ADRIAN BOULT MUSIC CENTRE & ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER SW1P 3PF

A SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PCA REPORT NO: 12913

SITE CODE: WMT17

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ADRIAN BOULT MUSIC CENTRE & ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER SW1P 3PF

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Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5041
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ADRIAN BOULT MUSIC CENTRE & ASHBURNHAM HOUSE, WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER SW1P 3PF

A SUMMARY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CENTRAL NGR:	**TQ 300794 469411**
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CODE:	**WMT17**
COMMISSIONING CLIENT:	**Ptolemy Dean Architects**
on behalf of**:**	**Westminster School**
WRITTEN BY:	**Wayne Perkins** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
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June 2017

PCA Report Number: R12913

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Six trial pits were excavated between 31st May and 1st June 2017 in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the Adrian Boult Music Centre and modifications to the adjoining Ashburnham House at Westminster School, Westminster SW1P 3PF (Figure 1). One pit was located on the exterior south wall of the building, one on the south wall of the House Kitchen and the remaining four within the interior of the Adrian Boult building, numbered Test Pits 1-6 (Figure 2).

1.2 It is proposed to redevelop the Adrian Boult Music Centre and conduct modifications to Ashburnham House. The ongoing design of the project required the execution of six foundation exploration pits to investigate the foundations of walls within the structure and provide further information about archaeological survival. The pits were excavated by a Geotechnical Contractor under constant archaeological supervision. by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA), following a methodology outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2017) which was approved in advance of the work by Diane Abrams, Archaeology Advisor at the Greater London Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England.

1.3 The site is located within a Tier 1 Archaeological priority Area (APA 1:1 Westminster & Whitehall), is a World Heritage site (no.426, designated inscription in 1987) and the works had the potential to reveal remains of national and international archaeological importance.

1.4 The Adrian Boult Music Centre is located at the northeast corner of Westminster School (Figure 1), and shares a common boundary with the adjacent cloistral buildings of Westminster Abbey to the north. This boundary is formed by the standing northern wall of the 11th century great kitchen built to the south of Edwards the Confessor's church. The building stands on top of the approximate footprint of the kitchen. The archaeological background to the site has been discussed in an Archaeological Assessment produced for the client by Kevin Blockley of Cambrian Archaeological Projects (Blockley 2017).

1.5 Westminster Abbey's 'Great Kitchen' was built in the 1080's and served as a kitchen until the Dissolutionin 1540., whereupon the site has been built over in the 18th century and latterly in 1978, when the current Music Centre was constructed. Furthermore, an extensive drainage system of ceramic pipes was added in the 19th century oriented north-south but with numerous spurs feeding off at various angles to the main pipelines. The construction work for both the earlier building and the new drainage system would have impacted upon the remains of the Great Kitchen and any underlying archaeological deposits prior to the Adrian Boult Music Centre having been built which itself would have caused further truncation (Blockley 2017, 3).

1.6 All six geotechnical test pits were excavated by hand under constant supervision of the attendant archaeologist over the course of two days. Locations plans of each of the trenches were drawn at 1:20 and a section of each pit – with relation to the building foundations – was drawn at 1:10 showing the location of all archaeological and architectural features. Levels

were taken from an existing site plan supplied by Ptolemy Dean Architects[1].

Test Pit	Ground/floor level	Dimensions north-south	Dimensions east-west	Depth
1	4.16 m OD	0.70m	0.60m	1.28m
2	4.35m OD	0.80m	0.66m	1.48m
3	4.31m OD	0.50m	0.70m	0.28m*
4	4.32m OD	0.70m	0.43m	0.96m*
5	4.54m OD	0.60m	0.62m	1.4m
6	4.54m OD	0.58m	0.64m	1.4m

*****Trenches in which excavation was limited by the presence of services and/or obstructions.

1.7 PCA were commissioned for the work by Ptolemy Dean Architects on behalf of Westminster School, the project was managed for PCA by Chris Mayo and supervised by the author. It was monitored by Diane Abrams and Laura O'Gorman of Historic England, and by Tim Tatton-Brown, Consultant Archaeologist to the client.

[1] 'Ground Floor Plan As Existing', dated 02/17, Dwg No SU10

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

2.1 Test Pit 1

2.1.1 Excavation of this trench was on the exterior of the south wall of the House Kitchen located immediately adjacent to, and immediately west of, the Adrian Boult building (Figure 3, Section 1). Excavation was hampered by a spur of one of the 19th century ceramic pipes (encased in concrete) that travelled across the pit from the north-east to the south-west.

2.1.2 Removal of the flagstone slabs and a course of bricks revealed the modern concrete footings [1] to be 0.18m thick, 0.21m below ground level (BGL) at 3.95m OD (Figure 3, Section 1, Plate 1a & 1b). These had been formed on top of a layer of made ground consisting of fragmentary building rubble [2] 0.43m thick. A fragment of peg tile was recovered from this layer that gave a date range of between AD 1480-1900 (Valcarcel 2017 Appendix 1).

2.1.3 The rubble layer [2], in turn, rested upon an earlier stone-built foundation footing [3] built of roughly-squared limestone blocks, a structure incorporating fragmentary chalk blocks and green-grey Reigate stone, the top of which was at 3.32m OD. Unfortunately, due to the narrowness of the pit and a ceramic drain crossing form north-east to south-west, the base of these footings were not visible but was estimated at 2.94m OD where the borer sampled a mid brown clayey sand mixed with degraded chalk and mortar [4], possibly representing a trample layer from their construction.

2.1.4 Test Pit 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.28m BGL, at 2.88m OD

Plate 1a & 1b: Test Pit 1, view to the north. Plate 1a shows modern concrete footing [1] (0.5m scale) with earlier, stone-built footing [3] below it (0.3m scale). Plate 1b shows detail of footing [3] with squared, limestone blocks along with chalk and Reigate stone fragments set in a dark yellow mortar (scale 0.3m).

2.2 Test Pit 2

2.2.1 This test pit contained only the modern concrete foundations for the Adrian Boult Building [6] and a possible layer of concrete underpinning [14]. An expansion joint between the east wall of the Music Centre and west wall of Ashburnham House was clearly visible (Plate 2a & 2b).

2.2.2 Below the screed batter at the bottom of the wall, six courses of modern red brick [5] in English bond had been laid directly upon the above-mentioned concrete foundations [6]. The concrete footing was 0.71m thick and its base was located at 3.15m OD. This in turn overlay made ground [7] consisting of compacted building materials. Layer [14] of concrete underpinning had to be broken out to achieve the full depth of the test pit.

2.2.3 No finds were recovered from this test pit and the natural gravel was not reached. It was excavated to a depth of 1.48m BGL at 2.87m OD.


Plate 2a & 2b: Test Pit 2, view to the north (scale 0.5m). Plate 2a clearly shows the expansion gap between the buildings and the modern concrete footing [6]. Plate 2b shows the concrete layer [14] to the bottom of the picture which had to be broken out to create access to the base of the footings [6].

2.3 Test Pit 3

2.3.1 Test Pit 3 was aborted at around 0.27m BGL at a height of 4.04m OD due to the presence of multiple ceramic pipes most likely associated with the drainage runs introduced in the 19th century (Plate 3). Although some were evidently broken and capped with concrete it was considered undesirable to break the pipes.

2.3.2 A thin layer of re-deposited soil containing fragmentary ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and degraded mortar [22] was discovered directly below the modern concrete floor, used for levelling purposes. It rested directly upon the ceramic pipes so was presumed to be trench backfill.

Plate 3: Test Pit 3, view to the north (scale 0.5m). A collection of ceramic pipes were discovered immediately below the modern flooring.

2.4 **Test Pit 4**

2.4.1 Test Pit 4 was obstructed by a ceramic pipe (aligned north-west to south-east and preventing excavation in the northern half of the pit) and a lead pipe in the south of the pit, restricting access (Plates 4a & 4b). It was excavated next to the corridor's eastern north-south running wall [23].

Plate 4a & 4b: Test Pit 4, view to the east (scales 0.5m & 0.3m). Plate 4a shows that the pit could only be partially opened due to a ceramic pipe in the northern half of the pit. A lead pipe is shown to the right of the pit. Plate 4b shows the red brick stepped foundations [24] below the north-south wall [23].

2.4.2 The north-south aligned wall [23] was seen to have been built on a series of red brick foundations [24] stepping out towards the west. Although a brick sample was not taken the bricks were measured, being c.60mm thick and they had the appearance of potentially early,

hand-made bricks.

2.4.3 The brick foundation courses [24] started from an upper height of 3.86m OD, 0.46m BGL and continued down to 3.34m OD. The Geotechnical Contractor's probe could be worked under the bottom course but not visually inspected due to the restricted size of the pit.

2.5 **Test Pit 5**

2.5.1 Test Pit 5 was located against the southern face of the north wall of the Great Kitchen built in the 11th century. The wall, of mixed masonry elements [8], randomly coursed, is visible in the storeroom in its unadorned state (Plate 5).

Plate 5: Great Kitchen wall (south face) [8], view to the north (scale 0.5m).

2.5.2 Removal of the modern floor revealed the continuation of wall [8] consisting of a mix of roughly squared and faced stone, bonded in a creamy-white mortar. It descended for 0.34m BGL to 4.20m OD before it was observed to be resting on three courses of regularly squared blocks [9] bonded by an orange coloured, sandy mortar. They were markedly different to the wall construction above which was far less uniform (Figure 3, Section 5, Plates 6 & 7).

2.5.3 Inserted beneath courses [9] was a floor surface of red brick [10] bonded by an orange coloured sandy mortar. The bricks were covered by a thick layer of charcoal and burnt wood [13], 0.49m thick, which was considered to be a deposit of spent oven fuel. However, upon further inspection of a brick sample retrieved from the floor it was found to be not only burnt but partially vitrified. The brick has been identified as a handmade (type 3046) and spot dated to AD 1450-1700 (Valcarcel 2017, Appendix 1).

Plate 6: Test Pit 5, view to the north (scales 0.5m and 0.30m). The Great Kitchen wall [8] can be seen resting on the three regular courses of blocks [9] with the brick floor [10] inserted beneath them.

Plate 7: Test Pit 5, view to the north (scale 0.30m). The regular courses of the wall [9] can be seen with the brick floor [10] inserted underneath. The charcoal, soot and blackening layer [13] is evident.

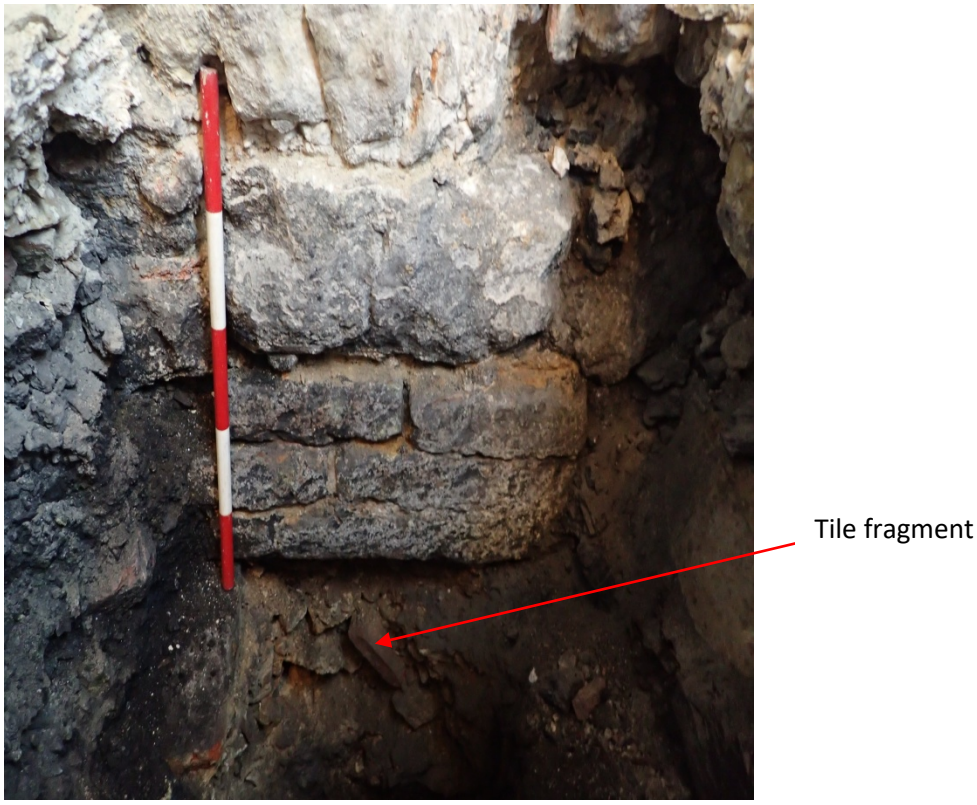

Plate 8: Test Pit 5, view to north (scale 0.5m) following removal of brick floor [10]. The regular courses of blocks [9] are clearly visible under the roughly-hewn blocks of the wall [8]. The layer of made ground [12] is visible underneath. Of note is the fragment of floor tile in the bottom centre of the photograph as it was retrieved for dating purposes.

2.5.4 A small section of the brick floor [10] was broken through to examine the layers below (Figure 3, Section 5, Plate 8). The brick floor had been laid on a thick bed of mortar, (30mm thick) on top of a layer of made ground (11). Layer [11] comprised of fragmentary building material and degraded mortar. A fragment of tile was recovered from the layer and has been identified as a Flemish glazed floor tile and spot dated to c. AD 1450-1600 (Valcarcel 2017, Appendix 1).

2.5.5 Below this and sealed at a depth 1.04m BGL was a 'garden' soil [12] at 3.50m OD which contained abundant animal bone, fragments of oyster and flecks of charcoal. It was a dark-brown almost black, clayey silt with oyster shell inclusions. This material continued to the basal limit of the pit at 3.14m OD

2.6 **Test Pit 6**

2.6.1 Test Pit 6 was also in the same storeroom as Test Pit 5 and showed a similar sequence although it was placed against the southern wall of the room (Section 6, Plate 9).

2.6.2 Removal of the modern concrete floor revealed that the internal wall division (oriented north-south) [15] had been built upon the brick floor [16] (same as [10] in TP5) and once again the void above the brick floor had been filled with charcoal and ash [20] (same as [13] in TP5).

2.6.3 The east-west aligned wall [18] descended for 0.99m BGL to 3.55m OD where it was

observed that it had been built upon rubble layer [17] (same as [11] in TP 5). This in turn sealed a layer of 'garden' soil [19], seen as [12] in TP5.

Plate 9: Test Pit 6, view to the south (scales 0.5m and 0.30m). The internal dividing wall [15] is to the left of the picture built upon the brick floor [16]. East-west wall [18] is visible at the top of the picture; regular brick courses become rougher 'mixed' stone towards its base. The 0.3m scale rests on brick floor [16].

3 CONCLUSIONS

3.1 The geotechnical test pits revealed a number of earlier features below the modern building and all but two fulfilled the remit of excavating 0.15m below the existing footings.

3.2 The natural geology was not reached in any of the test pits. In closest proximity to the site, it was recorded to the immediate north within the Cellarium excavations at levels between 1.29m OD and 1.35m OD (Jorgensen 2013, 25).

3.3 In Test Pit 1 the earlier, stone-built foundation [3] below the modern concrete footings [1] displayed a number of different building materials in its construction. It was not possible to secure a stone sample and the mortar proved to be un-dateable.

3.4 It would be reasonable to assume that the subsequent buildings projecting from the Great Kitchen wall were arranged parallel or perpendicular to it and faced onto the Little Dean's Yard, therefore maintaining the same alignment. The observed footing was aligned east-west and therefore parallel to the Great Kitchen wall.

3.5 The 1921 reconstructed phase plan of Westminster Abbey showing the buildings as they were before 1540 suggests the south wall of the Great Kitchen to be further north than this location.

3.6 It is possible that the foundations [3] may have been part of the buildings shown on Dickinson's Plan of 1719 (Ptolemy Dean Architects 2016, Figure 3), potentially the eastern projection of 'Mrs Robert's House' (pers comm K. Blockley).

3.7 From the same phase of development, the brick footing in Test Pit 4 may be part of the structure shown on Dickinson's Plan as 'Mr Battely's House' (pers comm K. Blockley).

3.8 Test Pit 5 revealed a number of features. The three courses of regular, squared stone blocks [9] beneath wall [8] appear to be of a different order to those above. Two explanations are possible; either a more regular foundation course for the base of the wall was required, upon which the rougher-hewn blocks could be laid or, they were inserted following a raising of the floor level within the 17th century building on site, which had disturbed some of the loose made ground [11] beneath it. In any event, the courses differ in construction and possess a different type of mortar.

3.9 In Test Pit 5 the brick floor surface [10] had been laid on a bed of mortar directly upon the made ground, rubble layer [11]. This may have been inserted below the existing foundation wall courses [9] or as part of the floor levelling operation. The brick fabric dates to between c. AD 1450-1700 and the sandy, soft mortar suggests a derivation from an early 16th to 18th century building (Valcarcel 2017, Appendix 1). The bricks of the floor had been blackened by burning, heated to the point of vitrification as evidenced by the layer [13/20] of spent charcoal and soot above it.

3.10 The brick floor is considered to be part of the 17th century arrangement of the site (pers comm T. Tatton Brown) when it was occupied by the house known as the Hilary Wing, illustrated to a degree on the Dickinson Plan.

3.11 In Test Pit 5 the floor tile recovered from the layer of made ground [11] was of a yellow glazed Flemish design and has been spot dated to c. AD 1450-1600 suggesting that it was residual within the rubble layer beneath the brick floor [10].

3.12 Make up layer [11] sealed a layer of 'garden' soil [12] which was a dark brown, clayey silt, organic in texture but included abundant inclusions of fragmentary CBM, animal bone and oyster shell. Although no dating material was taken from this layer it may well be an early medieval soil associated with the Abbey gardens or precincts prior to the construction of the Great Kitchen. The faunal waste recovered imply general domestic waste as over 50% of the bones displayed butchery marks (Deighton 2017, Appendix 2). It is possible that gardens once existed prior to the construction of the Great Kitchen and the bones were introduced as fertiliser. Unfortunately, this is conjectural as neither dateable finds were recovered nor was the natural underlying geology reached during operations.

3.13 During excavations by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited to the immediate north of the Great Kitchen within the Cellarium, which exposed the northern face of the foundation to a section of the kitchen wall, the evidence "…implied that the ground surface contemporary with the construction of the monastic kitchen would have been between 2.97m OD and 3.33m OD" (Jorgensen 2013, 38-39). If the rubble deposit [11], with its base at 3.50m OD, does indeed reflect the construction of the Hilary Wing in the 17th century then this provides a height below which any traces of the original floor height within the Great Kitchen may be expected. No traces of an *in situ* 11th century floor surface, which may be part of the Great Kitchen, was found in any intervention.

3.14 Test Pit 6 confirmed the results of Test pit 5 showing similar layers. The internal dividing wall [15] had been built upon the brick floor [16] - this was the same floor [10] seen in Test Pit 5. Brick floor [16] had been sealed by the same layer of spent fuel [20] (seen as [13] in TP 5) and showed evidence of burning. The floor lay on the same layers as those in Test Pit 5, being the made ground [17] (same as [11]) and soil [19] (same as [12]). A later wall [18], possibly 18th-19th century, had cut the floor [16] but rested upon make-up layer [17]. A brick sample could not be taken from wall [18] although it was observed that the lower courses were of coarser stone and mixed materials probably forming the foundation courses.

3.15 Test Pits 5 & 6 have demonstrated the presence of a brick floor surface, surviving in a good state of preservation approximately 0.5m below the current floor level (4.54m OD) in the store room at the northern side of the Adrian Boult Music Centre, which may be contemporary with the 17th century development of the site after the disuse of the Great Kitchen in 1540.

3.16 To the south of the store room, the floor level within the Music Centre sits at a slightly lower level 4.35m OD. However, at this height the brick floor observed in Test Pits 5 and 6 could survive – although in this area it is considered that the development in 1978 has already disturbed all archaeological deposits to 3.67m OD (Blockley 2017, 4).

3.17 Test Pits 1 and 4 have shown the presence of a substantive stone foundation and brick

footing respectively, which predates the current structures and may relate to the residences shown on the site on the 1719 plan.

3.18 Test Pits 2 and 3 could only provide minimal information due to onsite constraints.

4 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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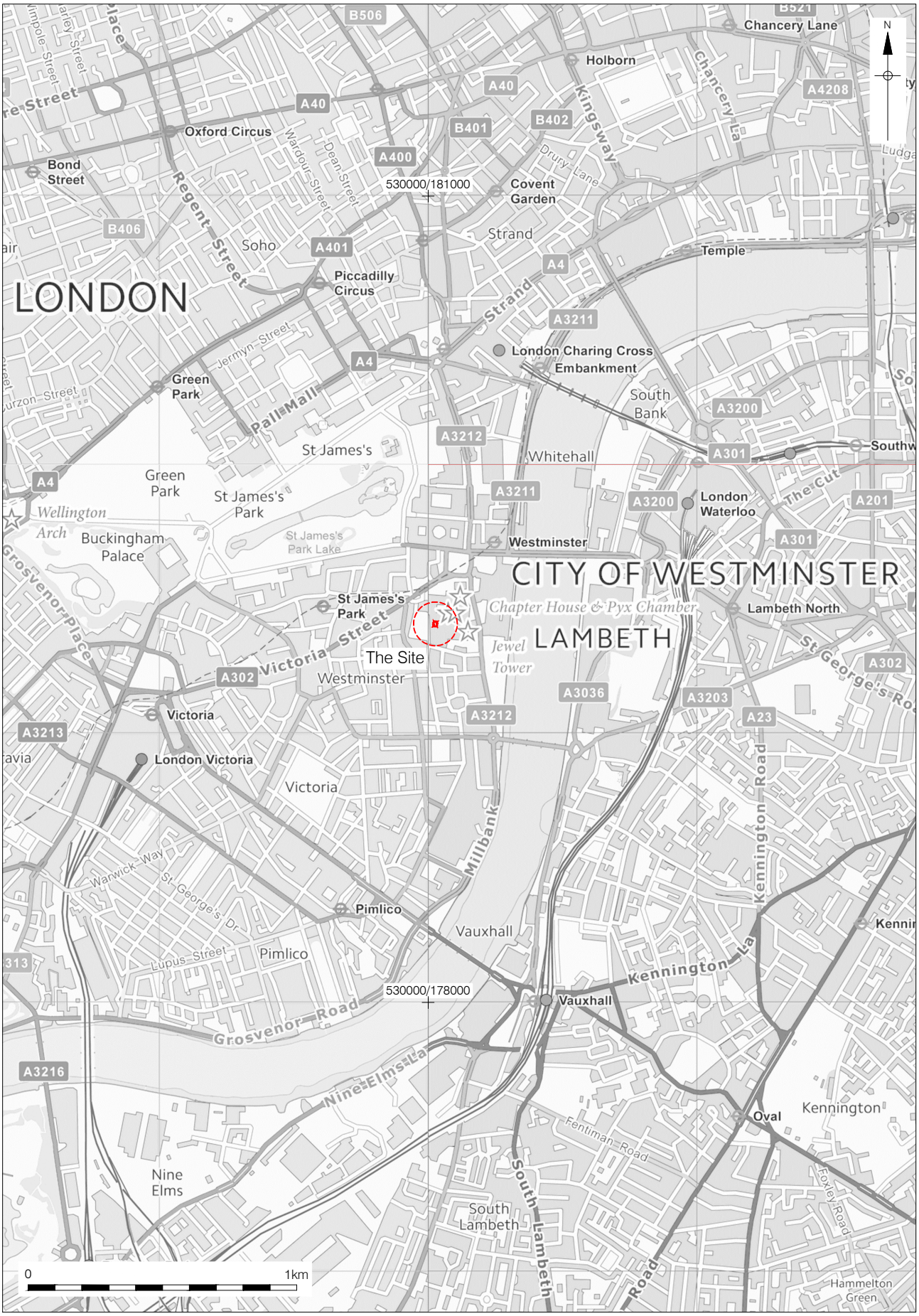
5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

5.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Ptolemy Dean for commissioning the work, the team at Oaklands for their co-operation during excavation and Diane Abrams, archaeology advisor at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the project on behalf of the City of London.

5.2 The author would also like to thank Charlotte Faiers for preparing the illustrations, Amparo Valcarcel and Karen Deighton for assessing the artefacts and Chris Mayo for project management and editing.

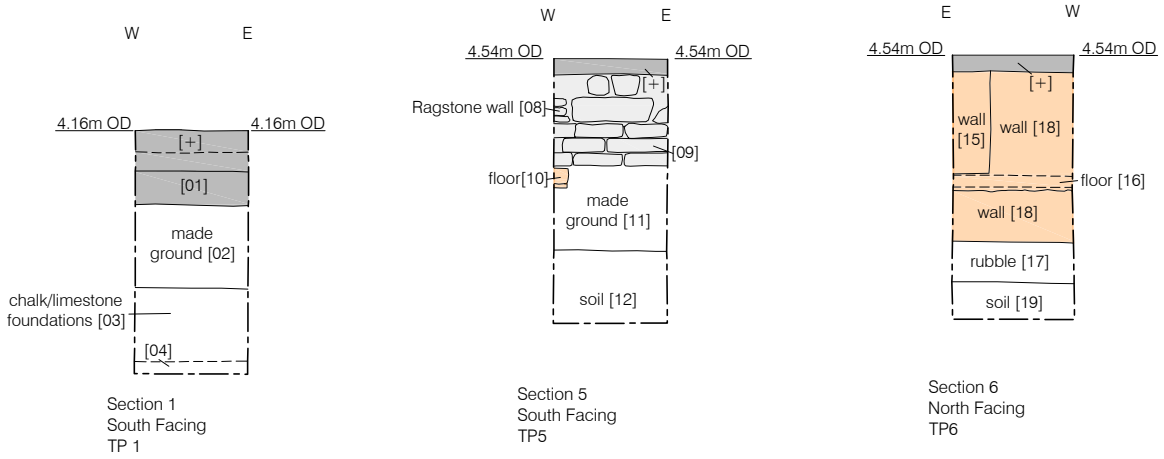


05/06/17 CF

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

05/06/17 CF

Figure 2
Test Pit Locations
1:400 at A4



06/06/17 CF

Figure 3
Sections 1, 5 and 6
1:40 at A4

6 APPENDIX 1: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-287093

Project details	
Project name	Adrian Boult Music Centre and Ashburnham House, Westminster School: An Archaeological WB
Short description of the project	Six trial pits were excavated between 31st May and 1st June 2017 in advance of proposed redevelopments to both the Adrian Boult Music Centre and Ashburnham House, Westminster School, Westminster. Two trial pits were excavated at the exterior of the south wall while the remaining four pits were inside the building. Trial pits 2, 3 and 4 were largely negative. However in Test Pit 1 an earlier, stone-built foundation was recorded that lay underneath the modern concrete footings to the contemporary building. Pit 6 and especially Pit 5 were of importance as the latter was against the south face of the north wall of the Great Kitchen built in the 12th century. Pit 6 revealed the walls' foundation along with a brick floor in both pits that dated to the 16th or 17th centuries, and perhaps post-dated the disuse of the kitchen at the Dissolution.
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2017 End: 01-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WMT17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	World Heritage Site
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	WALLS Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOORS Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Research
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER WESTMINSTER Adrian Boult Music Centre and Ashburnham House, Westminster School, Westminster
Postcode	SW1P 3PF
Study area	200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 300794 469411 51.206315942559 -0.137694143212 51 12 22 N 000 08 15 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	School
Name of sponsor/funding body	Westminster School
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Westminster School
Physical Archive ID	WMT17
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Westminster School
Digital Archive ID	WMT17
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Westminster School
Paper Archive ID	WMT17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Adrian Boult Music Centre and Ashburnham House, Westminster School: A Summary of an Archaeological WB
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Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 client document with PCA covers
Entered by	Chris Mayo (cmayo@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	09-Jun-17

7 APPENDIX 2: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel, June 2017, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

7.1 Quantification

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
2	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
10	3046;3065	Post medieval red sandy bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1500-1700	1450-1700
11	2318;3101	Post medieval Flemish glazed peg tile; post medieval mortar Type 03	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1450-1600	Post medieval

7.2 Review

7.2.1 This small assemblage (8 fragments, 5 kg) is dominated by later post medieval ceramic building material including early post medieval bricks and a Flemish floor tile.

7.2.2 Two samples of early post medieval red bricks from [10] with wide width (111 mm), are bonded in a sandy yellow soft mortar, would suggest derivation from an early 16th to 18th century building. The surface of the bricks is burnt.

7.2.3 An example of a yellow glazed floor tile was recovered from [11]. The tradition for using large plain glazed Flemish floor tile with a silty fabric was restricted to the latter half of the 15th century through into the 16th century. Peg tiles belonging to the very common sandy red fabric 2276, were found in context [2].

8 APPENDIX 3: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Karen Deighton June 2017. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

8.1 A small quantity of animal bone was collected by hand from four contexts during the course of test pitting.

8.2 Preservation was good with a low level of fragmentation and little surface abrasion Chop marks were noted on 50% of the bones.

Table: taxa by context

Context	**7**	**12**	**19**	**22**	**Total**
Feature	Made ground	'Garden' soil	'Garden' soil	Redeposited soil	
Test pit	2	5	6	3	
Cattle			1		1
Cattle size			1	1	2
Sheep/goat	1	2		1	4
Sheep size		1			1
Chicken				1	1
Chicken size		1			1
Goose size			1		1
Total	1	4	3	3	11

8.3 The potential and significance of the assemblage is severely limited by its small size and no further work is recommended.

9 APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Test Pit	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth (BGL)	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	CCD_Start	CCD_End
WMT17	1	Layer		1	Concrete footings	Foundations	0.60	-	0.21	3.95m	3.77m	1978	1978
WMT17	2	Layer		1	Made ground	Make-up	0.60	-	0.39	3.77	3.32	1480	1900
WMT17	3	Masonry		1	Stone built footings	Foundations	0.60	-	0.84	3.32	2.94	-	-
WMT17	4	Layer		1	Made ground	Make up	0.60	-	1.23	2.94	2.88	-	-
WMT17	5	Masonry		2	Red brick courses	Wall	0.70	-	0.00	4.35	3.86	1978	1978
WMT17	6	Layer		2	Concrete footings	Foundations	0.70	-	0.49	3.86	3.15	1978	1978
WMT17	7	Layer		2	Made ground	Make up	0.70	-	1.19	3.15	2.87	-	-
WMT17	8	Masonry		5	Ragstone wall	Great Kitchen Wall	0.60	-	0.16	4.46	4.20	1080's	1080's
WMT17	9	Masonry		5	Squared, coursed blocks	Foundation courses/repair	0.60	-	0.34	4.20	3.97	-	-
WMT17	10	Masonry		5	Brick surface	Floor	0.60	-	0.58	3.97	3.89	1450	1700
WMT17	11	Layer		5	Made ground	Make up	0.60	-	0.69	3.89	3.53	1450	1600
WMT17	12	Layer		5	Dark brown clayey silt	Garden soil	0.60	-	1.01	3.53	3.14	-	-
WMT17	13	Layer		5	Charcoal & ash	Spent fuel	0.60	-	0.14	4.46	3.97	-	-
WMT17	14	Layer		2	Concrete	Underpinning	0.70	-	0.20	3.86	-	-	-
WMT17	15	Masonry		6	Brick wall	Internal wall	0.20	-	0.00	4.54	3.91	1978	1978
WMT17	16	Masonry		6	Brick surface	Floor (=10)	0.64	-	0.64	3.91	3.85	1450	1700
WMT17	17	Layer		6	Made	Make up	0.64	-	0.98	3.85	3.34	-	-

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Fill_of	Test Pit	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth (BGL)	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	CCD_Start	CCD_End
					ground	(=11)							
WMT17	18	Masonry		6	Brick wall	E-W wall	0.64	-	0.00	4.54	3.56	-	-
WMT17	19	Layer		6	Dark brown clayey silt	Garden soil (=12)	0.64	-	1.20	3.34	3.14	-	-
WMT17	20	Layer		6	Charcoal & ash	Spent fuel (=13)	0.64	-	0.72	4.45	3.91	-	-
WMT17	21	Layer		6	Made ground	Make up (= 11)	0.64	-	0.72	3.94	3.34	-	-
WMT17	22	Layer		3	Re-deposited soil	Make up	0.70	-	0.13	4.18	4.04	-	-
WMT17	23	Masonry		4	N-S wall	Internal wall	-	-	0.00	4.32	3.86	-	-
WMT17	24	Masonry		4	N-S wall	Foundation courses	0.70	-	0.47	3.86	3.34		

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