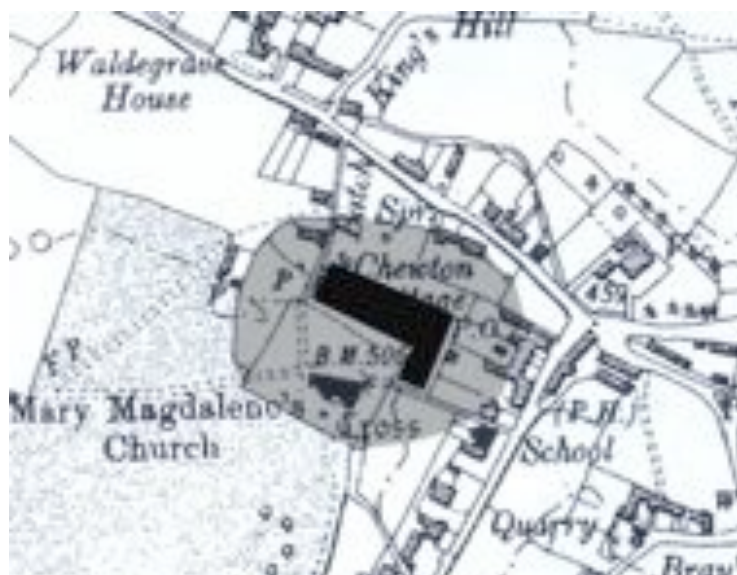


Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau (CAMP)

Interim Report of Archaeological Investigations in Field to immediate north of Parish Church, Chewton Mendip



Prepared by Pip Osborne BA (Hons)

Report No. 1

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1.0 BRIEF OUTLINE

An archaeological excavation was carried out Chewton Mendip, Somerset in April 2011. The site was a field located between the church of St Mary Magdalene and Lower Street in the centre of the village. The work consisted of one trench of 14m x 2m with a small extension on the west side of 2m square.

The excavation was led by Pip Osborne and Steve Tofts with members of Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau (CAMP) and volunteers from Charterhouse Environs Research Team (CHERT).

The excavation was undertaken in 5 days from April 18th to 22nd 2011. The original intention was to open three, small exploratory trenches, but the initial finds of the first trench precluded investigation elsewhere. Instead this trench was considerably larger than first proposed.

The excavation was to establish the nature of a strong, rectilinear feature in the middle of the field, showing on a resistivity survey conducted by John Oswin of the Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society (BACAS).

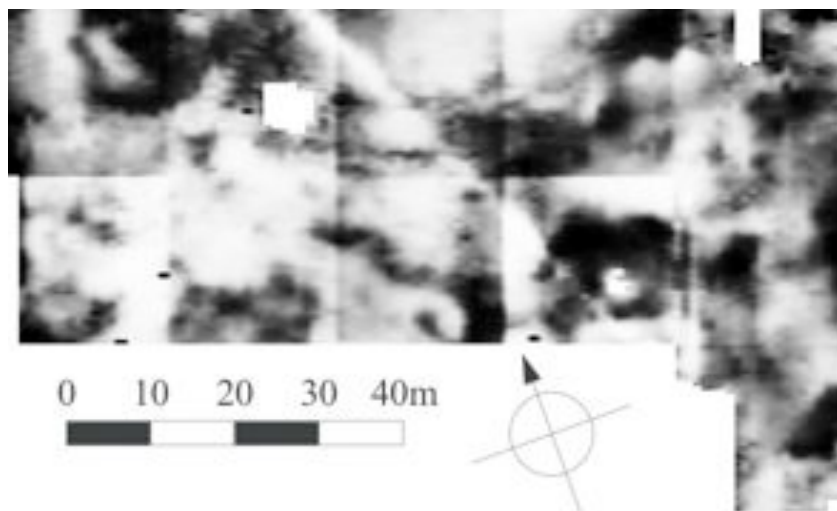


Figure1 Resistivity survey of the field

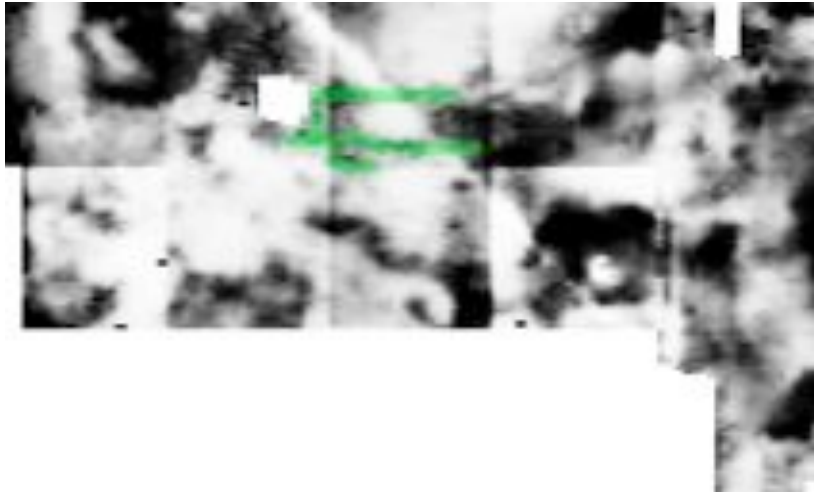


Figure 2. The rectilinear feature highlighted

The investigations will help to establish the past uses of this field, which is believed to have been within a Saxon precinct of a minster church.

CAMP intends to carry out further excavations in this field, initially to find the extent of the rectilinear feature and then to investigate further anomalies on both the resistivity and the magnetometry surveys.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site Location

The excavation took place in a field centred on NGR ST 5965 5320. It is situated behind a row of cottages on the south side of Lower Street Chewton and immediately north of the churchyard. It belongs to Mr and Mrs Miles of 'Mendip End', Lower Street and Mr & Mrs Gosland of 'Ferns', High St. Chewton Mendip. The ground is of rough grass sloping gently downhill towards Lower Street and the River Chew.



Figs. 3 (left)
Chewton Mendip lies in the Mendip Hills of Somerset
(Edina Supplied Services)

Fig.4 (below)
1904 OS map showing situation of parish church of St. Mary Magdalene with excavation field to the north in black and shaded area as proposed minster precinct



2.2 SITE HISTORY

Chewton was, in Saxon times, an important settlement, in that it was the head of an administrative Hundred. Its pre-Norman foundation was significant, it being responsible for chapels in outlying settlements, and in this respect may have origins as a minster church. Such churches had certain characteristics, both in their associated archaeology and in their position in the landscape. Minster churches are the focus of much interest for archaeologists today.

During her researches Pip Osborne has identified a possible circular or ovoid boundary encircling the present church and churchyard. Part of this boundary on the north and west side is still evident in the form of a trackway, bank, walls and building orientations. The projected precinct is highlighted in Fig.4. Historical maps and documents show this enclosed area not to have been part of the Chewton Estate, but to have belonged to a succession of Rectors of Chewton. The Rectors or Patrons of the church from the 17th to the 19th Centuries were the Kingsmill family. Their land is easily plotted on the various old maps of Chewton. Before the Reformation it is highly likely that this land was held by the Carthusian Priory of Sheen and before that the Abbey of Jumieges to the time of the Norman Conquest. This is of great significance and sits well with the minster theories of John Blair, who has written extensively on the subject. If this theory is correct, the field, as the focus of our investigations, may hold clues to the early origins of the church.

There has been no archaeological investigation in this field in the past. However SMR no. 23201 records, amongst other things, finds of roman pottery by the Rev. John Skinner in the vicinity of the parish church in the early 19th Century (Appendix 1).

3.0 OBJECTIVES

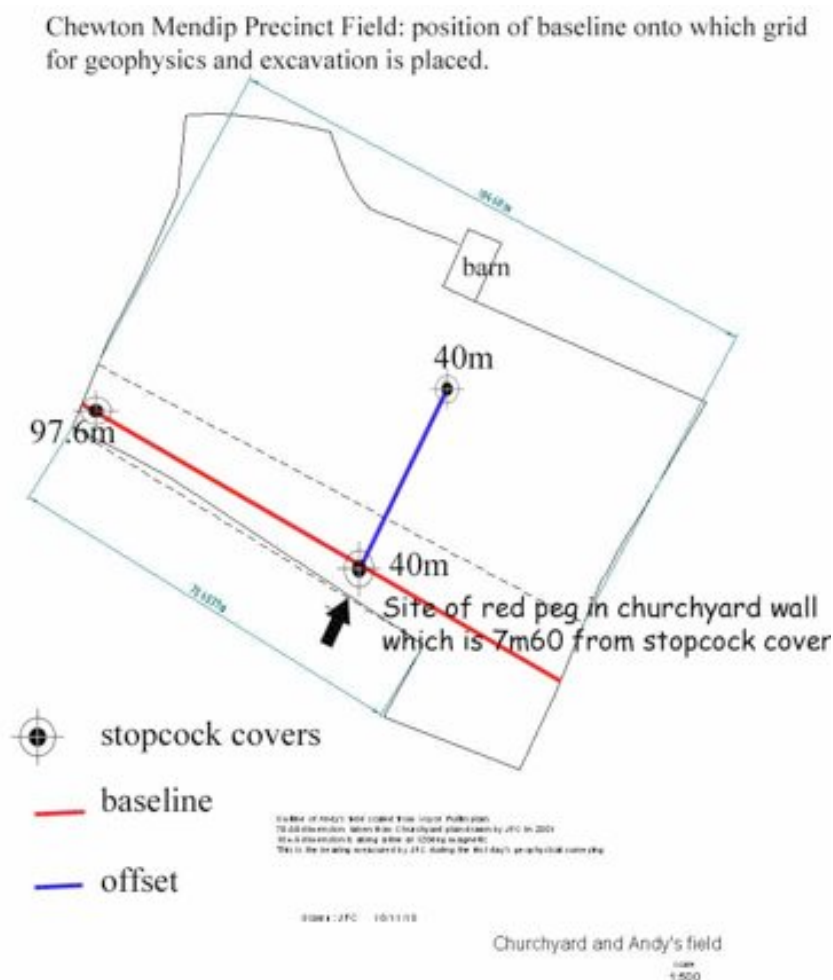
The main objective of the excavation was to establish whether the rectilinear feature showing on the resistivity was that of a building and if so of what date and for what purpose.

A further objective of establishing the nature of a strong resistivity reading of a second rectilinear feature abutting the churchyard wall was not met due to lack of time.

Investigations of a ring of strong magnetometry readings to the south of the excavation were also not carried out for the same reason.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

A baseline, established for the geophysics survey, was used in order to fix co-ordinates for the excavation.



A

Figure. 5 Map of 'precinct' field showing baseline.

single trench was placed to span the width of the proposed south and north walls of the building at a point close to where it was thought the west end wall was located. It was extended to the south to incorporate an additional high resistivity reading in that area. In total it measured 14 x 2m with a small 2 x 2m extension to the west. The SW corner co-ord. is E60.00/N17.00metres, the NE is E58.00/N31.00 off the field grid.

The trench was de-turfed and dug by hand.

The archaeology lay very close to the surface with walls and cobble evident as soon as the turf and topsoil was removed. The strategy was to remove rubble overburden but to leave the archaeology undisturbed. The trench was cleaned back, planned, then half-sectioned, with 3 sondages sunk into the rubble dump to establish floor levels and depth of occupation. Throughout, it was photographed using B&W film and digital. Soil horizons were recorded with samples taken. Wall coursing was drawn in section, along with the trench edges.

Finds were taken from all stratigraphic levels. These were washed, recorded and analysed (see 5.3)

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Fieldwork

The excavation over a 5-day period was undertaken in dry and sunny weather.

Context sheets were created for each feature and soil level. Building record sheets give additional information about walls and floor-levels.

A list of contexts, soil samples, levels, plans and section drawings, soil samples and finds can be found in Appendices 2-6.

5.2 The Trench Site (all context nos. shown in squared brackets)

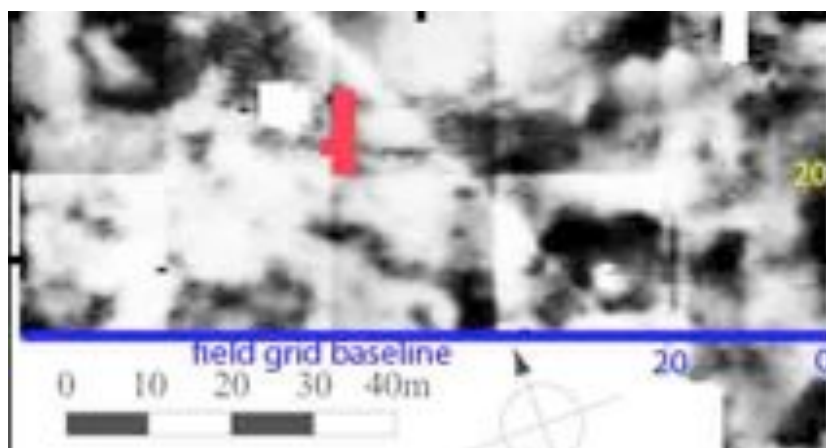


Figure 6 Position of trench shown in red.

- 5.2.1 The initial dimensions of 11m x2m were extended, both to the north to locate the north wall, and to the south to test the extent of a cobbled area showing as a strong resistivity reading. A 2m sq extension was dug to the west to extend the south wall, in the hopes that the SW corner would be located, but proved unsuccessful.

The soil beneath the turf [101] was very dark brown, silty loam. This varied in depth from turf level to archaeology from 200mm to 40mm. This extended over the whole trench and down onto the archaeology in all areas except the west extension where a dark reddish-brown clay fill [106] fanned out into the main trench. In this soil were burnt wood fragments.

- 5.2.2 Feature 1

The southernmost end of the trench consisted of a cobbled surface, which had been faced on its northern edge by long, thin stones laid side by side to form an edging [102]

- 5.2.3 Feature 2

Extending north from this was a roughly laid cobbled surface with undulations [103]. These proved to be the ruts of a cart track running NW/SE.

- 5.2.4 Feature 3

The above cobble merged into a rougher layer of larger stones [104] up to 26cm in diameter, which was roughly 21 cm thick. There were no obvious earlier floor levels. On the underside of the lower cobbles were greeny-brown tubular concretions.



Figure 7. Trench 1 showing features annotated.



The stones in the upper level stopped some 200mm short of a wall giving the appearance of a gully [108]. There was no obvious construction of such although the soil in this gap was very damp with frequent bone deposits, and a few pottery sherds.

5.2.5 Feature 4

Below this 'gully' feature, a curved layer of flattish stones extended south from the south wall foundation at 330mm below surface level [117].

5.2.6 Feature 5

A south wall ran roughly NW/SE and measured 850mm in width [105]. It was constructed with squared-off lias limestone blocks of four courses, with rubble infill. No mortar was found. This wall sat on a thin layer of soil over an orangey-brown clay layer.

5.2.6 Feature 6

This was a further area of angular limestone rubble [107] more evenly laid than feature 2. The surface stones were smaller than those underneath and there were flecks of charcoal amongst them. The soil between the stones was of a similar colour to the topsoil, though it gradually changed to a mid-brown as the depth got greater. An oyster shell was found at this level along with bone and pottery.

5.2.7 Feature 7

A further wall [109] ran parallel to feature 4, of a similar construction except for a plinth at the base on the north face. This also sat on clay. This wall had an average width of 900mm.

5.2.7 Feature 8

At the base of a sondage 2x1m dug in the eastern half and abutting the north face of the south wall was a single fractured lias limestone flag [113] which was slightly below the level of the lowest course of the wall. It lay on clay.

5.2.8 Feature 9

Further flagstones [112] were located extending from the south side of the north wall and also beneath the same cobble surface. These also sat on clay and appeared to be a continuation of an internal floor surface.

5.2.9 Feature 10

A further cracked flagstone [116] abutting the south side of the south wall in the west extension, immediately beneath the topsoil. Its purpose was not established.

5.2.10 Feature 11

An occupation layer of damp, black, silty loam- humic[110] , lay under feature 3, consisting of fine to medium limestone and gravels with red sandstone (soil sample 106). There were charcoal fragments, with bone, pottery, a small horseshoe and a dress pin in this sealed deposit.

5.3.0 FINDS (see Tables 1 & 2 pp 14-17 for analysis)

Finds were generally unremarkable, with the exception of the horseshoe and dress pin found in Context 110.

5.3.1 POTTERY

Pottery, in the form of small sherds, was found throughout the layers down to the natural clay. Only 4 rims and 2 bases were found making it impossible at this stage to make any judgment on the form of the pottery. There was a mix of sherds dating from medieval to modern times in the topsoil. This is not surprising given that the archaeology is so close to the surface. This ground has undergone some surface disturbance in the past, which would account for a redistribution of finds. What is surprising is the complete lack of roman pottery given the account by the Rev. Skinner of its widespread occurrence in the area (Appendix 1).

The most widely occurring pottery was Wanstrow ware, as is to be expected in this area of Mendip. These were found in the topsoil. Some had characteristic glazes of reds and greens, whilst two were of dark brown glaze. Others were badly abraded and had lost their glazes. There were also two pieces with a cream slip on green glaze.

A coarse, gritty ware found throughout the layers has yet to be positively identified. It bears a passing resemblance to that found at Westbury sub Mendip and dating to the 12th or 13th centuries (Lane pers com 2011) but the fabric differs somewhat. Until identification can be more positive it will be referred to as 'Chewton ware'. It can be described as follows:
Fabric: Grey, with angular quartz inclusions. Often quite open texture. Surface rough with holes. Can vary in surface colour from Cream to orangey-red to grey. Thickness of up to 5mm. Some sherds have blackened outer surface, suggesting use as cooking utensils. One from C110 is blackened on the inner surface suggesting it was a curfew.



Figure 8. 'Chewton ware' from context 110. Figure 9 Fabric of sherd.

There was a similar ware found but with inclusions of limestone. This may be a different type of pottery.

Bath A ware. Two sherds were identified by Vince Russett.

Ham Green Ware. Four sherds were identified in all layers. One was found in a sealed context of 110.

5.3.2 OTHER CERAMICS

A number of clay pipe stems were recovered from the upper layers varying in thickness. As no bowls were found the makers could not be identified.

5.3.3 BUILDING MATERIALS

Very little was recovered. In the upper layers a small amount of modern slate and tile reflected the field's former use as a builder's store and dump. Three pieces of limestone and sandstone, not local to Mendip were found in 107 and 108.

5.3.4 BONE

There were bone fragments and teeth in all the layers, with remains of ox in the topsoil. Bovine remains were in all layers as were sheep and/or goat.

Some bones showed signs of the blade marks of butchering.

Other species represented were roe deer, pig, and bird. There were a number of bone fragments, which were of unidentified species. Bone found in a sealed context 110 was of sheep, goat, pig and deer.

5.3.5 METALWORK

An assortment of metalwork was found, mainly in the topsoil and predominately nails. The most important finds were as follows:

HORSESHOE [110]

A corroded wrought-iron horseshoe, one branch incomplete. X-ray image shows wavy, lobate edge and three countersunk slots on complete branch. Punched holes are rounded, one complete with fiddle-key nail head, which is semi-circular in profile. Height 105mm, width 95mm, branch width 17.5mm, weight 125grammes. Estimated to be a Type 2A (Clark, 2004,86) of Early-Norman date.

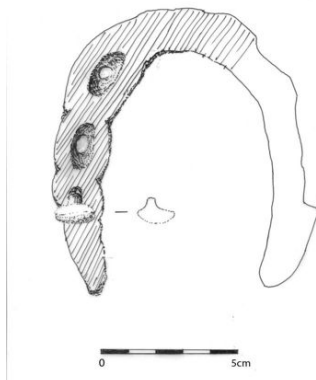


Figure 10. Drawing based on X-ray

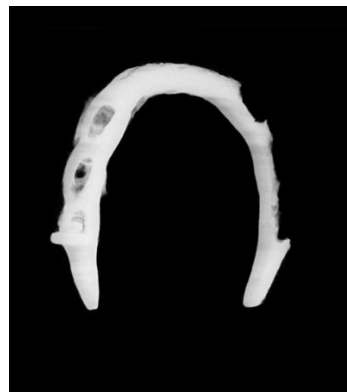
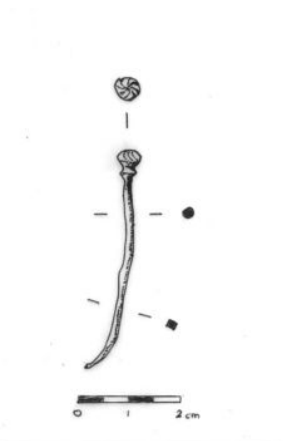


Figure 11. X-ray image of shoe

PIN [104]

A complete copper-alloy dress pin with domed head tapering to a collar. Dome has swirling figure emanating from centre point in an anti-clockwise direction. Top half of shaft is rounded, with distinct change to a squared shaft midway to the point. Bottom of shaft is bent. Length 44mm, shaft width 2mm, head width 5mm. Wide date range from late Saxon to 13th or 14th C. One very similar in Museum of London, found at Charterhouse, London of 14th Century date.



12.



13.



14

Figures 12,13, 14 Drawing and photos of pin

BUCKLE

A corroded iron rectangular buckle complete with cross pin found in C107. Height 23mm, width 18mm, thickness 3mm. Estimated late medieval or early post-medieval.

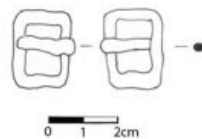


Figure 15 Drawing of buckle in corroded form.

TABLE 1 CONTEXTS 101N 101S 101Wx 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111

ANIMAL FINDS

Number of fragments

	101N	101S	101Wx	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
Ox													
Tooth	2	2											
Vertebra	4	2											
Proximal metacarpal	1												
Phalanx	1												
Patella		1											
Long bones:sundry	1												
Ribs	1												
Nasal bone		1											
Bovine													
Tooth			2						2	6		1	
Frontal bone	1				5								
Humerus					1					1			
Phalanx					1				3	1			
Jaw					5								
Rib												1	
Long bone fragments													
Of large animal													
Sheep or goat													
Teeth	1	6			2							4	
Rib		1											
Long bone		1							2				
Proximal tibia	1												
Vertebra					3								
Phalanx									1				
Distal humerus									1				
Distal femur									1				
Distal tibia (worked?)												1	
Pig													
Tooth									2			3	
Pig or sheep													
Ribs												6	
Deer (roe?)													
Distal metapodial													1

	101N	101S	101Wx	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
1 st phalanx													
1													
Humurus									1				
Jaw mandible with tooth												1	
Bird													
Tibia		1											
Sundry bone								1					
Unidentified species bone		14		2									
Pelvis								1	1				
Vertebra								2					
Long bone										2			1
Meta podial									1				
Sundry bone fragments	24	3			62			10	21			34	
Unidentified tooth 6 roots												1	

TABLE 2 CONTEXT
Type of find listed by number of fragments

	101 N.	101 S.	101W x	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
POTTERY													
Wanstrom ware or similar	14	31							1				
Salt-glazed stoneware		1											
Slipware: cream with green		2											
Slipware: yellow and brown		1											
Redware post med.		1											
Blue and white		1											
White china	2	8											
White tin-glaze		4											
Stoneware													
'Chewton ware'	8	7	1			13			1	5		3	
Ham Green ?		1	1						1			1	
Bath A						2						1	
Red fabric unidentified		5							7				
Grey fabric with shell, limestone, quartz, medieval possibly more than one type													1
Cistercian -type			1			1							
Mocha													
Unidentified	3	3											
Other Contexts													
101N		101S	101Wx	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
Bases	1					1							
Rims	1												1
Handles	2		1										

	101N	101S	101W	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
CHALK			1										
CLAY PIPE	3	19						2	2	3			
CLINKER		9						2					
COAL	9	11											
DAUB	1	3			1								
FLINT:				1					1	1			
GLASS: Window	5	6											
Other glass	4	11								3			
FERROUS MATERIAL													
LIMESTONE AND													
SANDSTONE: not local									2	1			
SHELL: oyster			1						1				
SLATE	7	3											
STONE BURNT		5											
TILE	2												
SLAG	1	1	2										
METALS													
Nails	2	11 (3T)							1				
Screws		1				5							
Bolts		2				1							
Spike	1	1							1				
Horseshoes or part of	1	1											
Blades									2				
Hook	1												

5.4.0 DISCUSSION

This small-scale excavation confirmed the rectilinear feature of the resistivity survey to be that of a building. The outer width was 7.80m and interior width 6.05m. Further exploration is needed to establish its length and form and to construct a meaningful stratigraphy.

The walls are substantial and suggest the construction of either a two-storey building or one which required strength to support a heavy roof. This is most likely to be of medieval build given the wall widths and associated finds in the lower levels. The walls placed onto the bare earth without foundation slabs could be diagnostic.

The building appears to have been constructed as one event on a slight terrace which has been dug out of the hill slope and onto a clay layer. Whether this layer was natural was not established. The possible clearing of the site prior to building may account for the fact that no roman or pre-roman artefacts were found. Therefore it may be inferred that the earliest finds on this site date to the outset of the construction of the building. Again further excavation would establish a stratigraphic level for the foundations.

The lack of occupation levels in the internal cobble surface and its rough nature suggest a destruction of one event where the best stone has been robbed out for use elsewhere and the remainder tipped over both inside and outside of the walls and levelled. A degree of care was taken in grading the stones with the largest being deposited first and the smaller ones placed on top.

The cobble surface with deep rut marks may have a direct bearing on either the construction or the destruction stage of the building. A cart loaded with heavy stone could produce these ruts.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The size and nature of the walls show a building of substance and importance in the landscape. Its wall thickness may be of a medieval structure and its situation on former church land suggests either a barn belonging to the Rector's/Patron's farm or a Priest house. If this field is indeed part of a Saxon minster precinct it might be a chapel or a predecessor of the present church. The sparse finds of human occupation point to agricultural use at this stage.

This site clearly has much to offer in archaeological remains. The full extent of the building needs to be established and a date confirmed, before further exploration of the immediate landscape of the field. The rutted, cobble surface extent needs to be established.

It is recommended that at this stage that the site is not broadly publicised until more precise information can be gleaned about the structure.

Any further investigations will be recorded as interim reports, with a final report at the finish of all excavations.

The owners of the field are to be kept well-informed over developments and consulted at all stages.

CAMP welcomes the advice and information freely given by Dr Michael Costen and intends to work closely with him on this project and to take his expert advice, and that of others.

CAMP also wishes to thank the following:

Mr and Mrs Miles, the landowners for allowing access to their land for the excavation and investigations.

Mr and Mrs Gosland for access for geophysics investigations.

John Oswin for carrying out geophysics investigations prior to excavation.

The volunteers from CHERT and others who helped in excavations.

Vince Russett and Robin Holley for pottery identification.

Steve Tofts for trench supervision, photography composite and bone identification.

John Croxford for overhead photography.

Liz Nabb for X-ray imaging.

7.0 **BIBLIOGRAPHY AND OTHER REFERENCES**

Blair, J. 2005, *The Church in Anglo-Saxon Society*, Oxford: OUP

Clark, J. 2004, *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment*, London: Museum of London.

Maps

1904 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to mile edition

1740 John Rocque map of Chewton Estate (DD/WG 1) Somerset Heritage Centre

Documents

1740 Books of Reference to accompany map of John Rocque (DD/WG Box 9 nos 8&9)

Pers Comm Barry Lane Curator Wells Museum consulted 2011

Dan Nesbit, Curator, Museum of London consulted June 2011

8.0 APPENDIX 1 Heritage Environment Record www.somerset.gov.uk/her

23201

Site Name: Roman pottery and coin finds, Chewton Mendip

Civil Parish: Chewton Mendip

Comprises: [PRN 16163](#) Excavation (1948-49) of a Roman field system, Charterhouse-upon-Mendip

Grid Ref: ST 596 531 (ST 55 SE)

Details:

Skinner picked up numerous fragments of Roman grey and red ware, also unbaked coarse sherds, in a patch of dark soil to the right of the path "on ascending the higher ground on which the church is built" (area ST596531) "Various enclosures here called Church Hayes, and a man told me he had dug up quantities of the same kind of pottery, also copper coins (some as small as a farthing, others the size of a penny)". {1} There is very dark soil "abounding in pottery" in an orchard S of the church, and a small brass of Constantine has been picked up at Chewton. {2}

There is no evidence of a Roman site in this area. No orchard was located S of the church, nor is one shown on the tithe map. {3}

References:

- 1 Historical reference - *Skinner, J [Rev John] Journals and Diaries*. (1788-1832) Available at British Library Reference: 33663
- 2 Historical reference - *Skinner, J [Rev John] Journals and Diaries*. (1788-1832) Available at British Library Reference: 33655
- 3 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1966 ST55SE5 (SCC Planning Department)

APPENDIX 2 Context List

Context no.	Description	Type
101	Turf and topsoil	Deposit

102	Limestone cobble of long, thin pieces laid on end	D
103	Rough laid limestone cobble with parallel wheel ruts	D
104	Larger limestone tumble	D
105	South wall foundation c0.85m wide	S
106	Red earth in west extension and forming a semi-circular spread into main trench	D
107	Angular limestone rubble spread between north and south wall foundations	D
108	Possible gully fill abutting south foundation of south wall	D
109	North wall foundation c0.90m wide	S
110	Richly organic soil level sealed under context 104.	D
111	Limestone rubble spread abutting north face of north wall foundation	D
112	3 cracked lias limestone flags above clay forming floor layer	S
113	Lias limestone flag abutting north face of south wall foundation	S
114	Orange/brown clay under context 113	-
115	Orange/brown clay south of south wall foundation - seems to be continuation of 114	-
116	Lias limestone flag immediately under 101 abutting south wall foundation on south side in extension	S
117	A curved layer of flattish stones extending south from the south wall foundation at 330mm below surface level	S

D = Deposit S = Structure

APPENDIX 3 Graphics Register

Permatrace sheet no.	Plan or Section no.	SW corner of drawing co-ords on field grid	Description	Date
1	P1	E60.00 N17.00	Tr. 1 s.end with 1m. ext at top r.h.corner	22.4.11
1	P2	E60.00 N23.60	Tr.1 ½ section e.side to n. of s.wall - sondage	..
1	P3	E61.60 N22.50	Tr.1 ext. to w. of tr. 1	..
2	P4	E60.00 N26.00	Tr.1 n. end - joins onto P 1 on sheet 1	..
2	P5	E58.84 N28.00	Tr.1 ½ section e.side s of n. wall	..
3	S1	E60.00 N17.00	Tr.1 w.side excl. w. ext.	..

4	S2	E58.00 N17.00	Tr.1 e.side lacking detail	..
4	S3	E60.00 N29.80	Tr.1 s. face of n.wall	..
4	S4	E59.00 N30.80	Tr. 1 ½ section on e.side of n. face of n. wall	..
10	S11	E60.00 N17.00	Tr. 1 s. edge	22.4.11
10	S12	E60.00 N22.90	Tr.1 s.face of s.wall	22.4.11
11	S13	E60.00 N23.80	Tr.1 n.face of s.wall in ½ section sondage on e side of trench	..

APPENDIX 4 Soil Samples taken in 1 litre sealed pots

Sample no.	Context taken	
101	101	Lying above long cobbled surface 102
102	104	Soil lying between and at bottom of cobbles of 104. Seemed to have odd concretions on under side of stones.
103	107	Just under rough cobble surface
104	107	Beneath cobble abutting south wall
105	104	Taken at E1.5/N3 at depth of .30cm under cobble
106	110	Occupation level under 104
107	110	From 5 cm below top of occupation level and under 104

APPENDIX 5 Finds as on Plans 1 & 2

No.	Find	Co-ord. E N	Context in which found	Reading	Reduced level
1	Knee cap of horse	59.62/18.80	101	2.54	150.00
2	Bone cluster	58.90/21.20	101	2.59	149.95
3	Buckle	58.95/25.00	107	3.04	149.50
4	Metal pin	58.30/21.95	104	2.77	149.77
5	Horseshoe	58.40/22.00	110	3.04	149.50

APPENDIX 6 Spot heights taken from TBM set up in field. OD on NE corner of church tower. This reading is OD 154.1m

No.	Position	Foresight	Reduced level OD level
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1	Outside 1 m n of SW corner	2.35	150.19
2	Inside 1 m n of SW corner	2.42	150.12
3	Outside SW corner	2.29	150.25
4	Inside SW corner	2.43	150.11
5	Inside SE corner	2.46	150.08
6	Outside SE corner	2.32	150.22
7	Outside 1 m n of SE corner	2.37	150.17
8	Inside 1 m n of SE corner	2.50	150.04
9	Inside on e side at change of context	2.55	149.99
10	Outside on e side at change of context	2.43	150.11
11	Outside on SE corner of s wall	2.68	149.86
12a	Inside, rubble level SE corner of s wall	3.00	149.54
12b	Inside on SE corner of s wall	2.77	149.77
13	Outside NE corner of s wall	2.75	149.79
14	Inside on NE corner of s wall	2.87	149.67
15	Outside just n of 13	2.78	149.76
16	Soil level inside n of s wall	3.00	149.54
17	Outside SE corner of n wall	3.40	149.14
18	Inside SE corner of n wall	3.30?	149.24?
19	Outside NE corner of n wall	3.48?	149.06 <i>this may be wrong</i>
20	Inside NE corner of n wall	3.36?	149.18?
21	Outside SE corner	3.53	149.01
22	Inside SE corner	3.70	148.84
23	Inside NW corner	3.64	148.90
24	Outside NW corner	3.48	149.06
25	Inside NW corner of n wall	3.53	149.01
26	Outside NW corner of n wall	3.41	149.13
27	Inside SW corner of n wall	3.32	149.22
28	Outside SW corner of n wall	3.23	149.22
29	Inside, rubble surface s of 28	3.29	149.25
30	<i>Inside wall N end (under cobbled surface)</i>	3.46	149.08
31	Inside at NE corner of w extension	2.85	149.69
32	Outside at NE corner of w extension	2.72	149.82
33	On rubble just n of 35	2.80	149.74
34	Outside	-	
35	Inside NW corner of n wall	2.74	149.80
36	Inside SW corner of n wall	2.69	149.85
37	Outside just s of 36	2.74	149.80
38	Inside just s of 36	2.93	149.61
39	Inside at SE corner of w. extension	2.65	149.89

40	Outside at SE corner of w. extension	2.55	149.99
41	Inside rubble/ cobble interface	2.58	149.96
42	Outside rubble/ cobble interface	2.47	150.07
43	Inside NW corner of w ext.	2.76	149.78
44	Outside NW corner of w ext.	2.64	149.90
45	Inside NW corner of s wall in w ext.	2.71	149.83
46	Outside NW corner of s wall in w ext.	2.61	149.93
47	Inside SW corner of s wall in w ext.	2.75	149.79
48	Outside SW corner of s wall in w ext.	2.60	149.94
49	Inside SW corner of w ext.	2.70	149.84
50	Outside SW corner of w ext.	2.57	149.97
51	Flagstone s of s wall in w ext	2.70	149.84
52	Flagstone abutting N side of south wall (taken after rubble surface removed)	3.29	149.25
53	Natural clay (taken after sondage dug n of s wall	3.41	149.13
54	Flagstone in C107 taken after sondage dug s of n wall	3.44	149.10
55	Flagstone in C107 taken after sondage dug s of n wall	3.53	149.01
56	Flagstone in C107 taken after sondage dug s of n wall	3.47	149.07
57	Stepped footing NE side of N wall	3.68	148.86
58	Stepped footing NW side of N wall	3.62	148.92