1 originally opened in April 2011 and reported in Interim Report no. 1. In addition it was slightly extended to the east.

3.1 Research Questions

The excavation addressed the following questions:

1. What is the nature of the lowest stratigraphy immediately south of the south wall previously uncovered in the original test trench 1?
2. Can a 'cut' into the hillslope be located under the cobble/rubble area south of the south wall in an area previously undisturbed and immediately to the east or west of trench 1?
3. Can lifting a small section of the south wall foundations give us a greater understanding of the building's date and construction?

3.2 Results



Figure 3
Aerial photo
of trench 12

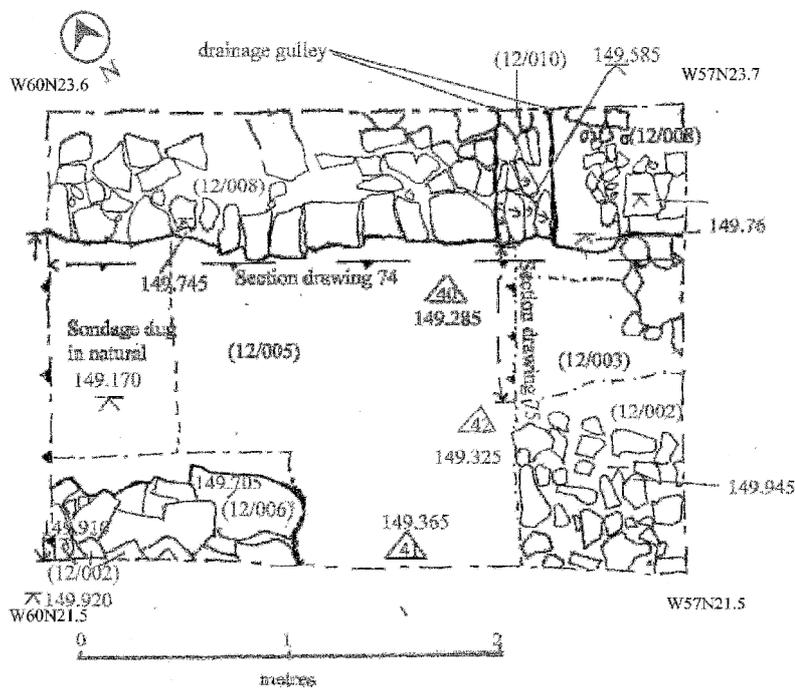


Figure 4
Plan of trench 12
at close of dig

The natural substrate (12/005) was encountered at a height of OD 149.27 and was observed across an area measuring 1.6metres north to south and 2.10metres east to west, the limits of the deep area of excavation. At the west trench edge a sondage was unsuccessful in locating the bedrock. The natural substrate was a light brownish orange (Munsell 10yr6/8) silty clay with occasional rounded limestone inclusions of up to 0.15m in diameter. The natural substrate was overlain by a <0.10m thick moderately compact mottled orange brown silty clay (Munsell 15yr4/2) subsoil (12/004) OD149.31, containing occasional charcoal flecks, flint flakes, animal bone and a single sherd of bronze age pottery.

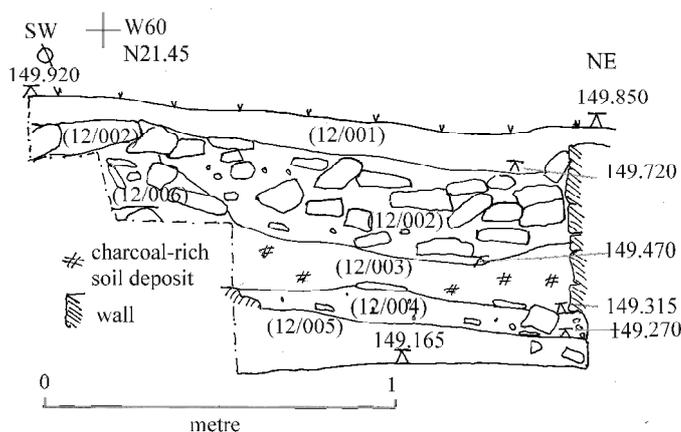


Figure 5
Section drawing of
west trench edge
Trench 12

Building Construction

Constructed on top of subsoil (12/004) was the main south wall (12/008) AOD149.74 (= (1/005). The wall was 0.5m high and exposed for a length of 2.2m east to west and not fully exposed to the north within trench 12. The wall is of dry stone construction made of roughly hewn blocks of average dimensions of 350 x 300 x 200mm. Courses of the wall are irregular due to the varying size of the building stones. To the eastern end of Trench 12 a change in construction of the wall was observed. Angled cobblestones (12/010) OD 149.36 made up the foundation level of the wall and abutted the main south wall foundations. The angled cobble foundation extended for 0.40m east to west and was 0.2m high and not fully excavated to the north. Above the cobble large stones of the type used in the construction of the remainder of (12/008) were used. A gap in the upper coursing of the wall formed a channel of 0.25m width and 0.15m depth and continuing through the width of (12/008). The channel was filled with limestone rubble (12/009) AOD149.46 in a dark brown silty matrix, apparently intentionally packed into the space. The full extent of the change in construction was not established during this phase of excavation.

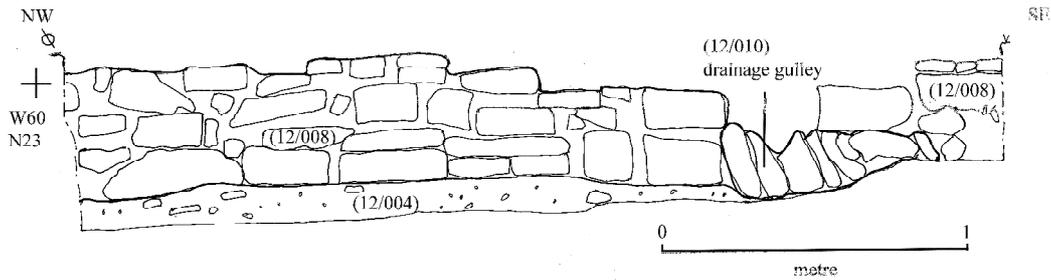


Figure 6 Section drawing showing south face of south wall and drainage gully

Occupation

Abutting the south wall to the south was a moderately compact greyish brown silty clay deposit (12/003) AOD 149.48. The deposit contained moderate charcoal flecking, animal bones and occasional metal objects including a possible knife (find #36), and medieval domestic pottery. The deposit was <0.16m thick and extended across the trench and appears to represent an accumulation of domestic waste from the earlier phase of building use.

Later Construction

In the southwest corner of the trench a small area of possible flooring (12/006) OD 149.75 was exposed overlying domestic deposit (12/003). Constructed of large flat limestone slabs, the slabs extended into the baulk at both south and west of the trench with 0.4m by 0.4m area of 200mm thickness visible. Overlying the flat slabs a 0.2m by 0.2m area of compacted angled cobble (12/007) OD 149.70 was observed with a depth of 0.1m. This appears to form an exterior surface though was not fully excavated.

Demolition

Sealing deposit (12/003) and abutting the edge of the flooring and cobbles was a moderately compact rubble deposit in a dark brown silt matrix [12/002] AOD 149.78 and containing roughly hewn flattish stones up to 300mm wide and 100mm thick in no apparent structural form. Occasional animal bones and mainly medieval pottery fragments were found within this deposit, though 5 sherds of post-medieval were also found. The deposit was of 0.3m thickness and extended across the trench, apparently representing some form of demolition or collapse deposit.

Topsoil

The features were sealed by a 0.05 to 0.15m thick rich humic topsoil deposit (12/001), containing occasional stones and fragments of post-medieval pottery.

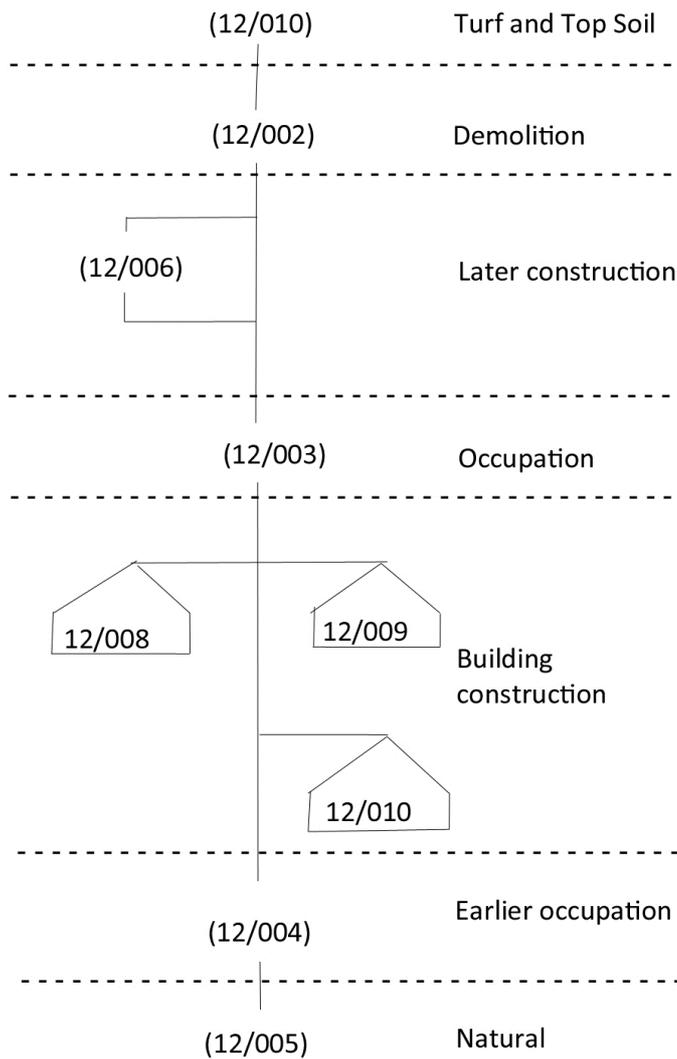


Figure 7 Matrix for trench 12

3.3 Discussion

Excavations in Trench 12 identified the stratigraphy to the south of the south wall. The wall appeared to be built directly upon a thin subsoil containing possible Mesolithic worked flint and bone which overlay the natural substrate. Abutting the wall and overlying the subsoil was an occupation deposit, probably contemporary with the use of the building, containing domestic refuse and pottery. At some point following the accumulation of the domestic deposit a floor seems to have been laid to the south of the building consisting of and overlain by angled cobble. This may have been to provide a metalled surface for traffic to the south of the building. Further excavation is required to confirm the extent and function of this surface.

No cut was observed for insertion of wall foundations, though it is possible the subsoil had been truncated across a wider area to accommodate the building, but this could not be established within Trench 12.

During the excavation of Trench 12 a portion of the south wall was not lifted as suggested in the research aim. During excavation it was discovered that there was a change in construction within the wall which required further investigation before the removal of any section of the wall. Angular cobble at the foundation of the wall

and a possible gulley within the wall, which could have once been covered by a large lintel stone, may suggest a drainage function for the change in construction, but further investigations are recommended to confirm the extent of the change and function.

3.4 Future research questions

1. What is the nature of the paving surface 12/006 found beneath the cobble south of the south wall?
2. Can a 'cut' for the building foundation be located elsewhere on the south side of the building?
3. Can the precise function of the 'gulley-like' construction be further defined by extending the excavation north of the south wall?

4.0 Trench 13



Figure 8
Aerial photo of trench 13

4.1 Research Question

Can extending the cobble area west of the site of trench 4 substantiate the theory that there was once a threshold in the west end of the building?

4.2 Results of excavations

The natural substrate was not reached in this trench.

Building construction

The earliest stratigraphic layer was a single foundation course of the west face of the west wall of the rectilinear building at OD 149.418 (13/013). This was bound together with a deposit of dark yellowish-brown clay (Munsell 10YR4/4). The wall coursing was also observed in a 'stepped' out buttress-like feature adjoining the wall course to the south, where it survives as 3 courses of limestone blocks at a height of OD149.718.



Figure 10
Foundation course of
west face of west wall
of rectilinear building

Exterior surface construction

The remainder of the trench represents an external cobbled and paved area to the west of the building and can be regarded as of one period of construction. The main features of this construction are a bedding layer (13/011) of randomly packed lias limestone rubble with lowest level to the east at OD149.39 rising to OD149.49 in the centre of the trench before dipping down once more towards the west. In part overlying this layer and abutting 13/013 was an area of limestone paving slabs

13/009, with irregular pitching due to root disturbance, the highest at 149.548 and the lowest at 149.478 indicating a slope downhill to the east.

To the south of 13/009 was an area of water-worn limestone paving slabs (13/006) of maximum dimensions 850x170mm, first observed in Trench 4. They were edged on the north side by vertically placed stones and had a maximum height of 149.728. Extending west from this surface was a further paved area of smaller slabs, not water-worn and at a level of 149.556 showing a slope downhill to a gulley (13/012) which crosses the trench further west, from south to north. This gulley had the deepest profile at the north section edge with its lowest level at 149.298 and consisted of tightly packed lias limestone cobbles, steeply pitched to the east and appearing as a pronounced ridge.



Figure 11 Gulley running S-N in trench 13, viewed from the south

The gulley was an integral part of the cobble surface, which had levels of 149.625 to the south, dropping to 149.453 at the northwest corner of the trench. Set into this cobble was a curious feature of raised limestone blocks forming two converging kerbs west of the gulley which met to its east side at a substantial paving slab.

Demolition phase

A random spread of rubble (13/003) was observed over most of the trench. In this context were two finds, 43 and 45, both substantial nails. Part of a medieval glazed jug handle plus clay pipe stems reflect the interface with the post-medieval topsoil of 13/001.

Post-medieval occupation

Above this in sporadic patches was a layer of dark reddish-brown clay (13/002) Munsell 5YR3/4, known (from evidence in trench 10) to date to post-1975.

The whole trench was covered in a layer of topsoil and turf (13/001) to a maximum depth of .25m.

4.3 Discussion

This trench lay in very close proximity to the large tree stump encountered in previous trenches 4, 8 and 9. Although the roots are now dying back, it is still very difficult to excavate in this area. Due to these restrictions it was only possible to uncover a 2 metre length of the west face of the west wall to one course. It was not clear if this was the lowest course. A feature of the wall was a yellowy-brown clay binder, also observed in trench 14 with additional lime mortar flecks. A buttress-like feature adjoining the wall coursing and protruding south and west was interpreted as the base for an archway of a threshold.

This threshold was approached by a pavement gently sloping downhill to what was probably a step, but now robbed out. The gradients of the surfaces to the exterior of this threshold were all-important. As the building here was on a slight slope downhill to the north, drainage was an issue. It is believed that a porch was built to protect the west threshold with its roofline at the same orientation as that of the building. The southern face of the roof would drain onto the water worn slabs of 13/006, which had a gradual pitch to the west. Water would flow into the gulley (13/012) to be taken away to the north. Vertical slabs edging 13/006 would prevent water entering the threshold approach. The raised cobble kerbing immediately east of the gulley would have prevented water flowing back into the approach to the threshold. A large paving slab (part of 13/010) could have been the base for a porch timber post. Cobble elsewhere provided a surface for traffic movement around the building.

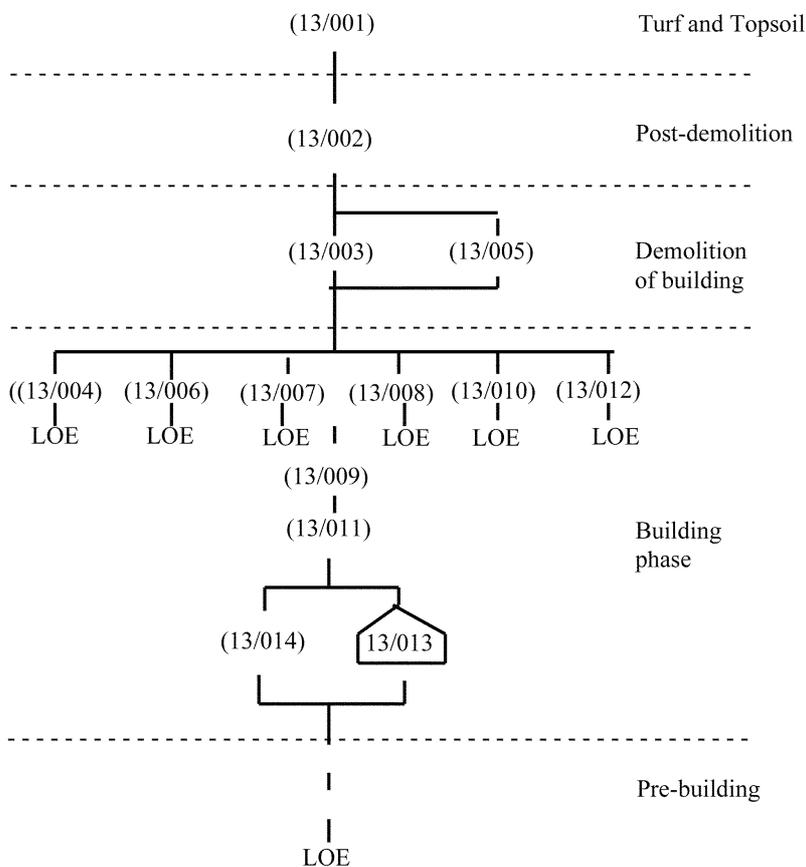


Figure 12
Matrix for trench 13

4.4 Future research questions

1. What is the extent of the cobble to the southwest of trench 13?
2. Do the features of 13/010 extend further west? To what do they relate?

5.0 Trench 14 by Kay Boreland

Trench 14 was situated downhill from the rectilinear building and to the northwest in an area in part uncovered in trenches 8 and 9 (see Interim Report no. 5). Trench 14 initially measured 6m x 1m to make a total of some 22 square metres.



Figure 13

Aerial photo of trench 14

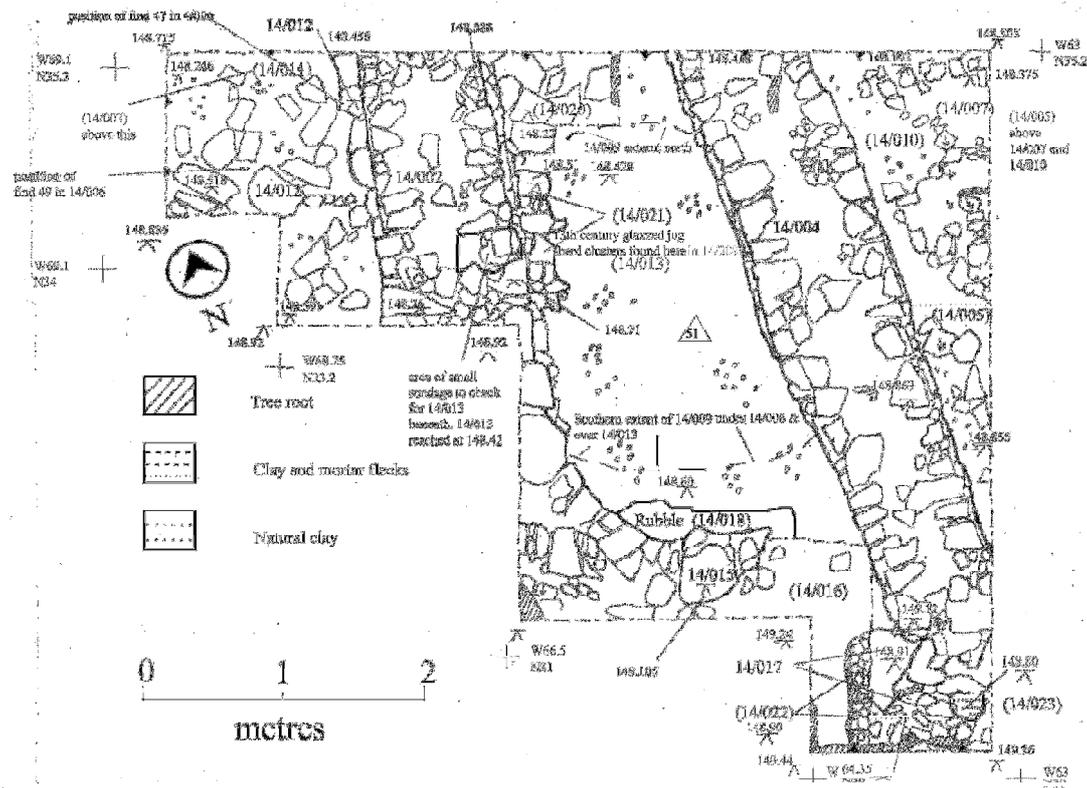


Figure 14 Plan of trench 14

5.1 Research question

1. How do the linear anomalies previously uncovered in trenches 8 and 9 relate to one another and to the rectilinear building?
2. Is it possible to establish if the anomaly in trench 9 was a walkway/step way and the one in trench 8 a field wall?

5.2 Results

The natural substrate (14/023) was encountered in the SE corner of the trench at a height of OD148.80 and was observed across a very small area beneath the base of the north wall of the building at its junction with the west wall. The substrate consisted of yellowish brown clay.

The natural bedrock (14/020) was encountered down slope in the north section of the trench in a sondage to the east of wall (14/002). Here it occurs as several limestone slabs of 400 x 300mm in stepped layers overlying one another, possibly reflecting the bedding planes of the natural rock. The lowest level of these slabs was at OD148.13. The yellowy natural clay remains unproven here.

Earliest Constructed surface

Overlying the bedrock was a single surface of tightly packed small (40-50mm) sub-rounded lias limestone cobbles (14/013) of maximum thickness 70mm.

A similar surface of tightly packed small (40-50mm) sub-rounded lias limestone cobbles (14/022) at OD148.90 was proven in the extreme southeast of the trench and observed extending south beyond the trench edge.

Rectilinear Building construction

In this SE corner of the trench and in a very restricted area due to tree root invasion, 14/022 had been apparently cut into in order to lay a large quoin stone (part of 14/017) (max. 520x480x130mm), which was placed directly over the natural substrate (14/023). Other smaller limestone slabs, yellowy brown clay and lime mortar specks were associated with this larger slab. There was no evidence of 14/022 underlying 14/017 and therefore it could be that 14/022 abutted 14/017.

Other linear Construction

Overlying surface 14/013 were two wall-like foundations (14/002) and (14/004) running sub-parallel and orientated N/S. At the north extent the distance between is 1.4m widening to 1.75m on the upslope to the south.

Wall 14/002 appears to have a foundation/leveling footing (14/019) over 14/013 at the northern extent of the trench. This consists of random, undressed rubble with silty-clay binder with top surface at OD148.48. Over this foundation layer and also 14/013 elsewhere the wall consists of 2-3 courses of roughly hewn lias limestone blocks varying in size < 550mm with smaller rubble core, giving an overall height of 200-250mm. The preserved top surface at the northern extent is OD148.588 rising to OD148.76 at the southern trench edge.

The west face contrasts with the east face in that there is a stepped out foundation overlaid with facing blocks of well-dressed stone, tightly bonded and coursed. The overall width of 14/002 at the north extent is 1 metre with protruding foundation making total width 1.2m.

This wall is greatly disturbed by tree root intrusion particularly at its southern extent in the trench.

Wall 14/004 appears to overlie 14/013 on its western face. The wall consists of up to three courses, with rubble core, giving a preserved height of 200-350mm. The construction is of roughly hewn lias limestone blocks, which appear occasionally well dressed to both east and west faces: the top surface at the northern trench edge being OD 148.428 and at the south extent OD149.12. The width is 800mm at the south extent and 1m at the north trench edge.

Also overlying 14/013 was an ephemeral structure (14/021) of lias limestone slabs which extended east from the east face of wall 14/002 and with overall dimensions of 1m (N/S) by 200-350mm E/W. The preserved height was 200-400mm, with random orientations.

(Notably at a higher level in this area and to the east there had been rubble voussoir-shaped blocks, which gave the impression of a relict structural association within 14/008).

Other associated construction

A deposit of random tightly-packed large limestone rubble (14/018), of typical size 100-200mm, and of 400mm thickness lay at the southern extent of the trench immediately above 14/013 with a well defined northern limit, but not fully excavated as it formed the support for a substantial cobble and paving surface (including 14/015) immediately to the south.

Wall 14/002 at its southern termination butts up against a kerb of vertically laid stones, previously observed in Trench 9 as 9/005. The well-preserved uppermost surface of 14/002 consists of large limestone flags, which continue over these kerbstones as 14/015 and appear as flagstone paving. To the north and underlying 14/015 was 14/016.

Deposits between 002 and 004

Overlying 14/013 was a moderately compact clay 14/009 containing some variably sized limestone rubble (50-200mm diameter). There was noticeably more bone here than in other contexts, together with finds of a late Saxon door or casket key (find 51) and possible door stud (50), glazed 13th century pottery sherds including a significant number representing a single Bristol-made decorated and glazed jug (46). 14/009 was of 100-150mm thickness and was confined between walls 002 and 004 with its southern limit being 14/018 and thinning to the north to be absent at the north trench edge. The whole area between 14/002 and 14/004 was then sealed by a deposit 14/008 of mainly limestone rubble in a soil matrix of silty loam. In this deposit were two sherds of Ham Green pottery of c12/13th century.

Deposits east of 004

Excavation in this area was limited by the confines of the trench. The natural was not proven in this area. The lowest context was 14/010, which was similar in appearance and elevation to 14/013 but the physical connection not proven. In part overlying this was 14/007, an irregular area of poor quality pitched stones dipping down to the north, plus more random rubble.

Overlying both 14/010 and 14/007 was 14/005, a moderately compact deposit of rubble which slightly overlaid 14/004.

Deposits west of 002

The natural was not reached in this area. The lowest level of excavation was 14/012, which consisted of large limestone slabs, some forming what appeared to be a stepped out foundation layer to 14/002. However, these slabs also extended sporadically across to the western limit of the trench. Overlying and forming the matrix between the slabs was a soft to firm dark olive brown clayey silt with limestone rubble (100-200mm) 14/011. Sealing this was a further compact rubble layer 14/006 containing half of a long cross penny of the reign of Henry III (find 47), but also a clay pipe stem.

Later building use

As previously observed in Trench 8 (8/024) a layer of trampled soil containing lime mortar (14/014) overlaid 14/016.

Post medieval

A very thin horizon of small limestone gravel with slightly ashy and charcoal matrix (14/003) formed a layer above 14/006 to the west of 14/002. This also contained clay pipe.

Topsoil

The whole extent of the trench was covered in a layer of topsoil typically of 100mm thickness.

5.3 Discussion

Trench 14 revealed at least 5 phases of activity and a complex sequence of relationships between structures previously proven in Trenches 1, 8 and 9.

Walls (14/002) and (14/004) run sub-parallel north down slope from the northwest corner of the main building and its associated western cobbled surface. An underlying tightly packed gravel surface (14/013) predates these, being originally unrelated to both walls, and with the appearance of a rammed or 'metalled' surfacing. It appears to extend up to, and possibly cut by, construction of the northwest corner of the main building (albeit only seen in a small gap between extensive tree roots).

The stratigraphical relationship of the two walls remains unclear, as does the nature and use of undug areas to their east and west. If they were contemporary, then it is also currently unclear how the gap of approximately 1.4-1.8m width within which important sealed and datable finds were made, is to be interpreted.

The uppermost preserved surfaces of walls 14/002 and 14/004 show relatively evenly laid outer blocks and a rubble core, constructed with the courses sloping downhill. Wall (14/002) in particular remains somewhat suggestive of the 'walkway' postulated when its southern section was encountered in Trench 9, though perhaps mainly due to the courses being laid parallel to the hill slope, weathering of the upper surface, and its preserved height at 149.0AOD being close to the adjacent cobbled surface at 149.1AOD. It seems unlikely that the substantial, relatively level upper wall surfaces formed the base for a half-timbered wall above, by supporting the basal horizontal beams of a timber superstructure. The dressed blocks of its western face were clearly built to be visible, although whether remnant isolated blocks beyond to the west formed flagstones of an internal floor or external yard is still unproven.

How wall 14/002 terminated south against the retained edge of the pitched cobbling is somewhat puzzling. On its western elevation in Trench 9, a large plinth-like block at 149.0m AOD butts up against these vertical retaining stones, and a similarly large stone on the east face may mark the wall termination. From that point on its eastern elevation, the structure widens around in a curve. The surface blocks are thinner (paving?) slabs and increase in elevation upslope to merge at 149.1m AOD into the (14/015) paving set over the vertical retaining stones. The eastern extent of paving was robbed where it could have met the northwest corner of the main building and wall 14/004.

Wall 14/004 is more irregular, at 1m width at its northern excavated extent, shrinking to 800mm width as it approaches the northwest corner of the main building. Here several blocks irregularly protruded over the remnants of the robbed out north wall and quoin stone. It cannot therefore be an earlier construction than the north wall, nor was any trace of this wall alignment found in Trench 8, indicating

it could not have continued south across the building as a later phase. The walls therefore appear contemporary and whilst localised robbing of the (assumed dressed) stones of the west and north walls took place, the lower 2-3 courses of wall (14/004) were not removed. The robbed out area is a position where dressed stones would be most likely available, and at the crest of the hill slope where 'tell-tale' masonry is most likely to have later protruded above backfilling. Lime mortar continued down through the 'ghost' rubble of the robbed north wall. Notably this is the only section of walling to include lime mortar uncovered to date.

Deposit 14/009, 100-150mm thick and confined between walls 14/002 and 14/004 distinctively included many sherds of a 13th century decorated jug, scattered predominantly throughout its upper parts and resting close against the east face of wall 14/002 and rubble structure 14/021. No sherds were found north of the 14/021 area, and the deposit thinned out northwards, being absent at the north trench edge. The location of the rubble of 14/021 coincides with a particularly large block in wall 14/004 at northing 34 and the reduction in that wall width south of this point. The early dated key at the interface of 14/009 with 14/013 beneath may be a remnant of accumulated debris on the 14/013 surface. This tightly packed gravel proven beneath both the ephemeral structure/ rubble of 14/021 and wall 14/002 adjacent, appears to also underlie wall [14/004].

Limited excavation west of [14/002] and east of [14/004] suggests it may also underlie those areas, as an earlier phase 'metalled' surface.

Possible Interpretations

Overlying the natural clay and limestone rockhead, the compacted gravel [14/013] forms a hard-standing running down slope at the natural hill slope gradient. The key found directly overlying suggests a potential late Saxon date (see FINDS).

The next construction phase comprised the west and north walls of the main building, with wall 14/004 bonded at their junction, and therefore separating usage of the area to the north of the building from that to its west. The northwest quoin stone appears founded through the 14/013 surface, onto natural strata, albeit only revealed in a small area.

The open area west of the building was surfaced at a higher level with pitched cobble, retained at the crest of the hillslope by a line of vertical slabs at 149.1AOD.

Contemporarily or potentially at a later phase, Wall (14/002) was constructed up to the north side of the vertical retaining stones and paving (14/015) merged across the top of these. Packed rubble (14/018) beneath the paving and just north could have formed support for at least one (paved or timber?) step of 200-300mm tread and 300-400mm height down onto the surface of (14/009) at 148.8mAOD, or more likely to 14/013 at 148.6mAOD to its north. The relationship between 14/015 paving and wall 14/004 is unclear due to robbing.

At this stage walls 14/002 and 14/004 may therefore have formed the sides of an alleyway, ramp or path, north downhill from the main building corner and the western cobbled yard, perhaps to the spring, which still issues down slope of the site. That access is of sufficient width for use on foot, but a step would suggest

animals or carts could not have been taken through into the cobbled yard via this access. Ephemeral rubble (14/021) may be remains of a door or gate jamb 2m north of the paving, and larger rectangular blocks suggestive of voussoirs in the overlying (14/008) rubble could indicate an arched gateway or porch spanning between the walls and closing the entrance into the cobbled yard.

Deposit 14/009 had accumulated between the walls and south of the postulated gate/door (14/021). Notably the key was also found close to this rubble, at the interface of the 14/013 surface and overlying 14/009 deposit. This could represent either accumulation of surface debris during usage of the access, or perhaps more likely from a period of disuse prior to demolition, as rubbish infilling a convenient gap or disused gateway/porch.

During demolition of the building and site levelling rubble (14/008) appears to have been used to infill between the walls with smaller masonry debris.

The northwest building corner and paving to its west was subsequently robbed, leaving compacted soil and trampled lime mortar. That robbing could also perhaps have formed an accessible gap between the remnant wall footings during later agricultural use.

Alternatively, it is also possible that wall 14/00) is not contemporary with the north and west walls of the main building. Could 14/013 then be a surface associated with construction and use of the main building, ie ground level was close to the elevation of the footing and quoin stone level? It seems unlikely that after the northwest corner had been robbed out, wall 14/004 was built over its remnant base course, but then subsequently also itself partially removed back to precisely the same location.

Could walls 14/002 and 14/004 buttress the northwest corner of the main building and the north retaining edge to the cobbled yard surface? Whilst they are of sufficient width to form effective buttresses on this slope, their proven length of 3-4.5m north-south, and the fact that they are not perpendicular to these structures, makes it unlikely.

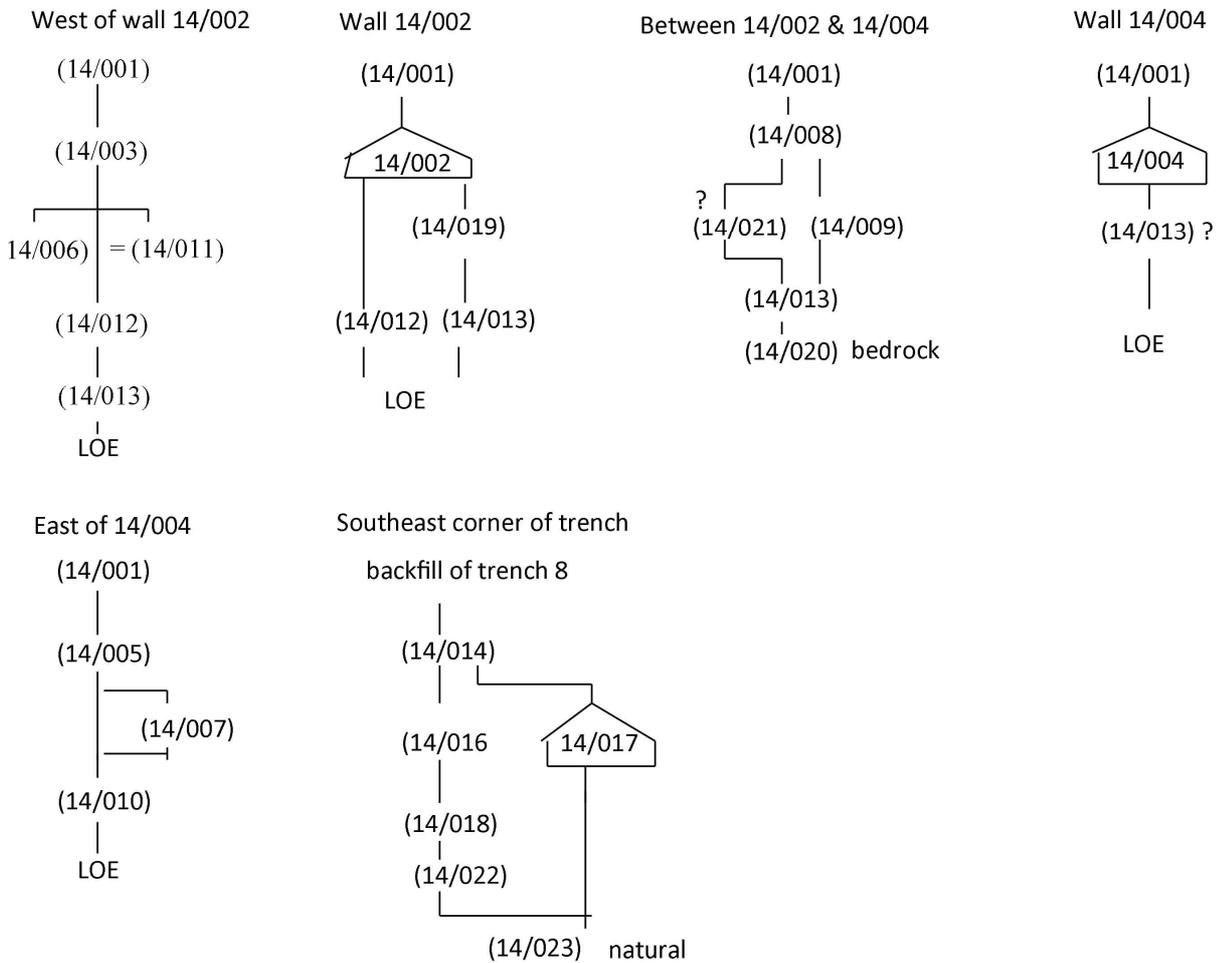


Figure 15. Some suggested matrices for trench 14. There is not sufficient evidence to construct a definitive version

5.4 Future questions

1. Can excavation to the north of trench 14 confirm the extent, structural and phasing relationship between foundations 14/002 and 14/004?
2. Can the layout or use of areas to their east and west of these foundations be better understood through further excavation?

6.0 Recommendations for future excavation

The method of construction of the south wall foundations onto either the bedrock, natural clay, or a thin layer of subsoil continues to suggest that the site was cleared back before construction of the rectilinear building. However, if this were the case it would mean that the lowest of the foundation courses would have been exposed to the exterior and sometimes to the interior, with the build up of soils against the wall being gradual over the occupation period and beyond. More research needs to be done into methods of construction of this period. There is no obvious evidence of a

cut into the upslope on which to set the foundations. A further trench should be set against the south wall to investigate elsewhere.

The stratigraphy of trench 13 was reasonably straightforward. Further study of the external cobble surfaces could inform about routes of travel within the enclosure and signs of wear might indicate cart use, and standing buildings such as stables over the cobble.

Trench 14 is by far the most problematic, mainly because of its situation close to the tree stump and also down slope of the rectilinear building, where it is very difficult to work out the relative stratigraphy within the confines of the trench. This area needs a rethink in the future, but in the short term there is merit in putting in a trial trench across the projected course of the 14/002 and 14/004 to see how they relate to one another as they head downhill.

7.0 FINDS

7.1 POTTERY

The Chewton Mendip Pottery Study Group continue to meet weekly to establish a Type Series of the pot sherds found since the start of the dig. So far 33 different types of medieval or earlier fabric have been identified. The work of identification began at the far east of the building and has reached halfway. The pottery generally dates from the 10/11th century through to late medieval. There is also a collection of post-medieval sherds from the upper contexts, which will be dealt with in due course, but not part of the Type Series.

The earliest pottery in trench 12 was a sherd of Bronze Age pot in 12/004. Above this in a substantial occupation layer was a selection of sherds dating from an estimated early Norman to later medieval period.

In trench 13 there was only 1 medieval sherd, but that reflected the lack of depth of excavation.

Trench 14 produced an abraded sherd of Samian ware amongst the coursing of wall remains 14/017. Several clusters of glazed 13th Bristol ware jug (David Dawson pers com 2104) were found in 14/009, sufficient to reconstruct the vessel (see cover photo). Medieval coarseware was represented from the topsoil down to the level of 14/013. A sherd of Ham Green ware was found in 14/018. There was sporadic finds of post-medieval pottery mainly in 14/001. Single sherds occurring in 14/011 and 14/017 could not be explained.

7.2 GLASS

Only two small pieces of glass were found (trench 12).

7.3 METAL

COINS

A cut halfpenny thought to date to the reign of Henry III was found close to the wall foundation of 14/002 in context 14/006.



Figure 16
Henry III cut halfpenny

FERROUS

A small, corroded knife blade was found in 12/003, but its exact position not noted.

A key of a type dating to the late Saxon period was found in 14/009. Similar keys have been found in excavations at York (Ottaway) and at Cheddar Palace (Rahtz 2012,265)



Figure 17 Saxon key trench 14

Nails, both horseshoe and other types were found in all 3 trenches. These date from the medieval to the post-medieval periods.

7.4 CLAY PIPE

Clay pipe was absent in trench 12. In trench 13 it was found only in the topsoil and in trench 14 one bowl was found in the topsoil, whilst several stems were found in several contexts immediately beneath.

7.5 ANIMAL BONE

Bone was found in all deposits of trench 12 often in association with cooking pot sherds.

In trench 13 it was limited to the uppermost contexts

In trench 14 bone was found across the whole trench with noticeable deposits in 14/008 and 14/009 and in the topsoil.

7.6 FLINT

Small bladelets found in 12/004 may be Mesolithic. Other larger pieces were found in all three trenches. There were no obviously worked pieces. More research needs to be done on these.

7.7 BUILDING MATERIAL

There were fragments of pennant sandstone roof tile in both trench 12 and 14 in contexts representing deposits of medieval occupation. Other such fragments have been found throughout the site. These require further analysis.

8.0 REFERENCES

Osborne P, *Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavations Interim Reports Nos 1-6* on www.camplat.btck.co.uk

Ottaway P, *'The Products of Blacksmith in the Mid-late Anglo-Saxon England' Part 2*, on www.pjoarchaeology.co.uk page 13

Rahtz, P. 2012 *The Saxon and Medieval Palaces at Cheddar Excavations 1960-62*, BAR British Series 65

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CAMP wishes to acknowledge

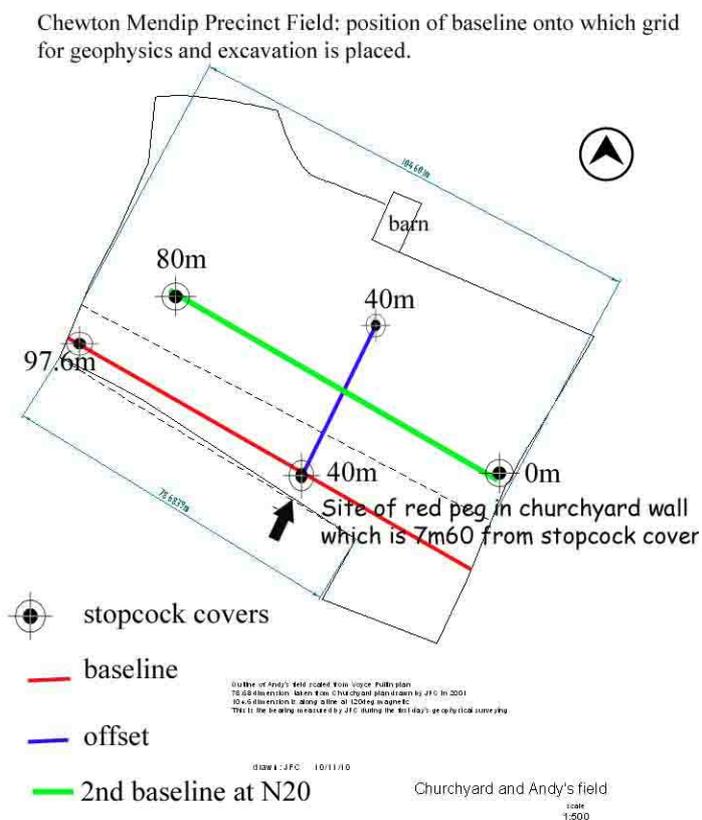
- Mr and Mrs Miles and Mr and Mrs Gosland, the landowners, for their continued support and permission to excavate on their land
- Michael Costen, James Bond, David Dawson, for the advice freely given on all aspects of the excavation
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- Brian Irwin for finds photography
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- All the volunteer diggers who continue to support us and give of their time
- All those who have donated to the Excavation Funds

10.0 APPENDICES

10.1

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.



10.2 CONTEXT INDEX Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	top of deposit mAOD
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	west tr edge 149.87
12/002	Deposit	rubble demolition deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	149.78
12/003	Deposit	Occupation deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	149.48
12/004	Deposit	subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	149.56
12/005	Natural	Natural substrate	N/A	N/A	N/A	149.27
12/006	Structure	Floor or foundation to south west of trench	0.40+	0.40+	0.20	149.75
12/007	Structure	Cobble surface to south west of trench	0.20+	0.20+	0.10	149.9
12/008	Structure	South wall of main structure	2.20+	0.50+	0.50	149.74
12/009	Fill	fill of gully	0.50+	0.25	0.15	149.46
12/010	Wall	Angled stone foundation of south wall	0.40	0.40+	0.20	149.36

Trench 13

Type	description	Length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	top of deposit mAOD
dep	turf and topsoil	tr 2m in south extension	tr	0.2	149.77
dep	Clay 5YR3/4 dark reddish-brown	tr	tr in s.ext.	0.15	149.76
dep	lias limestone tumble	tr	tr in s.ext ,, 20cm at N	<.35	149.55
dep	lias limestone cobble	N-S tr	tr	LOE	149.55
dep	voussoir-like blocks of threshold	<.6	<.28	0.15	149.743
structure	water-worn limestone slabs	N-S 1.5m	E tr to W 1.2m	LOE	149.68
structure	limestone paving west of 006	N-S 1.2m	E-W max 65cm	LOE	149.556
dep	limestone cobble west of gully	N-S tr	W tr max to east 65cm	LOE	149.44
str	paving slabs as approach to threshold in west gable	N-S 80cm	E-W 1m	LOE	149.47 to 149.54
dep	padstone for porch + kerbing	N-S 50cm	W tr to E 1.9m	LOE	149.58
dep	rubble bedding layer for paving approach to threshold	N tr to S max 1.8m	E-W max 2.4m	LOE	149.55

structure	gully of cobbling	N-S tr	E-W max 50cm	LOE	149.53 to 30
structure	foundation layer of west wall of building	N-S tr	E tr to W max 50cm	LOE	149.418
dep	Clay 10YR4/4 Dark yellowish brown associated with 013	N-S tr	E tr to W max 50cm	LOE	149.418

Trench 14

Context	Type	description	Length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	OD of deposit
14/00						
1	Deposit	Turf and topsoil	tr	tr	<45cm	149.44
14/00						
2	Structure	N-S wall (006 in tr 9)	N tr to S 1.5m	N tr 1m S 70cm	<33cm	148.76
14/00						
3	Deposit	Rubble W of 002	tr N-S	W tr E wall 002	>50mm	148.75
14/00						
4	Structure	N-S wall (017 in Tr 8)	tr N & S	N 90cm S 1.1m	<30cm	149.12
14/00						
5	Deposit	Rubble & soil E of 004	N-S tr	tr E to W 004	<11cm	148.855
14/00						
6	Deposit	Rubble below 003 W end tr	tr N-S	W tr E wall 002	<25cm	148.73
14/00						
7	Deposit	Pitched limestone surface E of 004	tr N to S 1.8m	E tr < W 80cm	LOE	148.47
14/00						
8	Deposit	Rubble between 002 & 004	tr N to 14/018 S 3.4m	max 1.7m	20-40cm	148.95
14/00						
9	Deposit	Rubble & clay between 002 & 004	tr N to 14/018 S 3.4m	max 1.7m	10-17cm	148.74
14/01						
0	Deposit	Small packed stones E of 004	tr N to S exposed 2m	<70cm	LOE	148.34
14/01						
1	Deposit	Irregular large rubble W of 002	tr N to tr S 2m	tr w to 14/002 1.5	LOE	148.35
14/01	Structure	Flagstones W of 002	dispersed above	above 14/002	80cm	149.518

2			14/012				
14/01	3	Deposit	Small stone surface between 002 & 004	tr N to 14/018 S 3.4m	max 1.7m	7.5cm	148.6
14/01	4	Deposit	Clay & lime mortar trample	75cm	75cm	<5cm	149.3
14/01	5	Structure	Paving SE of 002	N-S 50cm	W-E 1.3m	LOE	149.15
14/01	6	Deposit	Rubble SE corner over NW corner of building	tr S- N 1m	tr W to E 1m	30cm	149.1
14/01	7	Structure	Wall fragments of NW corner of building	tr S to N 80cm	trE to W 1m	40cm up to b'fill	148.91
14/01	8	Deposit	Rubble under paving 015	exposed N-S 60cm	exposed 1m	40cm	149.1
14/01	9	Structure	Foundation rubble of 002	80cm	LOE	<18cm	148.48
14/02	0	Deposit	Natural bedrock	exposed tr N -S 80cm	14/002 W to E 80cm	LOE	148.22
14/02	1	Structure ?	Large rubble protruding E of 002	N-S 1m	E-W 30cm	<18cm	148.71
14/02	2	Deposit	Small packed stones W of 017 = 013?	tr S - exposed 80cm	W tr -E 20cm	LOE	148.9
14/02	3	Deposit	Natural clay	exposed 20cm	exposed 30cm	LOE	148.8

NB. All OD readings are at topmost point of context as trench was on slope

10.3 GRAPHICS REGISTER

Permatrace sheet no.	Plan or Section no.	SW corner drawing co-ords on field grid or Section co-ord	Description	Date
60	P38	W60 N21.5	Trench 12	19.4.14
60	S73	W60.0 N21.45	Trench 12 east facing	21.4.14
61	P39	W66 N21.05	Trench 13 cobbling to south & voussoir stones	19.4.14
62	P40	Far SW = W67 N23.4	Trench 13 overlay showing threshold stones once voussoirs removed	21.4.14
63	P41	W69.1 N34.0	Trench 14 First opening	20.4.14
64	P42	W69.1 N34.0	Trench 14 1 st overlay	20.4.14
65	P43	W60.0 N21.50	Trench 12 overlay of P38	21.4.14
66	S74	W60.0 N22.50	Trench 12 south elevation of south wall	21.4.14
66	S75	W60.0 N22.50	Trench 12 Part of west facing section showing strat of soils in relation to wall foundations	22.4.14
67	P44	Far SW corner W69.1 N34.0	Trench 14 2 nd overlay to show extended area	21.4.14
68	P45	W69.1 N34	Trench 14 3 rd overlay	22.4.14
69	P46	Far SW corner W68 N23.8	Trench 13 final drawing	25.4.14
70	P47]	W60.0 N21.5	Trench 12 final drawing	24.4.14
71	S76	W68 N23.8	Trench 13 east facing/north end trench	25.4.14
71	S83	W66 N32.4	East elevation wall 14/002	26.5.14
72	S77	W68 N21.05	Trench 13 east facing	25.4.14
72	S81	W63.2 N27.7	Trench 13 west facing/north end of trench	25.4.14
73	S78	W67.6 N35.2.	Trench 14 west elevation of wall 14/002	25.4.14 + 26.5.14
73	S79	W69.1 N34	Trench 14 east facing far west section edge	25.4.14
73	S80	W68 N26.6	Trench 13 south facing section edge	25.4.14
73	S82	W66 N23.75	Trench 13 north facing, far south section edge	25.4.14
74	S84	W69.1 N35.2	Trench 14 south facing section edge	26.5.14
75	S85	W60 N30	Trench 14 north facing trench edge	30.5.14
76	S86	W65.4 N35.2	Trench 14 west elevation of wall 14/004	26.5.14

76	S87	W63 N31.6	Trench 14 east elevation of wall 14/004	26.5.14
77	P48	See Plan 45	Trench 14 4 th overlay, far south of trench	26.5.14
77	P49	See Plan 45	Trench 14 5 th overlay, of 002	..
77	P50	See Plan 45	Trench 14 6 th overlay, of 013	..
78	P51	See Plan 45	Trench 14 7 th overlay, NW building quoin stone and nat.	31.5.14

10.4 LEVELS as found on permatrace drawings in archive

Trench 12 Levels

Level no.	Sheet no. Plan/section Drawing no.	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1	Sheet 60 Plan 38	149.91	18.4.14	Cobble? South edge of trench
2	..	149.815	..	Floor? Base layer not excavated
3	..	149.705	..	..
4	..	149.565	..	Top 12/003
5	..	149.555	..	..
6	..	149.645	..	Find 37 hone
7	..	149.510	..	Top 12/003
8	..	149.745	..	Top south wall
9	..	149.675	..	..
10	..	149.565 error. estimated at 149.760	..	..
11	..	149.780	..	Top of 12/002 east trench
12	..	149.945	..	..
Levels on top of 12/004 sketch in levels book, but not on a plan				
1		149.45	20.4.14	
2		149.40	..	
3		149.38	..	
4		149.41	..	
5		149.43	..	
6		149.515	..	
7		149.445	..	
1	Sheet 60 Section 73	149.975	21.4.14	String line
2	Sheet 60 Plan 38	149.275	..	Find 39 Flint 12/004
3	..	149.285	..	Find 40 Flint 12/004
	Sheet 65 Plan 43		..	
1	..	149.335	..	12/004
2	..	149.33	..	..
3	..	149.365	..	Find 41 Flint 12/004
4	..	149.325	..	Find 42
5	..	149.285	..	Find 40
6	..	149.235	..	12/004
7	..	149.275	..	..
8	..	149.275	..	..
9	..	149.585	..	South wall
10	..	149.465	..	..
11	..	149.675	..	..
12	..	149.745	..	..
	Sheet 66 Section 74			
	..	149.865	..	Stringline for south wall

				elevation
	Sheet 66 Section 75	149.995	23.4.14	Stringline for sondage stratigraphy
	Sheet 70 Plan 47 and Sheet 66 Section 74	149.585	23.4.14	Pitched slabs- drainage channel?

Trench 13 levels

Level no.	Sheet no. Plan/section Drawing no.	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1	Sheet 61 Plan 39	149.765	19.4.14	NE corner outside
2	..	149.665	..	NE .. inside
3	..	149.695	..	NW corner outside
4	..	149.59	..	NW .. inside
5	..	149.906	..	SE corner outside
6	..	149.72	..	SE .. inside
7	..	149.743	..	Middle of voussior stones
8	..	149.73	..	Long worn stone
9	..	149.83	..	SW corner outside
10	..	149.625	..	SW .. inside
11	..	149.875	..	SE outside at W64.7/N21.10
12	..	149.646	..	SE inside at W64.7/N21.10
13	..	149.625	..	Large slab on cobbles
14	..	149.731	..	Middle of 3 pitched stones
15	Sheet 62 Plan 40	149.663	..	13/008
16	..	149.668	..	Large slab NW corner
17	..	149.647	..	Threshold
18	..	149.615	..	..
19	..	149.646	..	..
20	..	149.57	..	Small stone 13/003 N side
21	..	149.68	..	Threshold kerb stone
-	Not on plan	149.475	..	On 13/009 under 003 in NE area
22	Sheet 62 Plan 40	149.48	..	Flat stone between 009 and gully
23	..	149.623	23.4.14	SW extension inside on 008 at W67/N23.4
24	..	149.765	..	SW ext. outside
-	Not on plan	149.475	..	On top of 003
-	Sheet 71 Section 76	149.838	25.4.14	Stringline
-	Sheet 72 Section 77	149.913	..	
1	Sheet 69 Plan 46	149.768	..	Out W68N23.8
2	149.633	..	In
3	149.63	..	Out 68/26.6
4	149.453	..	In
5	149.708	..	Out 64.1/26.5
6	149.438	..	In
7	149.723	..	Out 64.1/27.7
8	149.378	..	In
9	149.673	..	Out 63.2/27.7
10	149.38	..	In
11	149.795	..	Out 63.2/25.4 adjusted
12	149.693	..	In
13	149.836	..	Out 63.8/25.35 adjusted
14	149.608	..	In
15	149.911	..	Out 64/23.6 adjusted
16	149.713	..	In

17	.. ..	149.874	..	Out 64.6/23.6 adjusted
18	.. ..	149.848	..	In
19	.. ..	149.830	..	Out 66/23.75
20	.. ..	149.418	..	W face w wall facing stone
21	.. ..	149.718	..	Lge stab as pt of entrance
22	.. ..	149.773	..	Slab w of 21
23	.. ..	149.661	..	Slab n of 22
24	.. ..	149.478	..	Lowest level entrance slabs
25	.. ..	149.548	..	Sloping paving slab w of 24
26	.. ..	149.728	..	Largest of 'threshold' slabs
27	.. ..	149.588	..	Top of padstone 010
28	.. ..	149.298	..	In gulley n edge of trench
29	.. ..	149.383	..	In gulley middle of trench
30	.. ..	149.523	..	Kerb stone w of gulley in SW
31	.. ..	149.564	..	Pitched kerb stone SW trench
32	.. ..	149.688	..	Slab w of 33
33	.. ..	149.668	..	Vertical threshold stone
34	.. ..	149.655	..	Slab by trench edge
35	.. ..	149.688	..	Smaller 'threshold' slab
36	.. ..	149.588	..	Flat stone SW trench
37	.. ..	149.523	..	Top of cobble SW trench
38	.. ..	149.618	..	Cobble at s extension
39	.. ..	149.556	..	Slab w pt of threshold slabs
40	.. ..	149.558	..	Cobble at s extension
41	.. ..	149.705	..	Cobble at n edge trench
42	.. ..	149.508	..	Lowest slab forming entrance in w wall
-	Sheet 72 Section 81	149.980	..	Stringline w facing section
-	Sheet 73 Section 80	149.745	..	Stringline s facing section
-	Sheet 73 Section 82	149.933		Stringline n facing section

Trench 14 levels

Level no.	Sheet no. Plan/section Drawing no.	Reduced level	Date	Notes
1	Sheet 63 Plan 41	148.835	19.4.14	W69.1 N34 Corner Out
2	148.715	..	W69.1 N35.2 Corner Out
3	148.505	..	W63 N35.2 Corner Out
4	148.625	..	W63 N34 Corner Out
5	148.730	..	Cobble w of rubble w of 002
6	148.395	..	W63.75 N35.1 Coin find 38
7	148.645	..	Top of 002 n trench edge
8	148.605	..	Top of 002 n trench edge
9	148.765	..	Top of 002 s trench edge
10	148.535	..	Top of rubble e of 002
11	148.415	..	wall 004
12	148.605	..	wall 004
13	148.575	..	wall 004
14	148.575	..	Top of rubble at 63.2/34
15	Sheet 64 Plan42	148.682	20.4.14	W69 N34.1 top of 006
16	148.64	..	W68.9 N35.1 top of 006
17	148.525	..	W63.2 N34.2 top of 007
18	148.372	..	W63.3 N35.1 top of 007
19	Sheet 67 Plan44	148.915	21.4.14	W66 N31.8 Inside on top 008
20	148.635	..	W64.2 N31.9 on top 008
21	148.885	..	W 68.9 N33.9 on top 008
22	148.855	..	W63.1 N31.1 on top 005

23	.. ..	148.575	..	W63.4 N33.8 on top 005
24	.. ..	148.975	..	W63 N31.8 outside
25	.. ..	149.095	..	W66 N31.8 outside
26	Sheet 68 Plan45	148.655	22.4.14	006 intermediate s upslope coarse rubble
27	.. ..	148.525	..	006 intermediate n downslope coarse rubble
28	.. ..	148.745	..	W65.5 N63.1 top of 009
29	Sheet 67 Plan44	148.465	..	W67.8 N25.4 Find 47 half coin
30	Sheet 68 Plan45	148.66	..	W64.7 N32.3 Glazed jug cluster
31	.. ..	148.37	..	W63.2 N34.9 on 007
32	.. ..	148.475	..	W63.4 N34 on 007
33	.. ..	148.625	..	W63.1 N33.6 on 007
34	Sheet 63 Plan41	148.655	23.4.14	W69.1N35.2 corner inside
35	.. ..	148.700	..	W69.1N34 corner Inside
36	.. ..	148.375	..	W63 N35.2 inside
37	Sheet 67 Plan44	148.775	..	W65.9 N34 outside
38	.. ..	148.642	..	W66 N34 on top 008
39	.. ..	148.475	24.4.14	W68.5 N34.4 Find 49 whetstone
40	Can't find on plan	148.52	..	011 n side W end 011=006
41	..	148.555	..	011 s side
42	..	148.245	..	010 n side e end
43	..	148.255	..	010 tight NE corner
44	..	148.355	..	010 centrally e wall
45	..	148.434	..	008 n between wall
46	.Can't find on plan	148.584	..	008 W65.5 N34 flatstone
47	..	148.619	..	008 W65.5 N33.5 flatstone
48	..	148.58	..	009 65.5 N33.5 soil
49	..	148.335	..	009 65.5 N35 soil
50	Sheet 68 Plan 45	148.588	25.4.14	Wall 002 north end
51	.. ..	148.708	..	.. .. west side
52	.. ..	148.708	..	.. .. east side
53	.. ..	148.458	..	012 stepped out foundation west face of 002 n end
54	.. ..	148.588	..	012 stepped out foundation west face of 002 s end
55	.. ..	148.518	..	012 pt of paving assoc.with foundation
56	.. ..	148.353	..	Top of 009 n trench edge
57	.. ..	148.448	..	.. .. .. at W65.8 N34
58	.. ..	148.428	..	Wall 004 north trench edge
59	.. ..	148.573	..	.. .. west face
60	.. ..	148.553	..	.. .. east face
61	.. ..	148.708	..	.. .. west face
62	.. ..	148.858	..	.. .. west face
63	.. ..	148.863	..	.. .. east face
64	.. ..	148.978	..	.. .. west face
65	.. ..	148.878	..	.. .. east face
66	.. ..	148.738	..	010 highest level SE corner
67	.. ..	148.448	..	010 lowest level SE corner
68	.. ..	148.193	..	010 LOE NE corner
69	.. ..	148.85	26.4.14	Turf level at W68.3 N34
70	.. ..	148.92	..	.. .. .. 66.5/33.2
71	Sheet 77 Plan 48	149.24	..	.. .. .. 64.35/31
72	.. ..	149.44	..	.. .. .. 64.35/30
73	.. ..	149.36	..	.. .. .. 63/30

74	Sheet 68 Plan 45	148.59	..	012 s end
75	.. ..	148.76	..	Wall 002 w face s end
76	.. ..	148.71	..	Wall 002 e face s end
77	.. ..	148.915	..	Wall 002 e face splay
78	.. ..	149.12	..	004 s end west face
79	.. ..	148.92	..	.. s end east face
80	Sheet 77 Plan 48	149.105	..	015 paving
81	.. ..	149.12	..	Top of 016
82	.. ..	149.03	..	Top of 017
83	Sheet 68 Plan 45	148.51	..	021
84	.. ..	148.545	..	..
85	Sheet 77 Plan 48	148.60	..	013 south
86	Sheet 68 Plan 45	148.25	..	013 north
87	Can't find on plan	148.455	..	Top of 013 at same point as key find 51
88	Sheet 77 Plan 49	148.42	..	Top of 013 in wall002 in sondage
89	Sheet 77 Plan 50	148.28	..	021 bedrock
90	.. ..	148.22	..	..
91	Sheet 77 Plan 50	148.13	26.4.14	021 bedrock
92	.. ..	148.91	..	017 NW quoin stone of building
93	.. ..	148.83	..	017 clay binder of wall of building
-	Sheet 73 Section 78	148.898	25.4.14	002 wall w elevation
-	.. .. 79	149.008	..	stringline far east facing trench edge
-	Sheet 71 Section 83	148.981	12.5.14	stringline e facing wall 002
-	Sheet 74 Section 84	148.796	25.5.14	s facing trench edge
-	Sheet 76 Section 86	148.955 149.275 2 nd half	26.5.14	14 004 wall w elevation
-	Sheet 76 Section 87	149.06	..	002 wall e elevation
-	Sheet 73 Section 78	148.96	26.5.14	002 wall w elevation 2 nd stringline
miscel	Not on plan	148.248	12.5.14	Top of 013 at n edge

10.5 FINDS

SMALL FINDS REGISTER

37	12	002	59.9/22.76	149.645	?	Whetstone pt
38	14	001	63.75/35.1	148.395	Copper?	Token or coin
39	12	004	59.2/22.7	149.275	Flint	Small point
40	12	004	58.1/22.7	149.285	Flint	2 flakes
41	12	004	58.23/21.55	149.285	Flint	Bladelet
42	12	004	58.0/22.04	149.325	Flint	Flake
43	13	003	65.05/26.0	149.55	Fe	Nail
44	14	001	unstrat	unstrat	Flint	Blade
45	13	003	65.0/25.4	149.605	Fe	Nail
46	14	009	63.3/32.85	148.63	pottery	Sizeable sherds 13thC glazed jugs
47	14	006	67.8/34.9	148.465	Copper	Half a coin
48	13	001	unstrat	unstrat	Fe	Nail
49	14	006	68.5/34.4	148.475	Stone	Whetstone fragment
50	14	008			Fe	Square-headed nail
51	14	009	65.1/33.05	148.477	Fe	Key + metal point

Trench 12 Pottery count/weight in grammes

	12/001 Backfill	12/002	12/003	12/004
POST-MED				
White, B&W Creamware		1/1		
Slipware				
Redware g & non g		4/9		
Stoneware				
Glazed				
Mocha				
Sundry				
MEDIEVAL.				
Coarseware		21/130	24/142	1/14
Glazed		1/6		
Med.uncertain			6/149	
Late Saxon ware				
PREHISTORIC				
Bronze Age			1/19	

Animal Bone count/weight in grammes

	12/001	12/002	12/003	12/004	12/005	12/009
Amount	Backfill	57/443	168/775	37/450	1/4	3/5

Other finds

	12/001 Backfill	12/002	12/003
CBM			
Red tile			1/92
Slate			
Possible daub			1/14
Burnt stone/clinker/coal/slag		4/66	
Clay pipe			
Flint		1/4	2/11 (1 worked)
Pebble			1/5
GLASS			
METAL			
Nails		1/5 h'shoe	1/5

Trench 13 Pottery count/weight in grammes

	13/001	13/003
POST-MED		
White, B&W Creamware	3/26	
Redware g & non g	10/80	
Glazed	4/10	
MEDIEVAL.		
Coarseware	none	none
Glazed		1/14

Animal Bone count/weight in grammes

	13/001	13/003	13/004	13/009
Amount	38/450	4/71	3/4	10/138

Other Finds

	13/001	13/003	13/009
CBM			
Red tile	4/66		
Slate	3/9		
Burnt stone/clinker/coal/slag	14/36	2/6	
Clay pipe	12 st 1pt bowl/48		
Pebble	1/3		
GLASS			
Green	2/98		
METAL			
Nails not horseshoe		2/14	1/2
Horseshoe pt	1/?		
Metal fragment		1/17	

Trench 14 Pottery count/weight in grammes

	14/001	14/003	14/004	14/005	14/006	14/007	14/008	14/009	14/010	14/011	14/013	14/017	14/018
POST-MED													
White, B&W Creamware	1/1												
Redware g & non g	23/85		2/5			2/13				1/5		1/1	
Glazed	2/15		1/1				2/3						
MEDIEVAL.													
Coarseware	6/26	1/9	1/4	2/12	7/48	1/3	21/103	24/155	19/127	3/12	1/11	2/13	8/41
Glazed	1/6 Bristol jug						1/4	1/4 plus numerous jug sherds					1/3 Ham Green
ROMAN													
Samian												1/2	

Animal Bone count/weight in grammes

	14/001	14/003	14/004	14/005	14/006	14/007	14/008	14/009	14/010	14/011	14/017	14/018
Amount	45/230	7/28	5/24	4/21	12/83	3/33	36/195	52/610	20/78	18/198	5/23	4/83

Other Finds

	14/001	14/002	14/003	14/004	14/005	14/006	14/007	14/008	14/009	14/010	14/011	14/017	14/018
CBM									5/274			4/33	
tile	1/60												
Daub											2/14?		
Burnt stone/clinker/coal/slag	11/20		1/3	2/4		4/5						1/5	
Pebble				1/2	1/2						2/2		1/2
Clay pipe	1 bowl 4st/20		4 st/15				1 st/3	1 st/4	1 st/.5				

Flint	2/4					1/1			1/8		1/3 retouched	1/5	
Bead red						1/5							
GLASS													
METAL													
Nails horseshoe	2/12		1/13					2/9		1/22	1/3		1/7
Nails other	4/21		1/9		1/12	2//6		2/7	7/45				
Looped fitting	1/40												
Ore		1/203											
Hook			1/6										
Fragment	3/10												

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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