

**Archaeological Excavations at
The building known as
THE TRIBUNAL, GLASTONBURY**
Replacement of Paving in Rear Courtyard

Scheduled Monument no. 22075

Carried out for English Heritage
grid reference for the site is: ST 4993 3896



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Report number 505b

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¹ Image courtesy of Glastonbury Antiquarian Society <http://glastonburyantiquarians.org/site/>

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Summary

Shallow excavations below the flagstones in the Tribunal courtyard to provide better bedding for subsiding stones were nevertheless deep enough to expose the medieval archaeology. Excavations in 2013 were combined to a trench dug in 1992 to provide more evidence of the building's origins and development as well as that of the burgage plot. There is evidence that the building was built on a virgin site in the 12th century with stone gable end walls infilled with timber walls as two free-standing buildings. As these timber walls were replaced with stone, the two buildings were linked with roofing over the slim gap between them and the spiral staircase was added. It would appear that the building had an empty plot to its east, accessed through three doorways in the east wall. This void may be a road, part of the Saxon street grid to the north of the High Street. After the Dissolution of the Abbey, another element of the house – the Tudor Kitchen – was built in this road without blocking it completely. The burgage plot was also extended to the east, into the road. The property boundaries in this block of properties display slight bends or kinks in respect of an earlier landscape feature; perhaps the Saxon street grid. The kink was created by the reorientation of the High Street a few degrees to the east. This block of town houses was probably planned and built by the Abbey in the former High Street.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Robert Dunning, identified the misunderstanding underlying the mistaken attribution of this building as the Glastonbury Abbey Tribunal and court house to what is, in fact, a rare survival of a medieval townhouse². For this reason, the building is a Scheduled Monument in the care of the Secretary of State.

1.2 As part of the renovations undertaken to the Tribunal in 1992, C. and N. Hollinrake, consultant archaeologists, were commissioned to excavate a new electricity cable trench along the base of the building in the passageway and through the courtyard (See Figure 7).³

1.3 In March 2001, scaffolding was erected to facilitate repairs to the roof, allowing access for an archaeological survey of the structure undertaken by K. A. Rodwell⁴.

² Dunning, R., 1991.

³ Hollinrake, C. & N., 1992.

⁴ Rodwell, K. A., 2001.



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1.4 An APM survey carried out in 2009 by Caroe and Partners identified trip hazards in the courtyard caused by uneven flagstones. This situation was remedied by lifting the existing Lias flagstones and reducing the underlying ground level by c150mm to allow for the insertion of appropriate bedding before relaying the flags. This operation threatened intact archaeological deposits known to lie below the slabs from the works in 1992.

One of the most important discoveries arising from the 1992 excavation was that the present flagstones reflect the medieval ground level. This should not cause any surprise: the ground level would have been established at the level of the door sill to Room 4 when it was first installed.

This has the effect of ensuring that lifting the flagstones reveals the archaeological horizon. Little stratigraphy was evident between the base of the flags and the natural yellow clay cut by features.

1.5 The operations to re-bed the flagstones on the courtyard required Scheduled Monument Consent, which incorporated a method statement provided by C. & N. Hollinrake Consultant Archaeologists. The lowering of the ground for bedding of the flagstones was undertaken immediately prior to the new bedding being deposited and the flagstones relaid. This paper reports the results of the excavation of the ground in preparation of the relaying of the slabs. The excavations were undertaken by Charles, Nancy and Arthur Hollinrake, Nici Brookes, Dawn and Dave Roberts for C. & N. Hollinrake Ltd between 11th and 20th March 2013. The flagstones were laid by Stuart Adams, Mark Dewberry and John English of Burfitt Garrett Ltd between 18th and 27th March.

2.0 Topography and Geology

2.1 The building known as the Tribunal stands on the north side of Glastonbury High Street more-or-less midway between the market place to the west and St. John the Baptist church to the east. Another important medieval survival, the George and Pilgrim Inn, stands a few doors to the west, and this is an indication that the whole length of the north side of the street was occupied in the medieval period. The Great Church of Glastonbury Abbey and the Abbey precinct lies to the south.

As with the rest of the town, the building known as the Tribunal rests upon a stiff yellow Lower Lias clay substrate. The grid reference is ST 4993 3896.



Figure 1. The location of the building called the Tribunal outlined in red on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map.

2.2 The Somerset Historic Environment Record shown here illustrates the layout of the Tribunal in relation to its neighbouring properties. This shows the extent to which the Tudor kitchen block (Room 5 in Figure 8) extends beyond the expected property boundary, appearing to form part of number 11 High Street.

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Figure 2. The building known as the Tribunal and its surrounding properties taken from the Somerset Historic Environment Records⁵. The Tribunal is marked with diagonal hatching. The background map is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886.



Figure 3. The street frontage of the building known as the Tribunal⁶; note the earlier masonry of the east gable wall to the right of the photograph. The facade of the building displays several additions and alterations carried out during the medieval period.

⁵ <http://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/>

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While the Tribunal shares a gable wall with number 7 High Street, suggesting that there might once have been a medieval building occupying that plot, the east gable wall appears to have originally been free-standing.



Figure 4. Detail of the join between the Tribunal and number 11 High Street.



Figure 5. Photograph of Room 5 from the rear of 11 High Street.

⁶ English Heritage Pastscape website.

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Room 5 has a blocked up doorway in its south facing wall (Figure 39), which must have been accessible before number 11 High Street was built. Similarly, blocked up doorways in the east walls of Rooms 2 and 4 (Figure 8) must have issued into what is now number 11 High Street. It would appear, therefore, that Room 5 was erected, at least partially, into an open space: either outside of the town or into a road or alley. Interestingly, a passageway still exists from the High Street through the length of number 11.

2.3 The northern courtyard wall retains a considerable depth of soil in the garden; the level drops a similar amount at the north of the garden to access the level of the car park. Excavations in 1992 demonstrated that the upper c50cm of this soil was homogenous loamy cultivation soil, probably developed in the 19th century when the grounds were let to a nurseryman.

2.4 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief on the construction of the new town library recorded some medieval occupation features and an early boundary ditch oriented roughly NE-SW at the south side of the construction site. The boundary ditch contained no pottery or dateable artefacts but the fill was heavily flecked with charcoal mixed with fragments of fired clay and two radiocarbon14 samples (animal bone) from the base and upper fill of the ditch: These provided dates to two sigma of AD685-956 (AD721-887) and AD901-1159 (AD990-1034) respectively, indicating a pre-Norman Conquest feature⁷.

The orientation of this ditch, when extended, duplicated and turned by 90 degrees, is echoed in various existing property boundaries, roads and lanes. St. John's church exhibits a similar orientation. It would appear that the town has been laid out along two different orientations, the new alignment being principally noticeable in the High Street.

Excavations at the Tribunal point to a Norman date for this part of the High Street properties⁸. A similar Saxon grid has been proposed for Wells, only six miles to the north, by Prof. Declan Donovan when he was working in the museum in Wells (pers. comm.). A cobbled surface was encountered below the North Tower at Wells Cathedral

⁷ Hollinrake, 1999.

⁸ Hollinrake, 1992.

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in the location predicted by Donovan⁹. Evidence for the existence of such grids will take some time to accumulate but, as at Wells, Glastonbury became an extremely important settlement to the House of Wessex during the Saxon period, meriting this sort of special treatment. Movement of the High Street to the southern alignment allowed the Norman abbey to extend the High Street; the fact that this was possible suggests a lack of properties between the Saxon High Street and the abbey precinct.

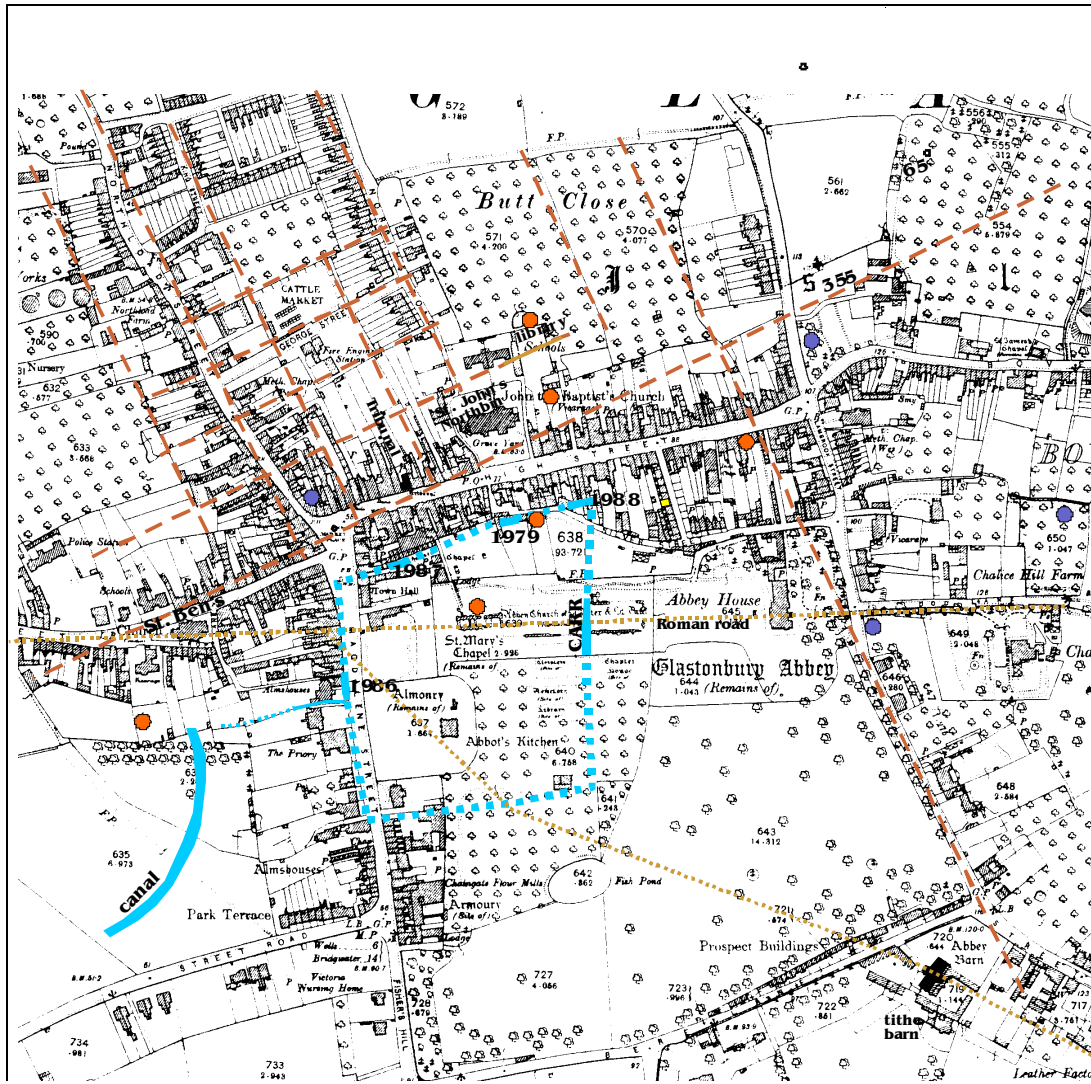


Figure 6. Map of Glastonbury (O.S. 1902). The proposed Saxon grid is marked with brown dashed line. The Roman road and the road seen on the parchmark survey of the abbey shown as dotted line. Romano-British pottery is orange dots, Saxon pottery is blue dots.

⁹ Hollinrake 2000, 156

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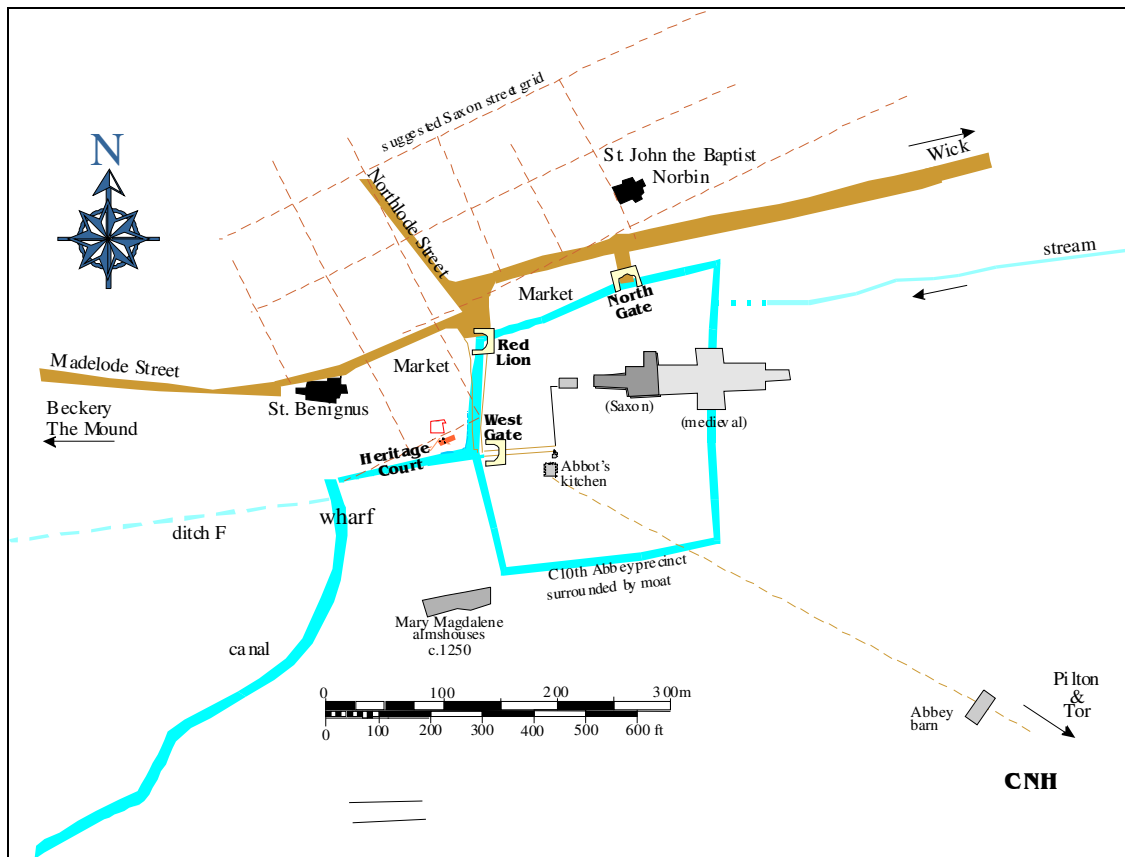


Figure 7. A map of medieval Glastonbury showing the Moat and the Canal (shown in blue along with the stream in Bushy Combe which fed them) in relation to the main roads in the town. The dashed brown lines indicates the earlier (presumed Saxon) street grid. The main roads of the present High Street, Northload Street and Benedict Street (called 'Madelode Street' in the medieval period) are also shown in the same brown colour.

3.0 Archaeological Background

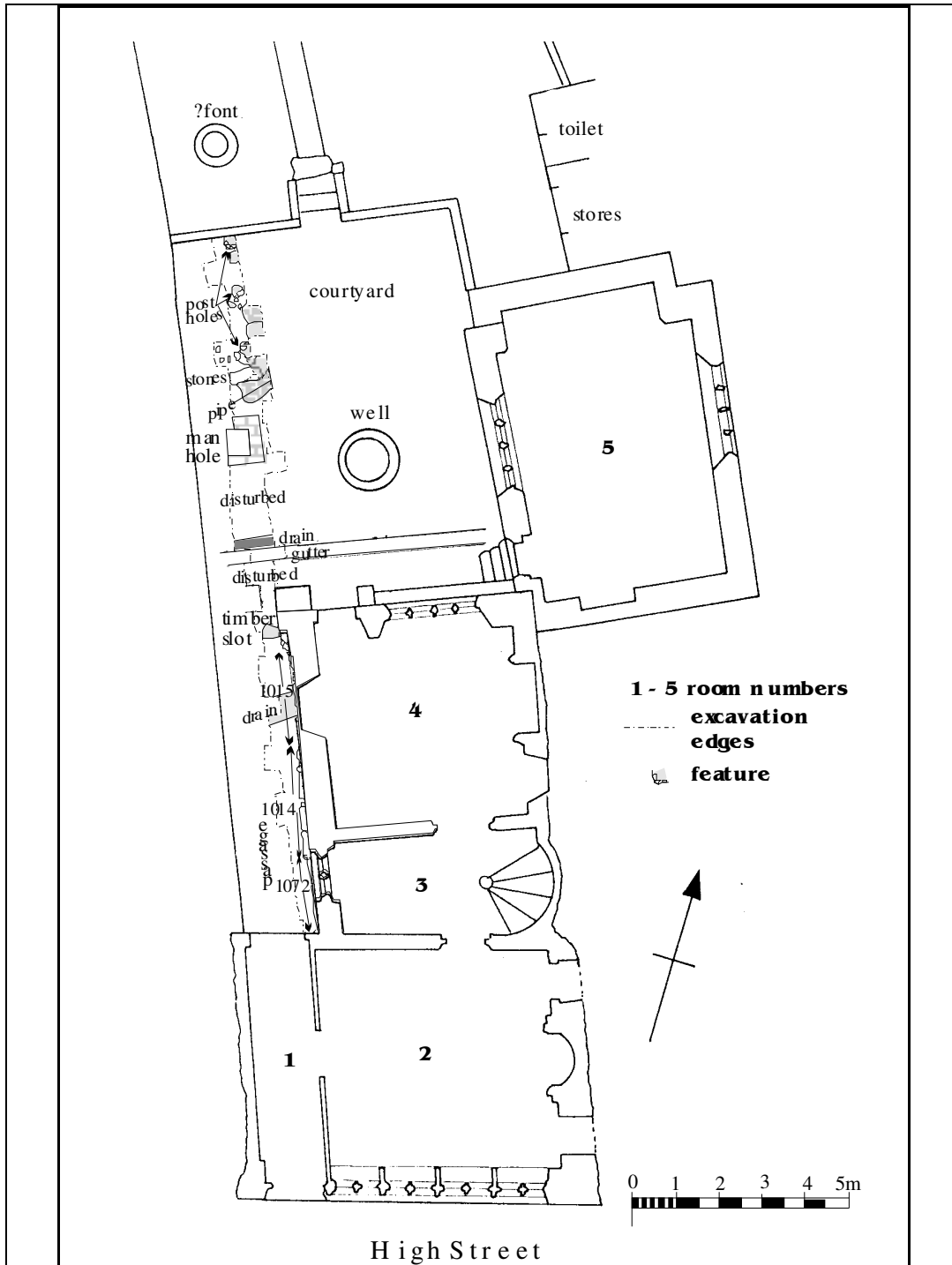


Figure 8. Illustration showing the layout of the building and the features recorded during the 1992 excavations.¹⁰

¹⁰ Hollinrake, 1992

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3.1 The excavations in the alleyway below the wall of Rooms 3 and 4 revealed the postholes and slots of medieval buildings, while the foundations of the wall suggested that the timber building was replaced by stone walls in phases. Datable finds pushed the founding of the building back from the fifteenth century – as suggested by the architectural detail - to the twelfth century, significantly expanding the potential date-range of activity on the site.

3.2 Except where disturbed by recent drainage works, associated with the brick manhole, the excavation in the courtyard revealed a dense spread of intercutting features and deposits of various types. Most features were postholes –suggesting former timber structures – but several features were seen to insufficient extent in the narrow trench, making interpretation impossible.

3.3 Finds from 1992 included over 100 sherds of pottery, some 60 of which dated from the twelfth to sixteenth centuries. Oyster shell and animal bone were also recovered, along with glazed medieval roof tile fragments and iron objects. Sufficient quantities of white plaster were recovered to suggest that the Tribunal was once rendered.

3.4 Survival of the archaeological features and deposits is not complete, however. The small trench excavated in 1992 exposed substantial areas of modern disturbance caused by insertion of drains and sewers.

3.6 Excavations below the western walls of Rooms 3 and 4 suggests that the original buildings consisted of two free-standing stone buildings, Room 4 possibly serving as a kitchen separated from the main house as a fire safety precaution. Room 3 is too narrow and irregular to make sense as an extension to Room 2. It is better seen as an infill and stairwell between two existing free-standing buildings.

4.0 Historical Background

The Tribunal is a stone-built, late-medieval townhouse registered as Somerset Scheduled Ancient Monument 22075. *“The name ‘Tribunal’ is of relatively recent origin. The property was evidently one of many in the street of similar character, of no particular antiquarian interest to the parish administrators of the earlier years of the nineteenth century.....”*¹¹ Research of the documents by Dr. R. Dunning has revealed that the court house of Abbot Bere was situated on the opposite side of the High Street and that the building identified by Collinson as the Tribunal was a mis-identification of an ordinary domestic dwelling (see 1.1 above).

The Tribunal sits in the middle of a series of similar plots between The George and Pilgrim Inn and the parish church of St. John the Baptist which appear to have been planned. These plots are characterised by a slightly curved or slanted alignment that appears to preserve an earlier landscape feature.¹² The Great Chartulery of Glastonbury Abbey lists several properties on the High Street in the possession of the Abbey, which suggests that the Abbey would have been the most likely agent for creating this planned block of properties.¹³

The building has been in the care of the Department of the Environment since 1932.

¹¹ Dunning, Robert W., 1991 p.89.

¹² Marston 2003, p. 64-65.

¹³ Watkins, 1947, pl. 735.



5.0 Tithe Map

In 1844 the building known as the Tribunal was recorded as No 62/63 – a house and garden owned by Jonathan Payne Newman and occupied by Jane Dowling as a school.

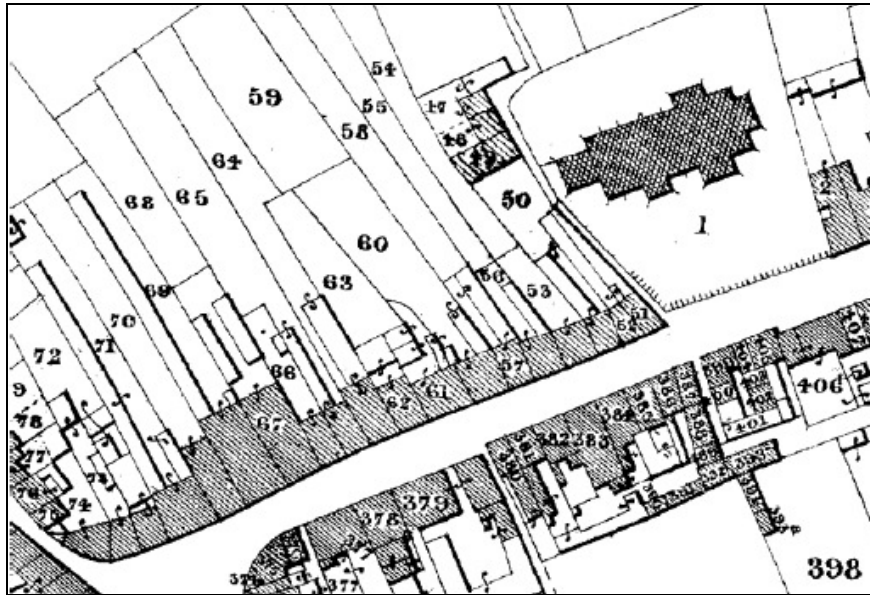


Figure 9. The tithe map shows the regularity of the properties on the north side of the High Street, suggesting that they were laid out in one operation. The irregularity of the buildings on the south side of the street has been taken to demonstrate that this was a market place in the medieval period, later infilled.¹⁴

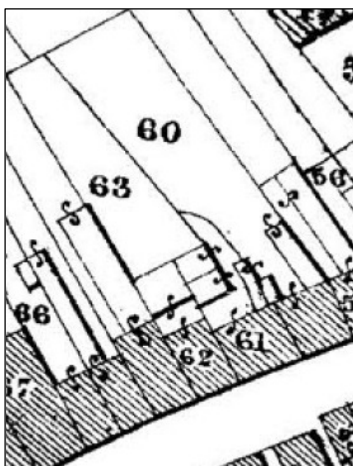


Figure 10. A detail of the tithe map. The Tribunal is plot 62 and the burgage plot is 63. The property boundary and layout suggest that Room 5, belonging with plot 62/3, impinges onto plot 61.

¹⁴ Marston, Lynn, 2003, pp. 62-4.

6.0 The Archaeological Excavation – Method Statement

6.1 The building contractors removed the Lias slabs by hand, and stored them in the corridor to the west of the Tribunal building.

6.2 The total excavation area measured c.6.60m E-W x c.7.20m N-S from the retaining wall at the north end of the paved area.

6.3 0.15m was excavated beneath the Lias slabs to allow for compacted substrate to be laid before re-laying the Lias slabs.

6.4 The excavation and removal of all of the archaeological material beneath the Lias slabs was carried out by archaeologists. The spoil was deposited into a skip, positioned in St. Johns Car Park immediately to the north of the property, before being removed from the vicinity.

6.5 Archaeological features and deposits were removed using the following protocol:

- Exposed archaeological features and deposit were hand-cleaned, photographed & planned at a scale of 1:20.
- A single-context recording method was employed during the excavation, with contexts recorded using pro-forma recording sheets.
- The Context Sheets have been digitized and included in this report.
- The west side of the south-facing section beneath the retaining wall was drawn at 1:10.
- Masonry standing to more than one course high was left *in-situ*.
- The evaluation was recorded photographically using a digital camera and black and white prints.
- Levels relating to Ordnance Datum were taken throughout.

6.6 A level was brought into the site using an automatic optical level from the bench mark located at the base of the east face of the buttress at the south-west corner of the tower of St. Johns Church, Glastonbury. The benchmark had a value of 25.45m a.O.D.

6.7 A strategy was employed to alleviate time constraints. The site was sub-divided into eastern & western halves. After the Lias slabs were removed, the archaeologists recorded and reduced the eastern half of the site during the first week from Monday 11th March up to Friday 15th March. The builders began working on the east half of the site while the archaeologists reduced the western half of the site during the second week of the excavations from Monday 18th March to Wednesday 20th March.

6.8 A north-south aligned baseline was positioned along the centre of the trench. The zero point was positioned at the south end of the baseline. A 2.00m square grid was put in place for recording purposes. Luminous yellow rod iron caps were placed on top for safety reasons.

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6.9 Site north had been used on the Context Sheets and in this report. Site North is in accordance with the long axis of the Glastonbury Tribunal Garden Plot. The gardens true alignment is c.NNW – SSE.

6.10 If a feature could not be excavated, an incision was made with a trowel to measure at least 3cm depth beneath the surface level of the natural clay before it was designated as a fill. The material was then replaced *in-situ* without damaging the context.

6.11 Cut numbers were not assigned for features unless it was excavated. A small number of cut numbers have been assigned, because only a few features could be excavated during these works.

6.12 All archaeological **finds** were bagged and identified by context. They were then washed, sorted, lifted and marked with their appropriate context number and the **Somerset County Museum Accession Number: TTNCM 67 / 1993.**

6.13 The archaeological trench recorded in November 1992 (Site Code GT 92) by C&N Hollinrake contained the allocated context numbers from (1001) to (1073). This phase of works allocated the context numbers (201) to (281) to easily distinguish them from the GT92 context numbers.

The backfilled trench from GT 92 shall be referred to simply as Trench 1 throughout this excavation report.

The site was covered with a tarpaulin every evening to prevent ground damage from rain, snow and frost.

6.14 Finds

Since the brief did not allow the emptying of any features, the quantity of finds recovered is not great. Although 131 18th century and later pottery sherds were recovered, only 23 sherds of medieval pottery were collected.

7.0 The Archaeological Excavation: Trench Report

7.1 The archaeological excavations commenced on Monday 11th March 2013 and concluded on Wednesday 20th March 2013. The building contractors lifted Lias slabs (201) before the archaeologists arrived on site. The slabs were then placed upright in the corridor to the west of the Tribunal building. The stone slabs are just visible at the top-right corner of the photograph below.

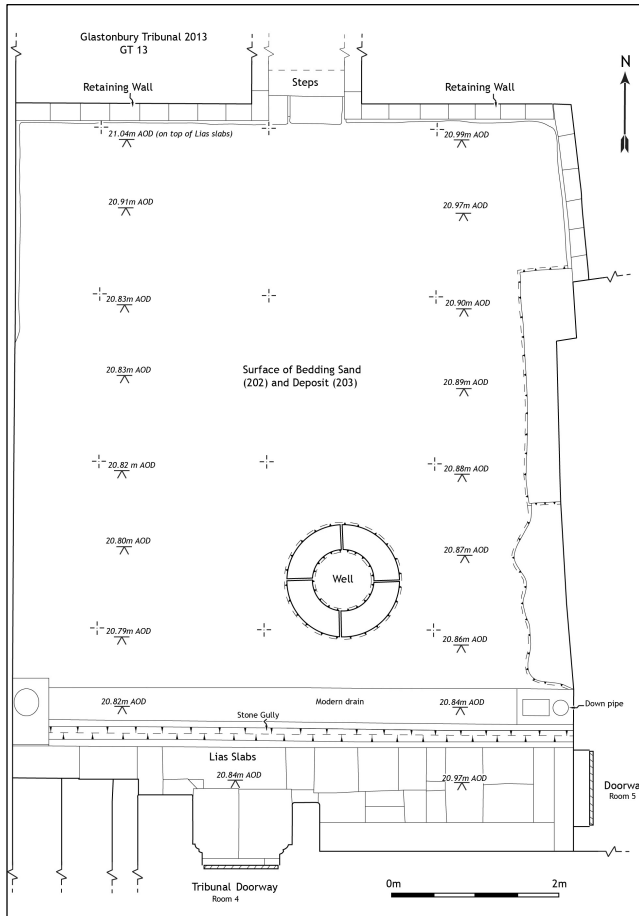


Figure 11 - Lias slabs (201) removed. Mixed surface of (202) & (203) exposed.
A pile of cement associated with (201) is in the foreground.
The trench from 1992 is visible on the right side of the photograph.
Looking south.

7.2 The thickness of Lias slabs (201) varied from 0.08m up to 0.12m thick creating an undulating surface of (202) / (203). The bedding for the Lias slabs was a mixed deposit of yellow sand (202) with occasional large cement lumps, overlying re-deposited soil (203) which contained an abundance of oyster shells and late nineteenth century to mid-twentieth century pottery and glass sherds.

The surface of (202) / (203) was levelled to calculate the required reduced levels. The levels were taken every meter from N-S. Two baselines were used for the level positions – 1.50m from the east and 1.50m from the west edge of the site. The ground level had a 1:20 fall to the south to run water into open drain gully (229). Drain (229) flowed into the drain at the south-west corner of the site; it remained *in-situ* and demarked the south edge of the excavation area.

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**Figure 12 -
Levels taken beneath Lias slabs
(201)**

7.3 The mixed bedding sand / cement (202) and make-up deposit (203) were removed together by hand. Although the sand tended to overlie soil deposit (203), both appear to be roughly contemporaneous, probably dating from ca.1960. Deposit (203) contained a high frequency of domestic waste dating from the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries including an abundance of oysters shell. Although these finds were probably not found *in-situ*, they probably represent residual finds from within the Tribunal grounds. Deposits (202) / (203) measured variously from c.0.04m up to 0.10m thick depending upon the varying thickness of the overlying Lias floor slab.



Figure 13-

Oyster shell retained from excavating the east half of deposit (203).

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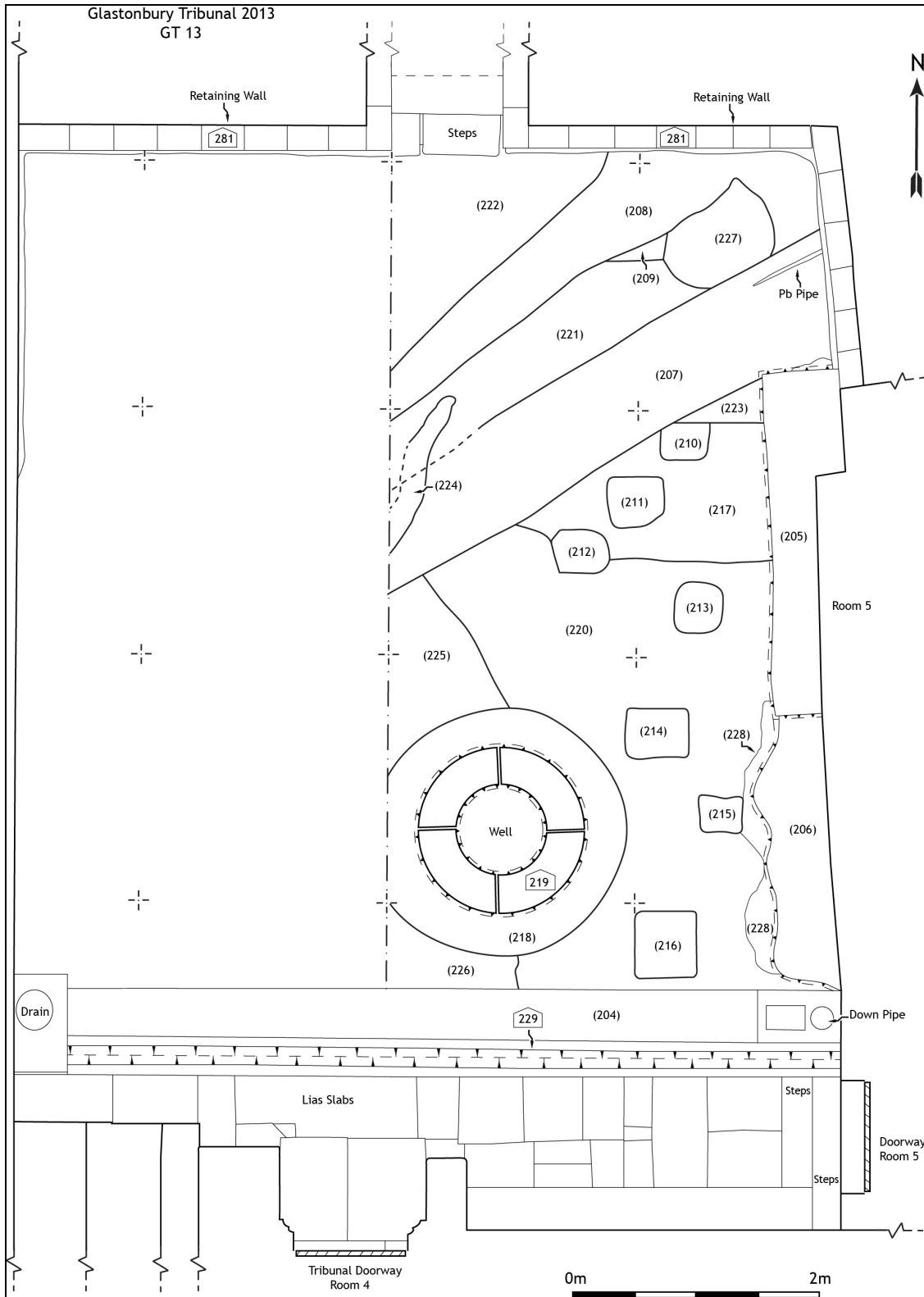


Figure 14 – bedding sand (202) and make-up deposit (203) removed.

7.4 Underlying bedding deposits (202) and (203) was a hard, firmly compacted layer of fine cinder and coal fragments covering the site in well defined areas and patches. This deposit was fairly homogenous except for occasional patches with a red (burnt) colouration. Different context numbers were allocated to refer to this deposit because it was interrupted by service trenches (204), (207), (208) and Trench 1. This context measured an average of 0.05m thick.

The allocated numbers for this deposit on the site were; (220) for the south-east corner, (221) for the strip between service trenches (207) and (208), and (222) for the north end of the east and west sides of the site. A small triangular patch between service trench (207) and the north end of cement foundations (205) was allocated the number (223). The number (227) was allocated to a potential circular feature near the north-east corner of the site. During the next phase of excavation, (227) was shown to also represent another patch of deposit.

The origin of this waste material is not known. It had presumably been deliberately deposited as hard standing. It may have been sourced from a local industrial centre and then mixed up with domestic and building waste which dated mostly from the late nineteenth century.

7.5 The compacted coal deposit was cut by several twentieth century features. On the east side of the site, deposit (220), (222) etc. was cut by cement filled foundation trenches (205) and (206), post holes (211) to (216) and well backfill (218) / well housing (219).

The compacted coal deposit was not present above backfilled trench (217) / (224) or in the north-east corner of the site where the yellow Lias clay (243) naturally raised up to the north and east.

At the end of the excavations the compressed coal deposit was recorded in the south-facing section of the west side of the site and recorded as (222). In this section, deposit (222) overlay and sealed the medieval features recorded at the north end of the site and nineteenth century mortar spread (247) / (255).

The deposit was not present in the south-west quarter of the site where service trenches (272), (277) and Trench 1 had possibly removed it.

7.6 The east half of site was planned with deposit (203) removed. This plan represented the surface of (220), (222) and their associated features described above. A similar plan for the west side was deemed unnecessary as the late date of deposits (202), (203) and (220), (222) had been demonstrated by that stage of the excavation. These deposits were all removed together.



Figure 15 – Eastern side - Cleaned – sand (202) & deposit (203) visible in the foreground. Looking east.

7.7 Two significant service trenches crossed through the site from the north-east to the south-west corners. Both were most likely associated with the outside toilets located just north and east of the site.

The most northerly of the two pipe trenches was (208). No pipes were exposed within (208) and its services were probably discontinued a long time ago. It extended to the south-west as far as robbed out wall trench (224) / (263). Trench (208) cut through coal deposit (222) but did not appear to have been in use after wall (264) was robbed out and therefore potentially when building wall (280) was constructed as well.

Near the north-east end of pipe trench (208) was (209) which was exposed as two opposing triangles containing backfilled yellow Lias clay. (209) may represent a feature such as a disused, backfilled manhole inspection chamber.

7.8 Service trench (207) is shown on the ministry of works plan from ca.1940. Trench (207) carried foul water and rain water to man hole (270) from the outside toilets and its gutters. Unlike (208), this trench clearly cut through robbed out wall trench (217) / (224) / (263). The ceramic pipe contained within (207) was not exposed during these ground works.

It was later discovered that (207) actually represented two pipe trenches. A lead pipe was exposed along the north side of (207) measuring c.0.30m wide. This pipe was also exposed to the north and west of man hole (270), continuing to the south-west. The relationship between this pipe and the off-set foundations for wall (279) was not exposed.

7.9 The live ceramic pipe contained within (204) carried rain water from the down pipe on the western wall of Room 5 into the drain at the south-west corner of site. The ceramic pipe was live, exposed and left *in-situ* - effectively forming the south edge of the archaeological excavations.

Pipe trench (204) was also shown on the ministry of works plan from ca.1940.

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7.10 Room 5 was situated to the east of the site. This part of the Tribunal building has been substantially re-built, presumably from around ca.1960, the approximately date when the property changed ownership to English Heritage.

7.11 The cement foundations or underpinning for the western wall of Room 5 were exposed and recorded as (205) at the northern end and as (206) at the southern end. Although almost certainly contemporary with each other, the foundations for Room 5 were clearly created in two phases.

One would expect foundations (206) to have been the earlier of two as the wall would have been underpinned or re-constructed from south to north. (206) was much rougher than (205) with an irregular western edge. Mixed re-deposited Lias clay (228) was inserted into the foundation cut to fill the space which would have been present after the cement fill of (206) was poured. Also associated with (206) were the remnants of scaffold pole pads which appear also to have been place when (206) was poured – partly explaining the irregular western edge. These scaffold pole pads were recorded as (230) and (233). A square metal scaffold plate was recovered from (233).

Cement foundations (205) abutted the north side of (206) and took a right angled turn to the east at their northern extent. No redeposited clay backfill or scaffold holes were exposed in association with (205) which had a surface which was a couple of centimetres higher than (206).

7.12 There were several squares which had similar dimensions as (230) and (233) which were also interpreted as scaffold pads which had been pressed into what would have been an exposed surface. The scaffold would probably have been associated with the re-building of the walls and roof of Room 5. As the area would have been re-paved after the completion of the re-construction of Room 5 it seems reasonable to suggest that the scaffold would have been erected in ca.1960, and probably only on that occasion. The scaffold pads were assigned the context numbers (210) to (216).

7.13 The well at the south end of the excavation area also appears to have been re-constructed in the mid-twentieth century. These excavations indicate that the well was relocated c.1m to the north-west of its' original location.

The present circular well housing was allocated the context number (219) and the backfill of the cut which it occupied was numbered (218). The masonry of (219) was constructed using dressed, curved, modern Douling stone blocks. Five courses of masonry including the four large cap stones were present above ground. A metal grill was fixed within the interior of the well at ground level. A level-staff was used to gage the distance between the grill and the water within the well. The distance measured exactly 5.00m.

The finds contained within backfill (218) and the un-weathered masonry both indicate that the well was re-built in the mid-twentieth century. The feature was not shown on the ministry of works plan. Therefore ca.1960 is a more likely date.

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7.14 When the area to the south of the well was reduced during the next phase of excavation, a proposed earlier cut and backfill for the well was exposed, represented by (237). This feature, which is now crescent shaped, was filled with firm, greasy, light grey silty clay. The feature was off-set by c.1.00m to the south-east of (218). Otherwise the proportions of (237) as they have survived are identical to those of (218).

7.15 Two ephemeral contexts were recorded on Figure 13. These were (225) and (226). Both appeared to be potential occupation deposits when first exposed, however, after a deep clean both were re-interpreted as the disturbed surface of natural Lias clay (243). Deposit (225) was located to the immediate north of well (219) and later associated with fill (238). Deposit (226) was located to the immediate south of well (219) and was later associated with fills (250) / (249) and early well backfill (237).

7.16 Although robbed out wall trench (217) / (224) has already been mentioned, it was not clear that this is what these features represented until near the end of the excavation when context numbers (263) and (264) were added to this list of concordant numbers.

Linear feature (217) was the main feature recorded at the initial cleaning stage of excavation which was not underlying compressed coal deposit (220) / (222). This was because (220) / (222) were probably deposited abutting (217) and its associated contexts when they wall that they are associated with was still standing

. Fill (217) was a firm, mixed, dark grey-brown and yellow gritty, silty clay which contained an abundance of rubble. Fill (217) was cut by service trench cut (207). Fill (224) at the west side of the east side of site was recognized as a fill of similar material and in line with (217), recorded on the west side of pipe trench (207) – later recorded continuing to the west as Fill (263). Both of these fills contained a moderately amount of late nineteenth century building material, glass and pottery.

7.17 A north-south aligned section line was established 2.00m to the east of the baseline to remove the western half of deposit (220) / (222) against. A number of the scaffold post pads were also half sectioned on this line. This was done in case any features needed drawing in section and to assist with accurate recording.

After recording the eastern half of the site was taken down to the surface of the natural yellow Lias clay (243).



Figure 16 -west-facing section from 0mN / 2mE to 7mN / 2mE

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7.18 It was fortunate for the project that the surface of the natural Lias clay (243) was approximately at the proposed limit for the depth of the excavations - c.150mm beneath the Lias floor slabs.

The southern c.2.50m and the north-east corner of the site were dominated by the surface of natural Lias clay (243).

The impressions created by most of the scaffold post pads were still present at the lower level of excavation. Only (210) was totally removed. A vertical cylindrical void was exposed in the centre of (216) lending further credence to the theory that the square features represented scaffold post pads, as this void looked like the negative impression from a scaffold pole.

A series of potential stake holes which were recorded at the south-east corner of the site. Stake-holes (233), (234) and (235) appeared to be associated features underlying deposit (220). These small square shaped features (0.05m to 0.10m wide) were all backfilled with a friable dark brown loamy soil and appear to have been no earlier than nineteenth century in date. These potential stake hole were easy to observe cutting through (237) - the backfill of the earlier phase of the well.

A similar sized correlation of potential stake holes, on the south-west side of well (219), numbered (251), (252) and (253), did not appear to have been associated with (233), (234) and (235) because they were filled with a firm, pale yellow grey silty clay. Compressed coal deposit (220) was not present overlying the area to the south and west of the well so there was no stratigraphic comparison available.



← N

Figure 18 –
Potential Stake holes (233), (234) and (235), scaffold post pad (216) with a void on the right and (214) on the left. Light brown-orange mortar

patches (231), (232) and (236) are clustered together in the centre. Well backfill (218) is at the bottom left and the backfill of discontinued well shaft (237) is shown at the bottom right.

7.19 The north-east corner of the site was not covered by compressed coal deposit (222). Rather, to the east of the patch of coal numbered (227) the natural yellow Lias clay

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took a fairly abrupt natural upturn of c.0.04m in height over a distance of approximately half a meter; making it roughly level with the surface of make-up layer (227).

Directly underlying the east end of the south face of retaining wall (280) was a conspicuous area of rough Lias stone blocks. The stones were one or two un-mortared courses high, measured up to 80mm x 120mm x 520mm, and appeared as if they may have been deliberately placed. These stones were numbered (240).



Figure 19 – from left to right – linear feature (208) at the bottom left, the fired clay and rough Lias blocks associated with (240), Lias clay (243), the lead pipe within pipe trench (207).

7.20 The Lias stone blocks were removed by hand exposing a patch of *in-situ* fired clay which was intermittent but covered an area c.0.35m N-S x c.0.70m E-W. The fired clay was lifted and retained as it was only one layer thick (c.0.02m). The underlying Lias clay had been heat affected. A slightly concave shape was revealed when the fired clay was excavated, but not enough to confidently assign a cut number although one was probably present. Also thin sheets of local Lias bedrock (up to 5mm thick) were occasional present beneath the fired clay. It was clear if these stones were archaeological or a feature of the natural clay. They had also been heat affected. The west edge of (240) had been removed by pipe trench (208) in antiquity leaving two Lias blocks, with one stone sat upon the other, marking the west edge of a fill that probably originally extended a little further to the west



Figure 20 - Hearth (240) – most of the Lias stones and fired clay removed. Linear feature (208) is visible at the left of the photograph. Two Lias stones underlie the cement associated with Lias slabs (201) in the centre. Looking north.

7.21 (240) represented the southern edge of a hearth. The feature continued to the north beyond retaining wall (281). Two very small pottery sherds were recovered within the fired clay which look like medieval coarsewares. Hearth (240) may be indicative of localised industrial activity such as pottery production. These excavations produced no evidence of metal working on the site.

7.22 A sub-circular patch of firm, gritty, mixed, re-deposited Lias clay was recorded to the south of linear feature (217) as disturbed natural clay (242) covering an area of 1.20m (N-S) x 1.80m (E-W). (242) contained abundant quantities gritty off-white mortar lumps and charcoal flecks but no datable finds. It was not a thin friable deposit with the same type of composition as deposits (231) etc. It was realized that (242) probably represented the backfill of a large oval pit after the surrounding blue-green sticky clay fills were given a deep clean to expose their outer edges.

7.23 The positions of the service trenches and square cuts around the northern half of the trench had made it impossible to be completely confident of the exact relationship of these fills. We can only make suggestions based on their material compositions, artifacts and shapes in plan. Taken together, it could be suggested that a number of contexts may represent a large oval pit c.4m long (N-S) x c.3m wide (E-W). If so, the long axis of this pit would be in accordance with the long axis of the Tribunal garden plot. Three potential fills have been identified - Central backfill (242), main silted-up fill (238) / (239) / (244), and potentially a primary fill represented by (245) and (246). The pit could have been a clay borrow pit, or it could represent a semi-permanent structure with the outer fills representing an eaves-drip gully. There may have been an association between these features and hearth (240), for example, the pit may have dealt with the waste from (240).



← N

Figure 21 - Potential large oval feature. Curved south edge (238) and re-deposited Lias clay (242) are at the right of the photograph. Linear robbed out wall trench (217) / (224) is in the centre. (239) is exposed between pipe trenches (207) and (208) / (248) are to the left of centre. Fill (357) is exposed at the bottom right. The heat affected clay of hearth (240) is at the top left of the photograph.

7.24 The first of the fills from the potentially large pit to be identified was (238). The feature was exposed as a curved linear strip of firm, pale blue grey silty clay positioned immediately north of well backfill (218). The feature was aligned roughly north-west to south-east. Fill (238) was 0.40m wide and covered a distance of c.2.00m NW-SE. The outer edge of (238) was sharply defined, much more so than any of the other contexts grouped together here. This could form the basis for a proposal that (238) may represent a smaller pit, separate from (239) and (244). However, the similarities of these three contexts outweighed their differences.

The inner edge of (238) was slightly distorted by fill (242) but was still perceptible. The outer edge of the western end of (238) had been cut by square cut (241) which was backfilled with loose hummic clay and contained twentieth century ceramic building materials. Fill (238) continued to the north of post hole (241) until it disappeared at the meeting of the south edge of pipe trench (207) and linear cut (217). The same applied for the east side of the fill after it was cut by square scaffold pad (213). Central fill (242) appeared to spill out of the south-west side of the cut, overlying fill (238). This strengthened the idea that (242) represented an episode of deliberate backfilling.

7.25 The material present between pipe trenches (207) and (208), recorded as (239), was interpreted as a continuation of fill (238) to the north, representing the north-west

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corner of the pit as turned to the east. Fill (244) represented a small triangular patch of the eastern side of the feature. Fill (244) was cut by (207) to the north, (217) to the south and cement (205) to the east. On the plan (248) appears to represent the western edge of this feature but this is coincidental. (248) was a modern square post hole.

7.26 Fills (239) and (244) were not as well defined as fill (238). The outer edge of fill (239) was removed by pipe trench (208) and the inner edge was removed by pipe trench (207). Fill (239) extended for 2.25m NE-SW in a strip that measured 0.60m wide NW-SE between trenches (207) and (208). Similarly, fill (244) had a reasonably sharp outer edge but the inner edge had been destroyed by pipe trench (207) and linear (217).

7.27 The material composition of these three contexts was very similar and they all contained abundant degraded stone, mortar and charcoal flecks, occasional fired clay, and bone inclusions. A base sherd dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries was recovered from fill (238), and fill (239) yielded two pottery sherds dating from the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. No finds were recovered from (244) as it only covered an area of 0.30m N-S x 0.60m E-W.

7.28 Potential primary fill (245) was recorded to the east of (244) which equated with fill (246) - recorded to the east of (239). The border between these contexts was diffused, however the green-brown-yellow colour of (245) / (246) contrasted well with the grey-blue colour of (239) / (244). The potential primary fill was only c.0.20-0.50m wide as exposed and no datable finds were recovered from cleaning over these clayey fills which contained small charcoal and fired clay lumps and flecks. Approximately 0.60m of the length of the outer edge of (246) had survived, it did not have a hard border, but the yellow Lias clay (243) to the east was very clean assisting definition.

Fills (245) and (246) could also be indicators of re-cutting the large oval pit, may represent survivals of an earlier feature.



Figure 22 -

Fill (239) and (246).
Pipe trench (208) at the
bottom right.
Hearth (240) and Lias
clay (243) top right.
Pipe trench (207) on the
right.

N ←



Figure 23 - The east half of site at finished reduced level – deposit (220) / (222) removed. Looking east.

7.29 A thin deposit (c.0.01m thick) of mixed friable, orange-yellow lime mortar and Lias clay was present in well defined patches at the interface between compressed coal layer (220) / (222) and natural Lias clay (243). Different context numbers were allocated to refer to this deposit because it was interrupted by the service trenches and Trench 1. The consistency of the material represented by these numbers was not clear until it had been recorded several times. When it was first recorded this deposit looked as though it was natural clay which had white lime mortar flecks on the surface as opposed to a separate deposit in its own right.

The mortar patches were numbered variously as (231), (232), (236), (247), (255), (276) and (283). They almost certainly refer to one deposit associated with building works dating from the nineteenth century. It is not possible to ascertain how deliberate the placement of these mortar spread patches were, but there may have been a tendency to have sealed sticky clayey fills or messy robbed out masonry with this waste material.

These mortar spreads and patches are useful as they represent a short period of time and overlie several significant deposits on the site. The mortar may have been deposited during the re-building of No.7 High Street immediately south of the excavation.

These deposits have been recorded as “removed” on the plans where they were present. There was not sufficient time to draw one plan for these deposits alone.

7.30 Mortar patches (231), (232) and (236) were investigated as potential features and removed.

Mortar spread (247) was present at the north end of the east side of the site, to the north of pipe trench (208). When mortar (247) was cleared another large medieval feature, fill (257) and deposit (258) was exposed. This feature continued into the western half of the site where it underlay the same mortar spread where it was recorded as (255).



Figure 24 - The north end of site at finished reduced level – Deposit (247) / (255) removed. Fill (257) and deposit (258) exposed. Trench 1 and post holes (259) and (282) are on the left. Fill (263) is in the foreground. Pipe trench (208) is on the right. Looking north.

7.31 Fill (257) and fill (239) were separated from one-another by pipe trench (208). Consequently the relationship between these two contexts has been lost.

The material between them was similar. However, the firm, sticky, mid-green-grey silty clay that made up (257) contained less re-deposited Lias clay lumps and was more sticky and smeared than (239). Both fills (257) and (239) contained charcoal and fired clay inclusions, but fill (239) contained fewer small angular stones, and the twelfth to fourteenth century pottery sherds recovered from (257) tended to be a century or two earlier than those recovered from (239).

7.32 Having examined their differences, there is a considerable chance of (257) and (239) being directly associated contexts. A small patch of clean *in-situ* Lias clay (243) helped to define the hard edges of the north-east corner of (257) as it extended a linear arm from the main body of the fill to the east, towards (239). This arm may have been a connecting channel between fills (257) and (239), and may be an indicator of the function of these features? The north-east corner of (257) may also have represented an earlier gully cut by at both ends by (239) and (257). There is also the possibility that the north-east corner of (257) is mirrored by fills (245) and (246).

7.33 If fill (257) represented one feature, then it was quite large, greater than 2m N-S x 2.30m E-W. Fill (257) was not present to the south of robbed out wall trench (263), to the west of Trench 1 or east of pipe trench (208). The fill continued to the north beneath

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retaining garden wall (281). In keeping with pit (238) / (239), fill (257) appeared to have been cut by the wall trench associated with (217) / (263) and appeared to pre-date it when they were both planned.

7.34 To the south and east of fill (257) was an area interpreted as an occupation spread. Deposit (258) did not have the depth or homogeneity of fill (257). Deposit (258) represented the surface of Lias clay (243) mixed with patches of blue-grey silty clay which looked very similar to the clay recorded as fill (257). Cleaning over the area recorded as (258) yielded occasional charcoal, fired clay, small angular stones and twelfth to fourteenth century courseware sherds. An iron object was recovered from the surface of (258). The artefact looked like the lower part of a human leg with ankle and foot attached. For this reason the artefact was allocated the number SF-3 as it may be an unusual item of ornamental furniture.

Deposit (258) measured 1.40m N-S x 1.40m E-W and was cut by trenches (208) and (263).

7.35 Two post holes were cut through (257) at the north-western corner of its exposed extent. The western half of both of these post holes were dissected by Trench 1.

The most southerly of these two post holes, (259) was c.0.20m long (N-S) and filled with soft, friable dark brown-black loamy soil. It contained occasional charcoal, oyster shell, grit & rare fired clay flecks and appeared to be a nineteenth century scaffold pad – possibly in this case associated with the works on No.7 High Street.

Post hole (282) abutted retaining garden wall (281). This post hole was recorded in GT13 as (1067).

7.36 The western half of the site contained the electricity cable trench recorded as GT13 – Trench 1. The trench was backfilled with loose grey scalpings and had dissected the western side of the site along its length.

Man hole (270) was situated at c.2.50m north and the area to the south and west of it, recorded as (272), had been destroyed by service pipes running to the south from (270). There was also a discontinued drain present at the south-west corner – recorded as (271) and in-filled with scalpings. This old drain appeared to have been replaced by the drain currently in use at the south-west corner of the site.

As previously mentioned, pipe trench (208) did not appear to connect with manhole (270). The southern two thirds of pipe trench (207) did not connect with (270). There was a pipe trench continuing on the same line to the south-west which was presumably a continuation of (207). Recorded as (277), the portion of the pipe trench to the west of manhole (270) confirmed that the lead pipe at the north side of the fill was not associated with (270) and was therefore probably earlier in date. The relationship of pipe trench (277) and the walls of the building to the west of the site (No.7 High Street) could not have been examined without unnecessary excavation.



Figure 25 -

SF – 3 on the surface of Deposit (258).

7.37 Another modern feature in the western half the site was (265) - a linear feature, 2.00m long N-S, with a well defined western edge. The eastern edge was cut by Trench 1 and did not extend to the east beyond its width - (265) measure 0.65m wide E-W. Fill (265) was not recorded to the south of manhole (270). A rounded terminus was present at the northern end of (265). The feature was easy to define as it had been deliberately backfilled with re-deposited firm, yellow Lias clay and had cut through several earlier archaeological features – notably, masonry (264) and fills (266), (273) and (276).

Fill (265) contained occasional eighteenth and nineteenth century pottery sherds - ceramic building material, slate fragments, oyster shells, angular Lias stone chips, charcoal and bone mixed in with it. This material had probably been deliberately deposited to backfill a feature of uncertain use. The western half of nineteenth-twentieth century post hole (275) was also recorded towards the north end of (265).

7.38 A linear spread of firm, mid khaki grey silty clay, aligned E-W, was present at the south end of the site which was recorded as (250). The south edge of this feature had been removed by pipe trench (204), the eastern edge was cut by early well cut (237) and the western extent had been removed by the south end of Trench1. The slightly diffuse north edge of (250) was visible. Deposit (250) measured 0.30m wide (N-S) x 1.90m long (E-W). Deposit (250) appeared to represent clay which had been stained and discoloured, presumably by forces such as water action.

In the centre of the width of (250) was a thin strip (c.0.10m N-S) of charcoal, sub-angular chert lumps. This fill – (249) - contained a large twelfth to fourteenth century pottery sherd numbered SF-1, an iron nail numbered SF-2 as well as occasional bone and frequent charcoal lumps. These inclusions were more concentrated at the western end of the feature (c.0.65m in length). The finds from fill (249) were all well sealed.

7.39 Charcoal rich fill (249) had the appearance of a small wooden structure which had been burnt *in-situ* - such as wattle fence panelling. Fill (249) did not sit in a well defined cut and its' length and did not much exceed one and a half meters in length. The staining associated with deposit (250) could have been the product of run-off from the fence. This is just one suggested scenario. Fill (249) and deposit (250) were not truncated during these ground works.



Figure 26

- From top to bottom of the photograph –
Fill (249), deposit (250), stake holes (251), (252) and (253).

7.40 Two potential stake holes (251), (252) and a small area of potentially intercutting stake holes (253) were identified within one meter to the north of deposit (250), cutting through yellow Lias clay (243) and may be directly associated with each other and with fill (249) / deposit (250).

The mid-grey charcoal rich silty clay fills within these three small features resembled one another strongly. The area a couple of meters to the north of (249) / (250) had frequent large lumps of charcoal on the surface of the yellow Lias clay. It was also similar to the *in-situ* burning which characterised fill (249). This material was quite different to the loamy fills recorded within stake holes (233), (234) and (235) on the south-east side of the well.

7.41 There was a small patch of thin nineteenth century mortar deposit (255) immediately north of intercutting stake holes (253). This deposit measured up to 0.26m N-S x up to 0.85m E-W, was c.0.01m thick and was equated with mortar spreads (247) etc.

Deposit (255) was also occasionally used as a general term of reference for this mortar spread in the western half of the site, as it was not always practical to assign a new

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context for every patch of this frequently occurring thin deposit. A white ware sherd and a couple of small fragments of roof slate were recovered from deposit (255). The slight grey colouration of (255) suggested that it may have been mixed with the silty charcoal rich clay recorded within (251), (252) and (253).

7.42 Deposit (255) was cut by the top of the south slope of shallow linear feature (254) which was aligned east to west between well re-cut (218) and Trench 1. The irregular sides of (254) had a rounded break of slope at the top. The feature was not totally excavated, but the total depth of this shallow hollow was only up to 0.03m. The width of the feature was up to 0.30m (N-S) and 0.85m length had survived (E-W). It was not obvious how purposeful (254) was as a feature. The shallow hollow was backfilled with soft, crumbly, black with yellow patches of gritty silty clay containing frequent charcoal, cinder/clinker and twentieth century ceramic building materials.

7.43 Unexcavated post hole, or small pit (256) was recorded cutting the Lias clay half a meter south of linear feature (254). The feature had been dissected by Trench 1 on its west side and the north edge had been removed by pipe trench (207) making it hard to interpret. The soft, gritty, grey-black silty clay fill within the feature contained frequent charcoal lumps, and occasional thirteenth to fifteenth century pottery sherds. The material was quite firm and had a reduced organic content compared with the post-medieval and modern deposits recorded on the site.

It seems likely that (256) represented a medieval post hole.



N



Figure 27 – From top to bottom

Post hole (256) cutting Lias clay (243),

Linear (254) cutting deposit (255),

Stake holes (253) and (252).

Backfilled Trench 1 is on the left and

Well backfill (218) is on the right of the photograph.

7.44 A series of medieval features were exposed to the west of Trench 1 which displayed similar qualities to each other. Three distinct areas were distinguished. From north to south these were (266), (273) and (274). No finds were recovered from (273) but three, thirteenth or fourteenth century coarseware sherds were recovered from (266) and two sherds of similar date and type were also recovered from (274). Bone and small fired clay fragments were also recovered from (266). Occasional isolated large charcoal, fired clay and lime mortar lumps were common to all three fills as were rare oyster shells. The material within these three contexts was a firm, friable khaki-grey-green silty clay.

It is tempting to see in these three features the remnants of a long linear feature that edged the west side of the medieval plot. These fills continued down beneath the surface of the natural Lias clay, and were not likely to be occupation surfaces. The friable nature of these fills suggested that they may once have all had a reasonably high organic content.

The eastern edges of fills (266), (273) and (274) were all removed by post-medieval linear feature (265). The full width of these three fills has therefore been lost, but as none of them continued to the east of Trench 1 (which itself had removed the eastern edge of (265)) none of them could have been greater than ca.1.5m wide E-W.

The western edges of each of these three features were all cut by the offset foundations for No.7 High Street.

7.45 Fill (266) was the most defined of these three features. It continued to the north beneath the south face of retaining garden wall (281) and was recorded in the south-facing section of the west side of the site. Deposit (266) was sealed by compressed coal deposit (222) in this section. The west side of (266) was cut by off-set foundations (261) and the east side was cut by linear feature (265) - except at the extreme north-east corner of the exposed feature where (265) appeared to terminate.

This area was allocated the context number (260) as the area north of the terminus of (265) had the appearance of a small post hole; partly destroyed by Trench 1 on its east side and continuing to the north beyond wall (261). If (260) was a post hole, then it was backfilled with identical material to (266), so was probably medieval in date.

A flat Lias stone created a convincing looking western edge of (260), especially as the south-east corner of the stone met up with the north-west corner of (265) creating a roughly square shape in plan. The Lias stone could originally have been post packing? Alternatively (260) could merely have been a part of deposit (266) which was boxed-off by the surrounding contexts giving the impression of a separate context. Post hole (282) was recorded on the opposing side of Trench 1 on the same northing and may be a directly associated feature? The other post holes in the area; (259), (267), (269) and (275) were all post medieval or later with fills characterised by loose, dark humic clay.



→ N

Figure 28 – Fill (266). Possible Post Hole (260) is at the bottom right corner - right of the northern terminus of (265) and cut by Trench 1 at the bottom of the photograph. Fill (268) is on the left side .Off-set foundations (261) are at the top of the photograph.

7.46 Cutting the south end of fill (266) and the north end of Fill (273) was fill (268) - an E-W aligned strip of mixed re-deposited yellow Lias clay mixed with soil that appeared to be sat in its own cut. Fill (268) was at a ninety degree angle to (265). It was not clear whether (268) was an eastern extension of (265) or a separate feature, as the area that they converged was disturbed by Lias stones and loose soil. They were however both backfilled using re-deposited yellow Lias clay which contained frequent angular Lias rubble. The cut for (268) had disturbed the upper course of off-set foundations (261). The curved shape of the north edge of (265) gave the impression of a rounded southern terminus of (266). Fills (265) and (268) are too mixed and contained too much Lias stone to be *in-situ* Lias clay.

7.48 Fills (273) and (274) were located on opposing sides of robbed out wall (264) and appeared to have been cut by it, although it is also plausible that they may have once abutted up to it. These three features were mostly obscured and sealed beneath the same type of mortar spread which had been variously recorded as (231), (232), (236), (247), (255), (276) and (283). Wall (264) was the most likely origin of this mortar, and the mortar was probably distributed around the site when the wall was demolished.



Figure 29 – The mortar spread covering Masonry (264) and Fills (273) and (274). Mortar spread (276) overlying (274) is on the left – both are cut by pipe trench (277) at the bottom left corner. Fill (265) is at the bottom and right of the photograph. Mortar (283) overlay masonry (264) in the centre and Fill (273) on the right of the photograph.

7.49 Although the mortar spread was continuous, different numbers were allocated for dating purposes where it overlay different features. The mortar spread overlying fill (274) was numbered (276). Context number (283) represented the mortar spread where it overlay masonry (264) and fill (273) - extending as far to the north as nineteenth century post hole (269). When this mortar spread was removed the full extent of Fills (273) and (274) were exposed as well as the surviving masonry associated with (264).

7.50 The masonry associated with (264) was better preserved at the west end of the site than in the other locations where it was recorded as (217), (224) or (263), because one course of masonry had been retained and incorporated as the south end of the off-set foundations for wall (280). Masonry (264) was then abutted by off-set foundations (261) from the north. Masonry (264) at this reduced level may well have continued to the west beneath No.7 High Street. Masonry (264) was cut by (265) on its east side.

Grouped together (217), (224), (263) and (264) represented an exterior wall, aligned east to west which measured c.1.20m wide. The wall may have continued beneath No.7 High Street to the west and the northern Tribunal building to the east. There was no floor or structure observed in association with masonry (264). Also no scar lines were visible on either the western or eastern walls surrounding the site which suggested that masonry (264) may once have supported a roof for a lean-to.

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Figure 30 - Mortar spread (276) / (283) removed.

Fill (273), Fill (274), Masonry (264) and Post Hole (269) exposed.

7.51 Wall (264) was composed of Lias stone blocks measuring from 20mm x 110mm x 120mm up to 80mm x 300mm x 350mm. It had a large dressed Lias block on its south face and a smaller dressed Lias block on its north faced. The rubble core measured c.0.70m wide N-S. The course was bonded with off-white-buff gritty sandy lime mortar with occasional charcoal inclusions & small angular Lias chips – the same material recorded as (247), (255) etc.

7.52 Wall (264) was in line with the northern edge of Room 5 and southern edge of wall 280. Wall 264 appeared to have cut through the medieval features on the site and was still standing in the late nineteenth century when it was demolished during the first phase of the construction of No.7 High Street as it now stands. This suggested an earliest late medieval date for the origins of (264) – an origin between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries may be the most likely. Masonry (264) may have been an earlier retaining wall within the garden - replaced by retaining wall (281) which still stands.

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Figure 31 – Photograph of the south-facing section of the western half of the site.

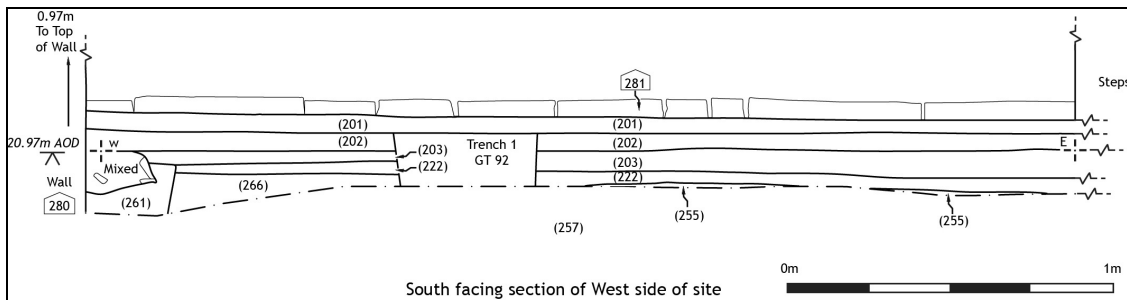


Figure 32 – Illustration of the south-facing section of the western half of the site.

7.53 As previously mentioned, there were two phases of off-set foundations for two phases of the eastern wall of No.7 High Street which formed the west edge of the site. The older of the two phases, occupying the north half of the site, was allocated the context numbers (261) for the foundations and (280) for wall. The later wall, occupying the southern half of the site, was allocated the context numbers (262) for the foundations and (279) for wall.

Only the upper course of offset foundations (261) and (262) were exposed by these excavations. Both were preserved *in-situ*.

7.54 Off-set foundations (261) were built using Lias stone blocks which were probably sourced from the demolition of wall (264). If so; the good faced stone was saved for the upper course of these foundations. The stones were bonded using a mix of lime mortar and loamy clay. Up to 0.10m depth x 0.22m E-W x 2.10m N-S of the foundations were exposed. The foundations underlay make up deposit (203) and cut through (222), (266) and (273).

Where foundations (261) butted up to the retained masonry from (264) there was a levelling layer of soil deposited which measured c.0.10m thick. The foundations tend to have either brick, stone or soil levelling deposits placed on top of them throughout their length.

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Figure 33 – Off-set foundations (261) butting up to retained masonry (264). The vertical scar line between walls (280) and (279) is visible on the left side of the photograph.



Figure 34 - The west half of site at finished reduced level – deposit (220) / (222) removed. Looking north.

7.55 Wall (280) overlying off-set foundations (261) was constructed using a mix of Lias stone blocks with occasional late nineteenth century Glastonbury bricks. The wall was eighteen random courses high. Most of the wall had been pointed with a cement render, but where the joints were visible an off-white lime mortar appeared to have been used.

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This excavation demonstrated that the construction of wall (280) and the demolition of robbed out wall (264) and its associated mortar spreads (247) etc. were contemporaneous events.

7.56 The later wall (279) and its off-set foundations (262) had been constructed abutting up to the south edge of (261) and (280). Wall (279) not only abutted up to wall (280) but also overlay the top of it thus totally integrating it within its fabric. The inferior quality of foundations (262) and wall (279) had slightly obscured the distinction between the two walls. Both (262) and wall (279) contained a lot more brick within their fabric. Wall (279) also contained moderate quantities of Torr Burr sandstone rubble.



→N

Figure 35 – The west side of site at finished reduced level.

The vertical ranging rod marks the meeting of Wall (279) on the left and Wall (280) on the right of the rod.

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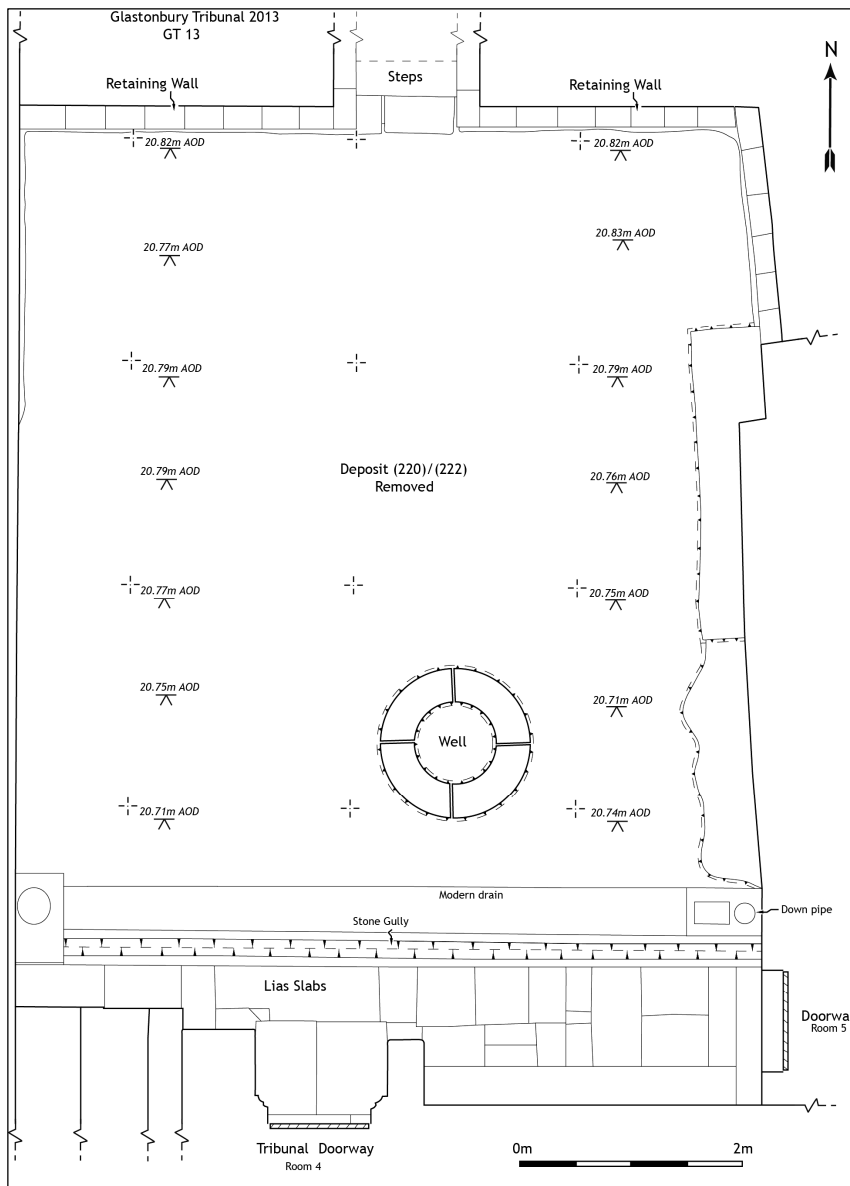


Figure 36 –
The finished,
reduced levels
of the site.

8.0 Discussion

8.1 The results of the excavations may be best summarized with reference to the matrix (Figure 37). Contexts recorded in 1992 have been incorporated into the 2013 results. With relation to the datable finds, activity on the site may be expressed in terms of the following phases:

Phase 0: Geology Undisturbed natural yellow Lias clay (243/1073)
Firm yellow Lias clay with blue-grey mottles and patches.

Phase I: 12th to 14th century occupation, key features include
Timber building with stone gable walls.
Occupation spread/ dirty clay (266/1060/ 257)
Well
Wall **261**
Pit (**284**) and its fills
Hearth (**240**)

Phase II: 15th to 18th century occupation
Room 5 built
Repairs to the well
Walls **280** and **264**

Phase III: 19th century repairs
Cinder layer (1024/220/221/222/223)
Construction layer (283/1010/217/224/264)

Phase IV: 20th century repairs (Ministry of Works)

8.2 The Stratigraphy (Figures 31 & 32)

The excavations were very shallow throughout: 150mm depth of soil was removed below the flagstones to accommodate new bedding before the flags were re-laid. Nevertheless, this was sufficient depth to expose the medieval occupation spread and undisturbed natural yellow Lias clay. Sediments were unable to accumulate in the courtyard because of the Lias paving, which is set at the level of the door sill of Room 4. Any subsequent build-up of soil would block the door.

Lift the flag stones behind the house and you find yourself straight back in the Middle Ages. This is true of almost all medieval houses, and is commonly observed in historic settlements in Somerset.



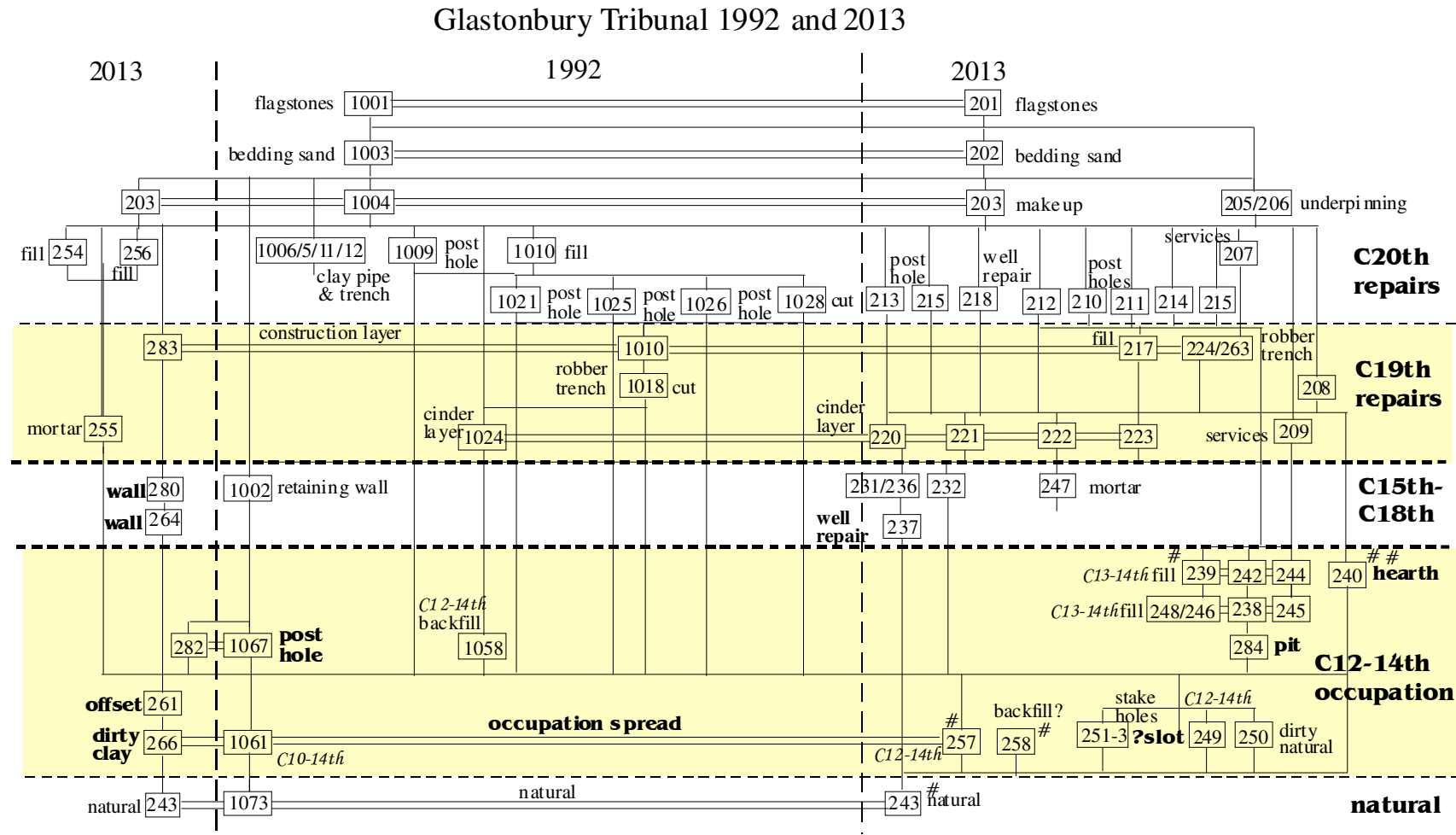


Figure 37. A matrix of the relationships of the various recorded and dated contexts demonstrates the phases of activity on the site.

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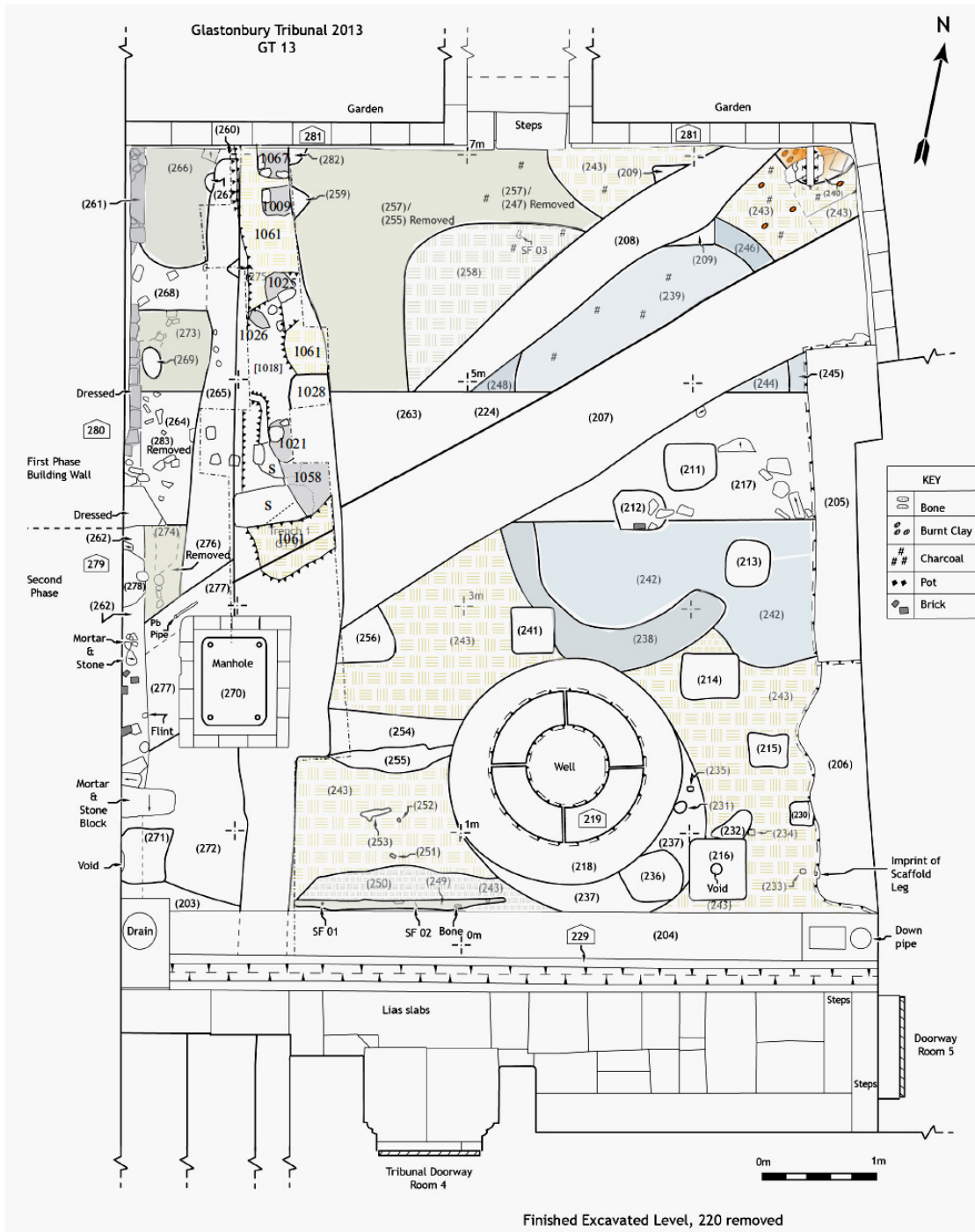


Figure 38. Plan of all features recorded in the courtyard, with only the medieval (Phase II) deposits colour coded. The colours approximate the actual colours of the deposits. The natural yellow clay is marked with yellow hachures and the clay stained with humic content is coloured light khaki. Post-medieval features are left uncoloured.

8.2 Occupation spreads

Dirty clay and khaki spreads containing numerous finds and charcoal flecks were created directly upon the exposed clay, which is level throughout the site. It would seem that the ground was lowered to create a level platform on which to build the first house on the site in the 12th century. This could have removed evidence of pre-12th century activity

8.3 Building constructed

The excavations of 1992 revealed the slots and post-holes of a timber building along the same line as the back wall of Room 4¹⁵. Analysis of the western wall of Room 4 revealed that the stone wall was built in phases, starting with a large central block in the centre of the room which was interpreted as a stone fireplace and chimney. This identified Room 4 as a kitchen, detached from Rooms 1 and 2 to obviate the spread of fire. Room 3 was probably roofed once the timber framed structure was replaced with stone and the roof covered with tiles. Room 3 is too small to have been an extension of Room 1. Sufficient quantities of white plaster were recovered to suggest that the Tribunal was once rendered.

This floor plan can be traced in several of the buildings on the High Street between the Tribunal and the parish church of St. John.

8.4 Wall 261

The two stone gable walls constitute the earliest masonry in the Tribunal (Figure 3, 4 and 7). North of this, the property boundaries are marked by what were originally free-standing walls¹⁶, and **261** is the western boundary with No. 7 The High Street. The matrix suggests that it was first constructed in Phase II.

8.5 Hearth 240

The edge of a hearth dug into the natural clay was encountered in the northeast corner of the courtyard. The heat generated was sufficient to fire the clay to brick red,

¹⁵ Hollinrake 1992.

¹⁶ Hollinrake 2006.

and plentiful ash flecked the surrounding ground, including the fill of pit 284. Unstructured piles of stone might have functioned as a chimney, but too little of the structure could be seen to be sure.

The location of this hearth presented a bit of a puzzle, in that it must extend to the east beyond the property boundary and is very close to Room 5, possibly constituting a fire risk. This issue is further discussed in the following paragraph.

8.6 Room 5 (Figures 4, 5, 39, and 40)

The arrangements of properties on the north side of the High Street display the uniformity and regularity typical of a planned block (5.0 above and Figures 9 and 10). The property belonging to the Tribunal is a marked exception to this observation. Room 5 appears to have been erected outside of the property curtilage and the burgage plot has been widened accordingly.

The photographs showing the eastern side of Room 5, show that it pre-dates any other buildings on the property of 11 High Street. Section 2.4 discusses the evidence of a pre-Norman street grid in this part of Glastonbury. This evidence suggests a road existed along the earlier grid somewhere in this vicinity. Taken as a whole, it would appear that hearth 240 and Room 5 were constructed in an empty space, probably the road predicted from the Saxon street grid. This would also account for the doorways in Rooms 2 and 4 leading to what became 11 High Street to the east (Figure 8).



Figure 39. A blocked doorway can be seen below the east-facing window in Room 5.

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The question remains: At what time would the owners of the Tribunal be allowed to extend their building operations beyond their property boundaries? Part of the answer may lie in the fabric of the building itself.



Figure 40. The distribution of re-used yellow freestone ashlar and moulded stone in the east face suggests that Room 4 may have been built in two or three phases. The lower courses contain few blocks of re-used stone, the window and much of the upper courses appear to have come from Glastonbury Abbey, and the upper-most courses are made of Lias block which are much less worn than those in the lower courses.

Medieval Glastonbury was largely owned and entirely run by the Abbey. Surviving deeds carry with them regulations and duties on the part of the tenants, indicating that the activities of the Abbey tenants in town were being regulated. After the Dissolution, Glastonbury came into the hands of a succession of absentee landlords with little interest in the state of the town. The Abbey buildings were demolished and the stone re-used far and wide. The rubble was used to upgrade roads. Tanning pits, with all their attendant smell and flies, were established within the town precincts.¹⁷ The prosperity of the town languished until in 1705 it was awarded a charter by Queen Anne which allowed the citizens of Glastonbury to set up a Town Council and enforce health and safety standards. It is therefore most likely that Room 5 was built and the burgage extended during the period when there was no functioning local authority.

¹⁷ Hollinrake 1993.

Acknowledgements

The excavations were undertaken by Charles, Nancy and Arthur Hollinrake, Nici Brookes, Dawn and Dave Roberts for C. & N. Hollinrake Ltd between 11th and 20th March 2013. The flagstones were laid by Stuart Adams, Mark Dewberry and John English of Burfitt Garrett Ltd. The report was written by Charles, Nancy and Arthur Hollinrake. This version of the report has been re-edited by Nancy Hollinrake in November, 2017.

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<http://www.somersetheritage.org.uk/>

Appendix: Context List

Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
201	Masonry		Blue Lias Flagstones. Various sizes, up to 120mm x 1050mm x 800mm. Dressed. 1 x thick course laid as flagstone flooring, facing upwards. Removed in courtyard area 7.10m N-S x 6.60m E-W. Abutted Room 5, 229, 280, 281 . Overlay 202, 205, 206 .	Flagstone flooring of courtyard at rear of Glastonbury Tribunal. Present throughout courtyard between the buildings. 201 was removed north of drain 229 , south of retaining wall 281 .	last laid ca.1960
202	Deposit		Loose, yellow sand (60%) with patches of dark, hummic clay (40%). Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Up to 0.05m thick. Extended throughout full width and length of trench. Underlay 201 . Overlay 203, 205, 206 .	Bedding sand for Flagstone flooring. 202 was completely removed by hand throughout the trench.	ca.1960
203	Deposit		Mixed, loose, silty clay, mostly dark brown with gritty, reddish patches. Contained abundant stone, coal/charcoal fragments, oyster shell, ceramic building materials, C18-20th pottery sherds (mostly white ware and transferware), occasional glass, bone, clay pipe stem fragments & 1 x small flint flake. Up to 0.04m thick. Extended intermittently throughout trench. Underlay 202 . Overlay 220, 221, 222, 223, 261, 262 .	Make-up deposit. ?Foundation layer for Flagstone flooring. 203 completely removed by hand throughout trench. Features only seen on site after removal of 203 . Method for removal on eastern half of excavation was context by context. On western half of excavation C20th contexts 202 & 203 were removed together.	ca.1960
204	Fill		Soft, light grey and yellow, mixed, Lias clay. Contained 1 x live ceramic pipe, 140mm diameter. Unexcavated. 0.34m N-S. 6.60m E-W. Underlay 202 . Cut through 220 .	Live water services. Ceramic pipe and backfill of re-deposited Lias clay filling cut for water pipe trench. Pipe flowed from E-W. 204 was left <i>in-situ</i> by both the builders and archaeologists. The flagstone flooring and foundations were re-laid over 204 upon completion.	ca.1940
205	Fill		Hard, light grey cement. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Up to 0.20m depth exposed. 0.60m E-W. 3m N-S. Underlay Room 5, 201, 202, 281 . Abutted by 207 . Abutted 206 .	Most northerly cement underpinning footing of Room 5 outer wall. ?Contemporary with postholes 210-216 , features 209, 241, retaining wall 281 & southerly cement footing 206 .	ca.1960

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
206	Fill		Hard, light grey cement. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Up to 0.15m depth exposed. 0.50m E-W. 2.20m N-S. Underlay Room 5, 201, 202 . Abutted by 205, 215 .	Most southerly cement underpinning footing of Room 5 outer wall. ?Contemporary with postholes 210-216 , features 209, 241 , retaining wall 281 & northerly cement footing 205 . The ?scaffold post associated with cut and fill 215 appeared to have still been in-situ when 206 was formed due to the shape in it's western side above 215 .	ca.1960
207	Cut & Fill		Fill = Firm, mixed, dark grey & yellow, Lias clay. Contained 1 x Pb pipe, 20mm diameter. Also contained occasional pottery sherds, tile & bone fragments and small sub-angular stone. Cut = Linear. Aligned NE-SW. Unexcavated. Up to 0.14m depth exposed. 0.80m NW-SE. 4.1m NE-SW. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Extended full width of trench. Cut by Trench 1 . Underlay ? 279, 281 . Cut through 217, 221, 223 .	Live water services. Lead pipe and backfill of re-deposited Lias clay filling cut for water pipe trench. 207 associated with toilets at NE corner of site & manhole 270 . 207 probably represented two cuts; 1 x water, 1 x foul water, indicated in the area around 270 . 207 relationship with offset foundations 279 unclear.	ca. 1940
208	Cut & Fill		Fill = Firm, mixed, dark grey & yellow, Lias Clay and dark brown, loamy soil. Unexcavated. Contained 1 x downpipe (unseen), moderate amounts of ceramic building materials (up to 100mm diameter), oyster shell & small-medium sized sub-angular stone, occasional C19th pottery sherds. Cut = Linear. Aligned NE-SW. Up to 0.07m depth exposed. 0.40m NW-SE. 3.20m NE-SW. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Extended full width of trench. Underlay 203, 281 . Cut through 221, 222 . Cut by 263 .	Live water services. Downpipe and re-deposited Lias clay backfill filling cut for water pipe trench. 208 associated with toilets at NE corner of site & manhole 270 . 208 not recorded SW of robbed out wall trench 263 .	C19-20th
209	Cut & Fill		Fill = firm, mixed, dark brown, loamy soil and grey & dirty yellow Lias clay. Contained occasional ceramic building materials, pottery sherds & clay pipe stem fragments. Cut = Rectangular. Unexcavated. 0.40m NE-SW. 0.80m NW-SE. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Underlay 203 . Cut by 208 . Cut through 221, 222 .	Rectangular feature. Contemporary/?associated with postholes 210-216 & 230 , features 241, 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205, 206 .. Cut by linear pipe trench 208 therefore only seen to the North & South of 208 .	ca.1960

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
210	Cut & Fill		Fill = Soft, light grey and yellow mixed, Lias clay. Contained occasional ceramic building materials, bone, C18-19th pottery sherds and friable mortar fragments on surface, coal, rust & fired clay flecks. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.05m deep. 0.35m E-W. 0.40m N-S. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 203 . Cut through 217 .	Irregular square feature. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with re-deposited Lias clay. ?Contemporary with postholes 211-216 & 230 , features 209, 241, 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205, 206 .	ca.1960
211	Cut & Fill		Fill = Soft, brown-grey and yellow-orange mixed, Lias clay. Contained occasional clay pipe stem fragments, ceramic building materials and friable mortar fragments on surface, coal, rust & fired clay flecks. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.07m deep. 0.35m E-W. 0.35m N-S. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 203 . Cut through 217 .	Irregular square feature. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with re-deposited Lias clay. ?Contemporary with postholes 210, 212-216 & 230 , features 209, 241, 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205, 206 .	ca.1960
212	Cut & Fill		Fill = Soft, brown-grey and yellow-orange, mixed Lias clay. Contained occasional ceramic building materials and friable mortar fragments on surface, coal, rust & fired clay flecks. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.05m deep. 0.35m E-W. 0.35m N-S. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 203 . Cut through 217, 220 .	Irregular square feature. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with re-deposited Lias clay. ?Contemporary with postholes 210, 211, 213-216 & 230 , features 209, 241, 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205, 206 .	ca.1960
213	Cut & Fill		Fill = Soft, brown-grey and yellow-orange, mixed Lias clay. Contained occasional ceramic building materials and friable mortar fragments on surface, coal, rust & fired clay flecks. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.05m deep. 0.38m E-W. 0.38m N-S. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 203 . Cut through 220 .	Irregular square feature. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with re-deposited Lias clay. ?Contemporary with postholes 210-212, 214-216 & 230 , features 209, 241, 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205, 206 .	ca.1960

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
214	Cut & Fill		Fill = Soft, light grey and yellow mixed, Lias clay. Contained occasional C19-20th pottery sherds, stone and ceramic building materials. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.05m deep. 0.40m E-W. 0.45m N-S. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 203 . Cut through 217 .	Irregular square feature. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with re-deposited Lias clay. ?Contemporary with postholes 210-213 , 215 , 216 & 230 , features 209 , 241 , 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205 , 206 .	ca.1960
215	Cut & Fill		Fill = Soft, brown, loamy soil (20%) & grey and yellow mixed, Lias clay (80%). Contained rare C19-20th pottery sherds. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.05m deep. 0.50m E-W. 0.35m N-S. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 203 . Cut through 220 .	Irregular square feature. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with mixed re-deposited Lias clay & loamy topsoil. ?Contemporary with postholes 210-214 , 216 & 230 , features 209 , 241 , 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205 , 206 .	ca.1960
216	Cut & Fill		Fill = Firm, brown-grey and yellow mixed, gritty, Lias clay. Contained an irregular circular hole in centre of feature, 0.30m depth x 0.13m diameter. Circular hole was devoid of any fill. Fill surrounding hole contained occasional ceramic building materials and medium sized angular stone. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.05m deep. 0.48m E-W. 0.50m N-S. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 203 . Cut through 220 .	Irregular square feature with circular hole within. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with mixed re-deposited Lias clay. ?Contemporary with postholes 210-215 & 230 , features 209 , 241 , 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205 , 206 .	ca.1960
217	Fill	224 , 263 , 264	Firm, mixed, dark grey-brown and yellow gritty, silty clay. Contained abundant rubble (c.14cm, up to 45cm), moderate amounts of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and ceramic building materials, rare glass, metal objects and bone fragments. Up to 0.10m depth exposed. 1.20m N-S. 1.60m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut by 205 , 207 , 210 , 211 , 212 . Cut through 220 & 223 . Contemporary with 261 , 280 .	Rubble fill of linear feature. 217 was aligned E-W. From east to west 217 , 224 , 263 & 264 equated to the backfill of a linear robbed out wall trench which extended the whole width of the trench. This wall trench ran parallel with the N-facing wall of the Tribunal and was in line with the northern edge of Room 5 and southern edge of wall 280 . Where the wall trench at the western end of site (264) abutted wall 280 the facing stones and rubble core of the pre-existing wall had been used as part of offsets for wall 280 .	C19th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
218	Fill		Soft, friable, dark grey-brown gritty, silty clay. Contained well housing 219 and well. Also contained moderate amounts of C19-20th pottery sherds, tile fragments & oyster shell. Unexcavated. Width = 0.45m. Circumnavigated well housing 219 , abutting it on all sides. Underlay 203 . Cut through 220, 237, 243	Backfill of cut for well housing 219 . ?Replacement of original well cut 237 .	ca.1960
219	Masonry		Doubling stone blocks. 4 x dressed capstones (160mm x 300mm x 870mm) over 4 x courses of roughly dressed stone blocks (80mm x 270mm x 300mm). Random coursed, circular well housing. Cement bonded. Diameter of well & housing: 1.30m. Diameter of well: 0.71m. Outer circumference of housing: 4.20m. Inner circumference of housing: 2.23m. Height: 0.67m. Abutted by 218 .	Well housing.	ca.1960
220	Deposit	221, 222, 223, 227	Hard, dark reddish black, compacted cinder and coal deposit. Contained frequent glass, clinker, small metal objects & angular stone, moderate amounts of thin, clear window glass fragments, occasional C19-20th pottery sherds, ceramic building materials, bone fragments. Also contained 1 x black slag lump & 1 x clay pipe stem & bowl spur fragment. Up to 0.05m thick. c.2.60m E-W. c.3.50m N-S. Underlay 203 . Cut by postholes 212, 213, 214, 215, 216 . Overlay 237, 238, 243 .	Hard standing burnt make-up deposit. 220, 221, 222, 223, 227 sealed the medieval archaeological horizon.	C19th
221	Deposit	220, 222, 223, 227	Hard, dark reddish black, compacted cinder and coal deposit. Contained frequent glass, clinker, small metal objects & angular stone, C19-20th pottery sherds, occasional brick, bone, shell, clay pipe, oyster shell and slag fragments. Up to 0.05m thick. c.0.55m NW-SE. c.2m NE-SW. Underlay 203 . Cut by features 207, 208, 209, 224 . Overlay 239 .	Hard standing burnt make-up deposit. 220, 221, 222, 223, 227 sealed the medieval archaeological horizon.	C19th
222 E & W	Deposit	220, 221, 223, 227	Hard, dark reddish black compacted cinder and coal deposit. Contained frequent glass, clinker, small metal objects & angular stone. Up to 0.05m thick. c.1.20m NW-SE. c.2.40m NE-SW. Underlay 203 . Cut by Trench 1, 208, 261 . Overlay 247, 255, 257, 266 .	Hard standing burnt make-up deposit. 220, 221, 222, 223, 227 sealed the medieval archaeological horizon.	C19th
223	Deposit	220, 221, 222, 227	Hard, dark reddish black, compacted cinder and coal deposit. Contained frequent glass, clinker, small metal objects & angular stone, moderate slag and oyster shell. Up to 0.05m thick. c.0.50m N-S. c.0.70m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut by 207, 217 . Overlay 244, 245	Hard standing burnt make-up deposit. 220, 221, 222, 223, 227 sealed the medieval archaeological horizon.	C19th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
224	Fill	217, 263, 264	Mixed, firm, grey & yellow, gritty, silty clay and loose, friable, dark brown, loamy soil. Contained moderate amounts of C19-20th pottery sherds, ceramic building materials & rubble. Unexcavated. Up to 0.05m depth exposed. Up to 0.60m N-S exposed. Up to 0.80m E-W exposed. Underlay 203. Cut by 207. Cut through 239, 248.	Rubble fill of linear feature. 224 was aligned E-W. 224 equated to a western extension of 217 cut by 207. From east to west 217, 224, 263 & 264 equated to the backfill of a linear robbed out wall trench which extended the whole width of the trench. This wall trench ran parallel with the N-facing wall of the Tribunal and was in line with the northern edge of Room 5 and southern edge of wall 280. Where the wall trench at the western end of site (264) abutted wall 280 the facing stones and rubble core of the pre-existing wall had been used as part of offsets for wall 280.	C19th
225	Deposit		Mixed, dirty yellow & grey, Lias clay and dark brown, loamy soil. c.0.01m thick. 1m E-W. 1.5m N-S. Underlay 203. Cut by 207, 218. Overlay 238, 241, 243.	Ephemeral context. 225 represented a mixture of underlying fills 238 & 241 and natural Lias clay 243. These contexts were exposed with a deeper clean of 225.	n/a
226	Deposit		Mixed, dirty, yellow & grey, Lias clay and dark brown, loamy soil. c.0.01m thick. 0.70m N-S. 1m E-W. Underlay 203. Cut by 204, 218. Overlay 237, 243, 249, 250	Ephemeral context. 226 represented a mixture of underlying fills 237, 249 & 250 and natural Lias clay 243. These contexts were exposed with a deeper clean of 226.	n/a
227	Deposit	220, 221, 222, 223	Hard, dark reddish black, compacted cinder and coal deposit. Contained 1 x Fe ornamental furniture foot, frequent glass, clinker, small metal objects & angular stone. Up to 0.04m thick. c.0.70m N-S. c.0.73m E-W. Underlay 203. Cut by 208, 209. Overlay 243.	Circular patch of compacted coal/cinder deposit at the NE end of 221. Originally thought to be a feature, excavation revealed 227 to be same as 220. Hard standing burnt make-up deposit. 220, 221, 222, 223, 227 sealed the medieval archaeological horizon.	C19th
228	Fill		Soft, patchy, light grey and yellow mixed Lias clay. Unexcavated. Contained frequent ceramic building materials, occasional bone & C19-20th pottery sherds. 0.68m E-W. 2.23m N-S. Underlay 202. Abutted 206, 215. Contemporary with 205.	Backfill of foundation trench for wall offsets 206.	ca.1960

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
229	Masonry		Blue Lias stone blocks. Varying sizes: c.13cm depth exposed x 30cm N-S x 72cm E-W. Stone blocks roughly dressed, a gully (c.4cm depth x 14cm N-S) carved through the centre of the stones. Mortar bonding between blocks, remainder of cement bonding to the North (bond with Flagstone flooring 201). Drainage gully aligned E-W. 1 x course, facing upwards.0.30m N-S. 6m E-W. Abutted 201, 204 .	Drainage gully which ran to the West. 229 represented the southern border of archaeological excavation. North of 229 Flagstone flooring 201 was removed.	ca.1960
230	Cut & Fill		Fill = Soft, brown, loamy soil (20%) & grey and yellow mixed Lias clay (80%). Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Cut = Irregular square. Roughly right-angled corners. 0.05m deep. 0.30m N-S. 0.32m E-W. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Rounded break of slope-base. Irregular flat base. Underlay 228 . Cut through 243 .	Irregular square feature. ?Scaffold posthole backfilled with mixed re-deposited Lias clay & loamy topsoil. ?Contemporary with postholes 210-216 , features 209, 241, 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205, 206 .	ca.1960
231	Deposit	232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283	Friable, orange-yellow, mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Intermittent patches up to 1cm thick x up to 25cm N-S x up to 30cm E-W. Underlay 220 . Overlay 237 .	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283 represented patches of mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. ?Remnant of building works or deliberately laid patches of hard standing. ?Source of mortar 264 .	C19th
232	Deposit	231, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283	Friable, orange-yellow, mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Intermittent patches up to 1cm thick x up to 25cm N-S x up to 30cm E-W. Underlay 220 . Overlay 243 .	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283 represented patches of mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. ?Remnant of building works or deliberately laid patches of hard standing. ?Source of mortar 264 .	C19th
233	Cut & Fill		Fill = Mixed, friable, dark brown, loamy soil and hard black solid coal & clinker lumps. Unexcavated. Cut = Small, rectangular. Roughly right-angled corners. 5cm E-W x 8cm N-S. Underlay 220 . Cut through 243 . Contemporary with 234, 235 .	Backfill of small stakehole. Stake-holes 233, 234 & 235 appeared to be associated. Unexcavated as surface of stakeholes = scheme of works excavation level.	C19-20th
234	Cut & Fill		Fill = Friable, dark brown, loamy soil. Unexcavated. Cut = Small, rectangular. Roughly right-angled corners. 5cm NE-SW x 9cm NW-SE. Underlay 220 . Cut through 243 . Contemporary with 233, 235 .	Backfill of small stakehole. Stake-holes 233, 234 & 235 appeared to be associated. Unexcavated as surface of stakeholes = scheme of works excavation level.	C19-20th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
235	Cut & Fill		Fill = Friable, dark brown, loamy soil. Unexcavated. Cut = Small, rectangular. Roughly right-angled corners. 5cm E-W x 9cm N-S. Underlay 220 . Cut through 243 . Contemporary with 233, 234 .	Backfill of small stakehole. Stake-holes 233, 234 & 235 appeared to be associated. Unexcavated as surface of stakeholes = scheme of works excavation level.	C19-20th
236	Deposit	231, 232, 247, 255, 276, 283	Friable, orange-yellow mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Intermittent patches up to 1cm thick x up to 25cm N-S x up to 30cm E-W. Underlay 220 . Overlay 237 .	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283 represented patches of mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. ?Remnant of building works or deliberately laid patches of hard standing. ?Source of mortar 264 .	C19th
237	Fill		Firm, greasy, light grey, silty clay. Contained occasional fired clay flecks, medieval & post-medieval pottery sherds & small sub-angular stone (up to 10cm diameter) . Unexcavated. Up to 2m NE-SW x 2m NW-SE exposed. Underlay 226, 231, 236 . Cut by 216, 218, 235 . Cut through 243 .	Backfill of ?earlier well cut. Appeared circular in shape, only SE area exposed in a crescent shape offset to the SE of well cut 218 .	?From medieval up to ca.1960
238	Fill	239, 244	Firm, pale blue-grey, silty clay. Contained 1 x C13-15th pottery sherd, frequent degraded stone and frequent mottling of pale yellow Lias clay, charcoal flecks, occasional burnt red clay and lenses of darker laminated clay. Unexcavated. Up to 0.40m width. Up to 2m NW-SE x 1.8m NE-SW length exposed. Underlay 242 . Cut by 207, 213, 217, 241 . Cut through 243 .	Backfill of a large oval ?pit. Fill 238 appeared to represent the southern edge of the feature with well defined edges. Equated to the same as fills 239 & 244 which represented the northern edge. Fills 239 & 244 overlay primary fills 245, 246 - no primary fill was recorded on the south side of the feature. Central backfill 242 sealed the ?pit. Fill 238 was cut by posthole 213 and linear 217 .	C14-15th
239	Fill	238, 244	Firm, pale blue-grey silty clay. Contained frequent degraded stone and mottling of pale yellow Lias clay, mortar & charcoal flecks, occasional fired clay, C13-14th pottery sherds and bone. Unexcavated. Up to 0.60m NW-SE x 2.25m NE-SW exposed. Underlay 242 . Cut by 207, 208, 209, 224, 248 . Cut through 243 .	Backfill of a large oval ?pit. Fill 238 appeared to represent the southern edge of the feature with well defined edges. Equated to the same as fills 239 & 244 which represented the northern edge. Fills 239 & 244 overlay primary fills 245, 246 - no primary fill was recorded on the south side of the feature. Central backfill 242 sealed the ?pit.	C14-15th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
240	Fill		Moderately compacted, soft lumps of bright orange-red fired clay lumps on Lias clay 243 . Contained occasional thin Lias slabs (80mm x 120mm x 520mm) present at the base of fill and occasional soft lumps of charcoal sealed by slabs. Up to 0.14m deep exposed, not bottomed. 0.36m N-S x 0.70m E-E exposed. Continued beyond W & S-facing sections. Underlay several courses of Lias stone blocks & 203 . Cut by 208 . Cut through 243 . Fill = firm, mixed, dark brown, loamy soil and grey & dirty yellow Lias clay. Contained occasional ceramic building materials, bone and pottery sherds. Cut = Rectangular. Unexcavated. 0.40m NE-SW. 0.40m NW-SE. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Underlay 225 . Cut through 238 , 243 .	Hearth Fill. Cut number not allocated for feature as it was only partially excavated before scheme of work excavation level was reached. Possible association with oval feature 238 , 239 , 244 as both fills appeared to be medieval in origin and contained frequent fired clay & charcoal lumps & flecks. Rectangular feature.	?Med
241	Cut & Fill		Unexcavated. 0.40m NE-SW. 0.40m NW-SE. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Underlay 225 . Cut through 238 , 243 .	Contemporary/?associated with postholes 210-216 & 230 , features 209 , 248 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205 , 206 .	ca.1960
242	Fill		Firm, gritty, mixed re-deposited Lias clay. Contained abundant gritty off-white mortar lumps (up to 2cm diameter), charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. Up to 1.20m N-S. c.1.80m E-W. Eastern edge of 242 unclear. Underlay 220 . Cut by 207 , 212 , 213 , 217 . Overlay 238 .	Backfill of a large oval ?pit. Fill 238 appeared to represent the southern edge of the feature with well defined edges. Equated to the same as fills 239 & 244 which represented the northern edge. Fills 239 & 244 overlay primary fills 245 , 246 - no primary fill was recorded on the south side of the feature. Central backfill 242 sealed the ?pit.	C14-15th
243	Geology		Firm, yellow Lias clay with blue-grey mottles & patches. Contained 1 x C12-14th pottery sherd. Extended throughout the whole width and length of site. Truncated slightly at the south end and NE corner of site. Underlay hard standing burnt make-up deposit. 220 , 221 , 222 , 223 , 227 .	Natural Lias clay. ?Possibility that the courtyard area had been graded down in antiquity when the courtyard was first constructed. Surface of 243 corresponded more or less with the scheme of works excavation level.	Geology

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
244	Fill	238, 239	Firm, pale blue-grey, silty clay. Contained abundant frequent stone and mottling of pale yellow Lias clay, mortar & charcoal flecks, occasional fired clay, pottery sherds and bone. Unexcavated. Up to 0.30m N-S x 0.60m E-W exposed. Underlay 223. Cut by 207, 217.	Backfill of a large oval ?pit. Fill 238 appeared to represent the southern edge of the feature with well defined edges. Equated to the same as fills 239 & 244 which represented the northern edge. Fills 239 & 244 overlay primary fills 245, 246- no primary fill was recorded on the south side of the feature. Central backfill 242 sealed the ?pit.	C14-15th
245	Fill	246	Stiff, yellow, green-brown slightly silty, degraded, disturbed, Lias clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecks & fired clay. Unexcavated. 0.5m E-W. 0.30m N-S. Underlay 244. Cut by 205, 207, 217.	Backfill of a large oval ?pit. Primary fills 245, 246 only seen at northern edge of feature. Outer edge of 245 cut by 205. 239 & 244 appeared to represent the northern edge of a secondary fill, 238 represented the southern edge. Fills 239 & 244 overlay primary fills 245, 246- no primary fill was recorded on the south side of the feature. Central backfill 242 sealed the ?pit.	Medieval
246	Fill	245	Stiff, yellow, green-brown, slightly silty, degraded, disturbed Lias clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecks & fired clay. Unexcavated. 0.20m NE-SW. 0.60m NW-SE. Underlay 239. Cut by 205, 207, 217. Cut through 243.	Backfill of a large oval ?pit. Primary fills 245, 246 only seen at northern edge of feature. Outer edge of 245 cut by 205. 239 & 244 appeared to represent the northern edge of a secondary fill, 238 represented the southern edge. Fills 239 & 244 overlay primary fills 245, 246- no primary fill was recorded on the south side of the feature. Central backfill 242 sealed the ?pit.	Medieval
247	Deposit	231, 232, 236, 255, 276, 283	Friable, orange-yellow mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Intermittent patches up to 1cm thick x up to 40cm N-S x up to 40cm E-W. Underlay 222. Cut by 208, 209. Overlay 257.	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283 represented patches of mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. ?Remnant of building works or deliberately laid patches of hard standing. ?Source of mortar 264.	C19th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
248	Cut & Fill		Fill = firm, mixed, dark brown, loamy soil and grey & dirty yellow Lias clay. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Cut = Rectangular. Unexcavated. 0.40m N-S. 0.40m E-W. Sharp break of slope-top. Near vertical sides. Underlay 203 . Cut through 221, 239 . Cut by 208, 224 .	Rectangular feature. Contemporary/?associated with postholes 210-216 & 230 , features 209, 241 , retaining wall 281 & cement footings 205, 206 .	ca.1960
249	Fill		Firm, mid-khaki-grey, silty clay with a high charcoal content. Contained 1 x large medieval sherd SF1 , 1 x Fe nail, occasional bone, charcoal, cinder & sub-angular chert lumps. Unexcavated. 0.10m N-S. 1.90m E-W. Patch of concentrated inclusions in the western end of feature (c.65cm in length). Underlay 203 . Cut through 243 . Cut by 204 . Abutted 250 .	Fill of long thin feature. ?Possible small beam slot running E-W. Both E & W termini of 249 appeared present & preserved <i>in-situ</i> . Appeared structural rather than groundworks. ?Association with stakeholes 251, 252, 253 .	C12-14th
250	Deposit		Firm, pale khaki-grey, silty clay. Contained occasional mortar, charcoal, cinder & fired clay flecks. Unexcavated. 0.30m N-S. 1.90m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut by 204, 237 . Abutted 249 .	Discolouration of natural geological clay 243 surrounding fill 249 . 250 surrounded 249 on all sides except where it had been removed by other intercutting features. 250 had hard edges on it's W & N sides. 250 cut by 204 to the South and 237 to the East. ?Association with stakeholes 251, 252, 253 .	C12-14th
251	Fill		Firm, pale grey, silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecks, rare mortar & fired clay flecks. Unexcavated. 0.07m NE-SW. 0.20m NW-SE. Underlay 203 . Cut through 243 .	Fill of possible stakehole. ?Associated with medieval features and deposits 252, 253, 249, 250 .	Medieval
252	Fill		Firm, pale grey, silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecks, rare mortar & fired clay flecks. Unexcavated. 0.04m N-S. 0.05m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut through 243 .	Fill of possible stakehole. ?Associated with medieval features and deposits 251, 253, 249, 250 .	Medieval
253	Fill		Firm, mid-grey, silty clay. Contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional lumps up to c.3cm, rare mortar & fired clay flecks. Up to 0.01m thick. 0.10m N-S. 0.35m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut through 243 .	Fill of shallow horseshoe shaped semi-circular feature. Trowelled out by AH on final grading down. ?Associated with medieval features and deposits 251, 253, 249, 250 .	Medieval
254	Fill		Soft, crumbly, gritty. silty clay. Black with yellow streaks and patches. Contained frequent charcoal, cinder/clinker, ceramic building materials, occasional medium sized angular stones. Not fully excavated. Up to 0.02m depth. 0.30m N-S. 0.85m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut by 218, Trench 1 . Cut through 243, 255 .	Fill of ?linear feature or hollow. Aligned E-W. Function unknown.	C19th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
255	Deposit	231, 232, 236, 247, 276, 283	Friable, pale grey, orange-yellow mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. Contained frequent fired clay and occasional C18-20th pottery sherds, slate fragments & small angular stones. Intermittent patches up to 1cm thick x up to 26cm N-S x up to 85cm E-W. Underlay 203. Cut by 218, 254. Overlay 243, 257.	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283 represented patches of mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. ?Remnant of building works or deliberately laid patches of hard standing. ?Source of mortar 264.	C19th
256	Fill		Soft, crumbly, gritty silty clay. Black with yellow streaks and patches. Contained 1 x medieval pottery sherd, occasional lime mortar, fired clay, bone & large charcoal lumps, medium sized angular stones. Unexcavated. 0.40m N-S. 0.30m E-W. Underlay 203. Cut by 207, Trench 1. Cut through 243.	Fill of a irregular circular small pit or posthole.	?From medieval up to ca.1960
257	Fill		Firm, sticky mid-green-grey silty clay. Contained moderate amounts of medieval pottery sherds, charcoal flecks, fired clay fragments, bone & rare slag & small angular stones (up to 9cm). Unexcavated. From 0.65m, up to 2m N-S. Up to 2.30m E-W. Continued north beyond the S-facing section & 281. Underlay 222, 247, 255. Cut by Trench 1, 208, 259, 263, 282. Abutted by 258.	Fill of an irregular shaped feature. Sealed by mortar rich deposits 255 on the west side & 247 on the east side. Appeared to be abutted by 258, although the relationship was unclear. Contained some of the earliest medieval pottery sherds excavated, C12-14th, contemporary only with fill 249. 257 had a probable association with medieval deposits 266, 274 & features 238, 239 but was lighter in colour and had more clay content. 257 only recorded north of wall trench 217, 224, 263, 264.	C12th-14th
258	Deposit		Firm, patchy yellow and blue-grey mixed silty, Lias clay. Contained moderate amounts of medieval pottery sherds, charcoal flecks, bone & tiny lenses of gritty sand, rare fired clay fragments & small angular stones & slag. Unexcavated. 1.40m N-S. 1.40m E-W. Underlay 222. Cut by 208, 263. Abutted 257.	?Possible occupation spread. Lias clay stained in patches from leaching of overlying (222) or abutting (257) contexts.	C12th-14th
259	Fill		Soft, friable dark brown-black loamy soil. Contained occasional charcoal, oyster shell, grit & rare fired clay flecks. Unexcavated. 0.18m E-W exposed. 0.20m N-S exposed. Underlay 222. Cut by Trench 1. Cut through 257.	Fill of posthole. Only half seen as cut through by Trench 1. ?Association with posthole 275. ?Scaffold posthole.	C19th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
260	Deposit	266, 273, 274	Friable, mid-khaki-brown silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecks, rare fired clay fragments. Unexcavated. 0.14m N-S. 0.20m E-W. Underlay 222. Cut by Trench 1. Cut through 243.	Patch of deposit 266. Given a separate context number as upon first observation the way linear 265 cut through 266 it had created a small linear stretch of 266 at the very north of the trench separated by a large Lias stone in-situ giving 260 the appearance of being a posthole.	C13-14th
261	Masonry		Lias stone blocks. From 30mm x 110mm x 120mm, up to 50mm x 190mm x 450mm. Mostly dressed. 1 x random course exposed. Wall foundations. E-facing. Mixed lime mortar & loamy clay. Up to 0.10m exposed. 0.22m E-W. 2.10m N-S. Underlay 203, 280. Cut by 268. Cut through 222, 266, 273. Abutted 264.	Off-set foundations for building wall 280. Aligned N-S. The chronological order of the E-facing wall appeared as follows. 261/280 originated from 264, which all pre-dated 262/279. 261 appeared to have been disturbed by 268.	C19th
262	Masonry		Lias stone blocks, bricks, blocks of brick, mortar & cement conglomerate. Brick: 90mm x 70mm x 110mm. Lias stone blocks: c.50mm x 150mm x 200mm. Conglomerate blocks: up to 100mm x 300mm x 400mm. Unfinished. 1 x random course exposed. Wall foundations. E-facing. Mixed lime mortar & loamy clay. Up to 0.05m exposed. 0.22m E-W. 2.60m N-S. Underlay 203, 279. Cut by 271, 278. Cut through 203, 264, 276. Abutted 264.	Off-set foundations for building wall 279. Aligned N-S. The chronological order of the E-facing wall appeared as follows. 261/280 originated from 264, which all pre-dated 262/279. 262 contained 1 x large residual worked flint lump. 262 was a lot more mixed and disorderly than 261.	C19th to early C20th
263	Fill	217, 224, 264	Firm, mixed dark grey-brown and yellow gritty, silty clay. Contained abundant rubble (c.14cm, up to 45cm). Unexcavated. 0.90m N-S. 1.50m E-W. Underlay 203. Cut by Trench 1, 207. Cut through 208, 239, 255, 257. Contemporary with 261, 280.	Rubble fill of linear feature. 263 was aligned E-W. From east to west 217, 224, 263 & 264 equated to the backfill of a linear robbed out wall trench which extended the whole width of the trench. This wall trench ran parallel with the N-facing wall of the Tribunal and was in line with the northern edge of Room 5 and southern edge of wall 280. Where the wall trench at the western end of site (264) abutted wall 280 the facing stones and rubble core of the pre-existing wall had been used as part of offsets for wall 280.	C19th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
264	Masonry	217, 224, 263	Lias stone blocks. From 20mm x 110mm x 120mm, up to 80mm x 300mm x 350mm. Dressed stone on N & S-faces. Rubble core. 1 x random course exposed. Off-white-buff gritty sandy lime mortar with occasional charcoal inclusions & small angular Lias chips. Contained occasional slate, mortar, bone, fired clay & oyster shell fragments. ?Exterior Wall. Aligned E-W. 0.55m E-W. 1.20m N-S. Underlay 280, 283 . Cut by 265 . Abutted 261, 262 .	Robbed out exterior wall. Recorded at the west edge of site underlay mortar 283 and wall 280 . Incorporated as the south edge of off-set foundations 261 . Equivalent contexts from east to west are 217, 224, 263 & 264 which represent the backfill of a robbed out wall trench which extended beyond the width of the trench. This wall was in line with the northern edge of Room 5 and southern edge of wall 280 . Wall 264 appeared to cut through the medieval features on the site and was still standing in the late C19th when it was destroyed during the first phase of the construction of No.7 High Street as it now stands. There were no direct signs of a structure or floor associated with masonry 264 suggesting that 264 is an exterior wall. Mortar rich deposit 283 and its associated contexts probably originated from this wall.	?C15th to 18th origins
265	Fill		Firm, mixed mid-grey-brown & pale yellow silty, gritty clay. Contained occasional medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, charcoal, brick, slate & tile fragments, oyster shells, bone & angular Lias stones. Unexcavated. 2m N-S. 0.40m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut by Trench 1, 277 . Cut through 264, 266, 273, 276 .	Backfill of a linear running N-S. Mixed re-deposited Lias clay 243 and deposit 203 . Rounded terminus at N end.	
266	Deposit	260, 273, 274	Friable, mid-khaki-grey, silty clay. Contained 3 x medieval pottery sherds, occasional bone fragments, charcoal flecks, oyster shells, rare mortar fragments, Fe nail fragments, fired clay lumps. Not fully excavated. 0.09m thick. 0.65m E-W. 1m N-S. Continued to the N beyond wall 281 . Underlay 222 . Cut by 261, 265, 267, 268 .	Occupation deposit or ?fill of linear feature. 260, 266, 273, 274 more friable & organic than other medieval deposits present on site. 260, 266, 273, 274 appeared to be filling a cut of some sort as they extended deeper than the surface level of geological Lias clay 243 . This series of medieval deposits were only present West of Trench 1 & 265 , they may represent vegetable or flower beds along the west side of the plot.	C12-15th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
267	Fill		Loose, friable, pale yellow & mid-grey-brown gritty, silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal, mortar flecks & rare fired clay fragments. Unexcavated. 0.14m NW-SE. 0.30m NE-SW. Underlay 222 . Cut by 265 . Cut through 243, 266 .	Fill of possible small oval posthole.	Post-medieval
268	Fill		Firm, mixed pale yellow & mid-grey-brown silty clay. Contained frequent oyster shells, occasional charcoal, rare fired clay fragments. Unexcavated. 0.25m N-S. 0.35m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut through 261, 266, 273 . Abutted 280 .	Backfill of a linear running E-W. Mixed re-deposited Lias clay 243 and deposit 203 . Fill 268 very similar to fill 265 , ?associated. Offset wall foundations appear disturbed by 268 .	C18-19th
269	Fill		Soft, loose, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional tile, ceramic building materials, charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. 0.25m E-W. 0.30m N-S. Underlay 203 . Cut through 273 . Abutted 261	Fill of medium sized posthole.	C19-20th
270	Masonry		Brick & cement. 70mm x 140mm x 330mm. Manhole inspection chamber. 0.94m E-W. 1.12m N-S.	Manhole, associated with 207, 208, 272 and the drain at the SW corner of site.	ca. 1940
271	Fill		Loose, friable, pale purple-pink, gritty scalping's. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. Unexcavated. 0.30m N-S. 0.45m E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut through 262, 272 . Abutted 279 .	Patch of scalping's infilling the remains of a down pipe drain. Drain housing could have incorporated the large mortar and stone block directly north of 271 . Relationship with offset foundations 262 unclear but there was quite a noticeable void where 271 abutted wall 279 . 271 had been replaced by the drain directly to the south of it.	C20th
272	Fill		Well compacted, mixed dark brown, silty clay (60%) with re-deposited Lias clay & yellow sand. Unexcavated. 0.60m E-W. 1.50m N-S. Underlay 202 . Cut by Trench 1 . Abutted 262 .	Back fill of pipe trench cut associated with manhole 270 . Mixed deposit of 202 & 203 . Live services 270 ran south through pipe trench 272 to connect to the drain at the SW corner of the site.	ca.1940

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
273	Deposit	260, 266, 274	Firm, mid-khaki grey, silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shells, rare mortar fragments, fired clay lumps. Unexcavated. 0.40m E-W. 0.55m N-S. Underlay 283 . Cut by 261, 264, 265, 268, 269 .	Occupation deposit or ?fill of linear feature. 260, 266, 273, 274 more friable & organic than other medieval deposits present on site. 260, 266, 273, 274 appeared to be filling a cut of some sort as they extended deeper than the surface level of geological Lias clay 243 . This series of medieval deposits were only present West of Trench 1 & 265 , they may represent vegetable or flower beds along the west side of the plot.	C12-15 th
274	Deposit	260, 266, 273,	Friable, mid-khaki-grey, silty clay. Contained occasional 2 x medieval pottery sherds, charcoal flecks, oyster shells, rare mortar fragments, fired clay lumps. Unexcavated. 0.40m E-W. 0.80m N-S. Underlay 276 . Cut by 261, 264, 265, 277 .	Occupation deposit or ?fill of linear feature. 260, 266, 273, 274 more friable & organic than other medieval deposits present on site. 260, 266, 273, 274 appeared to be filling a cut of some sort as they extended deeper than the surface level of geological Lias clay 243 . This series of medieval deposits were only present West of Trench 1 & 265 , they may represent vegetable or flower beds along the west side of the plot. 274 represented the most southerly patch of medieval deposit 260, 266, 273, 274 . 274 appeared to be deliberately sealed by mortar rich deposit 276 .	C12-15 th
275	Fill		Soft, dark grey-brown silty clay. Contained 1 x C18-19th pottery base fragment, frequent oyster shell & occasional charcoal flecks. Unexcavated. 0.15m E-W. 0.20m N-S. Underlay 203 . Cut by Trench 1 . Cut through 265 .	Fill of a small posthole. Only western half of 275 seen as cut through by Trench 1 . ?Possible association with posthole 259 .	C19-20 th
276	Deposit	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 283	Friable, pale grey, orange-yellow mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. Contained frequent fired clay and occasional small angular stones. Intermittent patches up to 3cm thick x up to 20cm N-S x up to 20cm E-W. Underlay 203 . Cut by 218, 254 . Overlay 243 .	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283 represented patches of mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. ?Remnant of building works or deliberately laid patches of hard standing. ?Source of mortar 264 .	C19 th

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Context No.	Type	Same as	Description of Context	Interpretation	Suggested Date
277	Fill		Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Contained 1 x Pb pipe, moderate amounts of oyster shell, C18-19th pottery sherds, bone, charcoal, slate, tile, glass, mortar fragments & clay pipe stem fragments. Unexcavated. 0.80m NE-SW. c.1.2m NW-SE. Underlay 202 . Cut by Trench 1 . Cut through 274 . Contemporary with 203 .	Fill of pipe trench. 277 appeared to represent the continuation of pipe trench's 207 and or 208 to the west of manhole 270 . Relationship between offsets 262 and pipe trench 277 unclear but 262 did appear very disturbed where 262 and 277 met.	ca.1960
278	Fill		Soft, dark grey-brown, silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal fragments, oyster shells, ceramic building materials, glass & flower pot rims. Unexcavated. 0.12m E-W. 0.40m N-S. Underlay 202 . Cut through 262 . Contemporary with 203 , 277 .	Fill of a small pit or large posthole. Fill 278 consisted of the same material as 203 & 277 slumped between stones within offsets 262 .	ca.1960
279	Masonry		Mix of Glastonbury brick, Lias stone (50%), Tor burr. Brick: 60mm x 220mm. Lias stone: from 50mm x 80mm, up to 240mm x 320mm. Tor burr: from 90mm x 170mm, up to 150mm x 350mm. Roughly dressed with lime mortar bond. Randomly coursed. E-facing wall of house next door (7 High St). Overlay 262 , 280 . Abutted by 201 , 280 .	Wall of house built in c.1900 incorporating older wall 280 . 279 overlay offset foundations 262 . 279 post dated and overlay wall 280 .	late C19th to early C20th
280	Masonry		Mix of Glastonbury brick and Lias stone blocks. Brick: 70mm x 230mm. Lias stone: from 50mm x 80mm, up to 130mm x 300mm. Roughly dressed with lime mortar bond, re-rendered with cement. Randomly coursed. E-facing wall of house next door and garden. 18 courses. Extended c.13m N-S. Underlay 279 . Overlay 261 , 264 . Abutted by 201 , 279 , 281 .	Wall of house/garden. 280 overlay offset foundations 261 & 264 . Where the wall trench at the western end of site (264) abutted wall 280 the facing stones and rubble core of the pre-existing wall had been used as part of the offsets for wall 280 .	late C19th to early C20th
281	Masonry		Lias stone blocks. c.150mm x 150mm x 250mm. Roughly dressed. Randomly coursed. Retaining garden wall. S & W-facing. Joints up to 3cm thick filled with hard, sandy cement with lime inclusions. & courses. 150mm thick x 6.40m E-W with a right angled return 2.40m N-S. 0.90m gap for steps up to garden in centre of 281 .	Retaining garden wall & steps @ N & NE of site.	late C19th to early C20th
282	Fill		Friable, light grey-brown silty clay. Unexcavated. Contained no significant finds or inclusions. 0.16m E-W. 0.16m N-S. Continued to the north under 281 . Underlay 255 . Cut by Trench 1 . Cut through 257 .	Fill of posthole.	?medieval

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283	Deposit	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276 Friable, pale grey & orange-yellow, mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. Contained frequent fired clay and occasional small angular stones. Intermittent patches up to 3cm thick x up to 20cm N-S x up to 20cm E-W over an area up to 0.65m E-W x 3m N-S. Underlay 203 . Cut by 265 . Overlay 264, 274 .	231, 232, 236, 247, 255, 276, 283 represented patches of mixed lime mortar and Lias clay. ?Remnant of building works or deliberately laid patches of hard standing. ?Source of mortar 264 .	C19th
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Glastonbury Tribunal (GT 13)

Finds List

context	{ pottery }				{ building materials }		miscellaneous
	qty	fabric & weight	surface	century	qty	description	
203	1	rim sherd, white ware. 4g		C18-19th			c.246 x oyster shells. 4,293g
203 E	1	base sherd, oxidised. 18g		C18-19th	12	brick/tile fragments. 503g	1 x small FLINT flake. 1g
	1	large rim sherd, oxidised. 101g	inner brown glaze	C19th	1	Fe nail fragment. 27g	7 x bone fragments. 19g
	1	stoneware rim, fine temper. 13g	blue & brown glaze	C19th			4 x clay pipe stem fragment. 10g
	46	various transfer and white wares. 335g		C19th			1 x drain pipe fragment. 42g
	14	various sherds. 238g	orange & brown glazes	C19th			9 x various blue & black vessels. C19th. 67g
	4	various white wares. 39g		C18-19th			1 x fragment of burnt slate. 45g
	1	black. 21g	black glaze	C19th			1 x burnt Lias stone fragment. 33g
	1	?large pot or tile fragment. 55g	brown glaze	C18-20th			1 x Lias fragment. 155g
208	5	various stonewares. 144g		C18-19th			
	1	stoneware teapot lid fragment. 51g	black glaze decorated. discarded	C19th	2	?roof tile/ceramic drainpipe fragments, hard white fabric, brown glaze. 154g, 91g	
					2	ceramic roof tile fragments. 65g, 89g. C18-19th	
					1	Fe nail fragment. 6g. discarded	
209					2	brick fragment. 14g, 21g. discarded	2 x clay pipe stems. 1g, 2g. discarded
						1 x small burnt ?stone fragment. 1g. discarded	

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context	{ pottery }				{ building materials }		miscellaneous
	qty	fabric & weight	surface	century	qty	description	
210	1	small sherd, oxidised. 20g.	dull yellow and clear glaze	C18-19th	1	lump of white ?plaster. 7g.	1 x fossilised bone fragment. 6g
	1	white ware sherd. 2g.	discarded	C19th			
211					2	pale grey, gritty mortar fragments. 3g, 9g	1 x clay pipe stem. 1g. discarded
					4	off-white wall plaster fragments. 1g, 3g, 6g, 29g	1 x Fe tube/pipe. 71g. discarded.
					1	small roof slate fragment. 12g. discarded	
					1	soft white mortar/plaster fragment. 4g. discarded	
					1	metal tube/pipe fragment, screw end, covered in mortar. 79g. discarded	
					2	white plaster fragments. 1g, 6g.	
214	1	small blue transferware fragment. <1g	discarded	C19-20th	3	brick or tile fragments. 1g, 1g, 5g. discarded	1 x small ?stone fragment. 3g. discarded
					1	?burnt tile fragment. 4g. discarded	
215	1	blue transferware. 3g	discarded	C19-20th			
217	2	reduced coarseware . 3g, 7g		C13-15th	1	white wall plaster fragment. 2g. discarded	1 x bone fragment. 22g. discarded
	1	grey sherd. 11g	light brown glaze outside over clay lump decoration	C13-15th	1	white ?mortar / ?plaster fragment. 25g. discarded	1 x Fe nail fragments. 7g. 17g. discarded
	6	blue transferware sherds 31g	discarded	C18-19th	6	ceramic roof tile frags. 338g. discarded	1 x blue bottle glass fragment. 17g. discarded
	1	white ware sherd. 24g discarded	yellow glaze.	C19-20th			
	1	small white sherd. 1g	yellow glaze. discarded	C19th			

Glastonbury Tribunal (GT 13)

context	{ pottery }				{ building materials }		miscellaneous
	qty	fabric & weight	surface	century	qty	description	
220	1	white ware sherd. 10g.	discarded	C19-20th	10	thin, clear, window glass fragments. 9g. discarded	1 x small bone. <1g
	1	blue transferware. 11g	discarded	C19-20th	1	small roof slate fragment. 3g. discarded	1 x small burnt bone fragment. 2g
					1	small fragment slate. <1g. discarded	1 x clay pipe stem and bowl spur fragment. 4g. discarded 1 x black ?slag fragment. 2g. discarded
220 West	1	off-white rim sherd. 11g	shiny light blue glaze in & out	C19th	1	brick fragment. 18g	1 x oyster shell. 19g
	1	hard, oxidised sherd. 33g	shiny black glaze inside	C19th			
221	1	base fragment, Bristol/Staffs. 5g	discarded	C18-19th	1	brick fragment. 7g. discarded	1 x bone fragment. 5g. discarded
	1	oxidised rim fragment. 3g. discarded	black glaze. discarded	C18-19th			6 x clay pipe fragments. 12g. discarded
	1	white ware rim fragment. 4g		C18-19th			1 x large slag fragment with burnt white pottery embedded. 80g. discarded
	1	oxidised sherd. 10g	inner light brown glaze. discarded	C18-19th			5 x small slag fragments. 6g. discarded
	1	white ware sherd. 4g	discarded	C19th			1 x oyster shell. 26g. discarded
221 E	1	small white cup handle fragment. 1g	discarded	C19-20th	7	small plain window glass fragments. 7g. discarded	
223							3 x small slag or cinder fragments. 5g. discarded 6 x oyster shells. 70g. discarded

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227						1 x Fe ?bar - ?ornamental furniture, 'L-shaped', straight edges. 160mm long. Foot at base = 30mm long x 20mm wide. 407g. discarded 3 x slag/cinder fragments. 2g, 10g, 15g. discarded
228	1	blue transferware sherd. 3g	discarded	C19-20th	2	white wall plaster fragments. 2g. discarded Pb sheet fragment. c. 3mm x 6.5mm x 5mm 123g 4 brick/tile fragments. 27g. discarded
237	1	thick, oxidised base/?tile fragment. 20g		C18-19th		
	1	oxidised sherd, grey core. 5g	applied, strip & dull green glaze outside. 5g	C14-16th		
238	1	base fragment, hard, reduced. 5g	oxidised inside, shiny green glaze outside	C13-15th		
	1	reduced coarsware sherd. 2g	green glaze outside	C13-14th		4 x bone fragments. 44g
239	1	oxidised sherd, grey core. 2g	applied clay roundels outside below clear glaze & white slip	C13-14th		3 x very small bone fragments. <1g 4 x small fragments fired clay. 2g
240 base	2	reduced, very small fragments. <1g		?C12-14th		c.13 x small lumps of partly fired clay. 35g. discarded

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context	{ pottery }				{ building materials }		miscellaneous
	qty	fabric & weight	surface	century	qty	description	
241							5 x bone fragments. 19g
243 surface @ 0E/ 1N	1	small, grey coarseware with fine, lias temper. 2g		C12-14th			
249	1	reduced coarseware sherd, lias & grit temper. 36g SF1	oxidised surfaces with reduced patches	C12-14th			1 x large vertebrae. 40g 1 x small bone fragment. 2g 1 x large Fe nail. 17g SF2 1 x Lias stone fragment. 55g. discarded
255	1	white ware. 6g		C18-20th	2	small roof slate fragments. 1g, 2g	
256	1	oxidised rim sherd. 2g	green & brown glaze in & out	C13-15th	2	white mortar fragments. 2g, 30g	2 x bone fragments. 4g, 16g 1 x fragment fired clay. 6g
257	1	reduced, coarseware base sherd. 26g	oxidised outer	C12-14th			8 x bone fragments. 49g
	2	small coarseware fragments. 2g, 4g		C12-14th			1 x small slag fragment. 2g
	1	oxidised sherd, grey core. 3g	spots of green glaze outside	C12-14th			
	1	oxidised sherd, grey core. 17g	patchy green glaze outside	C12-14th			

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context	{ pottery }				{ building materials }		miscellaneous
	qty	fabric & weight	surface	century	qty	description	
258	7	reduced coarseware sherds, lias & grit temper, various types. 1g, 2g, 4g, 4g, 9g, 14g, 17g					5 x bone fragments. 37g
							1 x large Fe object. 353g SF3 1 x coal fragment. 6g
262							1 x large black cortex FLINT. 66g
264					2	roof slate fragments. 72g	2 x small bone fragments. 1g
					4	small roof slate fragments. 9g	2 x fired clay fragments. 3g. 27g
					2	mortar fragments. 5g. 12g	3 x oyster shells. 6g, 14g, 14g
265	1	small base fragment, hard, reduced. 5g	oxidised inner, patchy white glaze outer	C18-19th	1	roof slate fragment. 52g	3 x bone fragments. 14g
	1	oxidised rim sherd. 4g	mottled green glaze outside	C13-14th	2	small brick/tile fragments. <1g, 3g	11 x oyster shell fragments. 162g
	1	hard, reduced oxidised rim sherd, fine temper. 15g	yellow glaze	C18-19th			
	1	blue transferware sherd. 7g		C18-19th			
266	1	hard, reduced sherd, fine temper. 6g	patchy, shiny green glaze outside	C13-14th			10 x bone fragments. 38g
	1	hard, oxidised sherd. 3g	mottled green & yellow glaze outside	C13-14th			2 x Fe nail fragments. 5g, 30g
	1	hard, reduced oxidised sherd, fine temper. 2g	mottled green glaze outside	C13-14th			2 x fragments fired clay. <1g, 2g

Glastonbury Tribunal (GT 13)

context	{ pottery }				{ building materials }		miscellaneous
	qty	fabric & weight	surface	century	qty	description	
274	1	oxidised coarseware. 7g	oxidised inner, reduced outer	C12-14th			
	1	hard, light grey sherd. 9g	light brown inner surface, mottled green glaze over incised lines on outer surface	C13-14th			
275	1	oxidised base fragment. 57g	reduced outer surface, very dark green glaze inside & on base	C18-19th			
277	2	thick, oxidised sherds. 203g, 223g	inner orange glaze	C19th	3	plain window glass sherds. 3g, 5g, 7g.	10 x bone fragments. 164g
	1	oxidised sherd. 5g	brown glaze	C18-19th	6	ceramic brick tile fragments. 63g	1 x clay pipe bowl fragment, no stamp. C18-19th. 4g
	1	stoneware fragment. 20g	clear glaze	C18-19th	1	large lump of grey/white mortar with coal inclusions. C19th. 58g	6 x clay pipe stem fragments. 14g
	2	stoneware fragments. 33g, 40g	brown glaze	C18-19th			13 x fragments blue vessel glass. 44g
	19	blue transferwares, various types. 124g		C18-19th			1 x glass jar or bottle rim. C18- 19th. 27g
	1	white ware, 3g		C18-19th			1 x plain glass sherd. 17g
278						6 x flower pot rims, oxidised. 232g 1 x rim, blue bottle. 55g 4 x blue bottle glass frags. 12g 1 x pale green/clear glass bottle base. 112g 1 x glass bottle, body fragment. 68g	