

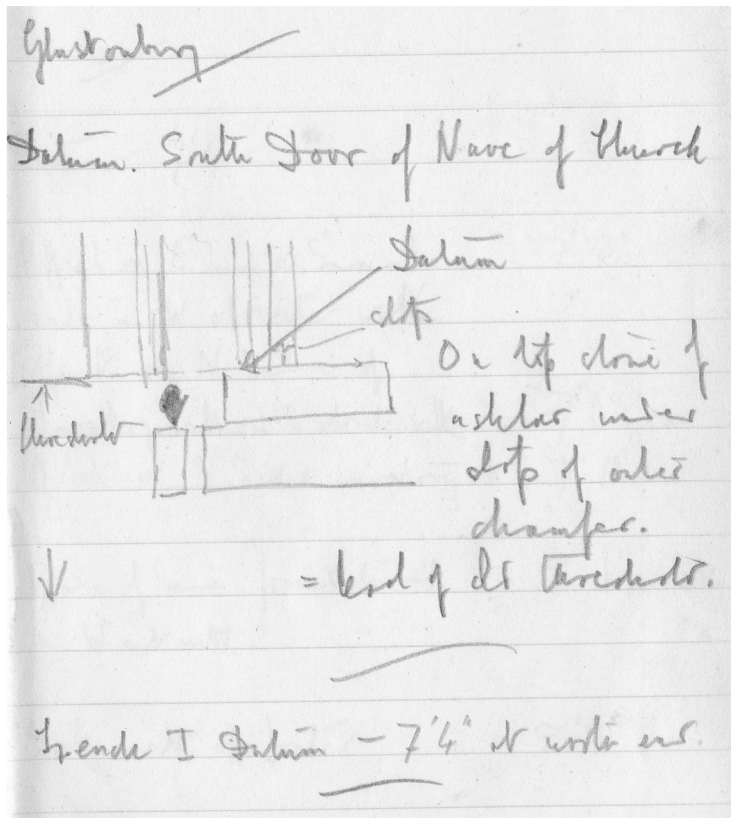
Site/GLA/2/1

Raleigh Radford

1951

Page 1

Datum south door of nave of church (see sketch).



Sketch of datum south door of nave.

On top stone of ashlar under slots of outer chamfer. = level of door threshold.

Trench 1 datum - 7'4" at western end.

Page 2

Datum 7'4"

5'5"

Offset on east side Saxon wall in west cloister walk

7'2"

Offset on north side of "lavatory" wall in south cloister walk

7'0"

Offset on south side of lavatory

7'1"

Base of Saxon foundation in west walk

8'1"

Sub-vault of frater

8'9"

Saxon pavement by monk's kitchen

9'0"

Drain by Saxon wall near monk's kitchen

9'9"

Page 3

1951, West Cloister Walk

Only walls found above contemporary ground level are Tor pieces in south-west angle of cloister which have long been exposed [C:900] & [C:901]. These are coursed of irregular pieces of lias with outer face dressed.

Mortar is dark cream hard and cannot be crushed between fingers. It has no large fragments of stone but is gritty.

Both walls are cut through by large drain [C:904] running down west walk which bifurcates in angles. Both made good in same stone set in a light soft fine mortar which has gone... (go to page 4)

Back page of Page 3

Saxon N-S wall [C:900] 4" courses and 0.5" joint.

Page 4

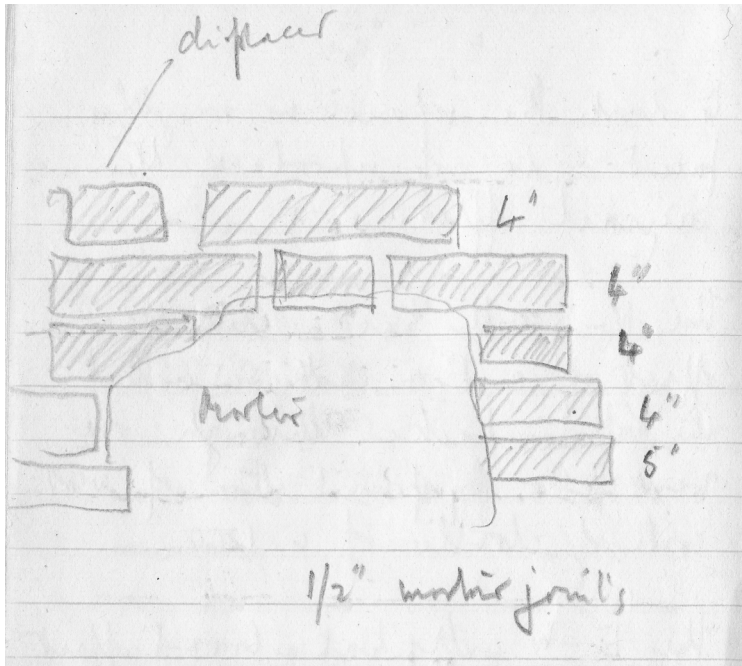
...to dust. The repairs are roughly faced and do not reproduce the original offset.

The N-S wall [C:900] has a slight offset of c. 1" on east side but the wall is hacked through on west side by foundations [C:902] of west wall of cloister of c. 1200.

The E-W wall [C:901] has a broad offset of c. 3" on north side and 3" on south.

On east side of N-S wall is a lump of coarse plaster [C:903] resting on edge of cover stones of drains and now 1'4" deep. This is formed of coarse grit set in a hard brown mortar and forms underbed... (go to page 5)

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Sketch of east face of Saxon work in angle of cloister.

Page 5

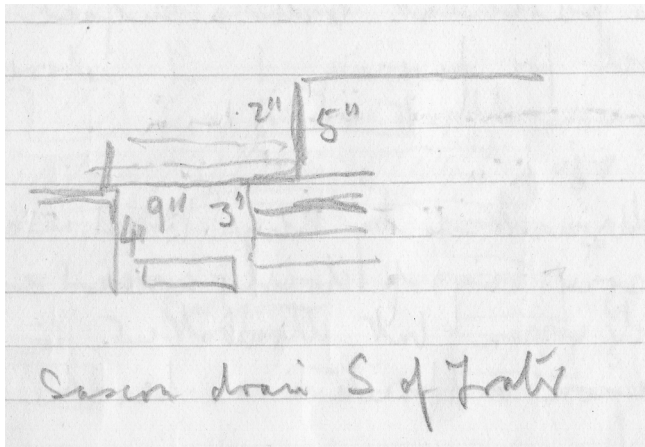
...of a pavement with a surface level for paving 1'9" above cover of drain [C:904] (also see photo PID18527).

Wall marked by Bligh Bond under second bay of cloister ... not seen but attributed to Saxon on position and level.

1951, South of Frater

Saxon walls further south are only foundations where opened. Immediately south of frater trench revealed only foundation cut. Further south near angle west wall revealed two courses of stone irregular pieces of lias roughly dressed with regular outer face and irregular inner face. Paving on east ... (go to page 6)

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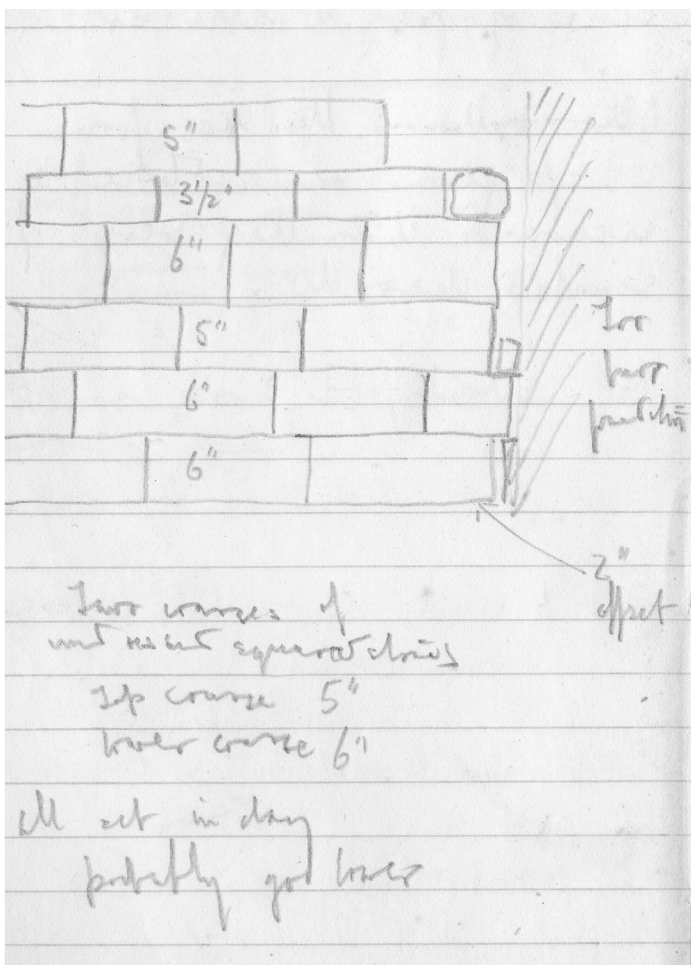
Sketch of Saxon drain south of frater.

Page 6

...side of fragile slate slabs.

Other walls in this are from 1938/9 plan on Wedlake's assurance that they were of similar character.

Back of page 6



Sketch of two courses of (modern) reset squared stones. Top course 0.13m, lower course

0.15m. All set in clay - probably go lower.

Page 7

Henry de Blois. Two walls found. Southernmost has fine jointed ashlar south face partly of Tor burrs and partly of lias [C:370]. Top cut through at level of later under bedding [C:373] and left flat. Inner face roughly squared coursed stones.

North/ northernmost wall [C:379] shows two courses of roughly coursed stones.

Both cut through east end by Tor burr foundation of west wall of cloister.

Page 8

Early Abbot's Hall. Section 30

3' walls with irregular foundations set in poor mortar & slightly projecting. Both foundations trench are cut through a layer of burnt debris [C:385] now 2" thick but with top removed and there is much burnt debris [C:358] in fill of foundation trench [C:384]. Walls [C:357] roughly squared stone mainly Tor burrs and traces of thick covering of plaster on outer and inner faces.

Interior covered by under bedding [C:362] of small chippings of stone lying on natural clay [C:363] with only occasional mortar. This covers cover-stone [C:359] of drain [C:360] which runs obliquely across SE angle.

Page 9

Outside west face of north wall rectangular area of roughly pitched stones set in hard coarse yellow mortar. Impossible to see if contemporary or later than wall as face has gone at this point but it is of less solid construction.

Page 10

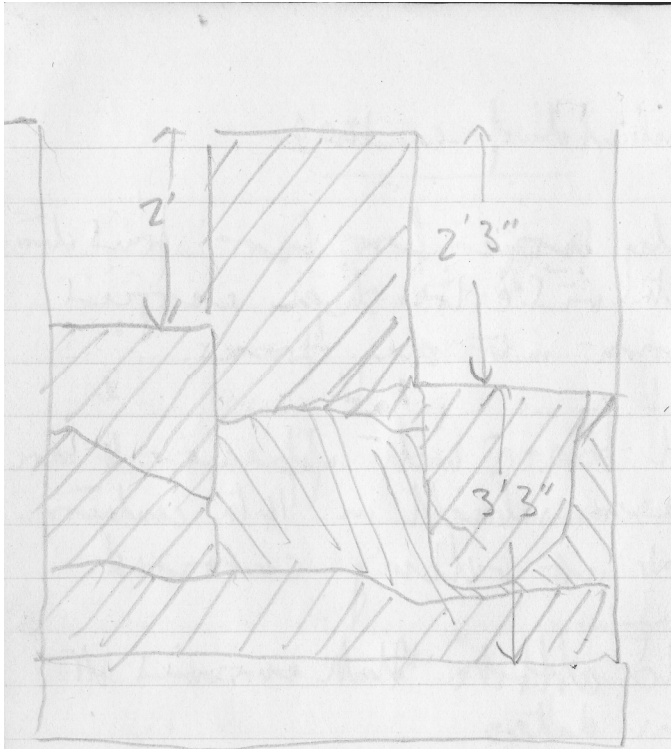
Rebuild of c. 1200.

Only large Tor burr foundations ([C:370], [C:372], [C:382]) with wide trenches carried down into clay ground.

All these walls appear to have been rebuilt in 14th century but no walling survived.

Old Abbot's Hall survived at this date.

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Sketch of Abbot's Hall foundations.

Medieval mortar hard yellow. 17th century soft yellow. Only lowest course remains.

Page 11

Post-Reformation.

Buttresses against south wall of early Abbot's Hall are formed of long ? blocks of lias set on irregular slabs with threshold between two west buttress. Eastern buttress built against face of older wall. Central buttress cut into west/older wall into threshold projecting.

Mortar of buttresses – fine powdery brown – shows up against coarse orange mortar of medieval wall.

Page 12

In character these buttresses suggest 17th/18th century and the threshold is in position of a gate shown in 18th century print at end of avenue.

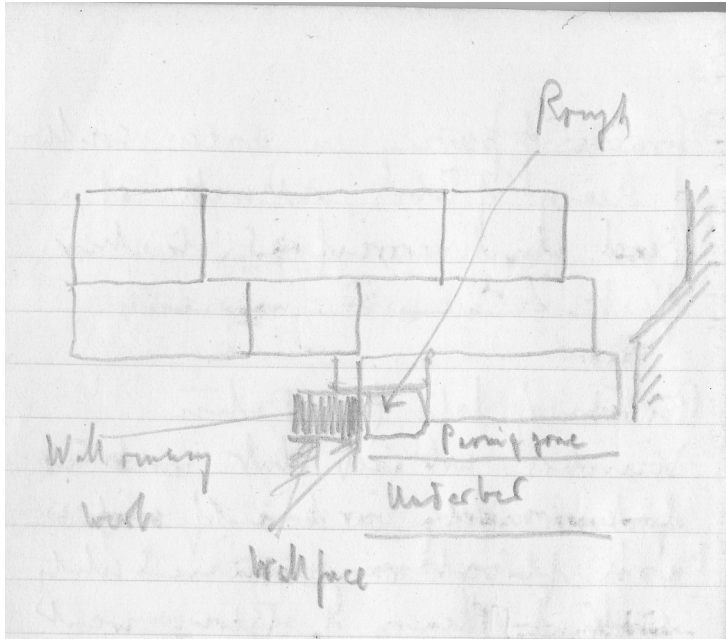
Shows roughly t? only and large slabs.

Page 13

Traces of burning in area south of Henry de Blois west (?) wall at a level which corresponds to this offset.

Bottom of late foundation trenches not ? but no trace of it crossing on line of west wall of west range immediately south of Henry de Blois west wall.

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Sketch of facing stones of west wall of frater.

Facing stones of west wall of frater. All Douling with traces of axe dress.

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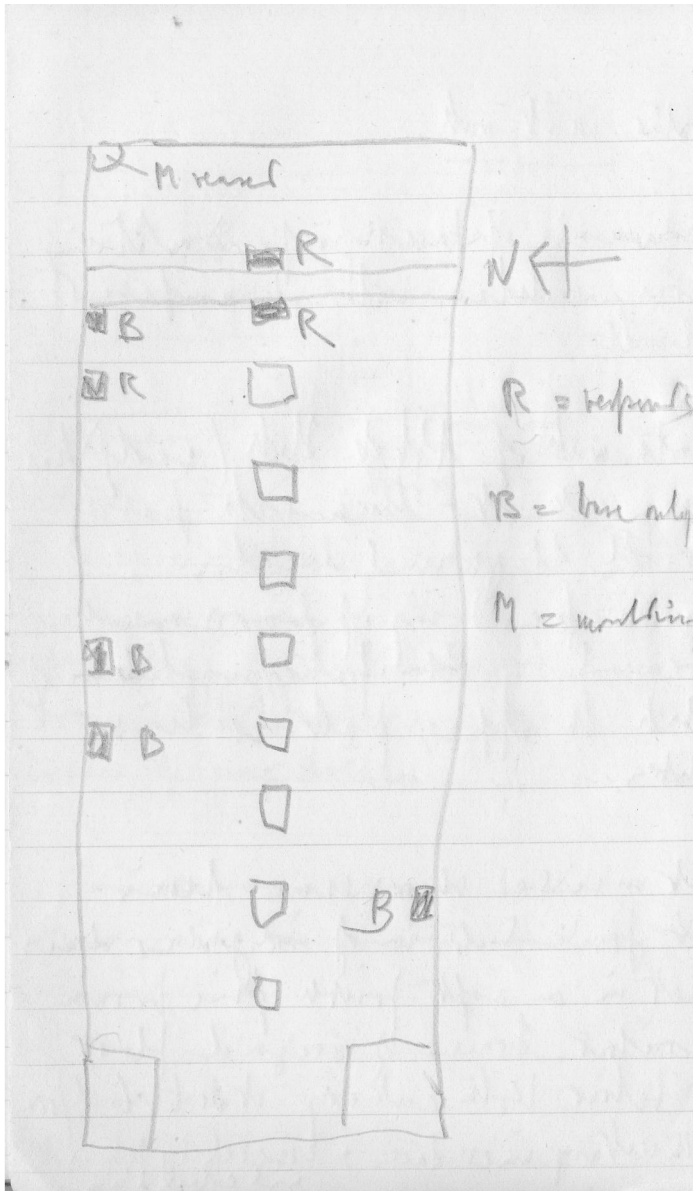
Frater west wall.

Remains of facing of Douling stone ashlar with chamfered plinth.

North wall of Abbot's Hall (early) [C:379] has been cut into this with paving at ground level (see also photo PID18528). Under bedding of pavement formed by frater foundations of which the upper part is lias slabs.

Cut inside shows same slab foundation of irregular stones set in a soft friable fine brown mortar. Traces of original floor 6" below 14th century starts 6' from 14th century inner face and covered by 14th century under bedding.

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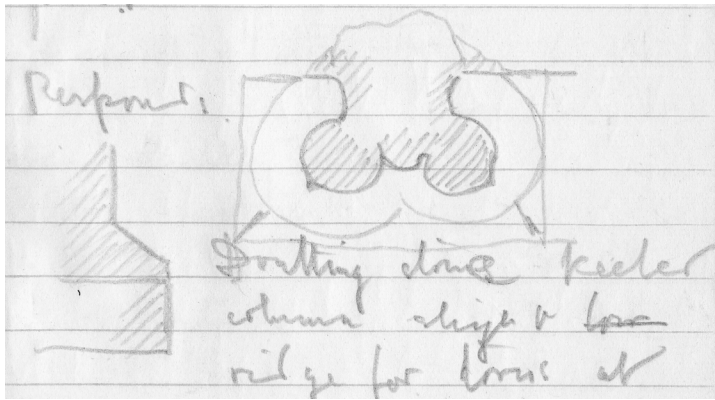
Sketch of frater

Page 15

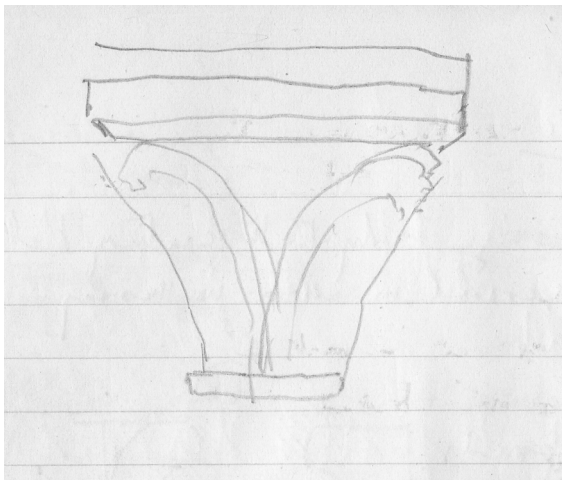
Frater

Early 13th century detail preserved in-situ in many points. Respond (see sketch).

Doubling stone keeled column slight ridge for torus at angles of bases. All central piers and responds at east end are 14th century.



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Sketch of respond in frater.

Page 16

Glastonbury 1952

Top of one pier from west in sub-vault of frater 6'1".

Base of drain in west trench north east of Great Hall;

N end

8'0.5"

Centre

8'9.5"

S end

9'6"

By SE angle of Great Hall 10'

Datum 0' 5"

Top of sub-vault pier 7'6" used as datum.

Page 16 back

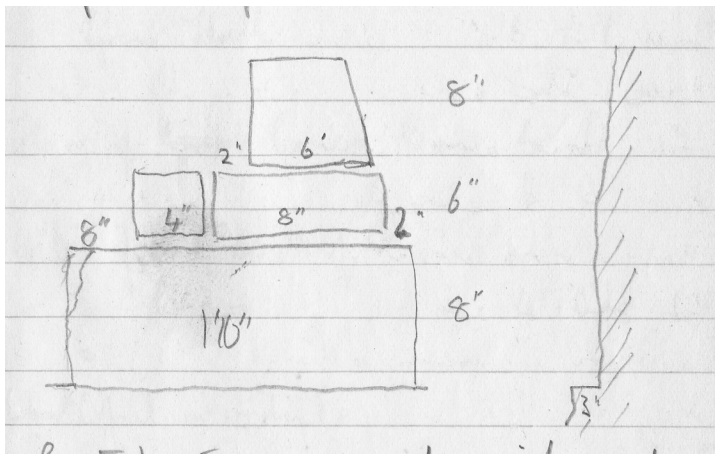
Abbot's Hall. Section 32?s

Trenches cut on east side of outer face of Great Hall show that the foundation of this was cut through ends of two side walls of Abbot Henry de Blois' hall. The ashlar faced Tor burr walls went down with a rugged end. They stood about 1' above level of surviving foundations of Great Hall. Junction of east wall of camera with south wall of Abbot Henry's Hall show ashlar face of older walls going straight across and filling of robbed foundation trench.

End wall of camera entirely...

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...robbed except for one fragment but foundation trench some 6' wide. Fragment of wall lias ashlar



Sketch of Lias ashlar walling of camera.

Good hard cream mortar with much small gravel.

Piled against outer face of wall is a mass of debris and mortar including one arrow cut stone as in west end of Great Hall and one piece of late 14th or 15th century mortar. Drain 10' south is cut through this debris. See x.

Page 18-19

Datum = top of pier in subvault of frater

2.0'

Datum outside of SE corner of Great Hall

6' 2 1/2 "

Floor of camera N end

6' 6"

Floor of camera S end

6' 6"

Cobble pavement south of camera

4' 11 ½"

Offset on outside of S wall of camera = level of floor to south

7' 4"

Drain under cobble pavement cut through layer of debris from camera (very late)

7' 8"

Top of cover stone of drain

7' 1"

Datum by door of church

0' 2"

Grass in SE corner of cloister

4' 11"

Tower grass

6' 8"

Buttress

4' 6"

8' 0"

5' 3"

7' 4"

7' 3"

7' 2"

10' 6"

7' 8"

Top of Saxon wall 2'6" out

8' 2"

Pavement (Saxon)

8 '11"

Base of fill of cloister

7' 0"

Mortar

7' 4"

Soil

7' 9"

Mortar base = clay

8 '5"

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Cloister Trench nearest Church. Sections 33 & 34

Graves

1) In N'most trench slab grave [C:560]. Photograph shows in section (see photographs [PID:18534] & [PID:18542]). Planned high level 3 slabs on N side 2 on south later disturbed width 2-2'4" collapsed foot stone. Head end disturbed. Bones broken and disturbed in antiquity only big bones distinguishable. Note high level.

2) Same trench in clay at base of deep hole skeleton [F:SK15] in wooden coffin which shows as grey rectangle [C:578] [C:579]. Undisturbed. Top of coffin at base of deep hole. Not explored head/hand and feet not exposed and half (longitudinally) under south wall of trench. N.B. All clay in this trench has been out and is full of small fragments of bone.

Page 20

St Michael's Chapel to Cloister. Section 35

3) East of St Michael's chapel on floor of trench. Complete skeleton [F:SK1] in clay [C:683]. Not explored and dispersed by visitors over Bank Holiday. No coffin lies along trench in centre.

4) Group of 3 or 4 wooden coffins side by side E-W in west walk of cloister. Top of coffins level with top of Norman under bedding. Whole group covered by 12" of solid mortar all put in at same time. Not explored.

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Sections 32 & 35

St Michael's chapel set obliquely across end of trench. Ogee plinth in-situ. Remains covered by a turf covered mound of debris largely mortar [C:663].

Dry built foundations [C:465] of undressed stones Tor burr and lias with yellowish mortar.

Later drain [C:467] 7" wide and 7" deep with flat slab floor heavy stone walls and flat slab roof covered with a slurry of stones and mortar [C:460].

Early drain [C:461] has slab sides top and bottom. 7" wide by 4" deep. Both drains covered by ground level. Earlier not traced but appears to go across site of Great Hall.

Page 21

Later [C:461] deflected round north end of Great Hall when Henry de Blois' hall already in ruins therefore post-reformation.

Clay at base [C:462] virgin with only a few bone fragments in superficial layers.

Early drain [C:461] not disturbed. Later drain [C:467] removed in stretches.

Early (not) wall 15" wide formed of roughly squared Tor burrs. Only 2 courses of north side in position. South face gone. Set in early ground level and cut through by late drain.

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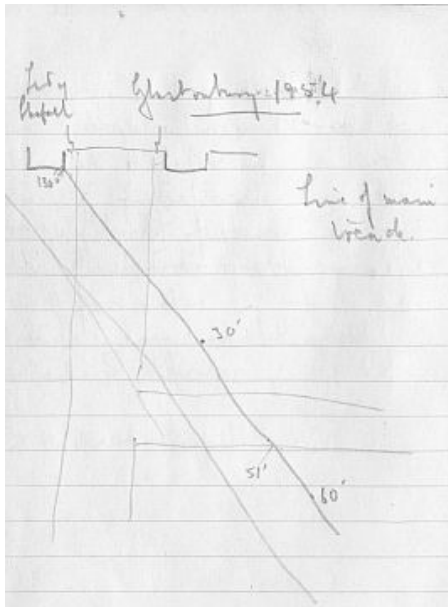
Late wall in long trench to St Michael's is 1' high, 1'4" wide and has a base at 4' below turf on level of soil of pre-reformation level. It is roughly built of re-used Tor burrs and other stones roughly squared with poor mortar.

Buttresses same level but much smashed and formless.

St Michael's chapel ?

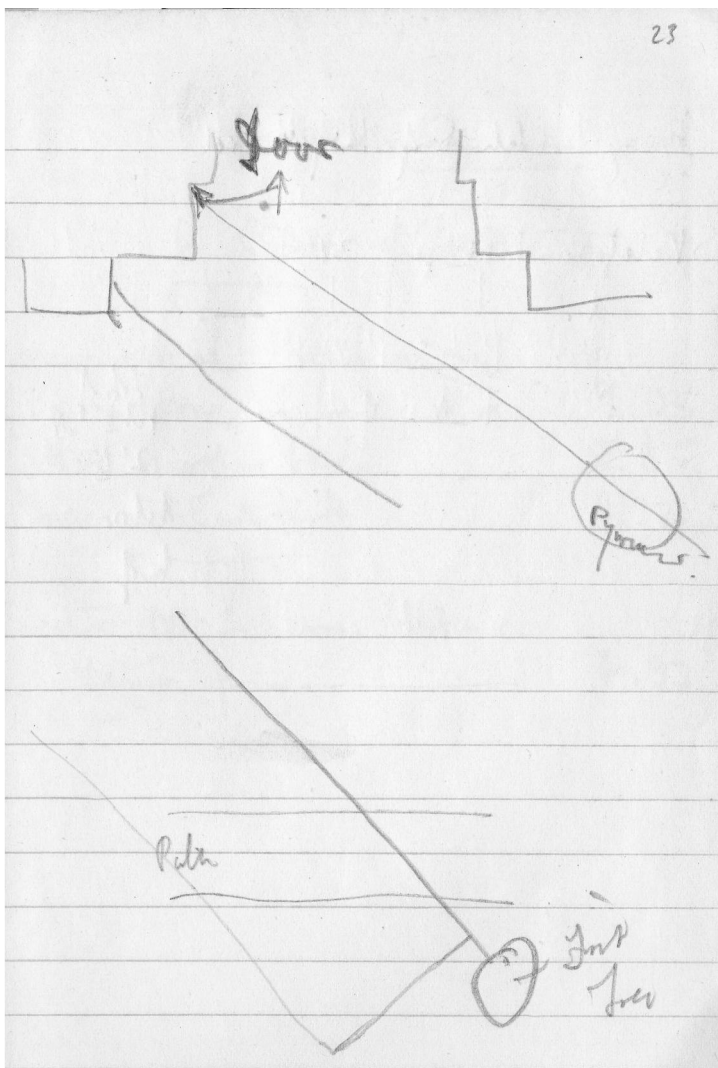
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Glastonbury 1954



Sketch of main trench south of Lady Chapel.

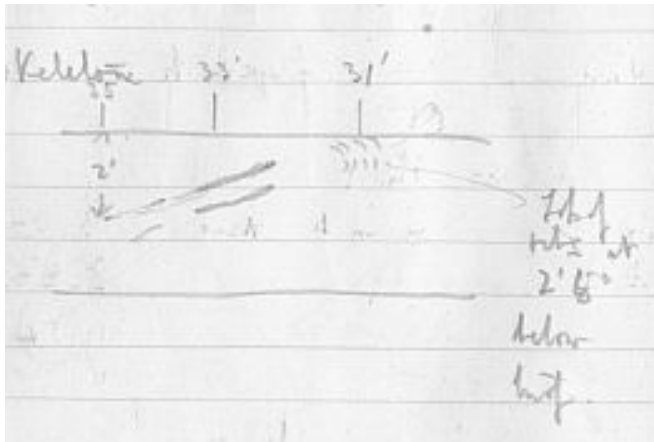
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Sketch of two trenches and pyramid.

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Long trench S of Lady Chapel (see sketch). Section 29



Sketch of long trench south of Lady Chapel.

Page 24

17th viii 1954

Datum by s door of church

0.19

St Michael's chapel paving stone in front of altar

9.05

Altar mortar bed

8.85

Base of east plinth

9.32

Section N - S across chapel datum pin

6.97

Floor of 14th century Abbot's Hall

7.86

Level of restored grass west of west range

6.10

Therefore Abbot's Hall 1'9" below older parts of house. EMJ Saxon stones in Bath type Norman in Doultling stone.

Page 25 back and 26

BS

IS

FS

Rise

Fall

Level

Datum on buttress

2.11

95.60

On N wall Lady Chapel 2nd buttress E of N door

5.21

3.10

92.50

Datum on jamb of S door of church

4.27

0.41

7.50

100.00

9.58

3.48

0.79

100.79

Datum at base of N wall at E end of retrochoir

6.91

3.41

6.17

106.96

Floor of Edgar chapel at notice board

7.60

0.69

106.27

Surface of turf at E side of trench SE of Edgar chapel 9'0" from NW end of trench

1.13

5.77

112.04

Datum as before at N end of retrochoir

2.44

106.96

1.87

8.91

6.47

100.49

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BS

IS

FS

Rise

Fall

Level

Datum as before at N side Lady Chapel

6.77

4.90

95.59

Datum as before on N side Lady Chapel

3.74

N side of trench N of Lady Chapel 27' from W end

2.59

Ditto 17' ditto

1.85

Ditto 7' ditto

1.65

Ditto at N end

1.65

Natural rock in bottom on trench at N end

6.01

Ditto 7' from N end

5.86

Ditto 17' ditto

6.49

Ditto 27' ditto (end of rock)

6.55

Datum as before on N side Lady Chapel

2.30

95.60

2.31

4.81

2.51

93.09

Centre of Almonry threshold

4.58

2.27

10.52

1.66

0.65

93.74

Datum on door jamb S wall of church as before

4.27

6.25

99.99

Page 28 back and Page 29

Section E-W across St Michael's chapel. West Face. Section 28

At south end is robber trench [C:1309] of Abbot's Hall filled with loose debris, mortar, small stones and some soil [C:1308]. This was excavated only to a depth of a few inches below natural clay level and not to the bottom of existing foundation stones.

Beside [C:1309] was foundation trench [C:1315] of Hall 8" wide from side of spoil trench. Fill [C:1314] is soil with some mortar. Found for 1' down from 14th century ground level. To north topsoil [C:1300] is mixed about band of stones, mortar and soil starting below turf and irregular spreading for some 20' consists of small stones, mortar and debris with ...

Page 29

...soil represents destruction of Abbot's Hall. Below this is mixed soil and rubbish churned up in places [C:1303].

At about 4' a line of broken slates [C:1312] starts some 3' from hall and spreads out for some 20'. It can be traced on a slight form up to hall. Greatest accumulation is at 4'-12'. This shows that they have fallen from a roof to south. The slight hollow near outer end is fortuitous and does not reproduce on east face. Below this is dark soil with some rubbish and pottery [C:1313]. At about 4'4" (depth) is a fragmented line of mortar [C:1316] thicker by hall and was ? but traceable in section along whole trench though not recorded as a surface. It could be traced across hall foundation [C:1314] trench though much slighter. This forms mortar droppings from building of ...

Page 29 back

...hall and probably of chapel gives 14th century ground level. Beside foundation trench it cuts a wall of redeposited clay ?[C:1317].

Soil [C:1318] below mortar does not differ from that above [C:1313] and lies directly on natural subsoil [C:1319], a stiff clay, black at surface becoming gradually more yellow.

Occasionally dark patches in clay appear to be carbonised wood from bushes.

Mortar [C:1316] from hall yellow sandy and with entirely denuded of lime, medium coarse texture.

Wide foundation trench of St Michael's chapel is entirely robbed [C:1306] except on inner side. Here remains of inner face towards vault remain [C:1321].

The trench is filled [C:1304] with mortar, softer finer and browner than that from...

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... Hall with some stones

Ground level again 14th century one of Hall.

The spoil trench of chapel is cut through a layer of fallen stones [C:1307] which overlies destruction layer of hall [C:1310]. It is immediately covered by a thick turf line [C:1301] about 6" below modern turf from which it is separated by a layer of yellow mortar debris ?[C:1303] in soil representing a modern accretion. The bone pit [C:1320] in its present form is contemporary with the super incumbent robber trenches of chapel [C:1306] (meaning the bone pit was disturbed by the robbing)..

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Skull removed to Taunton from tray.

Section 29.

Trench N of St Michael's between 4th and 5th slab cists 12'/13' along trench from chapel wall.

Romanesque A123 has fossil *Ostraea liassica*.

A123 another fragment has *Ostraea Liassica* and *Moriola Liassica*. Therefore both are from the lower lias and presumably local.

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Trench east of west cloister walk between 5th / 6th buttresses (Mary Ann). Section 9

- a) post-holes of wooden house (2 on south side) [C:1425] & [C:1426].
- b) Large free stone foundation [C:1424] cut down from lower plaster level (Dunstan) with 45 degree sides.
- c) Spoil trench for robbery of foundation [C:1410] cut down with steep irregular sides through upper plaster level [C:1413] (Herlewin) and sealed by clay deposits of post-fire [C:1409].
- d) large foundation trench of post-clay date ?1200 ?1476 [C:1423].
- e) Modern trench Bligh Bond [C:1401].

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Trench N of Lady Chapel. Section 25

Stratification levs:

- a) Turf line of c. 8" [C:1000].
- b) Mixed soil & stones [C:1002] lying on a paved floor [C:1003] c. 4'6"
- c) Rough wall [C:1005] and paved floor [C:1003] , stone ware of 16th century found on floor.
- d) Soil with stones and yellowish decayed free stone and mortar [C:1004] from 4'6"-6'6" represent break-up of buildings.
- e) Clayey soil [C:1006] going down to natural clay. No very distinct lines in this.
- f) Natural clay at c. 9'. Saxon wall [C:1007] in layer at c. 7'6".

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Saxon cemetery wall [C:1007] is of two courses rock ?? height of 10" exposed. Lias stone in large blocks. It runs approximately parallel to Lady Chapel. Hard with mortar.

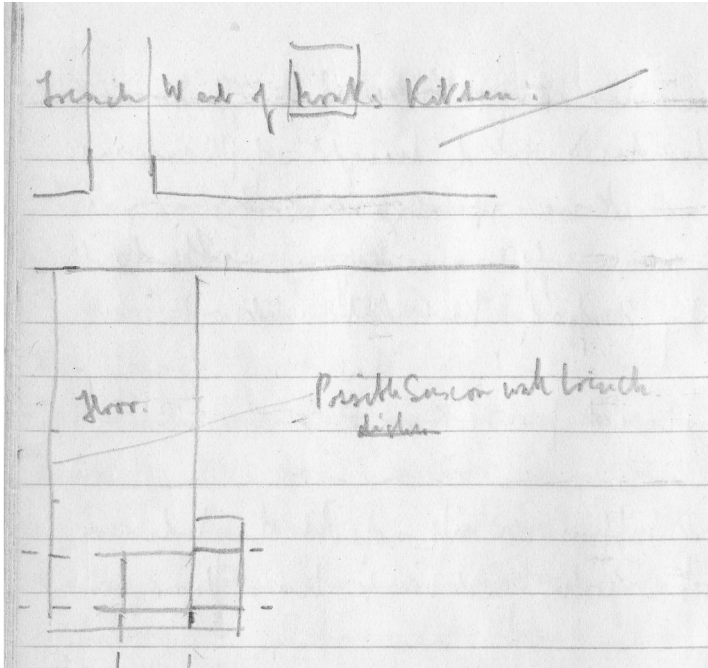
Date not proved.

Post-suppression wall [C:1005] of ill-laid lias blocks with much sunk lias floor [C:1003].

Clay reached only by boring in ? small areas.

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Trench west of monks kitchen (see sketch)

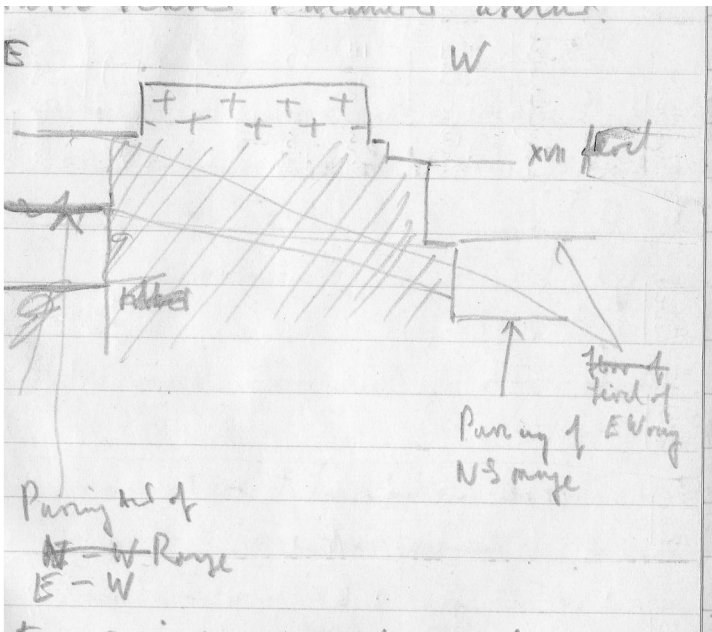


Sketch of trench west of Monk's kitchen showing possible Saxon wall trench.

E-W wall foundation 3' wide ground level not established but foundation goes 1' below N-S wall and is set in lighter brown mortar. N-S wall rest on E-W wall with 2 offsets approximately 2'6" – 3'3" below monks Kitchen. Lower offset is above 9" of faced wall which rests on rough...

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...foundation above lower offset 2 courses of squared rubble – lias & oolite mixed. Above upper offset very rough 1 course re-used and weathered ashlar (see sketch).



Sketch of structural sequence in trench to west of monk's kitchen.

Both medieval are 15th or early 16th century.

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Levels in trench N of Lady Chapel 24th August

BS

I.S

F.S

Rise

Fall

Level

Remarks

3.92

Datum on N side of Lady Chapel

5.26

Datum line for section

9.86

Point at E end of trench 9" above bottom of clay

6.92

Top of 17th C wall

9.36

Top of Saxon wall – bottom of clay 1'3" below

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Datum of threshold at west end of Abbot's Hall

4.12

Trench by W side of monk's kitchen

Pavement bedding on east side of hall

4.64

West side of lower offset

5.26

West side of upper offset

4.37

Pavements

6.06

Middle trench pavement

6.05

Long trench west pavement

7.10

Long trench west corridor pavement

6.67

Datum by S door of church

0.78

Bottom of SW post-hole of wooden building (mortar floor)

9.64

Datum of section in E trench cutting S wall of ancient cemetery

7.04

Datum of section in W trench cutting S wall of ancient cemetery

7.55

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Long trench south of Lady Chapel. Section 29

Set-out from buttress west of S door at 45 degrees. Digging started at 60' and continued to St Michael's chapel.

Top 3' showed 3" turf [C:1450] covered with mortar and stones [C:1451] at SE end. Then thick layer of humus [C:1452] sealing everything including robber trenches of St Michael's chapel [C:1453]. Then mixed soil with stones and debris [C:1455] which cut ([C:1470], [C:1471] & [C:1472] into a layer of clayey soil [C:1459] to various depths. This upper layer [C:1455] had some clay but was of a loose consistency with fragments of broken building stone. The lower levels [C:1459] were marked

by a scatter of fragmented human bones. The clayey soil [C:1459] was stiff redeposited clay with some soil and very few stones or fragmented bones it filled...

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...the graves which were dug through it though grave lines were seldom visible. It is clearly the medieval cemetery soil and burials were at a constant depth of about 3' from turf (see section). It covered the cist graves at south east end of trench. The southeast end had rows of cist graves [C:1467], [C:1468], [C:1469] & [C:1478] orientated with St Michael's chapel. They were slab lined but no traces of cover stones and contained skeleton with feet to East. At this level clay was still disturbed and dig proceeded no further.

The stones, soil and mortar [C:1466] at NW end were sealed by clayey soil [C:1456] and cut through by clayey soil ([C:1465] & [C:1464]) of late coffin graves ([C:1474] & [C:1473]). The two types of clayey soil were indistinguishable. The stones and mortar [C:1466] gave the impression of a large hole filled with builders debris ? Arthurs grave 1191.

Page 36

Below this was rough stones setting [C:1475] of small (up to 4") stones associated with some burnt clay and covered with fine soil. It ran irregularly across trench and was not explored. It produced green glazed fine spout which must be pre-stones and mortar.

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Trench to cut south wall of cemetery. Sections 26 & 27

Wall trench [C:1353] was found filled with fine brown soil [C:1352] and no foundations. It cannot have carried a high wall. In western trench it covered a low level grave (in [C1356]). E face of east trench disturbed by modern trench (Bligh Bond).

Trenches not carried down to unburned clay but produced slab graves ([C:1357], [C:1358] & [C:1361]) at normal level.

Slab graves = Dunstan cemetery.

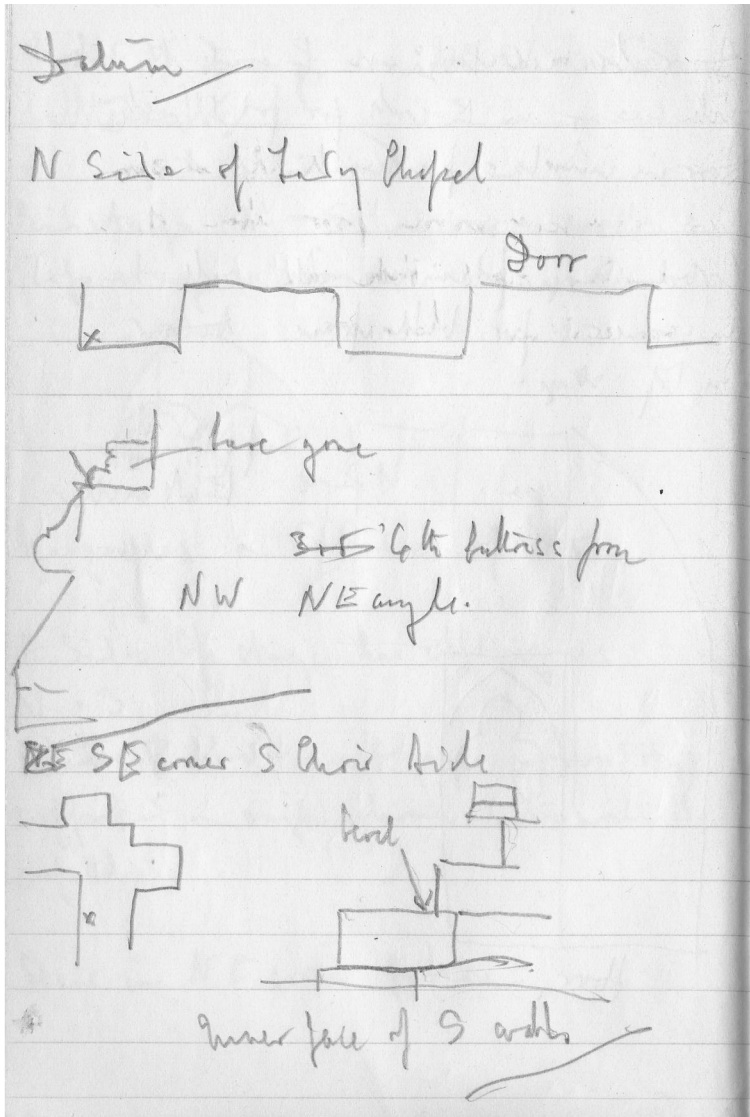
Earlier grave nearer wall (in [C1356]).

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Notes on St Michael's Chapel on Tor

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Datum N side of Lady Chapel



Sketches of datums at north side of Lady Chapel and south-east corner of south choir aisle.

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Glastonbury 1955

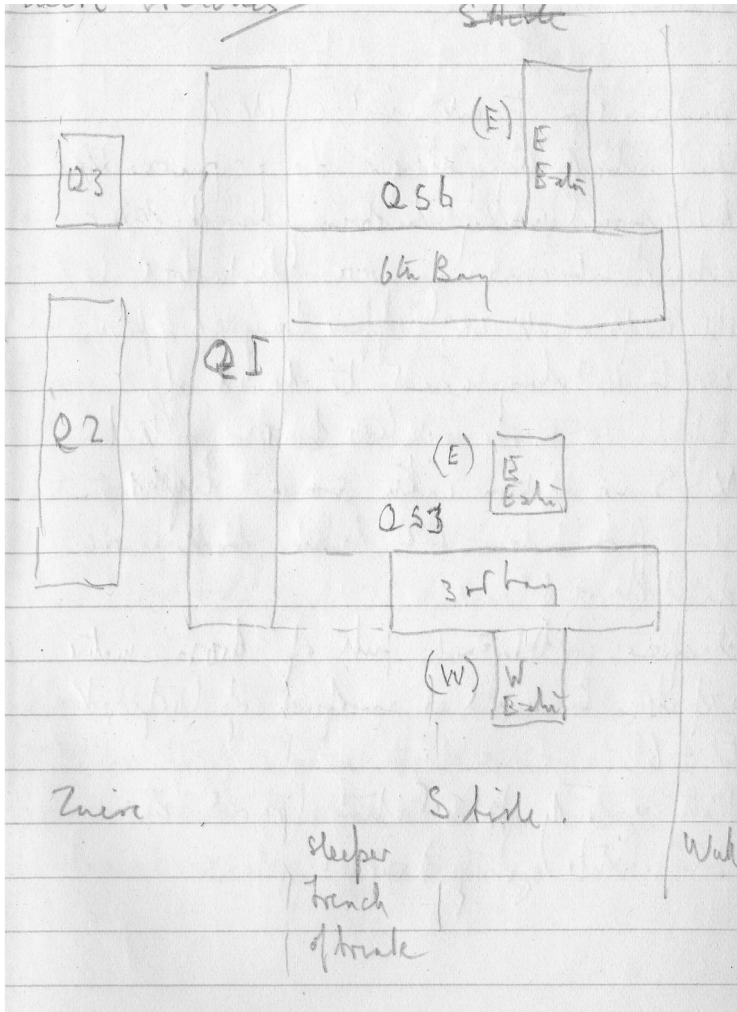
Level of lower lawn south of cemetery is 1.7 feet above floor level of 14th Century Abbot's Hall as measured at Almonry.

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H. St G.G. Skeletons in Nave. S grave in teens – sex unknown. N grave adult probably female (above crossed through).

Michael Bird – N grave [C:2314] man in prime of life. Say 40-50. Teeth ground down. S grave [C:2316] child. Sex not determinable. Epiphyses not joined up, about 12-13 (all ticked through).

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Sketch plan of choir trenches. Shows Q1, Q2, Q3 & Q5.

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3rd Bay Quire. Q5

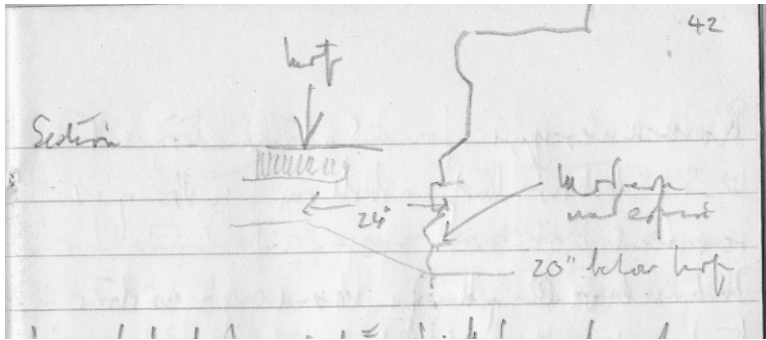
Surface on East Side at 28".

Undisturbed yellow clay pure at 42" gradually turning a darker colour and becoming more disturbed to old surface at 28"? Upper layers from 28" to 14" clay used to level up. Tip lines more or less horizontal. N-S in section with some light clay from below 42" level but more discoloured.

Sleeper wall trench [C:2353] full of loose mortar spalls [C:2352] to under surface of turf at 4"-6".

13th Century foundation [C:2364] traced to 38". Still going down.

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Sketch of section in choir.

Lower part of foundation [C:2364] built largely of lias with rough face against side of foundation trench [C:2369].

Traces of mortar bed going down from 6"-14" all over trench. Badly disturbed.

Beds for paving slabs 4" below turf. Floor probably at 2" below.

Floor level of Romanesque church at 35" below turf marked in western extension by lowest point to which yellow clay of lower strata penetrates.

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Romanesque foundation [C:2368] traced to 52" below turf. Bottom not yet reached. It has broad fill of stones and mortar the lowest set. No stones above 45" are set.

The interior was filled to about 30" below turf then wall and upper part of foundation robbed the lowest stones being left in-situ and loose rubble waste thrown back and the whole covered with clay and mortar bedding of 13th century.

East extension gives old surface at 28" with clay fill and mortar above and bedding for pavement of 13th century. This one is outside Romanesque church.

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6th Bay Quire. East Extension. Section 40 & 43

Foundation [C:2410] of 13th century east wall down to 4'9". 1 course of lias and 1 of Tor burrs 1'1" slightly overhanging lias. The outer face very large and solid. The inner made up of small material with lavish use of mortar.

To west of foundation [C:2502] large pit [C:2501] to 5'7" with uneven loose fill [C:2402] in south part of trench - ? not fully cleared.

On north side east of foundation unburnt clay [C:2407] at 1'1" turning light yellow at 2'2" [C:2408]. Overlaid by 9" of gravel mortar bedding [C:2406] for 14th century retro quire floor.

Between foundations unburnt clay [C:2411] rises to 1'8" below turf.

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North side of trench disturbed irregularly in modern times. Sleeper trench [C:2403] west of foundation filled with mortar and spall rubbish [C:2402] of typical 19th century robbery.

Sections 39 & 41

Main trench clay surface [C:2365] at 1'4" covered by 8" of mortar [C:2362] much discoloured and topsoil [C:2351].

In centre of west face bowl shaped depression [C:2358] with reddish fill [C:2358] not explored but cut through 13th century bedding [C:2362] and is cut by grave [C:2357].

Trench not dug below 2'7".

Foundation shows roughly built lias face of modern date in front of core and hole on east side.

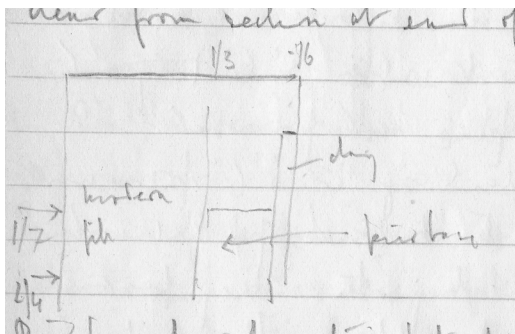
Typical 19th century fill of mortar and spalls [C:2352] in sleeper wall trench [C:2353].

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Long trench Q1. Section 42

East end. Base of Monington's screen wall [C:2450] packed 2'8" below turf. West edge mainly of lias blocks clear. Greatest width 3'6" east face not preserved. Beyond extending to 6'6" from west face a foundation trench [C:2468] packed with almost virgin clay [C:2467] with a very few spalls and dabs of mortar. The east edge is in line with outer surface of east foundation wall – not discovered by FBB.

Whole upper area of trench to 5th bay disturbed in modern times (see FBB account).



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At west end pier base [C:2461] sealed by clay make-up [C:2463] of 13th century floor (clay make-up not shown in section but mortar bedding is [C:2457]). Base traced first at 2'4" below turf but should have appeared at 1'7" as is clear from section at end of trench.

(see sketch plan of trench)

PID18641. Sketch plan of trench Q1.

Pier base [C:2461] clear of section but disturbances traceable. Filling was loose small stones and mortar a few towards base set. Bottom not reached, mortar bedding [C:2457] for 13th century floor traced with 2 steps by last bay and one stone [C:2464] for step foundation in-situ.

Line sloping up to east of old surface of weathered clay [C:2465] clearly visible with lighter coloured clay make-up [C:2463] on top.

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Pier base for east side of 12th century sanctuary clearly cut [C:2460]. It extends approx 9" beyond section line first traceable at 1'6" below turf. Base at 2'1"-2'3". Filled with small stone rubble and mortar [C:2459]; the lowest stones at bottom set in mortar. The fill was very loose and the thin layer of clay had sagged into the fill allowing the mortar bedding [C:2457] above to sag - the only part east of step where it could be seen.

Wall trench [C:2455] of 13th century east end to quire has same fine mortar and spall fill [C:2454] as elsewhere. Bottom of trench not dug. East of this trench is modern fill with tip lines [C:2452] running east down to west certainly work of Bond with very irregular bottom by picks cutting into clay.

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BS

IS

FS

Rise

Fall

R. Level

Remarks

2.91

106.96

Datum at N Side South wall of retro Quire

5.81

2.90

104.06

At E4 Quire – datum line for section on West side of trench

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West cloister trench and east extension

Runs from 1954 area towards church ending in line with south side of long E-W cloister trench.

Upper soil all disturbed.

Cloister walk has normal mortar bed [C:2087] of 12th Century 2"-4" thick. This was unbroken together with cut stone drain [C:2062] bedded in normal way. In cloister wall on South side was stone foundation ?[C:2059] [C:2060] (OR PERHAPS 2070: RETURN TO THIS) very badly wrecked and set on natural clay therefore pre-Dunstan. It suggests a square structure of more than 6 foot in each direction with paving around and was probably a cross base but the stones were all displaced by mortar floor [C:2087].

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This foundation had in part cut into clay disturbing surface. Post-hole by north wall goes 1'1" below top of drain. Diameter of hole 7" irregular hole of scaffold series goes down to 2' below drain top. Red of clay surface undisturbed.

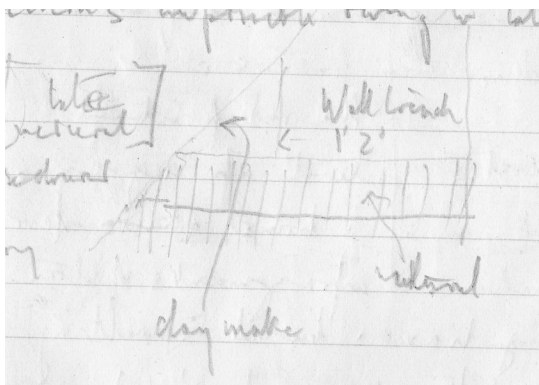
East extension almost entirely disturbed by two buttresses of later cloister. Near centre of bay by one of 12th century ? early C13 sherd fill in robber. Latter retain some stones and mortar of foundation in-situ rough stone and a hard ? grey mortar.

Along east side of extension line of robbed wall [c:2042] = Dunstan's cemetery wall with a few stones and mortar.

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In base of wall trench large post-hole [C:2057] [C:2058] found empty. Depth of hole 5'3" from present cloister level 1'8" from base of Dunstan wall trench. Hole much larger than 1'1" in diameter with large stone lining.

Sections impossible owing to late disturbance.



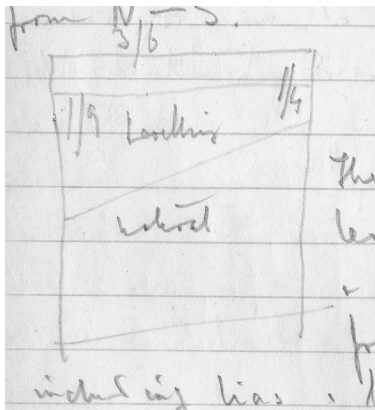
Sketch of section at end of Q2.

Post-hole [C:2057] [C:2058] under stone foundation 1' below drain top. 10" diameter cut in clay and carefully packed with stones for superstructure.

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Q2. Section 44

In western part of trench the natural clay [C:2570] is clearly visible, yellow – unweathered at base turning darker and weathered near the surface. The original surface slopes E-W and from N-S.



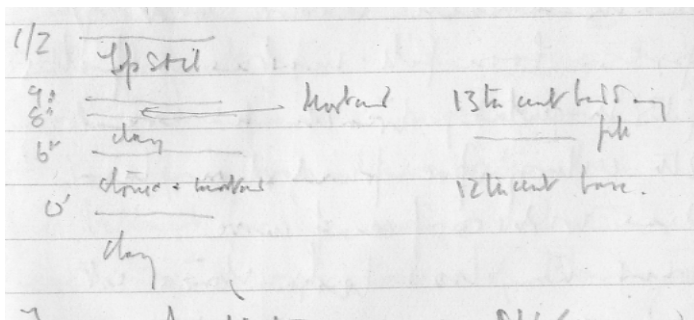
Sketch of section at end of Q2.

The redeposited level up [C:2569] is grey and has a few fragments of stone including lias and burnt Doultling together with occasional sherds.

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Cut 6' along down to 2'4" into yellow clay [C:2568] filled with soil and a few loose stones at bottom [C:2567] and sealed by levelling course of 13th century [C:2556]. It suggested a tomb behind Romanesque altar and extends 6"-9" in from face of trench.

Just to east is a shallow foundation [C:2565] 3' wide and extending 9" into trench.



Sketch of section in Q2.

Traces of disturbance [C:2572] [C:2573] in NW corner of trench may mark Romanesque high altar.

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Wide 13th century sleeper wall [C:2562] [C:2563] for east end of quire probably includes position of altar which does not otherwise show.

Note high floor level of Romanesque sanctuary (including [C:2558]) little if at all below present turf level.

Natural clay (weathered) [C:2561] picked up east of 13th century choir end trench in small sector west of apse [C:2558]. Loose fill mortar and spalls [C:2562] of 13th century trench as usual. 12th century apse foundation [C:2558] [C:2559] has clear western face of curve, foundation has large stones [C:2559] set in hard coarse cream mortar and outer east face is very indistinct owing to lowering of level by later buildings.

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Natural clay appears east of apse [C:2557] then on N face wide foundation trench [C:2555] with usual loose fill [C:2554] of mortar and spalls extending up to clay [C:2553] against Moningtons screen wall – probably natural weathered clay (= FBB base for high altar).

South side trench disturbed in modern times with tip lines (see FBB report).

Loose fill [C:2554] represents reredos foundation and base for high altar with clay fill behind for passage between reredos and screen wall Monington cf. Exeter.

13th century high altar does not appear in trench.

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Nave Trench. Section 21

Section drawn and described by PPW.

Extension east to uncover skeleton.

Floor at base is underbedding [C:2312] for Romanesque aisle 5'6" below turf.

Soft yellowish mortar [C:2312] paving slabs removed.

No trace of fire.

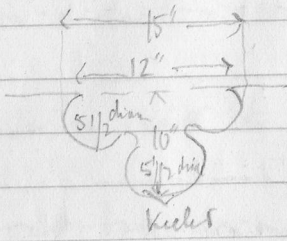
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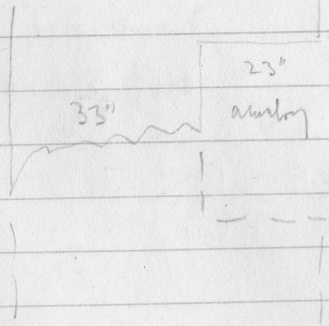
S Quire Aisle

S Choir aisle



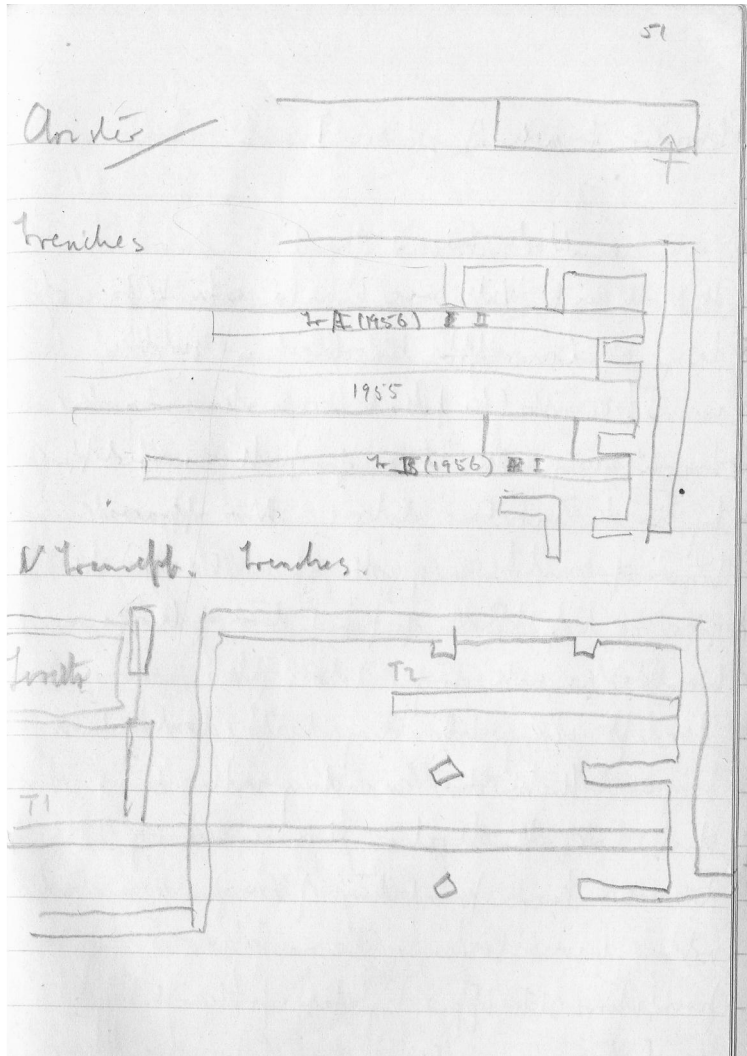
13th century
shaft
dimensions
of Maximilian's
shaft: same

E end of wall



EW wall 47" thick.

South choir aisle. Sketch of C13 shaft & east end of wall.



Sketch of cloister and north transept trenches.

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Cloister trench A= 1

Section on North Face. Section 49

At north end wall ?[C:3108] over 6' wide with W face of large square lias blocks and rubble core. Face robbed and filled loose stone and mortar. For 6' clay with trace of spalls ?[C:3121] and overlapped by thick mortar debris ?[3112]. No apparent trace of builders yard, as modern debris goes too deep. Base of foundation ?[C:3108] of large lias blocks with clay and debris fill. For 6 ft clay with very deep destruction layer], then darker clay with lias spalls at all levels. This is cut by 1955 trench. Then follow foundation of rough stones ?[C:3122] with robber trench cutting down followed by foundation stones topped by clay followed by foundation in wide v shaped trench chopped through near end robber trench with tip lines and lias spalls.

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North transept inner trench. Sections 53 & 55

In St Thomas Chapel foundation [C:3746] now cut through by modern concrete projection [C:3744] 1'6" from wall face. Stones set in yellow mortar. Statutory traces of mortar [C:3757] for further 8" show foundation of altar but much modern disturbance.

Ditch cut [C:3756] with sloping sides into clay from 2'-19' suggested depth 7'6" but not proven. At 8' 2 stones on a circle [C:3754] of c.3'6" -4'6" diameter belonging to a wall older than ditch. Broken stones of well cover grey greasy sludge fill [C:3755]. Over this clay silt of ditch [C:3753]. Then stone wall of lias [C:3752] running along North Side and projection of 1'. Large split squared stones 1 or 2 courses type? 10th/12th century.

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Above lias are fills of robbed foundation trenches [C:3708] from E-W. Apse sleeper chord of apse [C:3778], 1st and last sealed by mortar of 13th century floor [C:3710]. Division barely traceable in rubble mortar and spalls but entire shows whiter in oblique sunlight, other yellowish, exact division given by slips in base and cut of mortar floor [C:3710]. Apse was built on an irregular raft [C:3752] much larger and then a depth of 1ft from floor built up face and outer face packed with redeposited clay [C:3749]. West of apse and projecting 1'-1'6" from outer face is section of small foundation [C:3777] with a few loose stones at W end [C:3742]. This was left standing above floor [C:3743] and is in same position as burial ? Herlewin shrine. West of this spalls and mortar bedding [C:3743]...

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...for earlier floors show covered by clay make-up [C:3758] on which is mortar of 13th century floor [C:3710]. Mortar and spalls [C:3743] lie on clay below natural soil (removed). At 3' of south side of trench burial [C:3775] [C:3776] with stocking buckles of thigh bones. Male skeleton [F:SK17] with feet cut off by 13th century sleeper wall [C:3762]. Further west a 13th century sleeper wall robbed [C:3707] with 12th century robbed wall [C:3733] to west. Latter has a few large lias blocks [C:3740] and fill of rubble spalls and mortar [C:3732] indistinguishable. Slight dip in floor [C:3710] may mark division.

West short stretch of clay shows ? yellow [C:3734] covered by dirty clay and soil with slight slope from E- W. This does not appear on south side.

Long stretch of rubble filled foundation trench [C:3737] small rubble and mortar [C:3736]. This...

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...appears at W end 4' wide of S side and also at East end on S. side where cut by 12th century sleeper [C:3761] therefore Turstin apse. Opposite disturbed double burial [C:3772] [C:3773] [C:3774] in lead coffin. West of this natural clay and soil [C:3717] with above thick plaster line [C:3716] then more clay [C:3738] then rubble and spall make up [C:3734] which shades gradually into 13th century clay make-up (also [C:3734]).

On S side burial [C:3767] [C:3768] not dug and patch of tile [C:3782] in-situ. Then double foundation trench inner one yellower [C:3713] [C:3714] – Herlewin outer [C:3711] [C:3712]. C13th then clay with soil. Further double foundation trench top FBB [C:3701] C:3702 bottom usual rubble mortar and spall fill Turstin [C:3786] and 13th century [C:3730]. At end paving slabs [C:3725] set on mortar [C:3726].

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N transept outer trench. Section 54

Altar foundation [C:3512] remains in position bedded on natural clay [C:3525] here cut down from proper surface with all surface soil and top levels gone.

West of altar sloping sided ditch [C:3522] cut by sleeper wall trench [C:3505]. Ditch is filled [C:3521] with large up to 11" long undressed blocks of stone set in very poor mortar and end of early ditch packed when sleeper wall was built. Robbed sleeper wall trench has tip lines running West to East more soil than usual. Sleeper wall partly in-situ [C:3524] on south side and projecting 2' into trench. It has fair faces of lias and pitched filled poorly built with much mortar. On top is cut a step is layer much spalls and mortar for pavement bedding. Apse of Herlewin has very shallow foundation [C:3520]...

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...cut into natural clay [C:3525]. It is all of small stones lias and Tor burrs [C:3519]. The natural surface here was probably 1' above turf.

Filling of sleeper trench [C:3507] to west is usual rubble mortar and spalls [C:3506] with chord of Herlewins apse [C:3514] going 3" deeper. In NW corner of trench grave [C:3510] with stone lining. Body disturbed. This cut through chord of Herlewins apse [C:3513] [C:3514] but on south side this retained a few large lias blocks at west face. Beyond this clay [C:3525] with possible traces of soil on top.

Traces of mortar bedding [C:3508] all along on underside of turf and cutting apse and chord but never over sleepers.

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Trench CL 2. Section 23 & 50

West end 2 buttresses of flying buttress series located but not dug out [C:3005] [C:3002]. The top fill is disturbed rubble [C:3004]. Whole top layer [C:3003] modern disturbance to about 2'6" stones, rubble, etc.

Below soil with no apparent strata [C:3011] [C:3012]. On North face 13th century buttress foundations [C:3028] ends show wider than but coincident with 15th century lines [C:3056]. They use large blocks of lias [C:3056] on rubble or lias foundation [C:3028]. 3rd [C:3056] and 2nd buttresses (on line of 1955 trench [C:3002]) linked by carrel foundation [C:3029]. 1st - Flying buttress [C:3019] also linked by carrel foundation [C:3045] but not 2nd [C:3002] and ?1st.

Soil above on S side shows nothing. At east end on south side kiln structure [C:3039] at lowest level see section cut into by wall [C:3043] of lias (robbed)...

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...which runs across the trench. At higher level stone foundation [C:3037] with beam slot which runs across trench and is cut by 13th century buttress [C:3018].

At east end flying buttress [C:3019] thicker into 13th century buttress foundation [C:3034]. Flying buttress has rubble core faced with large lias blocks.

Extension shows carrel wall [C:3045] covering flying buttress [C:3019]. Line of 13th century cloister, note irregularity at N end.

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Lorreto Chapel trench

The lower part showed a foundation trench [C:3781] midway depth between western foundation in inner N transept and (Turstin).

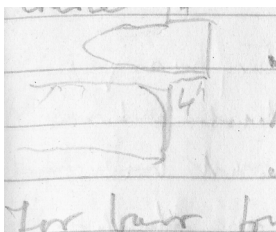
It was filled [C:3780] with soil and very little rubble and stone. It could be Turstin but owing to modern demolition cannot be judged. Certainly old. Beyond is modern rambling drain of which fill includes a medieval Doultling drum of column large and Keddes probably c.1500. Upper part shows very deep hole with modern fill [C:3784] [C:3785], mainly soil and on line of North Transepts with bottom not reached. Whole area disturbed with modern accretion of c. 3ft.

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Cloister cross trench. CL3. Section 52

At N end on E side projecting about 1' older foundation (robbed) of flying buttress [C:3224] goes down to bottom of trench filled with soil with some stone and debris. The Tor burr foundation [C:3212] is again robbed with a black soil and stone foundation. At base in centre is a low paved area [C:3215] similar to mortar floor area of glass furnace. The paving consists of small slabs of lias. It was not taken up and is overlaid by a solid deep clay fill [C:3214]. The lias wall running obliquely along the trench on west side ([C:3225] above [C:3211]) was laid with a rough foundation of Tor burrs resting on this pavement [C:3215] and projecting on top foundation...

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Sketch of foundation.

...course, and then a small offset at this ground level. All this irregular and cut through by Tor burr foundations [C:3212].

The Tor burr foundations continued south [C:3211] beyond end of trench which it cut obliquely at south end.

Plan uncertain.

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Cloister East Walk

Trench disclosed 13th century paving [C:3057] and a jumble of rubble foundations which could not be explored without extension which was impracticable this year.

Cloister L trench. CL1 Ext 1

Turstin foundation continues [C:3122].

Cloister N walk

Deep foundation trench [C:3054] of S wall nave projects over 1ft and is covered by Herlewin paving [C:3055] in turn covered by 13th and 15th floors. Foundation cut "Turstin" foundations [C:3053].