Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavation

PHASE TWO
PART 7
August 2014

Interim Report No. 8 v2

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Community **A**rchaeology on the **M**endip **P**lateau

ILLUSTRATIONS

Aerial photos taken by John Croxford, Brian Irwin and Pip Osborne

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1.0 BACKGROUND

Phase Two, part 7 of the research excavation at Chewton Mendip ran from Saturday August 16th to Wednesday August 21st 2014, with the occasional day thereafter. Backfilling was on August 31st. It was carried out by members of CAMP and other volunteers, including two people new to excavation and one student of archaeology. 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 Jumieges, Normandy soon after the Norman Conquest. This building was systematically demolished, at sometime, as yet to be established. The weather was mainly dry and warm, with a mix of sun and cloud cover. Trench 15 was supervised by Kay Boreland and Pip Osborne. It measured 11.7 sq. metres with an additional 2 sq. metres being re-exposed from trench 14. In addition, two test trenches, measuring 2x1metre were designed to give novice diggers an experience of excavation processes from start to finish. These were overseen by experienced members of CAMP. Detailed written instructions were provided, beginning with grid references for pegging out, through to processing finds and writing a short report.

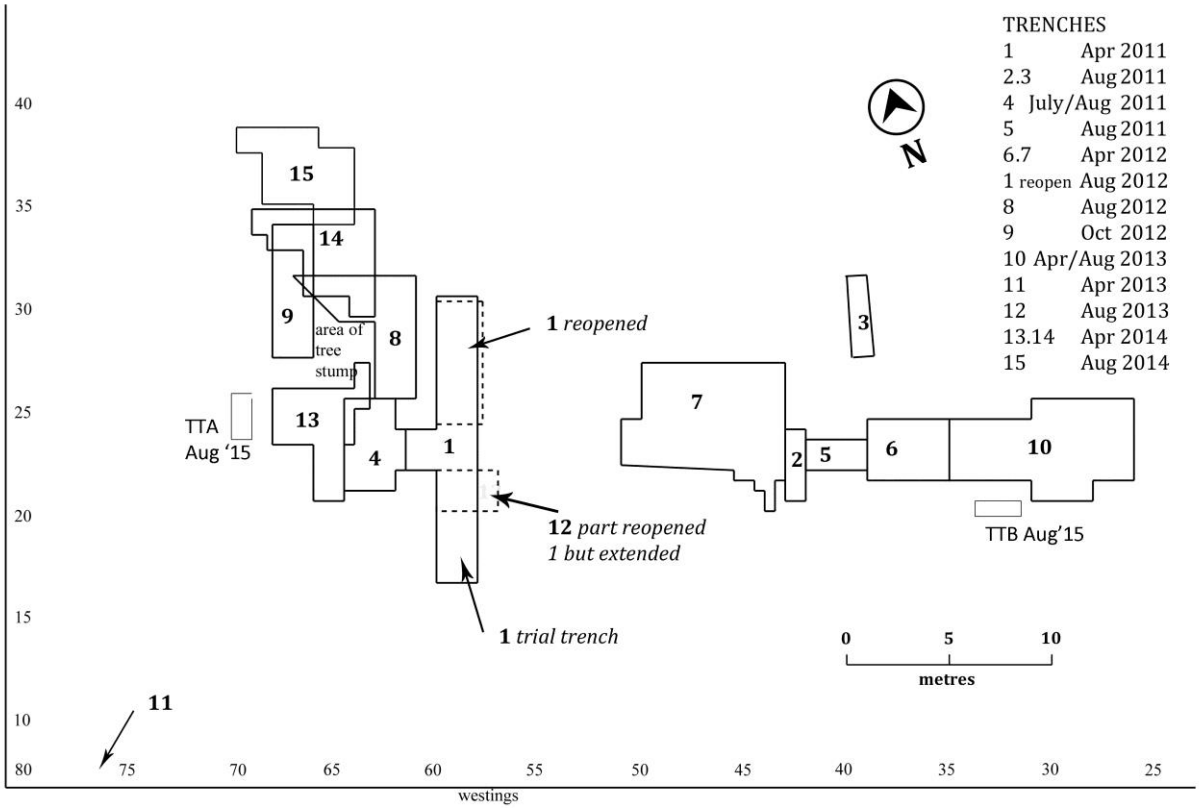


Figure 1 Masterplan of trenches to end of August 2014

2.0 SUMMARY

TRENCH 15
This trench was positioned downhill of the site of trench 14 and to the northwest of the building, where two wall foundations, running sub-parallel, were set on a course to meet. The main focus of the excavation was to find their junction.

TEST TRENCHES A AND B
Trench A was positioned immediately west of trench 12 (Apr. 2014) to gain further information about the cobble approach to the threshold in the western gable end of the building.
Trench B was positioned 1m further south of the extent of the excavations of trench 10 (Apr. and Aug. 2011) at the south-eastern end of the building. It was designed to gather information about the direction of cobble pitching on the approach to the threshold uncovered in the south wall of trench 10.
The remit of both test trenches was to uncover the cobble surface, record it, but not to lift it.

3.0 TRENCH 15

3.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS
The objective of this trench was to answer the following questions:

1. Do the two wall foundations converge, and if so, which one was built first or are they contemporary?
2. Where were they heading and what was their purpose?
3. Was there any dating evidence associated with these foundations?

Figure 2 Aerial photo of trench 15

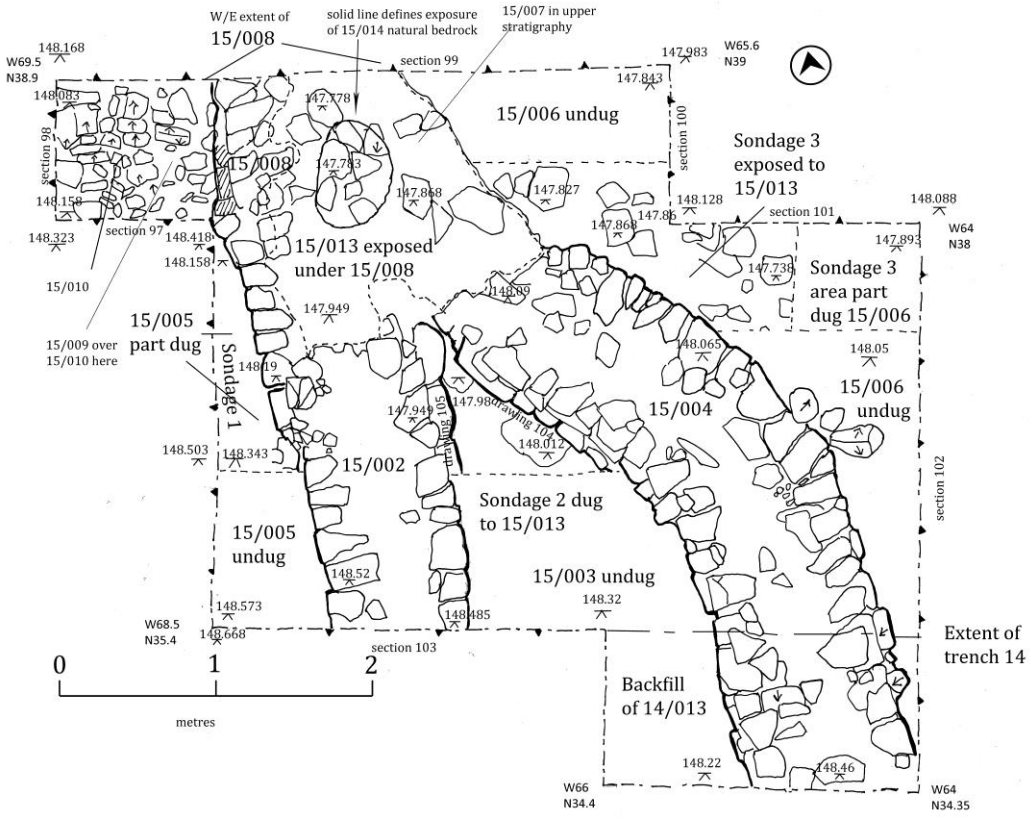


Figure 3 Plan of trench 15

3.2 RESULTS

NB. It is worth noting that the angle of inclination of the slope of trench 15 was 19°. All levels given are Ordnance Datum: where mean average are expressed as AOD.

The natural lias limestone bedrock (15/014) was exposed in a limited area of .5 sq metre towards the northern trench edge at a level of OD147.783m.

PRE WALL CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Overlying the bedrock at 147.827 was a single paving layer (15/013) of displaced bedrock as previously observed in trenches 1, 10 and 14. A further leveling layer (15/012) consisting of loosely packed, creamy lias limestone rubble overlay this paving. This layer was observed to a maximum depth of 90mm. In this deposit was a single sherd of *c*10th century pottery of a type found at Cheddar Palace. There was additional animal bone and flint.

WALL CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Constructed directly over 15/012 were two wall-like foundations running downslope. The more westerly (15/002) was a continuation due north of a feature previously observed in trench 14 as 14/002 and in trench 9 as 9/006. This foundation survived as two courses of lias limestone blocks, the lowest course being exposed on the west face in sondage 1 and on the east in sondage 2. This course, of blocks measuring <400mm in length by <100mm in height, was stepped out and had a width of 1.2m.

One block had a curved outer surface. A single course of smaller roughly-hewn blocks sat over this layer to a width of 900mm. The wall core was of smaller rubble in a soil matrix containing two sherds of medieval pottery.
The more easterly foundation (15/004) was a continuation of a feature previously excavated in trench 14 as 14/004 which had begun at the northwest corner of the building. 15/004 curved north-westerly downslope to merge with 15/002. This was also observed in sondage 2 to have a stepped out foundation, though on the outer curve there was a degree of slump obscuring the lowest level. The maximum width of this foundation course was 1.25m. Two further courses overlay this foundation course to a width of 1m. The stone blocks of this wall were less substantial than those of 15/002. There was no evidence of lime mortar in either wall footing.
15/002 and 15/004 were found to converge on the downslope with the latter curving in to join at a 40° angle. They continued as a single foundation 15/008 (immediately overlying 15/012) running downslope under the north trench edge. There was no evidence of a sequential junction at the convergence and although the facing stones survived on the west face, all others at the junction were robbed out. However, there were some larger possible facing stones at 1.2m to the east of the west edge of 15/008, observed in the north trench edge. The rubble core of 15/008 contained sherds of medieval pottery, metal, flint and a rim of a possible 13$^{th/14th}$ century glass vessel found at 147. 955 (see Finds).

POST WALL FOUNDATION CONSTRUCTION PHASE
The ephemeral remains of a pitched cobble surface 15/011 lay at 147.830 to the north of 15/004 and ran under the north trench edge. These were not lifted. Deposits of rubble with varying soil matrices surrounded the foundations of 15/002 and 15/004 on all faces. In the convergence, a deposit of tightly packed, randomly orientated, angular to sub angular limestone rubble (15/003), lay to a depth of 270mm, being a continuation downhill of 14/008. The soil matrix was a dark reddish brown silt, which included animal bone and a possible 10/11th century pot sherd.
Abutting the west face of 15/002 and close to the west trench extent was a compact deposit (15/005) of rubble, in a mid reddish brown sandy silt, which was, in part, excavated in sondage 1. The depth was not established, but the deposit also overlaid 15/002 and therefore post-dated the demolition/robbing out. It contained metal and post-medieval pottery.
To the northeast of the trench, bordering the outer curve of 15/004, was a deposit 15/006 of loosely packed limestone rubble (100-200mm in size) in a dark brown to grey-brown clayey sandy matrix, with the stones of the uppermost level being more rounded than those beneath. Sondage 3 was sunk into this layer to expose both the wall coursing of 15/004 and to confirm the extent of 15/012 and 15/013 seen elsewhere. 15/006 was found to have a depth of 160 mm.
An oval shaped, slight depression (15/007), measuring 500x750mm and overlying 15/011, contained a dark brown silty clay with a concentration of animal bone and find 54, a twisted copper alloy ring of 9mm width with a fragment of metal dross (see Finds).
Abutting the west face of 15/008 and exposed in a 1m square trench extension, at a level of 148.04, were the remains of a pitched cobble surface, aligned to the contour of the slope. This was not the focus of the excavation and therefore not further excavated. Overlying it in part, was a dark reddish-brown compact soil containing the possible remains of a post-medieval cobble surface lying close to the turf level.

The trench was sealed by a fairly compact deposit of dark blackish-brown (10YR 2/2) sandy-clayey silt to the east and markedly more reddish-brown (5YR 3/3) to the west.

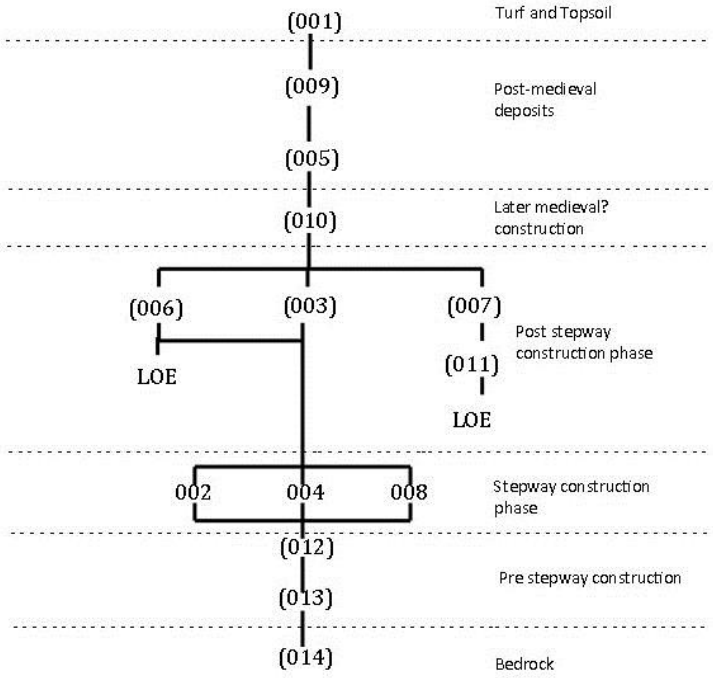


Figure 4
Matrix for trench 15

3.3 DISCUSSION

Trench 15 provided a further example of the practice of stripping back the ground surface to the bedrock, then placing a single covering of displaced bedrock from elsewhere on top of the natural to form a base. The rubble of 15/013 provided the final layer prior to construction.

The foundations of 15/002 and 15/004, though differing in standard of construction, with the former having more of the appearance of a roman wall, were nevertheless found to have identical stratigraphic sequences and therefore it must be assumed that they were constructed of a single period. Unfortunately, any evidence of how they related to one another had been robbed out, or in some other way, destroyed. They were also the direct continuation of 14/002 and 14/004 and the stratigraphy between of the foundations in trench 15 was identical to that observed in the lower part of trench 14.

It is now thought that these features were foundations to shallow stepways leading directly to a spring lower down the hill slope. 15/002 took a straight course from a cobbled outer courtyard abutting the west gable end of the building. 15/004 sprang directly from the northwest corner of the building. It may have curved to avoid the increased gradient of the hill slope below. The existence of a doorway in the building corner must be considered a possibility.

The discovery of the glass vessel in the rubble core of 15/008, along with other associated medieval pottery strongly suggests a contemporaniety with the building. The vessel, of possible 13th/14th century date, is in keeping with other finds for the

site, though it might have been scooped up in earth from elsewhere when the stepway foundations were made. It is not yet possible to make any judgment on the deposits to the west and east of these stepways.

3.4 FURTHER RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Both anomalies in the resistivity and the nature of the change in soil colour to the west of the stepways demand further investigation in the future. The following questions need to be asked.

1. Is there a further building to the west of the west stepway?
2. Are there any constructed ground surfaces to the east of the east stepway?

4.0 TEST TRENCH A

4.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The objective of the test trenches was to inform on the cobble exterior to the building, with the following questions in mind.

1. If located, can the cobble inform us about the extent of the enclosure in which the building stood?
2. Does any cobble indicate the direction of travel of passage over it?
3. Is there any dating evidence directly associated with the cobble?

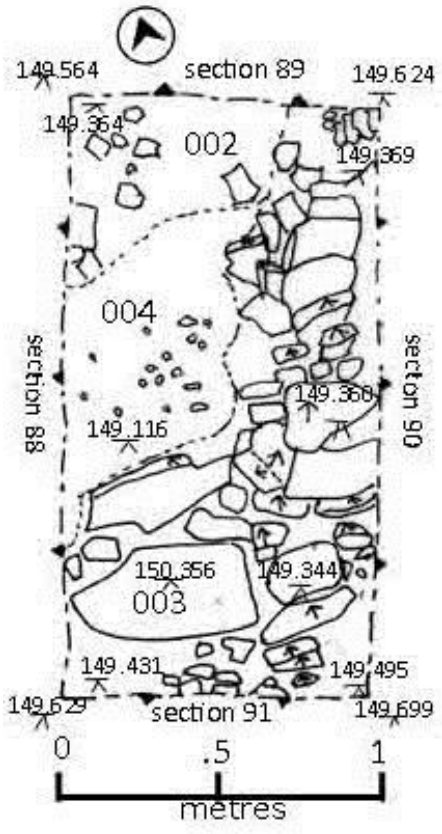


Figure 5 Aerial photo of TTA (above)
Figure 6 Plan of TTA (right)

4.2 REPORT

The natural substrate was not reached.

OCCUPATION LAYER

The lowest context reached was 004 at 149.352. This consisted of small stones up to 100x50mm in a dark reddish brown clay matrix (Munsell 2.5/2), exposed over the northwest quadrant of the trench.

On the east half of the trench were pitched slabs, top to S, bottom to n (003). The highest level of these was 149.350. They were less pronounced in the extreme north of the trench. Abutting these slabs in the SW quadrant and directly related were two large lias limestone slabs (also 003) max 300x600 x 100mm orientated W/E.

The highest level of these slabs was 149.360.

DEMOLITION/COLLAPSE LAYER

A layer of random rubble lay sporadically over the north end of the trench and was visible in the west facing section edge. This comprised stones of up to 120mm^3 with top at 149.364.

LATER OCCUPATION

Sealing all deposits was topsoil and turf with AOD of 149.629.

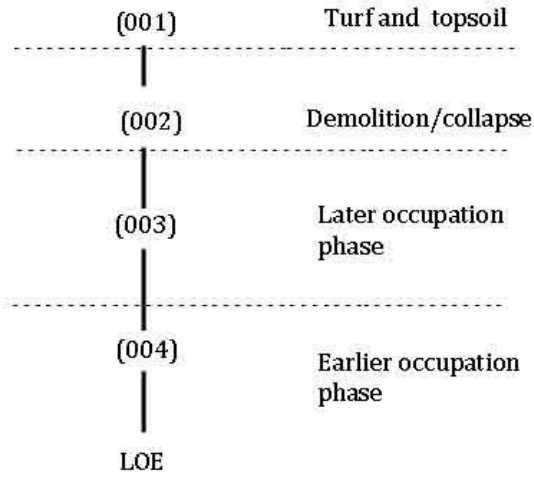


Figure 7
Matrix for Test trench A

4.3 DISCUSSION

Context 004 appears to be a manmade surface. The slabs of 003 on the west side of the trench would appear to overly this surface. The two largest slabs may constitute a step on the hill slope or may be all that remains of a robbed out pathway running roughly N/S. It was observed that the orientation of these slabs was directly at right angles to the north doorway of the present church.

All three research questions were addressed. Context 003 showed a direct relationship with 13/010 and 13/008, situated 1m to the east, with a continuation of large slabs running W-E set into the cobbled surface. It must therefore be considered its contemporary. The orientation of the cobble, being W-E in trench 13, was also echoed in TTA and suggests that travel was at 90° to this and consistent with movement around the west and southwest corner of the building. The large slabs of 003 may represent a footpath, providing a more comfortable surface for traversing the enclosure.

4.4 FURTHER RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Test trenching of the cobble exterior proved to be a worthwhile exercise for both teaching and evaluation purposes and will be extended in the future with similar questions in mind.

5.0 TEST TRENCH B

5.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. If located can the cobble inform us about the extent of the enclosure in which the building stood?
2. Does any cobble indicate the direction of travel especially with reference to the threshold in the building directly to the north?
3. Is there any dating evidence directly associated with the cobble?

Figure 8
Plan of Test trench B

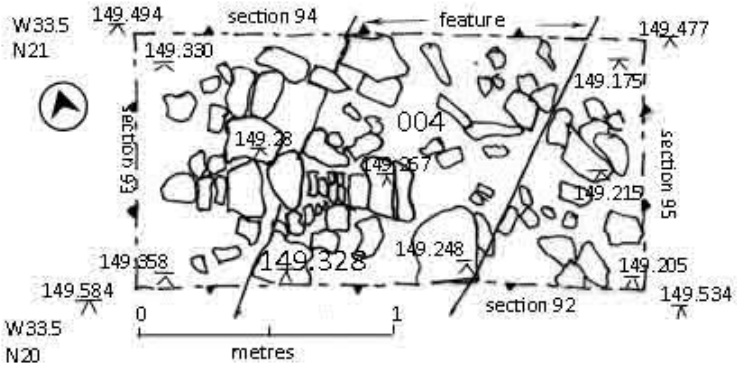


Figure 9
Plan of Test trench B

5.2 REPORT

The natural substrate was not reached.

OCCUPATION LAYER.

The earliest occupation layer exposed was 004, a closely packed surface of well worn lias limestone cobbles ranging in size from 60-130mm in diameter extending over the whole trench. Interspersed were a few large slabs set into the surface and

also randomly placed broken carboniferous quern stones of Beacon Hill type and one carboniferous limestone boulder.
The surface was at 149.33 dipping to the east at 149.175. There was the appearance of an oblique feature cutting across the trench from ESE to WNW. Overlying 004 was an organic layer of dark, grey-brown soil (003) (Munsell 5YR 2.5/1). At the west trench edge it had less depth than at the east. It extended over the whole trench where it was AOD 149.48. Find 53, a head of a door stud, was uncovered within this context, along with one sherd of medieval glazed pottery and ten of post-medieval: also clay pipe and bone were amongst the context. A compact, dark red clay (002)(Munsell 5YR 4/6) overlaid 003 throughout the trench with a varying thickness and an AOD of 149.52 Finds of post-medieval pottery, bone and glass were found in this context.
The trench was sealed with a dark brown organic soil layer (001) AOD 149.62 with finds of post-medieval pottery, and an 1862 Victorian bun halfpenny.

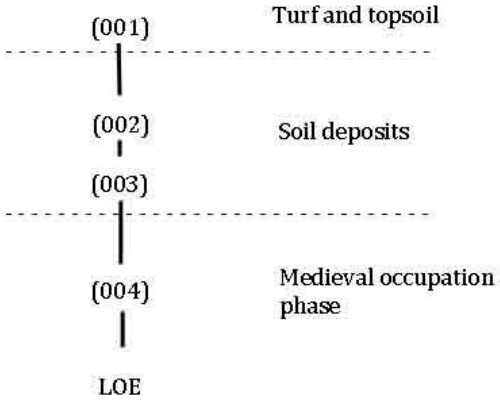


Figure 10
Matrix for Test trench B

5.3 DISCUSSION.
The cobbled surface was consistent with that observed in trench 10, situated 1 m to the north and at a similar level and also in other places to the south and west of the building and therefore considered to be of same date and association with the building. The cobble extended extended beyond the limit of the trench. Broken quern stones set in the cobbles have been observed elsewhere on the excavation site and were probably used as recycled stone. TTB mirrored the incline of cobble east, as observed in trench 10. The orientation of cobble was not as apparent as in trench 10 and therefore conclusions about direction of travel could not be made. Context 003 contained finds of both medieval and post-medieval pottery and clay pipe, suggesting this deposit had built up over several centuries and the cobble could be as old as the building. The clay layer of 002 was previously proven to be of post 1975 deposition (see Interim Report No 6).

5.4 FURTHER RESEARCH QUESTIONS
Further research could focus on gathering information on the extent of the cobble to the south of the building, both in terms of direction of travel and also as to whether any auxiliary buildings were placed over it.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

A repeat of the resistivity survey originally undertaken in 2010 could possibly give a better indication of potential archaeology to the further northwest of the building. In addition, resistivity pseudo sectioning across the building and to the north down slope might add to our limited knowledge of its north side and whether there might be any additional step ways.

7.0 FINDS

POTTERY

Medieval pottery was found in most of the trench 15 contexts from 001 to 012. This is in keeping with the overall trend of this excavation site. The Chewton Pottery Type Series, being created by members of CAMP from the finds of this excavation, has now identified 61 different sherd types, of which 58 are medieval. Analysis will soon begin on the forms of the pot found and this will help in dating the contexts and will be reported in the future. No further sherds of the glazed 13th century Bristol ware jug (see Report no. 7) were found in the convergence of the step ways. This confirms that the cluster of sherds found in trench 14/009 was confined to a limited area.

BONE

Animal bone was found in nearly all the contexts of trench 15.

METAL

Metal finds in trench 15 were unremarkable, except for a small copper alloy twisted wire ring found in association with a piece of metal dross. Test trench B produced two items of interest. The first was a substantial door stud, thought to be significant given the threshold close by. The second was a Victorian bun halfpenny dated 1862.

Figure 11 Alloy ring

Figure 12 Victorian Bun Halfpenny

GLASS

The most significant find of the dig was a rim of a glass vessel in the rubble and earth core of 15/008. It has an estimated diameter of 650mm and vertical blown ribbing decoration 6mm beneath the rim level. The rim is 3mm thick and the glass is clear but with a greenish tint. It has either iridescence on the surface or a gilt finish. Initial research suggests that it is similar in design to that found at Old Sarum (Tyson, 2001,30,37) (see figure 14), though described as a bowl. Tyson (1997, 61) states that bowls have a diameter upwards of 1100mm, putting the Chewton rim into the glass goblet class. Vessels of this type of decoration were popular throughout France

(Tyson, 1997,48) and most frequently occur in excavation deposits dating to the late 13th and 14th centuries (Tyson 1997, 99).

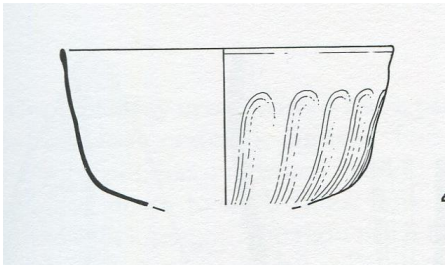


Figure 13
Rim of glass vessel

Figure 14
Bowl. Similar designed vessel found at Old Sarum (Tyson, 2001)

NB. All finds are catalogued in the Appendices

8.0 REFERENCES

Osborne, P. 2011 to 2014**,** *Interim Reports on Excavations at Chewton Mendip nos 1 to 7*, Unpublished, Available as pdfs on www.camplat.btck.co.uk/ourpublications
Tyson, P. 1996, *Medieval Glass Vessels in England AD1200-1500: a Survey, Ethesis Durham University Parts 1 and 2 (http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/1223/)*
Tyson, P. 2001, 'Glass Vessels' in Saunders, P. (ed.), *Medieval Catalogue Part 3*. Salisbury: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum (pp26-38)

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CAMP wishes to acknowledge the following people

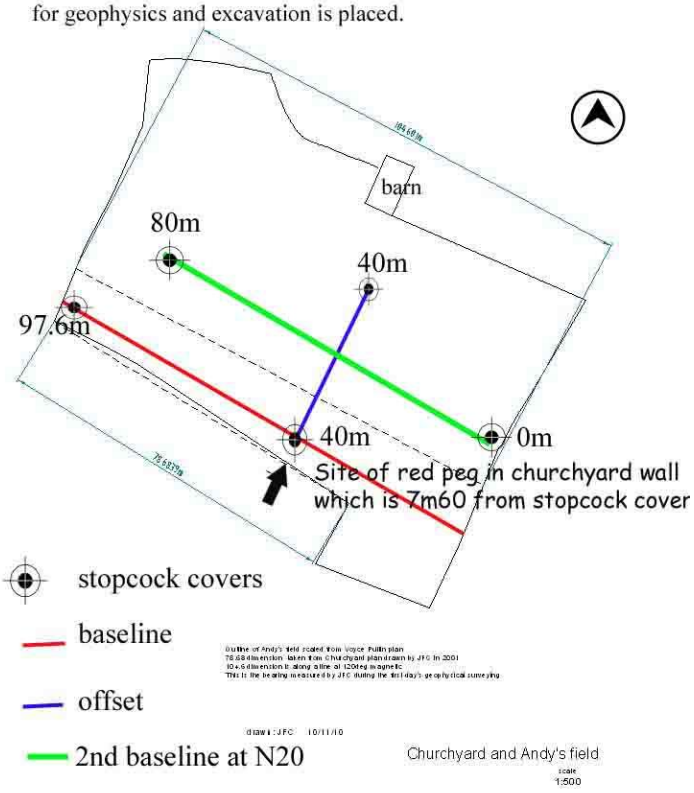
- Mr and Mrs Miles and Mr and Mrs Gosland, the landowners, for their continued support and permission to excavate on their land
- Michael Costen, James Bond, David Dawson, for the advice freely given on all aspects of the excavation
- John Croxford for his expertise in producing the aerial photographs.
- Brian Irwin for finds photography
- 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.

Chewton Mendip Precinct Field: position of baseline onto which grid for geophysics and excavation is placed.



10.2 Contexts Index trench 15

Context	Type	description	Length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	OD of context
15/001	Deposit	T & T	tr	tr		SW 148.668 NW 148.168
15/002	Structure	wall foundation	Nto S 1.25m	1.1 m	max 300mm	S 148.48 N 148.34
15/003	Deposit	limestone rubble + soil matrix	N/S max 2m	S 1.5m N 0m	150mm+	S148.32 N148.285
15/004	Structure	wall foundation	4m	<1.20m	200mm	S 148.37 N148.09
15/005	Deposit	limestone rubble + soil matrix	N/S 2.6m	S .8m to N 1.2m	variable	S 148.573 N not recorded
15/006	Deposit	limestone rubble + soil matrix	N/S tr	variable on E side	100mm	S 148.295 N 147.843
15/007	Deposit	possible pit, proved negative	N/S 750mm	E/W 500mm	<150mm	147.9
15/008	Structure	convergence of 002 + 004 to N	N tr to S 1.5m	E/W 1.5m	200mm	S 148.145 N 147.945
15/009	Deposit	Dark reddish brown soil + cobble	N/S tr at NW corner	Wtr <700mm W	< 100mm	not taken
15/010	Structure	pitched cobbles	N tr to S tr 900mm	W tr to E 1m	LOE	average 149.1
15/011	Structure?	possible pitched cobble	N tr to S 600mm	E/W 450mm	LOE	not taken
15/012	Deposit	crumbly limestone + soil gravel	sporadic	sporadic	<150mm	not taken
15/013	Structure	Slabs of bedrock used as levelling	.5m exposed	2.25 E/W exp.	60mm	S 148.012 N 147.778
15/014	Deposit	Bedrock	N/S 1m exp	E/W .5m exp	LOE	147.783

TTA

Context	Type	description	Length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	OD of context
1	T&T	Charcoal/soil	tr	tr	<200mm	149.62
2	Deposit	Rubble/soil	<1.2m n tr	.5 to tr at n	<250mm	149.52
3	Strcture	Cobble surface	<1.2m n tr	.5 to tr at n	LOE	149.48
4	Strcture	Rough cobble	exp. 1m	exp .5m	LOE	149.35

TTB

Context	Type	description	Length (m)	width (m)	Avg depth	Avg OD
1	Deposit	Turf & topsoil	tr	tr	100mm	149.62
2	Deposit	Soil/red clay	tr	tr	40mm	149.52
3	Deposit	Dark soil/stone	tr	tr	200mm	149.48
4	Structure	Cobble surface	tr	tr	LOE	149.28

10.3 GRAPHICS REGISTER

Sheet no.	Plan or section	Trench no.	Plan: SW corner co-ord Section: LH side of drawing co-ord Readings W/N	Description	Date
79	P52	15	W68.5/N35.4	1st plan	19.8.14
80	P53	TTA	W70/N24	1st plan	16.8.14
80	P54	TTA	.. ..	Final plan	18.8.14
80	S88	TTA	W70/24	East facing	..
80	S89	TTA	W70/26	South facing	..
80	S90	TTA	W69/N26	West facing	..
80	S91	TTA	W69/N24	North facing	..
81	P54	TTB	W33.5/N20	Final plan	19.8.14
81	S92	TTB	W31.5/N20	North facing	..
81	S93	TTB	W33.5/N20	East facing	..
81	S94	TTB	W33.5/N21	South facing	..
81	S95	TTB	W31.5/N21	West facing	..
82	P55	15	W68.5/N35.4	1st overlay	..
83	P56	15	W68.5/N35.4	2nd overlay	29.8.14
84	S96	15	W68.5/N35.4	East facing	30.8.14
84	S97	15	W68.5/N38	North facing	..
84	S98	15	W69.5/N38	East facing	..
84	S99	15	W69.5/N39.9	South facing	..
84	S100	15	W65.6/N39	West facing	..
84	S101	15	W65.6/N38	South facing	..
84	S102	15	W64/N38	West facing	..
85	S103	15	W68.5/N35.4	North facing	..
85	S104	15	W67.1/N37.4	Wall 104 west face	..
85	S105	15	W66.9/N36.4	Wall 102 east face	..

10.4 LEVELS

Level no.	Sheet no Plan/section no.	Reduced level	Date	Notes
All levels pre 22 on sketches in diary			16.8.14 17.8.14	
22	Sheet 82 Plan55	148.04	19.8.14	Stones NW corner trench
23	.. ..	148.045	..	008
24	.. ..	148.145	..	008
25	.. ..	148.00	..	008
26	.. ..	147.945	..	008
27	Sheet 79 Plan52	148.52	20.8.14	Wall 002
28	.. ..	148.345	..	..
29	.. ..	148.99	..	..
30	.. ..	148.10	..	Rounded stone at convergence of 002/004
31	.. ..	148.19	..	Lower course wall 002
32	.. ..	148.485	..	South end wall 002
33	.. ..	148.35	..	Wall 004
34	.. ..	148.115	..	..
35	.. ..	148.065	..	..
36	.. ..	148.07	..	..
37	.. ..	148.29	..	..

38	.. ..	148.32	..	..
39	.. ..	148.09	..	..
40	.. ..	148.32	..	003
41	.. ..	148.28	..	..
42	.. ..	148.295	..	006
43	.. ..	148.05	..	..
44	.. ..	147.90	..	..
45	.. ..	147.86	..	..
46	.. ..	147.88	..	..
Find 54	Sheet 82 Plan 55	147.498	..	Copper alloy? Ring 007 W66.55 N38.6
Find 55	.. ..	147.955	..	Glass rim in 008 W67.6 N38.6
47	Sheet 79 Plan52	148.06	..	Top of 14/013 at N35.4
48	.. ..	148.22	..	.. .. at south section N34.5
49	.. ..	148.46	..	Top wall 004 s trench
50	.. ..	148.37	..	Top wall 004 east side
51	.. ..	148.39	..	Top wall 004 west side
52	.. ..	148.04	..	Top of 010
53	Sheet 83 Plan 56	148.012	24.8.14	In convergence 002/004 south
Level no.	Sheet no Plan/section no.	Reduced level	Date	Notes
54	.. ..	147.98	..	.. .. .. north
55	.. ..	147.738	..	Sondage 3 on top 013
56	.. ..	148.058	..	On top 012 in wall section of 002 east face at convergence point
57	.. ..	147.949	..	On top 012 below 002 wall
58	.. ..	147.778	..	On top 013 at north trench edge on projected course of 002
59	Sheet 79 Plan 52	148.168	30.8.14	NW corner ext.69.5/38.9 out
60	.. ..	148.083	..	.. .. In
61	.. ..	148.323	..	NW corner at 69.5/38 out
62	.. ..	148.158	..	.. .. in
63	.. ..	147.983	..	65.6/39 out
64	.. ..	147.843	..	.. in
65	.. ..	148.128	..	65.6/38 out
66	.. ..	148.088	..	.. in
67	.. ..	147.893	..	64/38 out
68	.. ..	148.668	..	.. in
69	.. ..	148.573	..	.. ..
70	.. ..	148.503	..	Sondage 1 to south out
71	.. ..	148.343	..	.. .. in
72	.. ..	148.418	..	.. .. to north out
73	.. ..	148.158	..	.. .. in
74	.. ..	147.933	..	013 n of 002 wall core
75	.. ..	147.943	..	Large slab NE of 004 core
76	.. ..	147.878	..	.. ..
77	.. ..	147.868	..	.. ..
78	.. ..	147.827	..	Slab of 013 N of 004
79	.. ..	147.868	..	.. ..
80	.. ..	147.908	..	Stepped foundation of 002 N edge
81	.. ..	147.993	..	.. .. towards south
82	.. ..	147.848	..	Rubble mostly west of 006

10.5 FINDS

SMALL FINDS

No	Trench	Con text	Westing/Northing on excavaton grid	OD level	Material	Description
52	TTB	001	32.9/20.6	149.234	Cu	1862 halfpenny coin
53	TTB	003	32.5/21	149.225	Fe	Door stud
54	15	007	66.55/38.6	147.498	Cu	Small ring of twisted wire
55	15	008	67.6/38.6	147.955	glass	Rim of vessel

ALL OTHER FINDS

Trench 15 Pottery count/weight in grammes

	001	002	003	004	005	006	008	012
POST-MED								
White, B&W Creamware	2/4							
Slipware			1/5					
Redware g & non g	52/191				3/24			
MEDIEVAL.								
Coarseware	11/66	3/2	2/16	3/9		2/8	4/9	2/5

Trench 15 Animal Bone count/weight in grammes

context	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	012
Bone	80/444	3/20	13/226	4/19	10/45	9/58	13/46	10/78	2/2	7/23

Trench 15 Other Finds

	001	002	005	006	008	012
CBM						
Red tile	3/99				1/243	
Stone tile?	4/683					
Slate	4/15					
Burnt stone/clinker/coal/slag	7/6	3/3				
Clay pipe	20/39 (5 pt bowls)					
Pebble						2/5
Flint	5/11		1/2	1/2	2/1	2/2
GLASS						
Tinted	8/68					
Clear	2/6					
Green	1/.5					
Blue	2/7					
	001	002	005	006	008	012
METAL						
Nails horseshoe	3/10				1/3	
Nails other	8/78	1/11	1/7		2/29	
Button						
Fragments	2/20		1/5			

Test trench A All finds (Amount/weight in grammes)

Context	001	002	003	004 not exc.
POTTERY				
Post med	4/9	1/6.4		
Med non-glazed			2/7.20	
Animal bone	2/4.8	2/5.56		
Flint	1/1			
Glass	4/6			
Clay pipe	2 st/8			
METAL				
Nails not horseshoe	4/33	1/.75		

Test trench B

Context	001	002	003	004 not exc.
POTTERY				
Post med	2/26.36	7/23	10/55	
Med glazed			1/5	
Animal bone		3/11	12/227	
Coal			2/8	
Glass		7/22		
Clay pipe			3st/10	
METAL				
Nails not horseshoe	1/10.82		2/8	

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