

Chewton Mendip 'Precinct' Field Excavation

PHASE TWO

PART 5

March/April and August 2013



Interim Report No. 6 2013

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Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau

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1.0 BACKGROUND

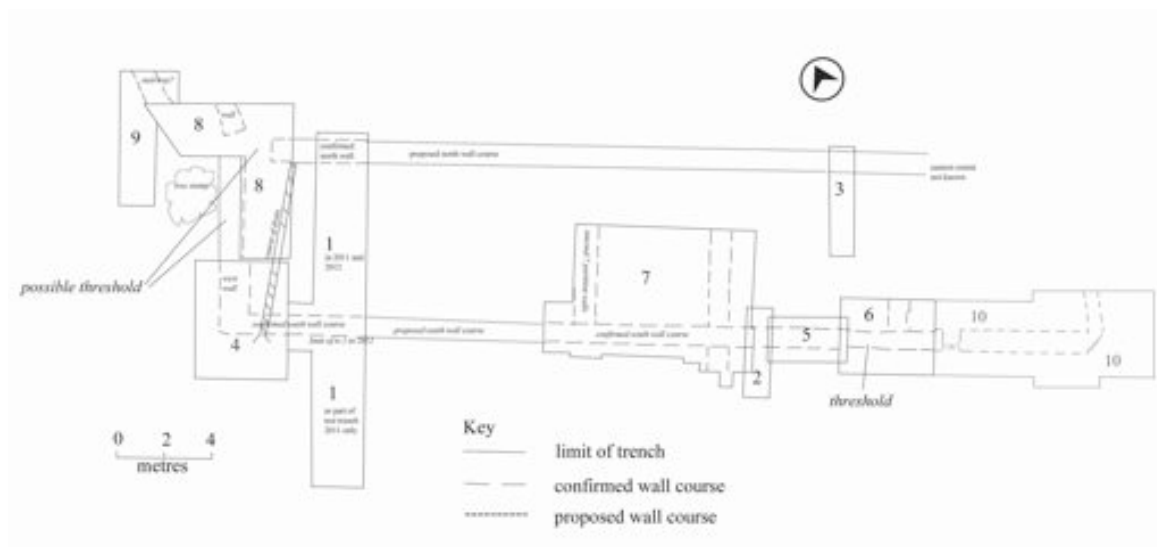


Figure 1 Masterplan of trenches to August 2013 (trench 11 is situated off-plan to the SW)

Phase 2, part 5 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) and No.5 (August/Oct-Nov. 2013). 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 Appendices.

This fifth stage of Phase 2 of the research excavation commenced on Friday March 29th 2013 and lasted for 9 consecutive days. It was extended by a further 8 days from August 17th to 24th. The spring weather conditions were severe with sub-zero temperatures, but no rain or snow. More favourable conditions were experienced in August with a mixture of bright sunshine and cloud cover but no rain. There were between 12 and 18 members of CAMP and volunteers on site at any one time. Kay Boreland was trench supervisor. The dig was directed by Pip Osborne.

2.0 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION

Trenches 10 and 11 were excavated in Spring 2013. Both trenches were orientated NNE/SSW. Trench 10 measuring 7.25 x 3 metres was targeted to investigate the east

end of a possible building complex and the subject of previous investigations. In the summer of 2013 trench 10 was in part reopened and further extended to the east to a total of 35 square metres. This confirmed the presence of a substantial wall running NNE and tying into the already exposed south wall of the complex. It also confirmed that the complex had been built directly onto either bedrock or a thin layer of subsoil over bedrock. A cobble surface to the south of the complex appeared to continue to the east side.

The wall corner and exterior cobble surrounding it had suffered substantial damage due in part to this area of the field having been used as a builders' dump in the 20th century. There was a clear stratigraphy of differing soils containing modern rubbish overlying this south-eastern corner. It was not established whether this dumping was purely coincidental at this point, or whether it was designed to cover protruding archaeology due to the downward slope of the field at this point.

The main features of the trench were:-

- i. robbed-out wall foundations up to one metre width, interpreted as the south wall of the building.
- ii. a similarly substantial wall foundation running NNE and tied into the far east end of the above wall.
- iii. a well-constructed threshold in the south wall (see cover photo), similar in design to that found in trench 6.
- iv. a well-compacted, rubble and paving slab surface immediately to the north of the threshold.
- v. an exterior cobble surface to the south and south-east of the building.

Trial trench 11 was opened in March/April 2013 measuring 2 x 3 metres. It was designed to investigate an anomaly suggesting a further rectilinear building as seen on the resistivity survey of December 2010 (see fig 5). No such evidence was found, with the exception of the ephemeral remains of a possible retaining or field wall edge running NNE and cutting the SW corner of the trench.

Both 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 10

3.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The excavation tried to answer the following questions:

1. How far does the south wall extend east?
2. What is the nature of any floor surfaces north of the south wall?
3. What is the nature of the cobble surface to the south and does it extend along the line of the south wall and to the east?
4. What is the structure of the south wall as it continues east and how does it compare with that already uncovered?
5. Is there any evidence of buttresses, thresholds and drains in the area to be uncovered?



Figure 2 Composite aerial photo of trench 10 from April and August excavations
Photo John Croxford

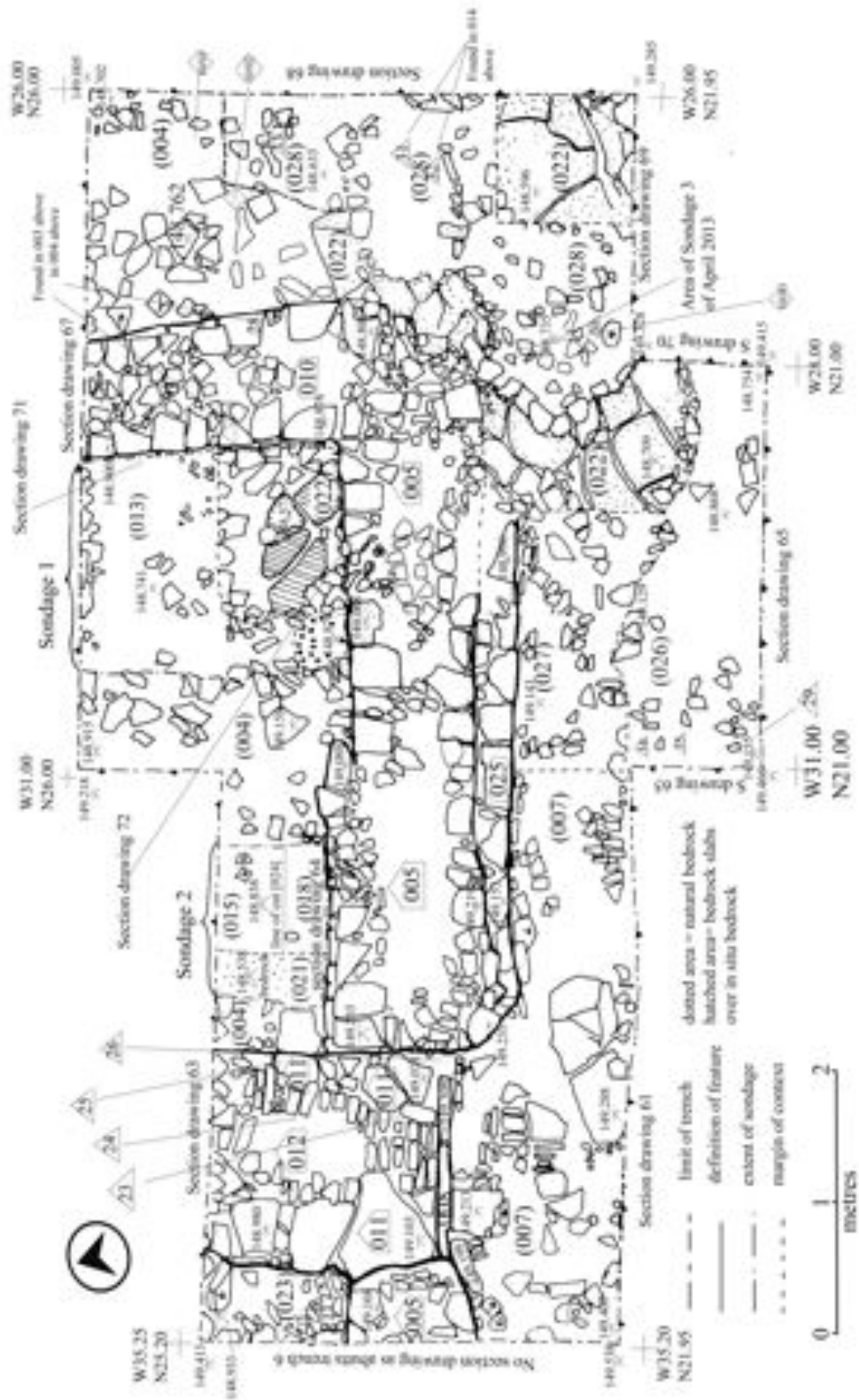


Figure 3 Plan of trench 10

3.2 DETAILED REPORT OF EXCAVATIONS

A targeted trench located over the projected southeast corner of the rectilinear building identified in previous excavations, was excavated. The initial trench measuring 4 x 3 m was laid on the grid co-ordinate SW corner W34/N22 to SE corner W30/N22. It was extended to the east by 2m to W28, and to the west by 1.2m to W35.2. This abutted the east section edge of previous trench 6. In August it was reopened and extended to W26 and by a metre to the north and south. A total of 3 sondages were excavated in April, with sondage 3 being extensively extended to investigate the nature of the bedrock.

Results (all heights are Ordnance Datum)

Fractured limestone bedrock paving was identified in sondage 2 (O21) at 148.538 and sondage 3 (O22) at 148.596. In Sondage 1 an additional layer of bedrock stone had been deliberately placed over the bedrock layer. In sondage 2 was a deposit of dark yellowish brown silty clay believed to be natural (O18), although bone and 2 sherds of medieval coarseware were found in its interface with overlying deposit O15. This substrate was not observed elsewhere in the trench.

Pre-stone building phase

Observed in sondage 2 was a linear cut [O24] of 0.25m running broadly ESE/WNW, cut into natural O18 and extending in depth to the limestone bedrock (O21) beneath. The cut extended beyond the limit of the sondage. The cut was aligned with the north face of the building's south wall (O05) and may relate to the possible engineering of a terrace into the hillside prior to building's construction.

Stone building phase

The earliest part of the stone structure in trench 10 was the stone wall (O05 and O10).

Wall O05 was exposed for a total of 7.7metres. At its junction with O10 it had suffered extensive erosion and possible robbing out of quoin stones. Wall O10 was tied into O05 and exposed for a length of 1.8m. Wall O05 varied in width from 900mm to 1200mm. Wall O10 was of 900mm width and slightly less than a 90° angle. The foundations of O05 were fully exposed in sondage 2 and were 350mm deep, revealing 4 courses of lias limestone blocks of variable dimensions, roughly hewn and slightly overlapping. These sat directly onto the natural O18 and no stepped foundation course or rubble foundation layer was observed. The foundations were also exposed at the junction of O10 where they sat directly on the bedrock. The foundations of O10 were fully excavated on their west face (inner corner) to reveal 3 courses to a depth of 300mm.

The course of wall O05 was interrupted by the insertion of a threshold consisting of two vertically placed slabs (O08) to the south, with a step down onto 1 large and 1 smaller fractured lias flagstone lying either side of tightly packed, rounded cobble (O11), extending northeast beyond the line of O05. No dressed stone door jambs or other associated masonry were found, although 3 large nails and 2 metal staples were located close to the threshold in O12 and O04 and may be associated with a former wooden door. Wall O05 extending southeast beyond the threshold showed a

variable width of between 1200mm and 1000mm suggesting repair, modification or building phases. A single possible quoin stone of dolomitic conglomerate was observed in the north face at W30/N24 at OD 149.068. At this point 005 is at its narrowest with what appears to be a stepped out foundation course on the north face. From this point east several coursing stones are missing and there is a drop in height to OD 148.898. The rubble infill remains intact throughout the wall's length though it spills out where the quoin stones are missing.

A drainage channel (025) of 100mm internal profile which abuts the threshold to the south is capped by stone slabs. It was not established where this drained to. What was at first thought to be a continuation of this channel east was later believed to be a stepped out foundation course. To the south of 005 lay a cobble surface (007) AOD149.288, interspersed with limestone slabs, in particular in the vicinity of the threshold. Underlying this surface was an earlier surface (026) and where exposed showed an incline to the east, mirrored in the drop in level of wall 005. Beneath 020 was a further layer of stones (028), lying directly over bedrock (022).

To the north of the threshold lay a width of cobble and paving slabs (011) at AOD148.980, extending beyond the north trench edge. In sondage 1 at the junction of 005 and 010 and overlying the bedrock was a 70mm layer of tightly packed angular limestone rubble in a brownish orange silty clay binder (017). Overlying this was a 20-60mm surface of tightly packed, coarse gravel in a mid brown clay binder which included 3 fragments of possibly 13th C green glazed jug (016) on its interface with 013. The latest occupation level was 013, a 110mm thick deposit of stone and silty clay with 3 small squared-off slabs abutting the wall junction, all that remained of a floor surface. A further surface of limestone rubble (024) extends west of 011, beyond the north and west trench edges.

An arrangement of stones (019) in the vicinity of the SE building corner predominantly dipping to the east, overlies the limestone paving surface (022) and is thought to be part of tumble from 005.

Demolition/collapse phase

Overlying part of wall 005 was a characteristic layer of rubble deposit (004). This extended from the west to the east section edges (but not overlying 010) on the north side of 005. It was absent south of 005. It was not fully excavated due to lack of time. This deposit contained both medieval and post medieval pottery.

Post-building demolition phase

A deposit of moderately compact, very dark grey humic and ashy silty clay-loam (003) with frequent charcoal overlay 007, 005, 010 and in the north of the trench. A similar layer (014), but far more compacted was observed in the east of the trench overlying bedrock 022, bedding stones 028, cobble 026, and stone layer 027. This proved to be one and the same context. Overlying 014 were clearly defined stratigraphic layers of 20th century builders' rubbish dump (009, 006 and 002). Context 009 contained a Murphy's Roast Ox crisp packet dateable to between 1971 and 75. The extent of these deposits is not known. A thin layer of top soil and turf (001) covered the entire trench. Patchy deposits of 002 were observed elsewhere in the trench.

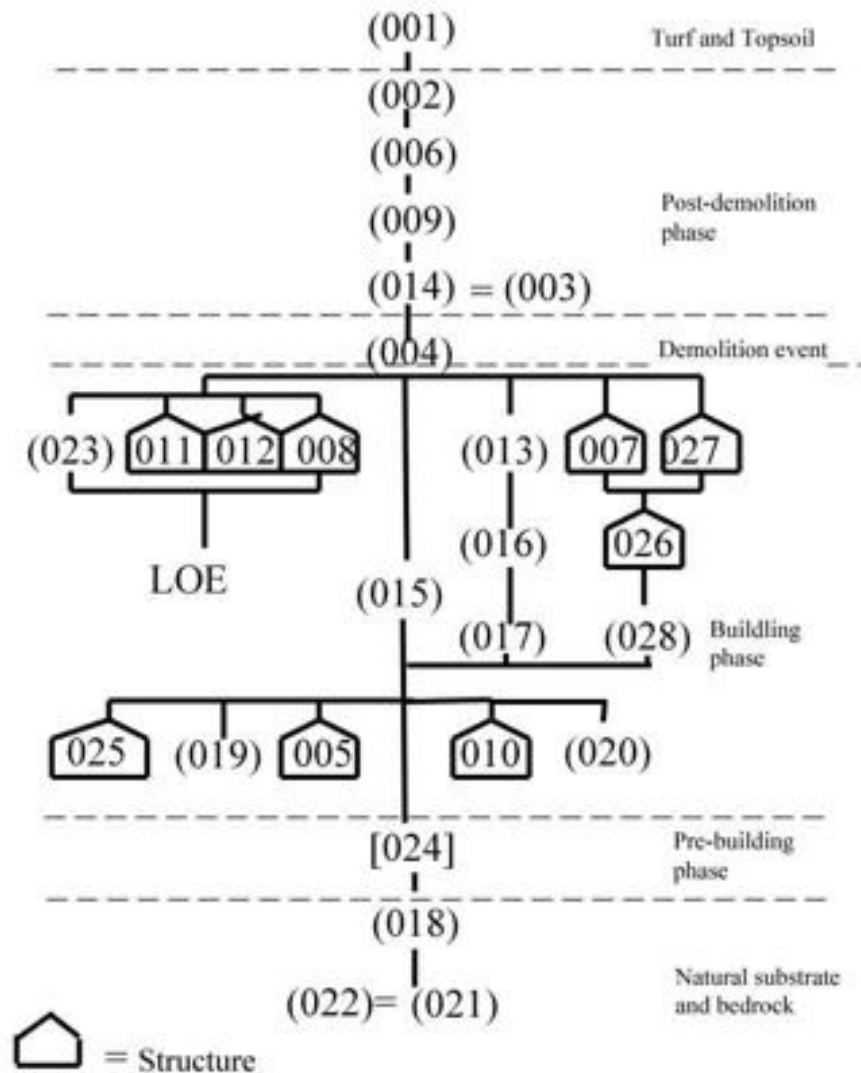


Figure 4 Harris Matrix for trench 10

3.3 DISCUSSION

Trench 10 revealed 3 or possibly 4 phases of activity on the site. Wall 005 was located on a predictable course east and is a continuation of the south wall, as encountered in trenches 6, 5, 2, 7, 1 and 4 further west. The surviving foundation levels show a marked trend in step downhill to the east between W32.5 and 28.5 which reflect the contour of the hillside.

The threshold bore distinct similarities to that uncovered in trench 6, with vertical retaining stones (008) marking the outside edge and a step down into what could possibly be a courtyard. Here the floor surface was well defined with tightly packed cobbles being retained by limestone paving slabs in a more ordered fashion than in trench 6.

The exterior threshold approach comprised rather randomly laid cobble and paving slabs. One very large slab which lay at a 70° angle to the threshold may have been

part of a feature of the approach, but it partly lay under the section edge and was not fully excavated.

At W31 heading east, wall 005 displayed evidence of possible modification, which may or may not have represented a separate building phase. It decreases in width from 1015mm to c900mm on the north face. At W30 the red dolomitic conglomerate quoin stone on the north face could have marked the former end of the south wall. However it was further extended with a drop in overall height of 200mm to the junction of wall 010 which might be considered the east end of the building or perhaps an annexe housing a stairwell.

What was originally thought to be a drainage gully 020 abutting the south face of the south wall proved to be a stepped out foundation. The unevenness of stones 027 may reflect a bedding layer for what was once a flagstone floor surface. A similar feature was observed in trenches 1 and 4.

Three stones at the internal junction of 010 and 005 and level with their top courses, may represent a former cobble floor level. It may be significant that 3 13th C medieval glazed jug sherds were found beneath in 016, as this may have been an earlier floor level.

3.4 APPRAISAL OF EXCAVATION

The excavation in April 2013 fell short of finding the full extent of the south wall of the building complex. Reopening and extending the trench to the east in August 2013 successfully located the east end wall and answered several other questions about this area of the building. The trench was not extended far enough to the north in order to establish floor layers and possible courtyard/ stairwell layout north of the south wall. Further investigation to the north of the wall is required in the future.

To return to the research questions of 3.0:

1. The south wall was found to terminate at W27.4 making an overall length for the wall of 36.4 metres.
2. The floor surface, where investigated north of the south wall was a confusing picture due to robbing out. In sondage 2 the stratigraphy was unlike that of sondage 1 and no obvious floor level was observed. In sondage 1 the 3 stones and compacted layer of 013 suggested the remains of a floor level. 016 and 017 could have been further bedding layers for this floor.
3. The cobble south of 005 extended east beyond the limit of the wall. It showed signs of layering perhaps reflecting the contour of the hillslope.
4. The south wall was of varying thicknesses and alignments which may indicate phases of building. It also had a marked drop in height of the base layer of foundation course from W32.5 to 28.5 of 267mm. This is compared to the overall drop of 840mm for the whole 36.4 m length of the wall
5. One threshold was uncovered. There was no evidence of any buttresses. A small gully (020) ran under the external threshold step.

4.0 TRENCH 11

4.1 RESEARCH QUESTION

How can we interpret the linear anomalies showing on the resistivity survey? (Fig. 5)

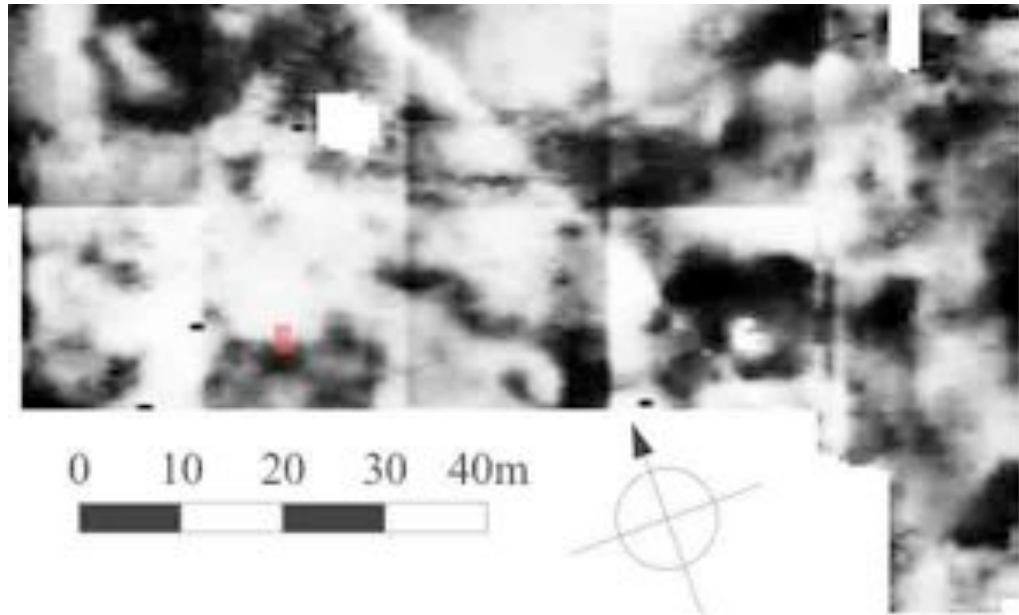


Figure 5 Resistivity survey of field with site of trench 11 highlighted

4.2 DETAILED REPORT OF EXCAVATION

A targeted trench 2x3metres, located over anomalies identified in the resistivity survey was excavated. The trench was half-sectioned and a sondage dug to locate the depth of the natural substrate.

Results

The natural substrate of dark yellowish brown sandy clay[11/007] was reached at OD 149.027.

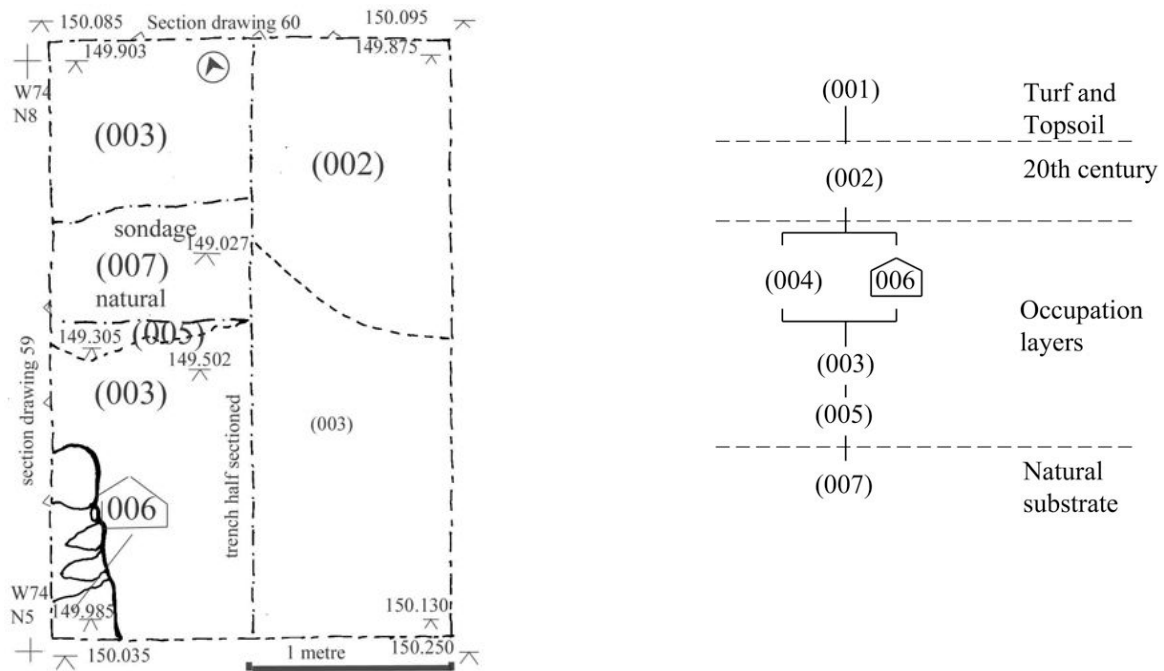
Overlying 11/007 and observed in the sondage, was a layer of brownish yellow clay with charcoal flecks and bone [11/005].

Possible later medieval phase

Overlying 11/005 and observed throughout the trench, except the extreme northeast corner, was a substantial, compact layer [11/003] of angular lias limestone slabs (50mm-150mm) with dark brown soil between. Near the base of this layer at OD149.470 was a frilled base sherd of glazed Redcliffe ware jug of *c13th C*. A depth of 800mm for this context was observed in the sondage.

At the southwest corner of the trench at OD150.035 a row of triangular lias limestone slabs [11/006] appears to form a wall line directly above 11/003.

At the extreme north edge of the trench a thin layer of very dark grey silty loam [11/04] was observed, visible in the south facing section edge with faint traces overlying 11/003 within the northwest corner of the trench. This organic layer was sealed under a tightly compacted layer of dark, reddish brown silty loam of 100mm depth, immediately beneath the turf and topsoil layer [11/001].



Figures 6 (above) and 7 (right). Plan of trench 11 and Harris Matrix trench 11

4.3 DISCUSSION

Little information could be gleaned from the excavation of this trench.

The natural substrate was similar to that observed in other trenches in the excavation field. Context 11/005 constituted the only evidence of possible human occupation prior to the deposition of 11/003, although only charcoal flecks were found. 11/003 could represent a rubble dump of former building or a mound of stone for building purposes and the sherd of *c13thC* pot contemporary with other pottery finds associated with the main building.

The 'wall-like' feature [11/006] could be a coincidental arrangement of stones or the lowest remaining foundation course of a field wall of later date. The tightly compacted layer [11/002] is characteristic of similar dumps of this reddish clay, observed in trenches 1,4, 5,6 and 10. It is now known to post-date the early 1970s and appears to have been used to level the field.

4.4 APPRAISAL OF EXCAVATION

The results were surprising in their lack of archaeological evidence given the strong linear reading from the resistivity. Further test trenches would be needed in the vicinity of this trench in order to make a judgement on this part of the field.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND QUESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

It is recommended that the area of trench 10 be returned to at a later date, but that a mechanical digger be used to remove the upper layers of recent builders' detritus as the stratigraphy is very apparent. The excavation would need to explore to the north, south and east of the present bounds of trench 10. The questions in this area of the excavation are as follows:

1. Does the angling of cobbles and paving slabs to the exterior of the threshold in trench 10 (and also in trench 6) reflect a routeway approach east of the chancel of the church?
2. What is the extent of the cobble to the east end of the building and is there evidence of occupation predating the foundation of the building in this area?
3. Can the irregularities of wall width and drop in height of lowest foundation level of 10/005 be explained as a possible annexe or stairwell to an upper floor?
4. Can a wall parallel to 10/005 be located some 4 metres to the north as suggested by the pseudo-section resistivity (See page 10 in Report on Pseudosections May 2013 on www.camplat.btck.co.uk/ourpublications)
5. Can it be established whether the 'inner' threshold in trench 10 was a courtyard or inner room?

Trench 11 constituted a test trench only and it is not intended to investigate this area of the field in the conceivable future.

6.0 FINDS

POTTERY

Trench 10

The upper stratigraphy contained a typical spread of post-medieval pottery sherds, with a small amount of medieval coarseware, now typical of this site. This is accounted for by the close proximity to the surface of much of the archaeology and the fact that this field has, in the past, been grazed by cattle churning up the soil. The demolition layer 10/004 contained a mix of post-medieval and medieval pottery, again understandable given the above conditions. More notably, and in the lowest level of this context were two sherds of 11/12th century ware in close proximity to the threshold.

A similar broad date range for pottery was found in 10/003 and 10/014, which were later classed as one context. This occupation layer represented a wide period post-dating the building's demolition.

Several sherds of a fine fabric which included 2 rims of different jars and 1 base could date as early as the 10th century (David Dawson pers com 2014), but, by their context in 10/013 would suggest a date of 11th century onwards.

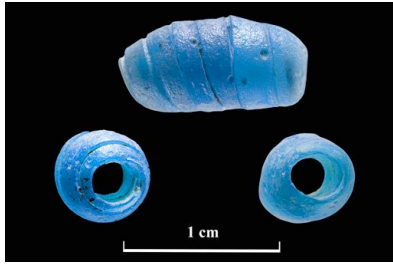
No pottery pre-dating the above sherds was found.

Trench 11

Only one sherd of pottery was found. This was in the lowest level of rubble dump 11/003 and was of a frilled base of a glazed jug of Bristol Redcliffe type.

GLASS

A spun glass bead in three pieces was found in context 10/014 at the east end of trench 10 and outside the wall foundations. It has yet to be dated.



No other notable glass artefacts were recovered from either trench

Figure 8 Spun glass bead

METAL

COINS

Two coins were positively identified. A George VI florin dated 1948 was in the topsoil of trench 10.

A badly worn Edward I silver penny was found amongst the top layer of rubble infill of 10/005. Potentially this provides a TAQ for this part of the wall as this coin was only minted from 1280 to 1285. However, it was badly worn and such coins remained in circulation for a long period. If it had been deposited years after being minted or during the demolition phase it proves unhelpful to dating the wall.



Figure 8
Edward I penny

A metal disc found in the lowest stratigraphy of 10/028 and with a circumference of 210mm and with no markings, has yet to be identified, but given its context, may be of interest.

OTHER METAL

NON-FEROUS

A crushed thimble in 10/003 could potentially be medieval.

An eye of a hook and eye set was found in 10/004. One similar was found at Cirencester Abbey Excavations and dated to 13th-14th Century (Wilkinson & McWhirr 1998)

In 10/014 a possible silver object was recovered. It appeared crushed and at first was thought to be a ring mount for a stone. However close examination showed it to be decorated with a pattern of incised scratches. It has not been possible to identify what it is or how old it might be. Its manufacture is quite crude.

A possible dress pin or needle with head missing was found in association with the above.

FERROUS

A number of nails of different types were found, notably 3 in association with the threshold.

The only piece of metal from trench 11 was a small strip from 10/003.

CLAY PIPE

This was found in all the post-medieval layers and in 10/014 and surprisingly a burnished bowl in 10/028 which defies explanation. This awaits identification.

BONE

This was found in all stratigraphical layers.

It has yet to be identified.

A small amount of bone was recovered from 11/003

7.0 REFERENCES

Wilkinson D & McWhirr A, 1998, *Cirencester Anglo-Saxon Church and Medieval Abbey*, Cotswold Archaeological Trust Ltd p75\

Report on Pseudosections May 2013 www.camplab.btck.co.uk/ourpublications

Portable Antiquities Scheme SWYOR-E09042

8.0 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
- John Croxford for his expertise in producing the aerial photographs.
- Brian Irwin for finds photography
- Nick Osborne, Steve Lockett and Nigel Mills for their expert opinions on the coin date
- All the volunteer diggers who continue to support us and give of their time
- All those who have donated to the Excavation Funds

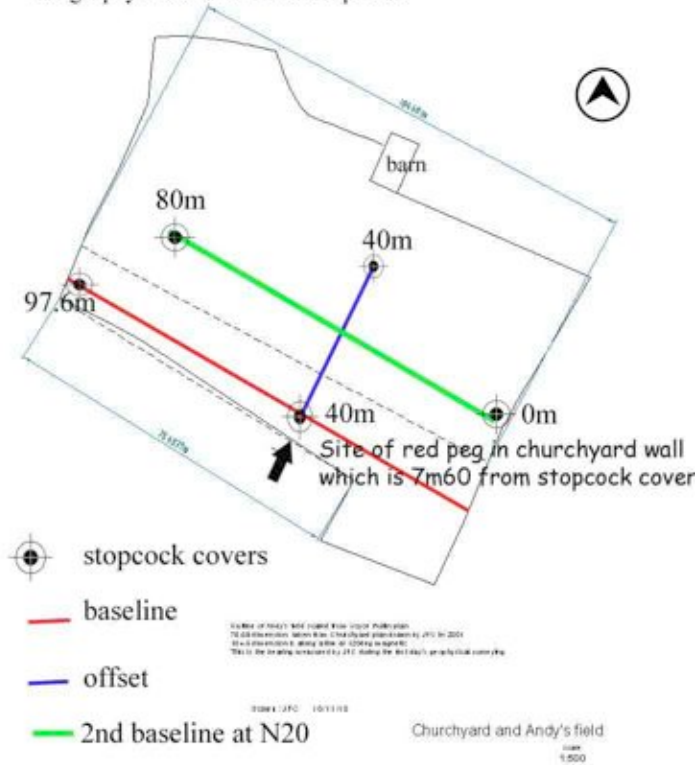
9.0 APPENDICES

9.01

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.



9.02 CONTEXT INDEX TRENCH 10

Context	Type	Description	Length m	Width m	Depth m	top mAOD	Sondage no.
10/001	D	T and T	whole trench	tr	up to 0.15cm	149.42	
10/002	D	Reddish brown clay	whole trench		0.2-0.15cm	149.22	
10/003	D	Dark grey humic clay/silt, possibly trapped 001	most of trench except NW section	1 – 2.5	0.2-0.12cm	149.21	
10/004	D	Rubble and soil	W28.5 - 35.25	N23-31 LOE	0.25-0.40cm	W top 148.91 E top 148.702	
10/005	S	South wall	between W27.5 and 35.2 LOE	Max 1.3m to total collapse at E end	Max 400mm	149.168 - 148.910	
10/006	F	Dark grey ashy soil fill of 020	W28 – 29.5	almost whole tr	0.2 - 0.12cm	not taken	

10/007	S	Paving slabs and cobble s of 005	W35.2 LOE- about 28	W21.95-23	not known	149.29	
10/008	S	Parallel vertical slabs	W33-34.6	N23.4	not known	149.31	
10/009	F	Rubble and clay	W26 LOE -31	N 21 LOE-24	Max 300mm	149.18	
10/010	S	NE/SW aligned 'wall' feature	W28-29.5	N24 – 25 LOE	Max 300mm	148.83	
10/011	S	Flagstones & pitched cobble	W33-34.6	N23.3 to 25 LOE	unknown	149	
10/012	S	Pitched cobbles NW/SE n of threshold	W33.2-34.2	N23.3 to 25 LOE	unknown	149	
10/013	D	3 flags in apex with assoc. cobble, clayey silt	W28.5-30.5 LOE	N24.to 26 LOE	110mm	Top 148.83 (3 stones)	1
10/014	F	Black charcoaly clayey silt = 003	present in L shape external to building		0.2 - 0.12cm	149.91	
10/015	D	Mid brown silty clay, gravel, sm cobbles	W31.6-32.65	CN24.4 -25 LOE	300mm max	148.92	2
10/016	D	Mid brown silty clay, gravel, rare cobbles	W28.6-29.1	N24.1 to sond. Edge	20-80mm	148.72	1
10/017	D	Mid brown/orange silty clay, gravel, cobbles	W28.6-30.0	N24.1 to sond. Edge	70mm max	148.56	1
10/018	D	Yellowy brown silty clay	W32.2-32.4	N24.1- c24.5	LOE	148.74	2
10/019	D	Small spread limestone rubble, predominant dip to E.	est.W28.5 – 29.5	est. N22.75- 23.1	?	not taken	part of 005 collapse
10/020	C	Shallow, probable mechanical cut, into 003, 007, 005,025			LOE	N/A	Later proven not to be a cut
10/021	D	Limestone bedrock	W22.4-22.8	N24.2 to n section		148.54	2
10/022	D	Limestone bedrock	W28.1-29.0	N22.6 LOE – 23.1		148.68	3

10/023	D or S	Limestone cobble	W34.6-w trench edge	N24.0- n trench edge	LOE	148.93	
10/024	C	Cut into 10/018, fill of 10/015	W32.4-32.6	N24.45	not taken	not taken	2
10/025	S	Stone-lined gulley sq profile, s face of 005	W29.1-34.85	N23.1-23.15	internal 100mm	W149.198 E198.984	Later thought to be a stepped foundation
10/026	S	Cobble surface beneath 007, s of building	W LOE at W31. to E LOE at W28	N LOE at N28 to cN22	100-120mm	148.69	
10/027	D	Random tumbled rubble	W28-31	N23-23.8	200-250mm	149.14	
10/028	D	Compact variably sized limestone cobbles	WLOE 26 to 28.5	NLOE22 to LOE at 25	100-120mm	N148.633 S148.735 on upper slope ground	

Context Index Trench 11

Context no.	Description	Type
11/001	Turf and topsoil	Deposit
11/002	Layer of reddish-brown clay	D
11/003	Stone scatter	D
11/004	Very dark grey silty loam cut at extreme north of trench only	D
11/005	Browny yellow clay layer under 003	D
11/006	Stone 'wall-like' structure	S
11/007	Natural clay substrate	D

9.02 GRAPHICS REGISTER

Permatrace Sheet no.	Plan or Section no.	Trench No.	Plan: SW corner co-ord Section: LH side of drawing co-ord Readings W/N	Description	Date
45	P32	10	W34.00/N21.90	Sketch of upper contexts	30.3.13
46	P33	10	ditto	Overlay west end	2.4.13
47	S58	10	W34.5/N21.9	East facing	3.4.13
48	P34	11	W 74.00/N5.00	At finish	3.4.13
48	S59	11	W74.00 N8.00	East facing	3.4.13
48	S60	11	W74.00/N8.00	South facing	3.4.13
47	S61	10	W28.00/N21.95	North facing	4.4.13
47	S62	10	W28.00/N25.00	West facing	4.4.13
49	S63	10	W35.25/N25.00	South facing	4.4.13
50	S64	10	SW corner of wall W33.15/N24.20	North face of south wall east of threshold	4.4.13
51	P35	10	SW corner W35.25N21.95	West end of trench 10 at finish	4.4.13
52	P36	10	SW corner W 31/N21	Upper stratigraphy	21.8.13
53	P37	10	SW corner W31/N21	East end of trench 10 at finish	23.8.13
54	S65	10	SW corner W31/N21	North face, west half	23.8.13
55	S66	10	SW corner W31/N21	East facing but showing backfill from April 13 dig	23.8.13
56	S67	10	SW corner W31/N21	South facing at east end	23.8.13
57	S68	10	SW corner W31/N21	West facing	23.8.13
58	S69, S70	10	SW corner W31/N21	South facing, at east end of trench	23.8.13
59	S71, S72	10	SW corner W31/N21	Wall detail of 10/010 and 10/005	23.8.13

9.03 LEVELS

Trench 10 Levels

Level no.	Sheet no. Plan/section drawing no.	OD reading	Notes
1	Sheet 45 Plan 32	149.440	Original SW corner outside
2	..	149.257 inside
3	..	149.335	Original NW corner outside
4	..	149.220 inside
5	..	149.161	Original NE corner outside
6	..	149.025 inside
7	..	149.377	Original SE corner outside
8	..	149.094 inside
9	..	149.265	Large stone in SW corner
10	..	149.235	Northing 23.5 west edge of rubble
11	..	149.174	NW quadrant flat stone in rubble
12	..	149.125	NE quadrant large stone in rubble
13	..	149.071	Northing 23.5 on east edge of rubble
14	..	149.215	Northing 22.7 SE quad. Rubble
15	..	149.212	Westing 31.3 Northing 23.5 top of rubble
16	<i>Sketch plan</i>	<i>149.095</i>	<i>Extension. Top of 10/003 SE corner</i>
17	<i>149.115</i>	<i>.. SW corner</i>
18	<i>149.050</i>	<i>Extension- centre</i>
19	Sheet 45 Plan 32	149.367	W34.20 N22.30 cobble
20	???	149.260	W34.20 N23.00 cobble
21	Sheet 45 Plan 32	149.319	W34.10 N23.80 cobble
22	..	149.395	New NW corner W34.50 N24.95 Turf level
23	..	149.270	New NW corner inside on cobble
24	..	149.501	New SW corner outside on turf at W34.50 N21.90
25	..	149.317	New SW corner inside on cobble
26	..	148.955	New east extension top of 10/003 NE area
27	<i>Sketch plan</i>	149.035	SE corner top of 10/009
28	148.950	E end trench centre top of 10/009
29	148.870	
30	Sheet 46 Plan 33	149.150	Large flat stone NW quadrant
31	149.240	Yellow flat stone near vertical stone of threshold
32	Extra levels for reference only	148.815	SE corner Lowest level at base of 10/014
32	..	148.945	Top surface rubble under 10/014 at W29.20 N22.0
34	..	148.865	Top surface rubble under 10/014 At W28.50 N23.00
35	..	148.720	Base of 10/013
36	..	148.795	Base of 10/004 & 10/012 north central area
37	Sheet 51, Plan 35	149.538	SW corner outside
38	..	149.400 inside

39	..	149.413	NW .. outside
40	..	148.933 inside
41	..	149.112	NE .. outside
42	..	148.813 inside
43	..	149.308	SE .. outside
44	..	148.816 inside
45	..	149.103	W threshold slab
46	149.073	E threshold slab
47	148.980	Paving slabs of 012
48	148.910
49	149.235	Wall 005 threshold quoin
50	149.088	Easterly of stepped out foundation
51	148.068	Red dolomitic quoin stone
52	148.858	005 east end
53	148.833	East wall 010
54	148.898	005 east end
55	149.068	005 east end quoin stone
56	149.219	005
57	149.235	005
58	149.213	Higher step of threshold
59	149.308	Top of vertical slab threshold
60	149.368	Paving slab s of threshold
61	149.288	Large slab
62	149.323	Wall w of threshold
63	149.168
64	149.198	Gulley stone w end
65	149.093
66	149.153	Gulley cap
67	149.114
68	148.984
69	148.683	Paving sondage 1
70	148.538	Paving sondage 2
71	148.838	Rubble level sondage 2
72	149.158	Slab top of rubble
73	149.238	Rubble core 005
74	148.910	Rubble core E end
75	148.563	Bottom of sondage 1
76	148.933	Limestone cobble NW corner
August 2103			
77		148.982	Top of flagstone in NW quadrant (004)
78		148.937	To s of red dolomitic quoin on 005
79		149.040	Top of 003 NW corner
80 to 90	See Kay's dig diary sketches		
91	Sheet 53, Plan 37	149.466	SW corner outside
92	..	149.155	SW corner indside
93	..	149.218	NW corner outside
94	..	148.915	NW corner inside
95	..	149.005	NE corner outside
96	..	148.702	NE corner inside

97	..	149.285	SE corner outside
98	..	148.605	SE corner inside
99	..	149.328	W26 N22 corner outside
100	..	148.707 corner inside
101	..	149.415	W26 N21 corner outside
102	..	148.754 corner inside
103	..	148.900	Wall 010 at N section edge W side
104	..	148.800 E side
105	..	149.070	Outside wall 010 at section edge
106	..	149.160	Wall 005 at W section edge N side
107	..	149.124	Wall 005 at W section edge S side
108	..	148.990	Triangular stone on possible gully track
109	..	148.741	Top of 013 in middle
110	..	148.572	022 bedrock
111	..	148.870	013 gravel N of 005
112	..	148.876	Corner stone internal 005/010
113	..	148.808 external
114	..	148.765	010 E side lower level
115	..	148.899	005 remaining stone upper level
116	..	148.689	022 S of 005
117	..	148.709	022 further S
118	..	148.868	026 cobble surface
119	..	149.129	N edge 026 higher level
120	..	149.143	Higher level 027
121	..	148.672	022 external corner
122	..	148.835	Stone in 005 at corner
123	..	148.596	Bedrock 022 SE corner
124	..	148.735	Top of cobble 028 SE corner
125	..	148.678	028
126	..	148.633	028
127	..	148.762	004 in NE quadrant

TRENCH 11
Trench 11 Levels

Level no.	Sheet no. Plan/section drawing no.	OD reading	Notes
1	Sheet 48 Plan 34	150.035	SW corner outside
2	..	149.985 inside
3	..	150.085	NW .. outside
4	..	149.903 inside
5	..	150.095	NE .. outside
6	..	149.875 inside
7	..	150.250	SE .. outside
8	..	150.130 inside
9	..	150.035	N. stone forming 'wall' 006
10	..	149.227	Natural substrate
11	..	149.502	Level reached of 003
12	..	149.795	Level reached of 003

13	..	149.973	Level reached of 002
14	..	149.832
	Sheet 48, Sect. 59	150.255	
	Shett 48, Sect. 60	150.225	

9.04 SMALL FINDS

21	10	10/005	In upper layer of rubble	-	Silver	Edward I penny 1280-86
22	10	10/001	Not recorded	149.325	Copper	Florin George VI
23	10	10/004	33.6/23.7	149.145	fe	Heptagonal headed nail
24	10	10/012	33.5/24.5	148.990	fe	Round-headed nail
25	10	10/012	33.2/24.4	149.000	fe	Staple?
26	10	10/011	33.1/23.4	149.043	fe	Nail
27	10	10/003		148.877	?	Thimble
28	10	10/004	27.8/24.7	148.780	Alloy	Eye of hook and eye set
29	10	10/003	30.8/21.1	149.088	Non-ferous	Buckle
30	10	10/014	27.7/22.25	148.734	Glass	Single bead broken in 3
31	10	10/014	26.3/23.7	148.799	Silver? pewter?	Unidentified
32	10	10/014	26.5/23.5	148.682	Non-ferous	Dress pin
33	10	10/026	26.3/24.5	148.645	Unident. metal	Disk, unident.
34	10	10/026	30.8/21.9	Not taken	fe	Nail
35	10	10/026	30.8/21.7	..	fe	Hook or nail

9.05 SOIL SAMPLES

Sample no.	Context	Size	Date	Description
10/01	10/003	1lt	19.8.13	NE corner W26.4/N25.2
10/02	10/003	1lt	19.8.13	East of wall under 006 W26.6/N24.6
10/03	10/014	1lt	19.8.13	Under 009 W27.9/N22.9

9.06 FINDS

Trench 11 Pottery and metal

Pottery	11/003
Medieval glazed, pie crust base	1/20
Metal	
Soft metal tie	1/8

Trench 11 Animal bone

	11/003 total 402 gr.
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Trench 10 Other finds c=count g= grammes weight

	10/001	10/002	10/003	10/004	10/005	10/006	10/009	10/013	10/014	10/015	10/018	10/026	10/027	10/028
CBM														
Red tile	7/139	5/131	15/529	2/34	6/133	8/314	1/10		2/43					
Slate	5/26	-	8/33	2/3	-		-							
Chalk	-	-	1/4	-	-		-							
Burnt stone/clinker/coal/slag	27/134	1 slag/5 2 bs/9	2/26 clinker 9/20 bs	4/4bs	1/22	5/40	-		Many pieces/84					2/6 cl
Clay pipe	20/45	2/2 (1 pt bowl)	28/66g 1=mouthpiece 4xbowl pt	7/17 1 bowl frag	5/12	7/21	16/46 (1pt bowl)		10/34 (1 pt bowl)					1/2 (pt of burnished bowl)
Flint	4/18		2/1	3/12	1	1/5	1/3							
GLASS				1			4/13							
Tinted	4/21	1/1	9/79			3/23	3/16		9/31					2/2
Clear	8/42	7/12	24/44	1/1	2/2	9/105 base/stem	3/13		9/9					
Green	3/55	1/14	3/7	1/3		1/5			1/5				1/3	
Blue			1/3											
METAL														
Nails	8/45	1/5	9/59	5/17	2/5	2/11	1/2	18/69 (bits of)				1/1	2/4	
Button	-	-	1	-	-									
Buckle pin	-	1/7												
Watch winder	-	-	1	-	-									
Horseshoe pt			1/70				2/103							
Window latch pin	-	-	-	1/19	-									

Staple	1/7	-	-	1/5	-									
Decorative eyelet	1/1	-	-	-	-									
Flat metal with holes	2/43	-	-	-	-									
Unidentified object	1/12	-	6/25	1/2	1	1/2		1/10	1/7					
Coin	1													
Lump of lead	-	1/10						1/10						
Unidentified ore			1/66											
Pipe						2/113								
Wire			1/10											
OTHER FINDS														
Carbon stick or diode	1	1/3	1/5					1/4?????						
Stylus (for slateboard)	2/2	-	-											
Embossed tile	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Teardrop pebble	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/5	-	-	-			
Yellow ochre			2/3											
Oyster shell				1/31			1/3	1/38						
Linoleum							1/3							
Crisp packet							1/-							
Wood								5/3						

Trench 10 Animal Bone Count/weight in grammes

	10/001	10/002	10/003	10/004	10/006	10/009	10/013	10/014	10/015	10/018	10/027	10/028
	112g	99g	95/395g	/390g	15/216	9/183	11/53	74/776	7/66	3/22	4/23	13/53