



Hunstrete Grand Mansion, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results



Ref: 65310.01
August 2008

Hunstrete Grand Mansion, Somerset
Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Prepared on behalf of:
Videotext Communications Ltd
49 Goldhawk Road
LONDON
SW1 8QP

By:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Report reference: 65310.01

July 2008

Hunstrete Grand Mansion, Somerset
Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Contents

Summary

Acknowledgements

1	BACKGROUND.....	1
	1.1 Introduction.....	1
	1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology.....	1
	1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background.....	1
	<i>Prehistoric (-AD 43)</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Romano-British (AD 43-410).....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Saxon (410-1066) and Medieval (1066-1499).....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Post-medieval (1500-1799).....</i>	<i>3</i>
	1.4 Previous Archaeological Work	4
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
3	METHODS.....	5
	3.1 Geophysical Survey.....	5
	3.2 Landscape and Earthwork Survey	5
	3.3 Evaluation Trenches	5
4	RESULTS.....	6
	4.1 Introduction.....	6
	4.2 Geophysical Survey.....	6
	<i>Resistance survey</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>GPR survey</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Gradiometer Survey</i>	<i>8</i>
	4.3 Landscape and Earthwork Survey.....	8
	4.4 Evaluation Trenches	10
	<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>Site Wide Stratigraphy</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>Trench 1 (Figure 9)</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>Trench 3 (Figures 10-13)</i>	<i>11</i>
	<i>Trench 4 (Figure 1)</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>Trench 5 (Figure 14)</i>	<i>13</i>
5	FINDS	13
	5.2 Structural Material	14
	5.3 Domestic Debris.....	15
	5.4 Miscellaneous objects.....	16
	5.5 Conclusions	16
6	PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY	16
	6.1 Introduction.....	16
	6.2 Charred plant remains	17
	6.3 Wood charcoal.....	17
	6.4 Land molluscs	17
	6.5 Small mammal and fish remains	17

7	DISCUSSION	17
	7.1 The medieval manor	17
	7.2 The Grand Mansion.....	18
8	RECOMMENDATIONS	19
9	ARCHIVE	20
10	REFERENCES	21

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Figures

- Figure 1:** Location of Site and trenches
- Figure 2:** Historic maps, 1759 and 1806-7
- Figure 3:** Plate 1: Northern elevation of house, artist unknown
Plate 2: Eastern elevation of house, artist unknown
- Figure 4:** Historic maps, 1820 and 1846
- Figure 5:** Location of geophysical survey area
- Figure 6:** Resistance survey results
- Figure 7:** GPR survey results
- Figure 8:** Gradiometer survey results
- Figure 9:** Trench 1: plan and photos
Plate 3: Mid excavation view of Trench 1 from the west
Plate 4: view of wall (111) from the south-west
Plate 5: view of wall (111) from the west
- Figure 10:** Trenches 2 and 3: plan and photos
Plate 6: Mid excavation view of trench 2, from the east
Plate 7: western elevation of wall (202)
- Figure 11:** Trench 3: photos
Plate 8: Pre-excavation view of trench 3, from the west
Plate 9: Structures (320) and (321) from the north
- Figure 12:** West-facing elevation of structures 322 – 327
- Figure 13:** Trench 3: photos
Plate 10: *In situ* iron fittings in wall (321)
Plate 11: Beam slots within wall (328)
Plate 12: Detail of fireplace within wall (322)
Plate 13: Fragment of stone moulding
- Figure 14:** Trench 5: plan and photos
Plate 14: View of trench 5 from the west
Plate 15: West-facing elevation of walls (507), (508) and (509), including arch springer
Plate 16: Chamfered face of wall (506) from the north-east
- Front cover:** Surviving portico
- Back cover:** Trench 3 under excavation

Tables

- Table 1:** Finds totals by material type and by trench
- Table 2:** Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Hunstrete Grand Mansion, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Summary

In September 2007 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' in the grounds of Hunstrete House Hotel, Somerset (NGR 364607 162084), with the aim of finding any surviving remains of the large house built in the Palladian style on the site in the 18th century – Hunstrete Grand Mansion - and of its medieval predecessor. The Palladian house is shown on maps of 1759 and 1806-7, but was still unfinished by the 1830s, when it was sold and used as a source of building materials to restore Prior Park in Bath. No building is shown on the site on a map of 1846, although it may not have been entirely demolished until 1860. Today the only surviving upstanding remains of the Grand Mansion is a five-arched arcade or portico at the northern edge of the site, depicted in an 18th century watercolour of the northern elevation of the Mansion.

No structural evidence for the medieval manor house was recovered, although this is in accordance with the known clearance of the site for the construction of the Grand Mansion, and it is possible that some building stone from the medieval house was re-used in the latter. A small quantity of residual medieval finds was encountered.

The evaluation succeeded in recovering a partial ground plan of the Grand Mansion, comprising a substantial wall encompassed by a thinner wall on the same alignment, all well constructed of stone and apparently of a single phase of building. The outer wall is believed to have been a revetment, surrounding a void around the basement storey which acted as a light well to this storey, and which would also have allowed access to the house at this level. There is some evidence that this represented a re-use of the moat which is believed to have surrounded the medieval manor on the site.

The evaluation also showed that the house had a substantial and elaborate basement level complete with plastered walls and fireplaces, one of which showed evidence of use. Although the mansion is documented as being unfinished, it appears that at least the lower apartments had been decorated and furnished by the time of abandonment.

Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Melinda Corkery (Production Manager), James Franklin (Assistant Producer), Ben Knappett (Researcher) and Emily Woodburn (Production Coordinator) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman, University of Birmingham and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage. The excavation strategy was devised by Francis Pryor. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Naomi Hall of Wessex Archaeology. On-site finds processing was carried out by Laura Catlin, also of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (of Wessex Archaeology), Tracey Smith, Ian Powlesland, Raksha Dave and Matt Williams assisted by Marek Lewcun, Adrian Powell, Faith Cairns, Rob Bell, Joss Davis and Julian Newman. The metal detector survey was carried out by David Hutton and Ian James.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Naomi Hall with specialist reports prepared by Lorraine Mepham (finds) with Dr Nicholas Cooke (coin). The illustrations were prepared by Kitty Brandon. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

This report benefited from discussion with Bob Davis (Wessex Archaeology) and Dr. Jonathan Foyle.

Finally, thanks are extended to Amanda Cranston and Peter Andrew Bearpark for allowing access to the Site.

Hunstrete Grand Mansion, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Hunstrete Grand Mansion, Somerset (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site consists of a field of around 1 hectare, currently under grass, just to the north of Hunstrete House Hotel (centred on NGR 364607 162084), within the parish of Marksbury. To the north of the field is an east – west dirt track leading to Harlequin Stables which are just to the north-west of the Site. On the northern side of this track is the portico or arcade (Sites and Monuments Record Number DBN2467) which is all that remains upstanding of the former mansion (**front cover**). On the alignment of the track and just to the north of it is a high bank, which is interrupted directly in front of the portico but then resumes. To the north of the Site are a number of lakes used by Bathampton Angling Association.

1.2.2 The Site is generally fairly flat with the ground sloping slightly upwards towards the south-west. The underlying geology is Keuper Marl and Forest Marble overlaying Mercia Mudstone Group (British Geological Survey; Bristol District Sheet).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric (-AD 43)

1.3.1 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate area. To the north-east of the Site lies Common Wood and to the east of this a flint scraper was found (Sites and Monuments Record Number MBN2618) and a flint scatter (MBN11061). Within the wood itself is the site of King Alfred's Cave (MBN4518), a possible Mesolithic rock shelter.

1.3.2 Some 5km to the north-west of the Site lies the ritual complex at Stanton Drew (National Monument Numbers 22856 and 22861), consisting of two stone circles, one of which it is the second largest in England after Avebury, and two associated stone avenues. The monument is thought to date from the

Late Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age and would have been a considerable focus of activity for the region. Flint implements found near Hunstrete date from the Neolithic period (MBN1293).

- 1.3.3 Approximately 3km to the north-east of the Site lies the Iron Age Stantonbury Hill Camp (National Monument Number BA72). This occupies a natural hill at a height of 177m aOD.

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

- 1.3.4 To the north of the Site work on a pipeline uncovered traces of a Romano-British settlement site with indications of metal-working (MBN3587). Slightly further south near Hungerford Bottom a large pit dating to the same period was found within a quarry during the 1930s (MBN1299).

- 1.3.5 Only 10km to the north-east lies the Roman settlement of *Aquae Sulis* or present day Bath. This was a large and influential settlement in the Roman period, and is now a World Heritage Site.

- 1.3.6 A number of late 3rd century coins have been found at Hunstrete (Videotext Communications 2007, 2).

Saxon (410-1066) and Medieval (1066-1499)

- 1.3.7 Around 2.5km to the north-east of the Site lie several surviving sections of the Wansdyke ((National Monument Numbers BA94, BA98 and BA167). This long linear earthwork is thought to have been constructed around the 5th or 6th century. As it reaches Stantonbury Hill Camp the earthwork passes to the north, incorporating the hillfort into its defences. Hunstrete falls within the parish of Marksbury. The name Marksbury itself is thought to derive from the Old English either from the male personal name Mærec's or Mearc's stronghold, or from *mearc* ('boundary') as a reference to the Wansdyke (Robinson 1992). The stronghold may therefore be a reference to the Iron Age hill fort at Stantonbury.

- 1.3.8 In 936 part of the land of Merkesburi was granted by King Athelstan to Ethelelm, including the area of Hunstrete (Caola 2003). The name Hunstrete is thought to derive from the Anglo-Saxon words for hundred (an administrative unit), and street (Videotext Communications 2007, 2).

- 1.3.9 In the 1086 Domesday survey Marksbury is listed under the holdings of Glastonbury abbey (Thorn and Thorn 1980, 8). In 1130 a portion of this was granted to Lewin the son of Aylric of Bristol and this was confirmed by a royal charter in 1153 (Caola 2003). There is, however, also a reference to the foundation of an Augustinian abbey at Keynsham around 1166 on which was conferred the whole of the hundred of Keynsham (Page 1911, 129-32), an area which would include the hamlet of Hunstrete (Lewis 1848, 257-60).

- 1.3.10 A chain of fishponds to the north of the Site and the lakes (see **Figure 1**) are potentially medieval (MBN1288 / NMR201222) and may relate to the monastic holding, although their present form is likely to be later in date.

- 1.3.11 The earliest reference to a building can be found in 1258, where a manor house is listed in a survey of monastic lands (Caola 2003).

Post-medieval (1500-1799)

- 1.3.12 A tenant survey in 1517 mentions a moated manor on the site (Caola 2003). This information was repeated by the Reverend John Collinson in 1791 (document held in the SMR) but since his description is almost word for word the same as the 1517 survey it suggests that no traces of this former structure were visible by this time.
- 1.3.13 After the dissolution of the monasteries the land was once again in secular ownership. In the early 17th century the estate passed into the ownership of the Popham family. There is a lease from 1702 from Alexander Popham to Richard Cottle of Hunstreet for '*part or apartment of the New building att Houndstreet*'; the following description suggests that this is the building that now forms the core of the present day hotel named Hunstrete House. The reference to it as a new building suggests that this must have been built sometime in the late 16th century (Beaton and Lewcun 1997). A lease from 1788 states that in April 1755 Edward Popham granted the site to Richard Blake with, it seems, the intention that he would salvage and clear the existing buildings.
- 1.3.14 The survival of the current Hunstrete House indicates the '*Mansion House called Houndstreet House since pulled down*' must have been the medieval building on to which '*a new mansion House (was) erected on the Ground and Soil thereof*' (Beaton and Lewcun 1997). The building of the new mansion is thought to have been begun by Edward Popham's son Francis shortly after his father's death (Videotext Communications 2007, 3). The mansion was unfinished by the time of Francis Popham's death in 1780 and still incomplete on the death of his widow in 1797. In around 1832 General Edward Leybourne Popham informed his wife that they could not complete the mansion if they wished to maintain their other properties, the other house at Hunstrete and Littlecote in Wiltshire (Beaton and Lewcun 1997). Accordingly the building was sold to Bishop Baines who used material from it to restore his residence at Prior Park in Bath which had been destroyed by fire in 1836. The pediment at Hunstrete House is also reused from the mansion. The only surviving upstanding remains of the grand mansion to be seen are a five-arched arcade (DBN2467), thought to be the remains of a portico at the northern edge of the Site (**front cover**).
- 1.3.15 A house is shown on an estate map dating to 1759 (**Figure 2a**). The building shown is an elevation but appears to accord well with the plan shown on an 1806-7 map (**Figure 2b**). On the latter map the frontage of the house is orientated to the north with two wings behind and an ancillary building to the west. However, on the 1759 map a second ancillary building is also shown, as well as another larger range aligned north – south. The access also appears to be from the south since there is no trace of a trackway to the north, and a possible gate or gatehouse is very faintly seen to the south in line with the centre of the east – west range. The map seems to be something of a

palimpsest; all the buildings apart from those which form the core of the present day hotel are shown as elevations, while the hotel in contrast is depicted in plan and in a much darker ink (see below, 4.3.3, for further discussion of this point). The north – south range is obscured by the parish and field boundary. An avenue of trees appears slightly to the north on a north-north-west – south-south-east alignment apparently crossing the line of the lake, though some attempt seems to have been made to erase it at this point. This suggests that the map may be based on a much earlier document and that the buildings shown in elevation are the medieval manor subsequently pulled down. Certainly the depictions do not match elevations of the Grand Mansion shown in two undated 18th century watercolours (**Figure 3**).

- 1.3.16 By 1820 the ancillary building was no longer shown (**Figure 4a**). This is the last cartographic depiction of the house, and no building is shown on the Site on the 1846 survey (**Figure 4b**).
- 1.3.17 There are, however, several documentary references to indicate that there were standing remains still in place. Extracts from the diary of a Somerset Rector called John Skinner (British library, ref. Add. Ms. 33703) dated May 1822 and July 1828 show that the house was still standing. In the 1828 entry he states ‘... *it is reported that the house on which upwards of sixty thousand pounds was expended, will be pulled down. Already the silent destroyer rain has commenced its operation on the beautiful ceiling of the larger room, and thrown down a portion of the stucco ornaments, leaving bare lathes*’. In 1848 mention is made of a private mansion occupying the site of a former monastery (Lewis 1848, 257-60) though the author could have been confused with the newer residence. However there is mention in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* that the house was let in the 1830s and not demolished until 1860.
- 1.3.18 What is clear is that by the end of the 19th century the grand mansion was no longer standing, although the family continued to live in Hunstrete House (now a hotel) until the 20th century.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.4.1 A small evaluation of six trenches was carried out in 1994 by Bath Archaeological Trust in advance of the redevelopment of the fishponds by the Bathampton Angling Association. A trench near the portico uncovered a revetment wall associated with a shallow moat; artefacts from the base of this feature were dated to the 17th century. Demolition rubble deposits were also encountered in one of the trenches as well as the surface of the driveway. The red marl encountered in a number of the trenches was concluded to be a deliberate dump of material cut away from the bank in order to create a building platform (Videotext Communications 2007, 3-4).

- 1.4.2 A survey and some metal-detecting by amateur archaeologists have also been carried out within the estate. Finds from this fieldwork included Roman coins and Civil War musket balls.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled by Videotext Communications (2007), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.
- 2.1.2 The project aimed to ascertain the location, date, character, condition and extent of the underlying archaeology, and to place the Site within its historical, geographical and archaeological context.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

- 3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance, ground penetrating radar (GPR) and gradiometric survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

- 3.2.1 A landscape survey and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of the Archaeological Survey and Investigation Team, English Heritage.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

- 3.3.1 Five trenches of varying sizes were excavated. Their precise locations were determined as to investigate and elucidate the floor plan and phasing of the house.
- 3.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.
- 3.3.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.
- 3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey

system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

- 3.3.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.
- 3.3.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.
- 3.3.7 A unique Site code (HGM 07) was used. The work was carried from the 3rd – 7th September 2007. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB Prospection 2007), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

- 4.2.1 Geophysical discussion is derived from the report prepared by GSB Prospection Ltd (2007). Five areas were surveyed using a combination of techniques (**Figure 5**).

Resistance survey

- 4.2.2 Resistance survey was carried out in Areas 1, 4 and 5 (**Figure 6**). Areas 1 and 4 were located on the presumed site of the Grand Mansion while Area 5 attempted to locate the large north-south range seen on the 1759 map (**Figure 2a**). The results were masked by the large amounts of demolition rubble as well as survey difficulties due to the hardcore/concrete surface around the stable block (Area 4). However a large rectangular area of high resistance can be seen in Area 1 corresponding to the eastern wing of the house and further high resistance readings can be seen in Area 4 indicating a possible western wing though interpretation is complicated by the small survey area.
- 4.2.3 The results from Area 5 do show a sub-rectangular area of high resistance but further work would be needed to confirm whether this relates to another building.

GPR survey

- 4.2.4 GPR survey was carried out in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 (**Figure 7**). Depth measurements referred to in the GPR data are only ever an approximation. The hardcore/concrete surface around the stable block (Area 4) and the surface of the arena (Area 3) caused disturbed areas within the GPR data.
- 4.2.5 In the shallow slices (<0.4m) high amplitude response (A) is believed to be modern as despite its strength it is very shallow. It runs from the existing track to the exercise arena and was probably associated with the construction of this area, as is the increased response immediately northwest.
- 4.2.6 Southeast of (A) is a large area of increased response (B). Excavation shows that this related to the demolition spread of material from the former house. With increasing depth this spread becomes a more clearly defined rectilinear shape, with distinct limits in the south and east representing the extent of the structural footprint. Unfortunately, fine detail of the floor plan has not been possible owing to the rubble infilling which has clearly removed any contrast between the rooms and the dividing walls. In places, within the general spread of reflected energy, there are high amplitude ‘spots’ which may indicate the more substantial sections of *in situ* structure, for example in the southeast corner (C). Trend (D) appears to be the western extent of this wing.
- 4.2.7 In the east of the survey area, zones of increased response (E) appear to have a rectilinear form. They are by no means as strong as the reflections over the house, nor do they display any kind of depth extent in the radargrams. It seems likely that, if these are archaeological, they represent some form of landscaping or garden features.
- 4.2.8 (F) was confirmed by excavation to be a modern service pipe. In the deepest sections, where the signal amplification is at its strongest, some radio interference was recorded from a site radio (G) and next to the GPR base station (H).
- 4.2.9 In common with Area 1, the clearest responses from Area 2 start to emerge from around 0.4m. There appears to be responses from two wings, with slight reflections and hints of linear trends (I) between them, potentially relating to features associated with the frontage. The eastern wing (J), shows a great depth extent and clarity of response; in contrast, the western wing (K) shows far less clearly and has a very limited vertical extent. This may suggest that the grander half of the house lay on the eastern side, with little actually being constructed on the west. It is not clear whether further trends (L) relate to the house or are facets of the adjacent stable block construction.
- 4.2.10 Area 3 comprised of a small sample block surveyed within the training arena of the stables. This was a raised area the surface of which comprises sand and shredded car tyres. The construction materials and methods have caused strong reflections throughout the dataset which may have masked or ‘disguised’ archaeological features. This means that doubt is cast over any responses recorded and the majority have been classified as probably

modern. Trend (M) may be relevant and it is possible that (N) is also partially a result of archaeological features, however this is highly conjectural.

- 4.2.11 As with Area 3 modern intervention has complicated the interpretation of Area 4 making interpretation uncertain. The shallow slices are dominated by the concrete raft on which the stables are built. However, there are trends in the extreme east of the area which, with depth, develop into anomalies (N) with a rectilinear distribution. These would relate well with the position of the western wing. Further west, between the stables and arena there is a further zone of increased response (O) and it is possible that this has an archaeological origin extending out from under the concrete.

Gradiometer Survey

- 4.2.12 A larger extent of Area 5 than covered in the resistance survey was surveyed by magnetometer (**Figure 8**), attempting to locate the large north-south range seen on the 1759 map (**Figure 2a**). The results are dominated by ferrous responses likely to be caused by modern iron objects, though they may be associated with building debris. Some possible archaeological responses were seen in the southern edge of the survey.

4.3 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

- 4.3.1 Investigation concentrated on the site of Hunstrete Grand Mansion. Existing maps, plans and background documentary material provided as part of the project were used as the base for analysis.
- 4.3.2 The site is located on relatively flat ground with a spur of higher ground immediately to the south, and gentle slopes falling away to the north.
- 4.3.3 The Houndstreet Survey map of 1759 (**Figure 2a**) sheds new light on the development of the site although there is some doubt as to the true date of the map due to its contrasting cartographic styles. It is clearly drawn in two styles, one cruder and heavier than the other. This cruder style appears to have been drawn onto an earlier map, whose details are lighter and drawn with a fairer hand. In places the cruder style almost obliterates the earlier, but sufficient shows through to show the ghost of an earlier landscape layout (this is discussed further below). The cartographic appearance of this map suggests that the earlier, fair-handed style is either late 16th or early 17th century (probably the latter) and that the cruder additions are added to a copy of that map close to the 1759 date. These additions seem to reflect an intermediate stage in the evolution of the site (see below).
- 4.3.4 This map shows what appears to be a range of buildings (Range 1) on the site which run in an east to west direction and of an amalgam of architectural styles that suggests that they are part of the medieval manorial complex. Immediately to the west of this range are two smaller detached buildings, and to the south-west is a substantial, north-south oriented building, which although slightly 'smudged' in appearance on the map, with computer-enhancement is quite clearly a symmetrical 'E' plan, two-story building with two projecting three-story east-facing bays or wings and a projecting central porch on the east side (Range 2). The style of this building suggests a late

16th or early 17th century date. These elements are all drawn in the lighter, earlier cartographic style. The position of the two contrasting style of buildings suggests that they in effect form the west and north sides of an enclosure and probably reflect the layout of a rectangular-shaped medieval moat suspected from documentary references and limited 20th century excavation. The presence of an enclosed area is further reinforced by the depiction of a gate at the south-east corner, with a drive leading from this to the north range. If the map is inspected carefully, a ghost image of a road approaching this gate from the east can be detected. This leads from the ghost image of a sinuous road, the route of which suggests it is the old road which ran north-south through the village of Hunstrete to the east. The present straight course of the road to the east of the Hunstrete Hotel is clearly a diversion which must have taken place prior to 1759 as this is shown on the cruder style on the map. Other elements of the earlier map depiction include a drive or roadway leading from the south, buildings, and possible garden enclosures to the south and south-east, although the latter are heavily obscured by the later drawn additions, and to the north-west are two radiating avenues of trees, and to the north a possible orchard enclosure and probable fishponds.

- 4.3.5 The depiction of the site on a later map (estate survey of 1806) (**Figure 2b**) suggests that at this date the grand mansion essentially consisted of a regular 'C' plan of two southward, unevenly sized projecting wings off an east-west range with a north-facing centrally-placed porch. The presence of a curving carriage-drive and turning circle to this porch clearly indicate that this is the principal entrance. Computer-based scaling of the 1759 and 1806 maps would indicate that the grand mansion was a complete re-build of the north and east sides of the old medieval range (Range 1) in a grand new design of the early 18th century. Although these two sides were clearly extensively remodelled, it seems likely that the narrower bay at the west may have been retained in the old style, particularly at the rear. The small rectangular building at the west on the 1806 map is probably the north-south building shown on the 1759 map.
- 4.3.6 The eastern portion of the site of this mansion survives as an amorphous, slightly raised rectangular earthwork platform to the east of the modern stables, upon which a modern stable and yard have been recently built. The present access road to the stables cuts through the northern side of the mansion and separates the earthwork from the standing portico; this is a remnant of the centrally-placed porch shown on the 1806 map referred to above.
- 4.3.7 Other earthworks on the site relate principally to the 16th or 17th century building (Range 2). To the south-west of the mansion site, on the north-facing slope in the field to the south-west of the modern stables, is a pronounced, rectangular-shaped earthwork platform. Its position as related to the scaling of the 1759 map would suggest that it is possibly the northern end of the range. Examination by geophysical survey showed strong anomalies suggestive of demolition spread on this platform. As this building and other features associated with it are partially drawn over on the 1759 map, this

suggests that by this date the building had been demolished and elements of its gardens to the east had been subsumed within the later axial layout with a central pond.

4.4 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

- 4.4.1 Five trenches were excavated, lying on three sides of a rectangular area of roughly 1.9km² (**Figure 1**). Trench 3 was originally a small intervention approximately 2m² but this was extensively extended to the east and eventually joined with Trench 2.

Site Wide Stratigraphy

- 4.4.2 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 saw the removal of between 0.20m and 0.33m of overlying topsoil in order to expose the archaeology. Trenches 4 and 5 were cut into a west-east aligned bank that run just to the north of the track and involved the removal of between 0.25m and 0.41m of topsoil and 0.90m to 1.50m of made ground in order to expose the archaeology. Very little natural geology was encountered due to the depth of the archaeology; where it was found it consisted of clay.

Trench 1 (Figure 9)

- 4.4.3 Trench 1 was positioned on a geophysical anomaly thought to represent the eastern external wall.
- 4.4.4 Stripping of the topsoil revealed a north – south aligned stone built wall (102) with rubble on the western side (104). The trench was extended to the south revealing that the possible western return was actually a dogleg placing this wall on the same alignment as the north – south portion of (202). Further extension of the trench to the north revealed a similar dogleg some 12.80m to the north forming a protruding bay along this wall.
- 4.4.5 Extension of the trench to the west revealed another, much wider stone built wall (111) (**Figure 9, Plates 4 & 5**) on a parallel alignment to (102). Another rubble deposit (110) was seen to the west of this wall. Only a short 3.60m section of this wall remained - it was either robbed or interrupted to both the north and the south. On the western face a flat tool-marked horizontal slab was found. This was plastered on the lower western face and mortared into the wall at the point of a possible blocked opening or niche (**Plate 4**). Another possible recess was seen on the eastern side of wall (111) immediately to the north. A machine excavated sondage was placed to the west of wall (111), this revealed that the rubble deposit (110) continued to below 1.2m.
- 4.4.6 Both (104) and (110) consisted predominantly of stone rubble, thought to be demolition material from the wall, but a small amount of tile, brick and slate was also found within these contexts.
- 4.4.7 To the east of wall (102) a number of compact clay rich layers were found; contexts (103), (105) and (106). These appear to be related to the demolition

of the house but may have served the function of levelling the ground surface.

- 4.4.8 Beneath these contexts a north – south aligned cut (109) was found forming a possible moat. This appeared to run parallel to wall (102) and the excavated contexts butted up to this wall though since the feature was not bottomed it could not be determined whether the wall pre-dates the moat. The feature was excavated to a depth of 1.05m but augering showed it to be at least 1.70m deep. Deposits within it were generally fairly mixed and suggest either redeposition of demolition or made ground contexts rather than gradual natural silting. Contexts (112) and (114) in particular both contained a significant proportion of stone rubble within a fairly compact clay matrix suggestive of a deliberate deposit. They may represent an attempt to raise the base of the moat.

Trench 2 (Figure 10)

- 4.4.9 Trench 2 was positioned over geophysical results which suggested the south-eastern corner of the building.
- 4.4.10 Stripping revealed a north – south stone built wall (202) with a western return. To the north-west of this wall and contained within it was a stone rubble demolition deposit (205) similar to (104) and (110). A machine excavated sondage showed this context and wall (202) to be over 2.80m deep (**Figure 10, Plate 7**). From the rubble a number of stone mouldings were retrieved. These included an ovolo moulded jamb and an architrave, both probably dating to the 17th century, although a hollow chamfered jamb is possibly later medieval or early Tudor in date (J. Foyle pers. comm.). At the base of the sondage a drain (209) was found (**Plate 7**) and an environmental sample taken from this context contained coal and fired coal waste, mollusc shells characteristic of shaded conditions, probably coming from the drain itself or associated building rubble, and several fish remains.
- 4.4.11 A number of contexts were found to the south and east of wall (202). All were unexcavated but were similar to the clay rich contexts found in Trench 1.

Trench 3 (Figures 10-13)

- 4.4.12 Trench 3 was originally a 2m² area targeted on an exposed outcrop of possible masonry. Exposure of this revealed it to be rubble rather than *in situ* remains and the trench was extended to the north and east, eventually joining with Trench 2.
- 4.4.13 Stripping revealed an east - west aligned wall (312) on the same alignment as wall (202) (**Figure 11, Plate 8**). Of identical construction to (202), it was butted to the north by wall (314) which seemed to form the northern return, although not seen in a sondage further to the north. This suggests a possible dogleg to form a bay, similar to that seen in Trench 1. In common with Trenches 1 and 2 a loose rubble deposit (309) was found contained within the wall, which appeared to be identical to the original rubble deposit encountered (305), and also identical to (310) and (315) which were

associated with the more northerly wall alignment. To the south and west, a clay rich context (311) was encountered, similar to (103), (206) and (404). With no construction cut present this context represents a deliberate levelling deposit that post-dates the construction of both (312) and (314).

- 4.4.14 In addition, a number of areas of masonry ((313), (320), (321) and (324/5)) to the north suggested another wall on a parallel alignment (**Figure 11, Plates 8 & 9**). This was similar in characteristics to (111) in being wider and more substantial than (312). It was deliberately interrupted in at least four places along the length exposed, possibly five. A deep machine excavated sondage along wall (324) and (325) suggests that these breaks may be window bays, as a stone window or door sill (326) was found tied into position approximately 1.6m below the level of stripping (**Figure 12**). Wall (328) formed a northern return of wall (313); in its western elevation a beam slot was visible (**Figure 13, Plate 11**). Although its position would suggest that this is an internal wall, it is of substantial construction and may therefore be the external wall of one of the wings seen in the historic mapping
- 4.4.15 Within this sondage the western face of (325) was exposed down to a depth of 1.74m. On its northern face it was butted or possibly bonded to wall (324) although this relationship is obscured by the plaster on wall (324). Both the western and the southern face of this wall are plastered; the plaster finished sharply just before the corners, suggesting the presence of a component since removed or decayed. This is mirrored by (323) which appears to form the northern wall of the corridor or doorway. Each wall shows drilled holes along this gap which is likely to have held a timber frame. The lower ledge of (324) appears to be deliberately flat and may be a springer for an arch, either forming part of the doorway, or supporting a ceiling. The gap at the join of (324) and (325) (see **Figure 12**) may be to allow for wooden panelling along the northern face of (325) - iron fittings similar to the panel hangers discovered elsewhere were found at this point. Along the southern edge of (325) is what appears to be a later repair or modification, probably relating to the insertion of the sill (326).
- 4.4.16 The northern wall of the corridor or doorway (323) is associated with a north – south aligned wall (322). Here the plasterwork continues smoothly from (323) onto the western face of (322). Within wall (322) was a well constructed fireplace with finely dressed stone suggesting that some of this stonework was for display (**Figure 12; Figure 13, Plate 12**). A visible trace of the fire surround can be discerned, and soot forced through the cracks of the stonework show that the fireplace had been in use.
- 4.4.17 A number of iron fittings were found *in situ* along the northern and eastern faces of (321) (**Figure 13, Plate 10**). These were interpreted as panel pins or hangers to hold wooden panelling.
- 4.4.18 A steep-sided cut (306) was found in the western end of the trench. Stratigraphically it was relatively modern as it cut the buried topsoil horizon (304)/(307) which, although intermittent, post-dates the demolition of the house. This buried topsoil horizon was also found in Trenches 4 and 5.

- 4.4.19 A piece of stonework was recovered from (315) (**Figure 13, Plate 13**). The item was not removed from the Site but a photographic record of it was taken. It consisted of a flat, sub-rectangular piece of finely dressed stone with a rim on two sides; the other two were broken. Tool-marks could be clearly seen on the base as well as a faint circular mark within the recessed area. The identification of the item was not clear - it could be a fragment of a stone sink, though it is very shallow or it could be part of the architrave of a fire surround and fitted vertically rather than horizontally.

Trench 4 (Figure 1)

- 4.4.20 Trench 4 was positioned on the north-west corner of the house. Its northern edge was cut into the high bank that lies just to the north of the track. There was no excavation below the level of initial stripping.
- 4.4.21 Stripping revealed a north – south aligned stone built wall (407). The eastern face of the wall was not revealed, but the exposed width suggests that it was part of the inner, more substantial wall of the building (as (313/328)).
- 4.4.22 The south-facing section revealed that a substantial depth of made ground (402), probably relating to the landscaping of the lakes, lay above a buried topsoil horizon (403). This in turn overlay (404), a clay rich context thought to be of anthropogenic origin. Along the northern face of wall was a possible construction cut (405) for wall (407); it was, however, very narrow and did not continue along the western face.

Trench 5 (Figure 14)

- 4.4.23 Trench 5 was opened on the projected north-eastern corner of the house. Its northern edge was cut into the high bank that lies just to the north of the track. Removal of topsoil and made ground revealed two distinct areas of stone masonry.
- 4.4.24 A stone built east - west wall (506) was found forming an approximate ‘T’ shape. The narrower eastern end of the ‘crossbar’, along with (507), forms an opening or doorway. The southern face of the ‘down stroke’ is deliberately faced suggesting another possible opening or doorway at this point. (506) also included a steeply chamfered stone running along its northern face (**Figure 14, Plate 16**).
- 4.4.25 Wall (507) was bonded to walls (508) and (509) which were also built from stone and of similar construction. Phasing of these walls was not clear though they appear to be contemporaneous. The northern face of (507) was plastered, but this plastered face stopped just short of the join with wall (508); an iron fitting could also be seen *in situ* at this point. A chamfered stone was set at the junction of (507) and (508) and formed a springer stone for an arch (**Plate 15**).

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all six trenches excavated, although few finds came from trenches 4 and 5. The assemblage is overwhelmingly of post-

medieval date, with a few objects of medieval date, and one possible prehistoric flint flake.

- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by trench are presented in **Table 1**. Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition, and their potential date range. Spot dates have been recorded for selected material types as appropriate (pottery, ceramic building material). All finds data are currently held on an Access database.
- 5.1.3 This section presents an overview of the finds assemblage, on which is based an assessment of the potential of this assemblage to contribute to an understanding of the site in its local and regional context, with particular reference to the construction of the Palladian mansion formerly existing on the site.

5.2 Structural Material

- 5.2.1 This category comprises stone and ceramic building material, mortar and wall plaster, window glass, iron nails and other structural ironwork, and lead waste.

Building Stone

- 5.2.2 The building stone includes roofing tiles (all of Pennant Sandstone), and architectural mouldings (all of Oolitic Limestone). Both stone types would have been locally accessible. One of the roof tiles preserves a complete length (c. 0.4m); the tiles appear to have been hung by a single nail or peg hole centrally placed on the upper edge.
- 5.2.3 The architectural mouldings are of particular interest, since some can be dated. Ten mouldings were recovered. Two of these (both from rubble layers, (104) and (205) respectively) are ovolo moulded window jambs, with rebates for the metal frames, dated c. 1580-1680. One of these (from 104) was covered in mortar and had clearly been reused. Another item from rubble layer (205), a hollow chamfer jamb, is also broadly dated as late medieval or Tudor. The evidence of these three mouldings supports the suggestion that material from the demolished medieval/early post-medieval manorial buildings may have been re-used in the construction of the Palladian mansion, although the site appears to have been cleared wholesale at this stage. A door or window architrave, also from (205), is broadly dated c. 1680-1800, so is not definitely tied to either building.

- 5.2.4 A few other architectural fragments were found, including a fragment of marble and an Oolitic Limestone slab, possibly a floor tile.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 5.2.5 Fragments of brick, roof tile and drainpipe were recovered. Three pieces of roof tile can be dated as medieval; these include one piece from a glazed ridge tile (?levelling layer (108)) and two pieces of flat (peg) tile (demolition deposit (310)). The remainder is post-medieval, but cannot be dated closely.

The most complete bricks came from rubble layer (110); these are unfroged, and measure 230 x 105 x 60mm, a standard size in use from the early 18th century onwards.

Plasterwork

- 5.2.6 A small quantity of moulded plasterwork came from trench 3, mostly from demolition deposit (319). Insufficient was recovered to suggest original source. Extracts of the 1820s from John Skinner's diary record the fine plasterwork in the Palladian mansion.

Window Glass

- 5.2.7 Only a small quantity of window glass was recovered (47 fragments). All are plain; none show quarry shape. The relative scarcity of window glass can be seen as reflecting widespread recycling following demolition (alongside the window lead: see below), and in fact a few small pieces of glass waste were recovered, possibly from this process.

Structural Metalwork

- 5.2.8 Of the 245 iron objects recovered, 176 are nails, and these came largely from demolition debris in trench 1. The nails are of various sizes, but most appear to be handmade, square-sectioned nails with flat heads; the larger examples are likely to be masonry nails. Alongside the nails are 20 fittings – wall brackets/mounts and hinge fittings.
- 5.2.9 No lead window frames were observed, but since virtually all of the lead comprises waste fragments, this is consistent with a fairly thorough process of recycling after demolition.

5.3 Domestic Debris

- 5.3.1 This consists of pottery, vessel glass, clay tobacco pipes, coins and metal objects, animal bone and shell. Most of this material is post-medieval in date, but there are a few medieval items.
- 5.3.2 Four sherds of pottery were identified as medieval – one from trench 2 and three from trench 3. All were residual finds in post-medieval contexts. Three of the sherds are coarsewares, of probable 11th/12th century date, while the fourth is in a fine, sandy, glazed fabric, probably 14th/15th century. All four are undiagnostic body sherds.
- 5.3.3 A single hammered silver coin came from layer 104, a layer of rubble associated with wall 102. This is a silver three pence piece struck by Elizabeth I in AD 1569. The coin is heavily worn and may have been in circulation for some time before its loss and subsequent deposition.
- 5.3.4 The post-medieval pottery includes wares that span the post-medieval to modern periods. Coarse red earthenwares cannot be dated closely within this period, but finer wares – Staffordshire-type slipwares, Nottingham-type stonewares and tinglazed earthenware - date from the 17th into early 18th century. Other early 18th century wares comprise porcelain and white salt glaze, while creamwares and pearlwares continue the sequence through the

18th and into the early 19th century. The remaining wares are modern refined wares (19th/20th century). None of this pottery could be seen to date contexts directly relating to the construction of the Palladian mansion; sherds of 18th century or earlier date largely derived from demolition deposits or other later contexts.

- 5.3.5 There is little that is closely datable amongst the vessel glass – all is green bottle glass broadly dated *c.* 1650 – *c.* 1800. The clay pipes consist entirely of undatable stem fragments. The other six coins (all from topsoil) are all 20th century issues, and the datable copper alloy objects are of the same date. An iron knife, buckle and horseshoe from topsoil contexts are post-medieval but not closely datable.

5.4 Miscellaneous objects

- 5.4.1 Two items of militaria were recovered, both probably dating from the 17th or 18th century, comprising a piece of lead shot and a gunflint.

5.5 Conclusions

- 5.5.1 The bulk of the assemblage comprises structural material relating both to the Palladian mansion whose construction spanned the latter part of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th century, and to the medieval/early post-medieval manorial building which was demolished to make way for this mansion. There is enough evidence to suggest that the medieval/early post-medieval building incorporated stonework (including mouldings) that were subsequently re-used in the Palladian mansion, and that at least some of the roofing material was ceramic (including glazed ridge tiles). The finds themselves add little to the known history of construction on the site, or to elucidating the interior design.

- 5.5.2 There is very little domestic refuse, reflecting the fact that the Palladian mansion was never completed and occupied. A few medieval artefacts were recovered, but their scarcity is undoubtedly due to wholesale clearance and levelling of the site prior to construction of the Palladian mansion.

- 5.5.3 No further analysis is recommended for any category of material.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A single sample was examined from drain (209), within the machine excavated deep sondage in Trench 2.

- 6.1.2 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 2**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood

charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

- 6.1.3 The sample came from a well sealed deposit, however, there was generally little charred material, the vast majority of material in the sample being coal and fired coal waste.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 No charred plant remains were seen in the sample.

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted within the bulk sample and is recorded in **Table 2**. Generally the vast majority of the sample as stated above was coal and fired coal waste with only very occasional pieces of wood charcoal.
- 6.3.2 There is a long documented history of coal use within the general region dating back to the 13th to 14th century (Hatcher 1993, 182), and as such the presence of coal does not help with the dating of the feature.

6.4 Land molluscs

- 6.4.1 Several shells of molluscs were noted in the sample (**Table 2**). Most are characteristic of shaded conditions probably coming from the drain itself or associated building rubble. The represented species included a single specimen of *Discus rotundatus*, and several of *Trichia hispida* sp., *Oxychilus* sp. and *Aegopinella* sp.

6.5 Small mammal and fish remains

- 6.5.1 The sample did contain several fish remains, including a few vertebrae, bones, a jaw and some scales. Most of the vertebrae were 1.5mm-2mm in diameter and single vertebrae of eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) was also identified. The sample also included a few small mammal bones, mainly vertebrae.
- 6.5.2 The fish remains have some potential to examine the range of species and the presence of riverine and sea fish within the sample. However, given the low number of remains present such potential from this deposit is limited.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The medieval manor

- 7.1.1 All the archaeological deposits encountered during the excavation were post-medieval in date, with the small number of medieval finds all being residual. Any earlier activity on the site would have been severely truncated by the later activity. The absence of any medieval deposits or structures supports the idea that the medieval buildings were removed wholesale by Richard Blake in 1755. The only structural item that may potentially be late medieval was one of the stone mouldings recovered from

rubble layer (205) - this jamb is the only indication that medieval material may have been incorporated in the new mansion. Nevertheless the medieval manor is likely to have been a good source for stone which may have been re-used in the post-medieval stone walls. This idea may be supported by the fact that walls (323) and (325) showed a small amount of dressed stone incorporated into their structure.

- 7.1.2 The steeply sloping cut (109) may be the only possible trace of an earlier structure. Although the relationship between this and wall (102) was not established, a revetment wall would normally be built up against a vertical face. This cut could be that of the medieval moat mentioned in 1517, later modified by the insertion of (102). There is evidence that a number of moats were modified or filled in during the 16th or 18th centuries (Aberg 1978, 3).

7.2 The Grand Mansion

- 7.2.1 The footprint of a stone building at least 1.64km² in area was uncovered. All the walls showed strong similarities in construction technique and style suggesting that they belong to a single phase of building. A small amount of brick and tile was encountered within the demolition rubble, but its relatively small proportion suggests that it relates to internal features rather than being a significant structural component of the building.
- 7.2.2 Rubble from the demolition of the upstanding walls seems to have been deliberately contained within the building, utilising the lower level.
- 7.2.3 Two 18th century watercolours and the surviving arcade show the house to have been a fairly typical example of the Palladian style that was popular from 1715 until the late 18th century (Curl 2002, 26-46; Fletcher 1954, 837-42) (**Figure 3 & front cover**). In this it perhaps reflects the delays in the work and the ambition of the scheme in that by the time work was seriously under way the style was beginning to be superseded in popularity by the new Romantic style. This, however, made it ideal for the renovation of Prior Park, which was originally designed in the Palladian style by John Wood the Elder in 1735 (Curl 2002, 44; Fletcher 1954, 825).
- 7.2.4 Although the possibility was considered that the surviving arcade or portico had been moved to its present position, it is now clear that it remains in its original position, although its survival after such systematic demolition could indicate that it was deliberately left as a folly. Hunstrete House is built on higher ground so the arcade would have been visible from the formal gardens to the north of the house. A painting of the northern elevation of the house shows the present rusticated stonework to have been surmounted by six engaged columns (with walls in between) and a pediment (**Figure 3, Plate 1**).
- 7.2.5 The slightly protruding bay found in Trench 1 may be an echo of the central section of the eastern face which appears to be a form of engaged portico slightly forward from the main building façade (**Plate 2**). The painting of this elevation may support the concept of a dry moat, as the lower section of the building appears to be in fact a wall or balustrade in front of the building

itself, as the sills of the lower windows are obscured by it. A similar effect can be seen in the view of the northern elevation although it is not as clear. Interestingly, neither view shows any clear entrance, although the wall or balustrade seems to be absent directly in front of the arcade. The ground also appears to be dipped slightly at this point as it still is today. Houses in a similar style, such as Houghton Hall (Norfolk), Wentworth House (Yorkshire), Stourhead (Wiltshire), Wanstead (Essex) and Prior Park all have external staircases leading to the entrance. Although the northern elevation does not show the driveway shown on the 1806-7 map, this is the approach clearly indicated by both the 1806-7 and 1820 maps. Its presence was also confirmed by the evaluation carried out by Bath Archaeological Trust.

- 7.2.6 The deep intervention in Trench 3 shows that the house had a substantial and elaborate basement level complete with plastered walls and fireplaces. Light appears to have been admitted down to this storey by means of the conversion of the medieval moat into a light well. The absence of any perceivable entrances in the watercolour views of the northern and eastern elevations may be because these were from the basement level. Basement levels were usual in many houses of this period and an approach from an internal stair (not always below ground level) was used as an alternative way to approach the main rooms, instead of an external staircase and portico (Fletcher 1954, 837). In this respect the house may mirror some of the features of the townhouses in Bath such as The Circus, designed in 1754 by John Wood (Curl 2002, 43) where there is an entrance bridge across a void, allowing light and access into the basement storey.
- 7.2.7 The walls encountered in Trench 5 are interesting in that they appear to imply structures to the north and the east of the main building. This is not what is suggested by the cartographic evidence and paintings. It may be that these structures were so small that they were deemed unnecessary to depict, but this would seem to be in discord with the classical concepts of symmetry used in Palladian architecture (Fletcher 1954, 837-42). Another possibility is that these structures existed at basement level only.
- 7.2.8 Although the mansion is documented as being unfinished, the extracts from John Skinner's diary record the fine plasterwork and staircase as well as mentioning that General Popham had removed furniture from there to Littlecote. Elements known to have been incorporated into Prior Park include some of the plasterwork, doors, statues and a staircase as well as raw stone. The archaeological evidence is that although little domestic refuse was discovered the walls had been panelled or plastered and the fireplace had been used. There is also a reference to the house being let. This all suggests that the mansion was structurally finished and at least the lower apartments decorated and furnished, so work on the house must have been nearly complete at the point of abandonment.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1.1 While the evaluation has successfully confirmed the location of Hunstrete Grand Mansion, the full details of its date, construction and the complete

floor plan are still unknown. Geophysical techniques were hampered by the large amounts of backfilled rubble within the building, making it difficult to distinguish any fine detail. Documentary research, especially cartographic sources, suggest that a number of earlier buildings existed on the site about which little is as yet known. This could be a valuable focus for any further work.

- 8.1.2 A brief summary of the current project will be submitted to the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society*, for inclusion in their annual round-up of archaeology in the county.

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 65310 and site code HGM07. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum in Bath.

10 REFERENCES

- Aberg, F.A. (ed.), 1978, *Medieval Moated Sites*, London: Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep 17
- Beaton, M. and Lewcun, M., 1997, *The Hunstrete House Hotel: a brief review of the evidence relating to its history and development*, unpub. rep., Bath Archaeol. Trust
- Caola, S., 2003, *Hunstrete: Truth and Legend, the story of a country Estate*
- Curl, J.S., 2002, *Georgian Architecture*, Newton Abbot: David & Charles
- Fletcher, B., 1954, *A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method*, London: Batsford
- GSB Prospection Ltd., 2007, *Geophysical Survey Report Hunstrete, Somerset*, unpub. rep. for Videotext Communications
- Hatcher, J., 1993, *The History of the British Coal Industry, Volume 1: Before 1700*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Lewis, S. (ed.), 1848, 'Marham-Cherry – Marlborough' in *A Topographical Dictionary of England*, 257-60
- Page, W. (ed.), 1911, 'Houses of Augustinian canons: The abbey of Keynsham' in *A History of the County of Somerset: Volume 2*, Victoria County History, 129-32
- Robinson, S., 1992, *Somerset Place Names*, Wimborne Minster: Dovecote Press
- Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press (2nd ed.)
- Thorn, C. and Thorn, F. (eds.), 1980, *Domesday Book: A survey of the counties of England, volume 8 – Somerset*, Chichester: Phillimore
- Videotext Communications, 2007, *Proposed Archaeological Evaluation at Hunstrete, NGR ST 645 621: Project Design*, unpub. rep.

Documentary sources

Somerset Record Office – Popham Family Papers, accession code DD/PO

Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

MATERIAL TYPE	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Total
Pottery	22/319	8/52	56/691	1/6	1/9	88/1077
<i>Medieval</i>	-	1/2	3/9	-	-	4/11
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	22/319	7/50	53/682	1/6	1/9	84/1066
Ceramic Building Material	33/13747	1/116	6/354	1/1271	-	41/15488
Clay Pipe	9/17	-	5/12	-	-	14/29
Wall Plaster	-	-	11/8760	-	-	11/8760
Mortar	-	-	1/68	-	1/416	2/484
Stone	12/36398	9/25892	2/103	1/1015	4/1894	28/65302
Worked Flint	-	1/1	1/1	-	-	2/2
Glass	37/257	5/167	35/193	-	3/92	80/709
Metalwork (no. objects)	222	44	121	-	4	391
<i>Coins</i>	4	2	1	-	-	7
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	1	1	-	-	-	2
<i>Iron</i>	151	18	75	-	1	245
<i>Lead</i>	66	21	45	-	2	134
<i>Other Metal</i>	-	2	-	-	1	3
Animal Bone	2/17	-	38/313	-	1/26	41/356
Shell	7/89	-	-	-	-	7/89

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

				Flot						
Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot size ml %roots	Grain	Chaff	Charred other	Notes	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
Trench 2				Post Medieval/Modern						
Drain 209	208	1	25	175 ⁵	-	-	-	n/a	1/1ml	moll-t (A) fish (B) sab (B)

KEY: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30- 99, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items: sab/f = small mammal/fish bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

Trench 1		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 16.60x13.20m		Max. depth: 1.45m	
		Ground level: 114.15-114.19m aOD	
context	description		depth
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid red-brown silty sand. Bioturbated. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-30cm. Fairly friable and homogeneous.	0.00-0.33m
102	<i>Structure</i>	North – south aligned stone built wall. External eastern face of house. Stone facing and core. Pale yellow-pink mortar, frequent charcoal flecks. Only 2 courses seen generally, 12 in eastern sondage. 1.04m wide where bay protrudes, 0.60m wide normally. Facing blocks length 8-42cm, width 8-22cm and depth 10-14cm. Probably uneven coursed. Small deviations to the east create a protruding bay some 12.8m long. Runs parallel to wall (111).	1.90m
103	<i>Layer</i>	Compacted layer of demolition debris. Mid orange-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly compact, mixed deposit. Occasional green sandy clay mottles, occasional mid orange sandy mottles. Some bioturbation. Found to the east of (102). Overlies (105).	0.05m
104	<i>Layer</i>	Mid red-brown silt loam rubble backfill. 40% stone, sub-angular – angular, <1-35cm. <1% late, angular, <1-6cm. Loose. Frequent voids. Occasional patches of pink-orange degraded mortar. Some bioturbation. Contained by wall (102). Similar to (205).	0.20m+
105	<i>Layer</i>	Mid purple-grey clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Fairly mixed deposit. Frequent pale green sandy clay mottles. Occasional pale - mid orange sandy mottles. Compact. Some bioturbation. Sharp interface with (103). Overlies (106).	0.11m
106	<i>Layer</i>	Mid brown silty clay. Probable demolition debris. 25% stone, sub-angular, <1-25cm. Fairly homogeneous and compact. Some evidence of bioturbation. Overlies (107).	0.20m
107	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange clay. Very rare mid yellow clay mottles. Compact.	0.24-0.31m+
108	<i>Deposit</i>	Possible made ground/levelling. Fill of (109). Mid red clay. 15% stone, sub-angular, 2-20cm. Compact. Occasional mid yellow clay mottles. Overlies (113).	0.27m
109	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch. Filled with (108), (112)-(119). Obscured by later deposits but appears to be a linear feature on a north-south alignment. Eastern edge steep and concave. Western edge not seen. Parallel to wall (102). Not bottomed, additional 0.65m augured. Deposits excavated butt up to wall (102). Possible moat.	1.05m+
110	<i>Layer</i>	Mid red-brown silt loam. Rubble infill to the west of wall (111). 60% stone, sub-angular, 8-30cm. Contains brick and CBM.	1.20m+
111	<i>Structure</i>	Substantial north – south aligned stone built wall. Uneven coursed. Mid pink lime mortar, occasional charcoal flecks. 3.70m long, 1.20m wide. Robbed to north and south but may still survive lower down. Roughly hewn facing blocks, length 10-32cm, width 14-22cm, depth 4-8cm. Includes flat tool-marked slab to west, plastered on lower western face, mortared to main wall, possible blocked niche. Another possible recess seen on east side. Parallel to wall (102).	0.46m
112	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (109). Pale-mid orange-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Very sterile deposit. Lowest excavated context, highest augured context. Appears to overlie (115).	0.40m
113	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (109), possible demolition debris. Mid brown silt loam. 10% stone, sub-angular, 2-8cm. Mixed, moderately compact deposit. Contained mid yellow and pale blue-green clay patches. Overlies (118).	0.34m
114	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (109), possible deliberate backfill. Mid grey-brown clay. 60% stone, sub-angular – angular, 4-25cm. Compact, densely packed layer of clay and stone rubble. Overlies (112).	0.36m
115	<i>Deposit</i>	Augured context within (109). Pale blue-grey clay. Compact. Found between 0.40-0.55m below the starting point at 112.71m aOD.	0.15m

116	<i>Deposit</i>	Lowest augured context within (109). Mid brown clay. Dry and fine. Found between 0.55-0.65m below the starting point at 112.71m aOD.	0.10m+
117	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (109). Mid brown clay. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-4cm. Very mixed deposit. Frequent mid green-grey and mid yellow mottles. Overlies (108).	0.21m
118	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (109), possible deliberate backfill. Mid red-brown clay. 40% stone, sub-angular, 2-14cm. Similar to (114). Overlies (119).	0.13m
119	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (109). Mid purple-grey clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional mid brown mottling. Overlies (114).	0.20m

Trench 2			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 6.86x4.76m		Max. depth: 2.90m	Ground level: m aOD	
context	description		depth	
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid red-brown silty sand. Bioturbated. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-25cm. Fairly friable. Fairly homogeneous.	0.00-0.25m bgl	
202	<i>Structure</i>	Corner of stone built wall. East – west and north – south aligned section of wall. Pale pink mortar with frequent light yellow inclusions. Over 12 courses high, squared built to courses. Dimensions of facing blocks; length 8-80cm, width 12-48cm, depth 4-17cm.	2.80m+	
203	<i>Layer</i>	Probable made ground. Mid orange-red silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, 1-5cm. Compact. Occasional mid red clay mottles, rare mid yellow and mid purple sandy flecks. Some bioturbation. Seen in south-east corner of trench. Unexcavated.	-	
204	<i>Layer</i>	Probable made ground. Pale green clay. No visible inclusions. Compact. Occasional blue-green mottles. Some bioturbation. Unexcavated.	-	
205	<i>Layer</i>	Rubble backfill. Mid red brown silt loam. 60% stone, sub-angular, 2-40cm. <1% slate, angular, 2-6cm. Loose, frequent voids. Some evidence for bioturbation in upper portion. Fairly homogeneous. Contained by wall (202).	2.80m+	
206	<i>Layer</i>	Probable made ground. Mid red brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, 1-10cm. Occasional pale green sandy clay mottles. Rare mid orange sandy mottles. Moderately mixed deposited. Fairly friable. Some bioturbation. Similar to (103). Unexcavated.	-	
207	<i>Layer</i>	Demolition debris. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 40% stone, sub-angular – angular, 1-30cm. Moderately loose. Some bioturbation. Slightly mixed. Unexcavated.	-	
208	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of drain (209). Mid purple silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Seen at base of machine slot at 2.8m deep. Not fully exposed, not bottomed. Compact. Fairly homogeneous.	0.20m+	
209	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of drain, filled with (208). Seen at base of machine slot at 2.8m deep. Not fully exposed, not bottomed.	0.20m+	

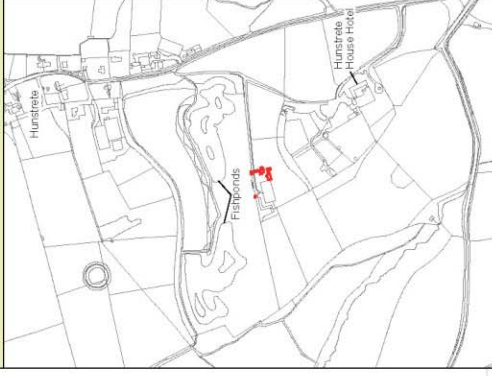
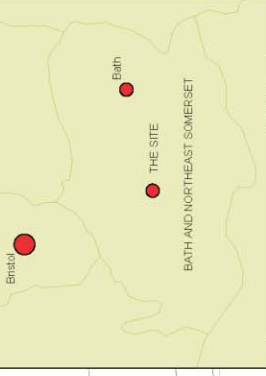
Trench 3			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 19.23x8.60m		Max. depth: 1.94m	Ground level: m aOD	
context	Description		depth	
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid red-brown silty sand. Bioturbated. 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly friable.	0.00-0.20m	
302	<i>Layer</i>	Demolition debris seen in original northern section of trench (before extension), relates to the levelling of the exercise yard to the west. Mid red-brown silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular, <1-20cm. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Some evidence of bioturbation. Frequent mid red-orange clay mottles. Slightly diffuse interface with (301), clear interface with (303). Overlies (303).	0.15-0.33m	
303	<i>Layer</i>	Mid orange-red clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Mixed deposit. Frequent mid orange clay mottles. Compact. Clear interface with (302). Seen in original northern section of trench, relates to levelling of exercise yard to	-	

		the west.	
304	Layer	Buried topsoil. Mid brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-20cm. Friable, fairly homogeneous. Considerable evidence of bioturbation. Fairly humic. Overlies stone walls and rubble, peters out to east. Seen in original northern section of trench. Same as (307).	-
305	Layer	Demolition debris. Pale orange-red silt loam. 60% stone, sub-angular, <1-30cm+. 10% degraded pink-yellow lime mortar. Fairly loose. Frequent voids. Very little sediment. Some bioturbation. Seen in original northern section of trench. Same as (309).	-
306	Cut	Modern cut, possible pipe trench. Straight, steep sides. Filled with (308). Cuts (307).	0.33m+
307	Layer	Buried topsoil. Same as (304).	0.27m
308	Deposit	Filled of (306). Very mixed mid red-brown clay. Compact.	0.33m+
309	Layer	Demolition debris. Pale orange-red silt loam. 70% stone, sub-angular, <1-35cm+. 5% degraded pink-yellow lime mortar. Fairly loose. Frequent voids. Very little sediment. Some bioturbation. Same as (305).	1.40m+
310	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid brown silty clay. 40% stone, sub-angular, <1-30cm. Fairly loose. Occasional voids. Some bioturbation. Similar to (309).	0.71m+
311	Layer	Probable made ground. Mid red clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, 2-24cm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Compact. Abundant blue-grey mottles. Unexcavated. Some bioturbation.	0.09m+
312	Structure	Southern east – west aligned stone built wall. Mid red lime mortar with pale yellow-white inclusions. Stone facing and core. Dimensions of facing blocks; length 10-26cm, width 18-22cm. Only courses exposed. 0.72m wide. Parallel to (313).	0.18m+
313	Structure	Northern east – west aligned stone built wall. Pale pink lime mortar with white inclusions. Stone facing and core. Dimensions of facing blocks; length 8-38cm, width 10-40cm, depth 4-20cm. Four courses exposed. 1.6m wide. Parallel to (312).	0.55m+
314	Structure	North –south aligned stone built wall. Butts (312). Seen in south-west sondage. Mid red lime mortar with pale yellow-white inclusions. Stone facing and core.	-
315	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid orange-brown silt loam. 70% stone, sub-angular, <1-35cm+. 5% degraded pink-yellow lime mortar. Fairly loose. Frequent voids. Little sediment. Similar to/same as (309). Overlies (309).	0.50m
316	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid orange silty clay. 30% stone, sub-angular, 2-20cm. Unexcavated.	-
317		VOID	
318	Layer	Secondary fill of soil onto collapsed rubble within doorway. Mid brown silty clay loam. 15% stone, sub-angular, 2-20cm. Occasional mortar flecks. Humic. Friable. Bioturbated. Loose, frequent voids.	0.52m
319	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid brown silt loam. 70% stone, sub-angular, 8-40cm. 2% degraded pink-yellow lime mortar. Fairly loose. Frequent voids. Little sediment. Largely unexcavated.	0.12m+
320	Structure	Stone plinth, probably part of window bay. On alignment of east – west wall (313). Mixture of pale yellow lime mortar and harder pale red lime mortar with pale yellow flecks. Course of large slabs (on average 55cm ² , 6cm deep) seen at lower limit of excavation. Above this is stone blocks length 17-27cm, depth 6-11cm, width unclear. Coursing unclear.	0.40m+
321	Structure	Roughly ‘L’-shaped section of stone built wall. West – east aligned with northern return. No clear edge to south exposed. Iron panel hangers found <i>in situ</i> on northern and western face.	0.51m+
322	Structure	Finely built north – south stone wall with fireplace. Ashlar blocks with very fine jointing. Pale red mortar. Covered in a two layers of mortar render with a plaster wash. Contained <i>in situ</i> iron fittings. Lintel appears to be a single stone but with grooves mimicking stone joints. Evidence of soot forced through joints where stones exposed.	1.2m+
323	Structure	East – west stone built wall forming northern wall of corridor. At least 12 courses exposed. Finely finished ashlar blocks with fine jointing. Pale red	1.48m+

		mortar. Covered in a two layers of mortar render with a plaster wash. Contained <i>in situ</i> iron fittings. Suggestion of a timber frame, render seems to have butted up to something at corner of wall and there is a possible horizontal timber protruding from the baulk.	
324	Structure	East – west stone built wall forming southern wall of corridor. Stone facing with stone rubble and mortar core. At least 12 courses exposed. Mostly undressed blocks, some toolmarks seen. Pale red mortar. Covered in a two layers of mortar render with a plaster wash. Contained <i>in situ</i> iron fittings. Suggestion of a timber frame, render seems to have butted up to something at corner of wall.	1.72m+
325	Structure	Stone built east-west aligned wall. Predominantly undressed stone. Contained <i>in situ</i> iron panel hangers. 17 courses visible. Pale pink lime mortar. Blocks 6-12cm wide, 4-8cm deep.	1.94m+
326	Structure	Stone window or door sill made of two long carved stones with 2mm lip at the front. Well dressed. Cream mortar. Probably related to (327).	0.28m
327	Structure	Very rough, heavily mortared repair to south-west corner of wall (325). Probably follows insertion of new window with sill (325).	1.38m+
328	Structure	North – south aligned stone built wall butts/butted by (313). Pale pink lime mortar. Stone facing and core. Stones blocks 11-40cm long, 34-44cm wide. 3-12cm deep. A 13 by 14cm joist hole seen in the western face. 10 courses visible. Random coursed. 1.30m wide.	0.63m+
329	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid red brown clay. 1% stone, subangular, <1cm. Frequent dark park mortar patches. Compact. Overlies (330).	0.11m
330	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid brown silty clay. 30% stone, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact. Overlies (331).	0.27m+
331	Layer	Demolition debris. Mid brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Occasional charcoal and mortar flecks. Dump of mortar at base of deposit. Overlies (332)	0.23m
332	Layer	Made ground. Mid red-brown sandy silt. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1cm, 20cm+. Occasional mortar flecks. Smooth. Compact. Not bottomed. Butts (313).	0.20m+

Trench 4		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 2.30x2.60m		Max. depth:	1.02m
		Ground level:	m aOD
context	Description	depth	
401	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Mid brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Bioturbated. Moderately friable. Fairly homogeneous. Clear interface with (402). Overlies (402).	0.00-0.41m bgl
402	Layer	Made ground. Mid yellow-green clay. Compact. Slightly mixed. Diffuse mid orange and pale green mottles. No inclusions. Occasional manganese flecks. Some bioturbation. Sharp interface with (403). Overlies (403).	0.32-0.90m bgl
403	Layer	Buried topsoil. Mid brown silty clay. < 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly friable and homogeneous. <1% mortar flecks. Some bioturbation. Overlies (404).	0.78-1.02m bgl
404	Layer	Made ground. Mid orange clay. Compact. Occasional charcoal and CBM, flecks. Slightly diffuse interface with (403). Not excavated.	0.94m+ bgl
405	Cut	Construction cut for wall (407). Only seen along north edge. Filled with (406) and (407). Unexcavated.	-
406	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of construction cut (405). Mid brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm. 1% mortar flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Mixed, fairly compact.	-
407	Structure	Stone built north – south aligned wall. Eastern extent not seen. Stone facing and core. Length of blocks 32-45cm, width 36-52cm, depth 5-8cm. Pale yellow lime mortar, occasional charcoal flecks. Only 1 course visible.	0.20m+

Trench 5			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 5.34x3.02m		Max. depth: 1.70m	Ground level: 115.26-114.16m aOD	
context	Description	depth		
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid red-brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Friable. Bioturbated. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (502).	0.00-0.25m bgl	
502	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Mid green clay with frequent mid red clay patches. 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Bioturbated. Mixed. Compact. Overlies (503).	0.16-1.10m bgl	
503	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Mid red clay. Homogeneous. Compact. Overlies (504) and (510).	1.00-1.50m bgl	
504	<i>Layer</i>	Mid red silty clay. 25% stone rubble, sub-angular, <1-20cm. Loose. Overlies (505).	1.50-1.65m bgl	
505	<i>Layer</i>	Rubble infilling. Mid red silty clay. 60% stone, sub-angular – angular, 2-30cm. Loose. Very little soil matrix. Not bottomed.	1.65m+ bgl	
506	<i>Structure</i>	Stone built east – west aligned wall with possible buttress to the south. Regular courses. Pale pink lime mortar, very pale yellow flecks and occasional ash flecks. Some better squared blocks often with toolmarks indicating reuse of higher quality material. Chamfered face to the north, steeply angled. Mixture of stone, mostly limestone but with occasional sandstone and harder stone blocks. Forms possible gateway/doorway with (507). 2.22m length exposed, 1.10m wide.	0.51m+	
507	<i>Structure</i>	Stone built structure. Mid orange lime mortar, occasional very pale yellow and charcoal flecks. Squared, built to courses. Length of blocks 13-32cm, width 16-18cm, depth 7-10cm. Related to (506) forming a possible gateway/doorway. Widely slobbered mortar on western face, some indications of plaster on this face. Indications of plaster on the north face and an iron fitting (panel hanger?) was found <i>in situ</i> . Difficult to discern whether keyed into (508), may be later addition. 0.58m long, 0.56m wide.	0.68m+	
508	<i>Structure</i>	Stone built wall, continues into bulk to both east and north. Mostly limestone roughly hewn blocks with stone rubble core. Squared, built to courses. Pale green yellow lime mortar, occasional charcoal flecks. Plan uncertain. Angled stone set at junction with (507), possible springer. Toolmarks seen on this stone on west face, possible chamfered on north face. At least 1.30 long and 1.22m wide.	0.70m+	
509	<i>Structure</i>	North – south aligned stone built wall. Mostly limestone blocks, squared built to courses. Length of blocks 19-40cm, depth 4-17cm, width cannot be discerned. Pale yellow lime mortar, occasional very small charcoal flecks. Slightly rough, abuts (507) and (508). 0.72m long and 0.58m wide.	0.70m+	
510	<i>Layer</i>	Buried topsoil. Mid brown silty clay. Fairly friable and homogeneous. Clear interface with (511).	0.47-0.73m bgl	
511	<i>Layer</i>	Rubble debris above wall (508). Pale orange-brown silt loam. 60% stone, sub-angular, <1-20cm. Similar to (505).	0.60-1.00m bgl	

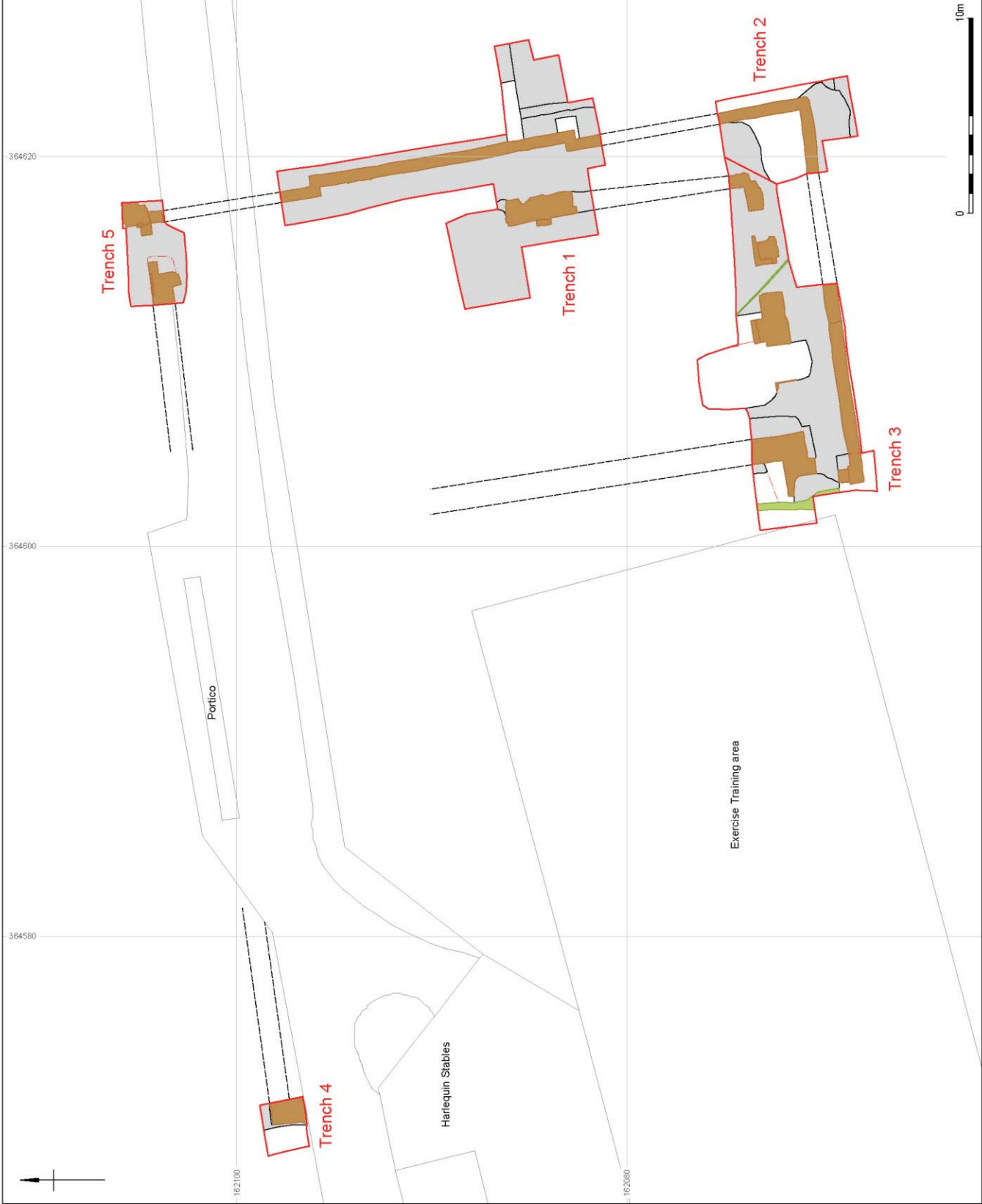


- Trench
- Archaeological feature
- Wall
- Projected wall lines
- Modern

Digitised data derived from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2006
 All rights reserved. Licence Number: 100020419
 Inset Digital Map Data © (2008) XYZ Digital Map Company
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology
 No unauthorised reproduction.

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	KJB
Date:	28/02/08
Scale:	1:200 (inset 1:10,000)
Path:	London Y:\Projects\02508TTT

Drawing Office\Report Figures\...08-01-04



Location of Site and trenches

Figure 1



(a) Details of Survey and map of the manors of Houndstreet and Marksbury 1759 (courtesy of Somerset Record Office ref. DD/PO/67)



(b) Detail of Survey, map, and valuation of the Houndstreet Estate, etc. 1806, 1807 (courtesy of Somerset Record Office ref. DD/PO/73)

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/03/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:5000	Illustrator:	KJB
Path:	London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Eval08-01-25		

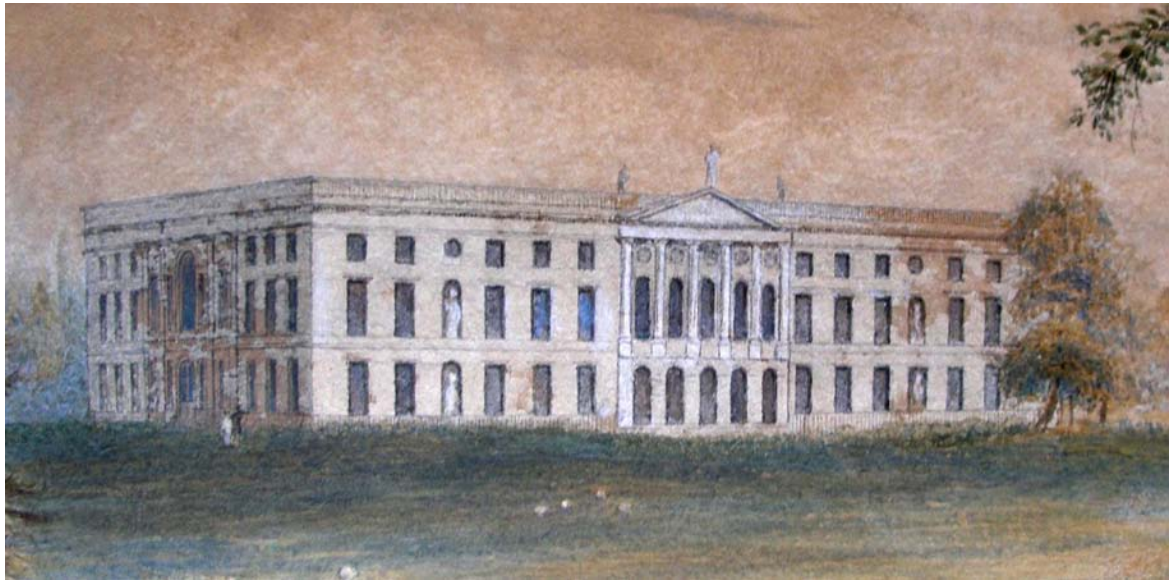



Plate 1: Northern elevation of house, artist unknown (courtesy of the Lloyd family)



Plate 2: Eastern elevation of house, artist unknown (courtesy of the Lloyd family)

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.				
	Date:	29/02/08	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJB
	Path:	London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\08-01-29		



(a) Detail of 'Survey of the Houndstreet Estate 1820' (courtesy of Somerset Record Office ref. DD/PO/80)







(b) Detail of 'Survey and map of the Houndstreet Estate 1846' (courtesy of Somerset Record Office ref. DD/PO/86)

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	04/03/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:4000	Illustrator:	KJB
Path:	London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Eval\08-01-25		



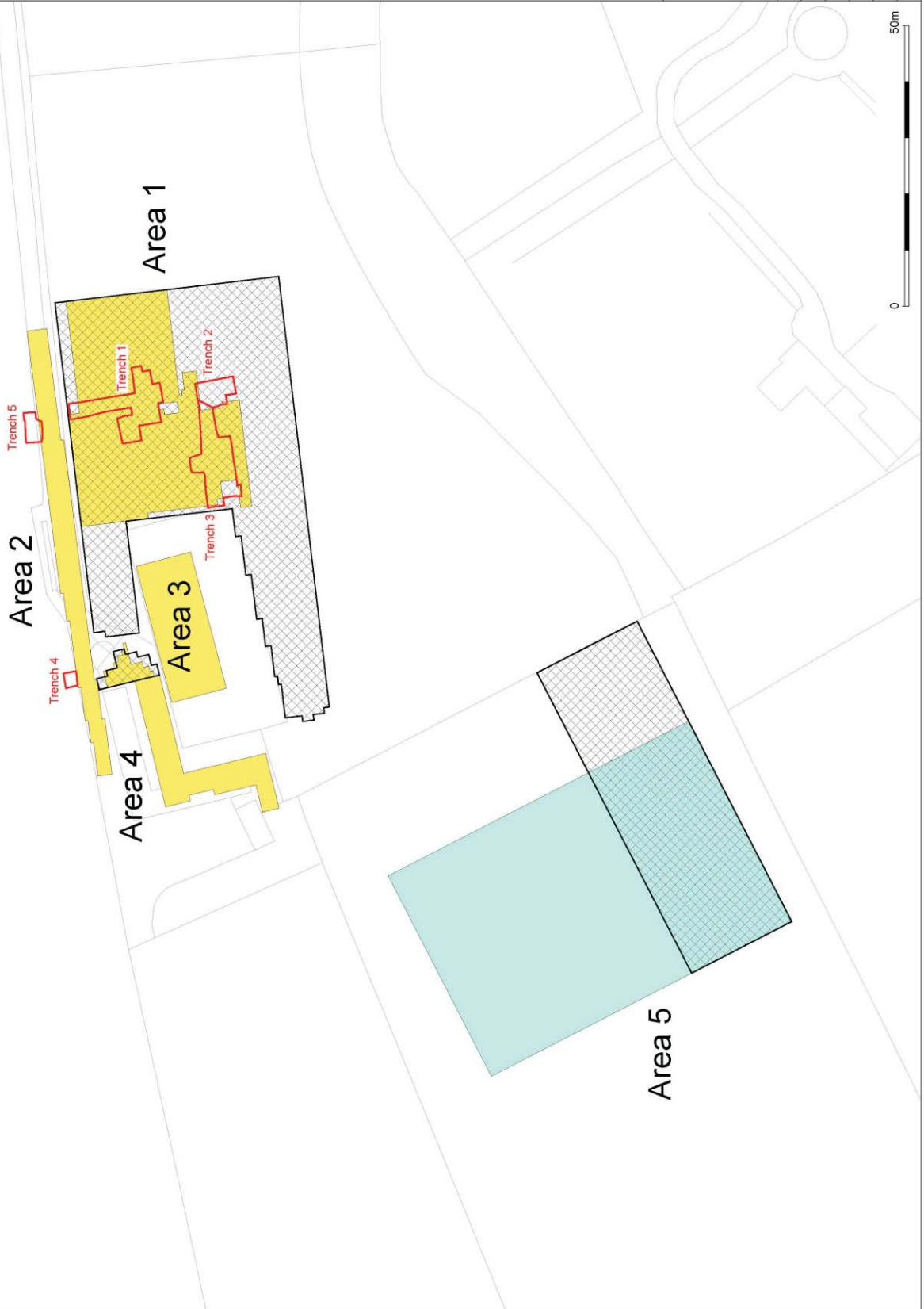
-  Trench
-  GPR Survey
-  Gradiometer Survey
-  Resistance Survey

Geophysical data courtesy of GSB Prospection Ltd.

Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2008
All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	KJB
Date:	29/02/08
Scale:	1:750
Path:	London Y:\Projects\65310 TT1

Drawing Office/Report Figures Eval/08-01-25



Location of geophysical survey areas

Figure 5



Geophysical data courtesy of GSB Prospection Ltd.

Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2008
 All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
 No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	29/02/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:750	Illustrator:	KJB
Path:	London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Eval\08-01-25		





- Trench
- Archaeology
- High Amplitude/Increased Response - ?Archaeology
- Trend - ?Archaeology
- High Amplitude/Increased Response - ?Modern/Natural
- Trend - ?Modern/Natural
- Radio Interference

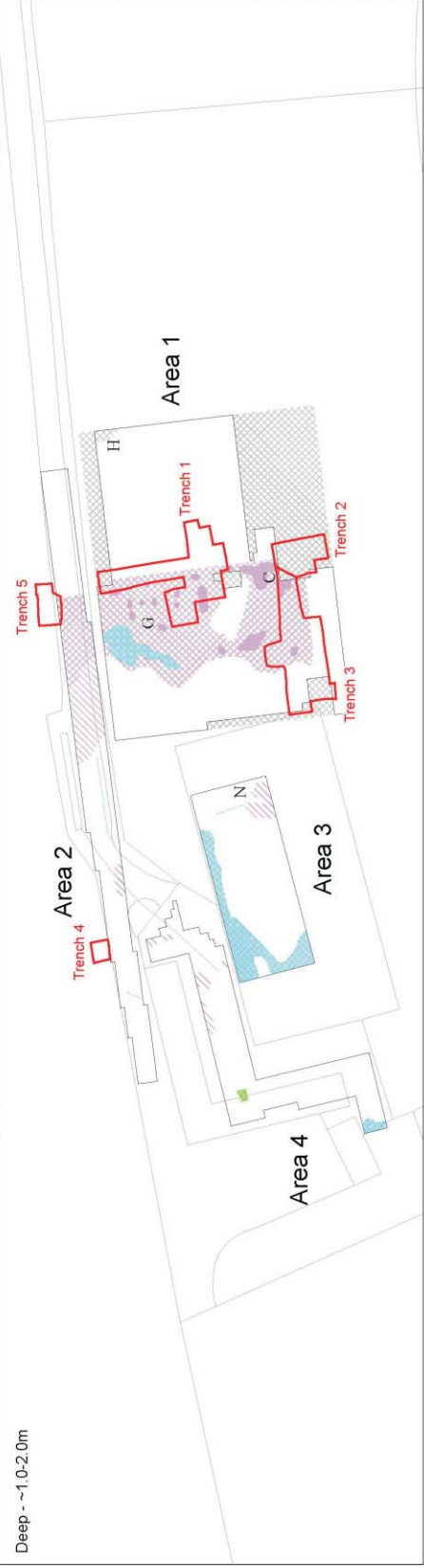
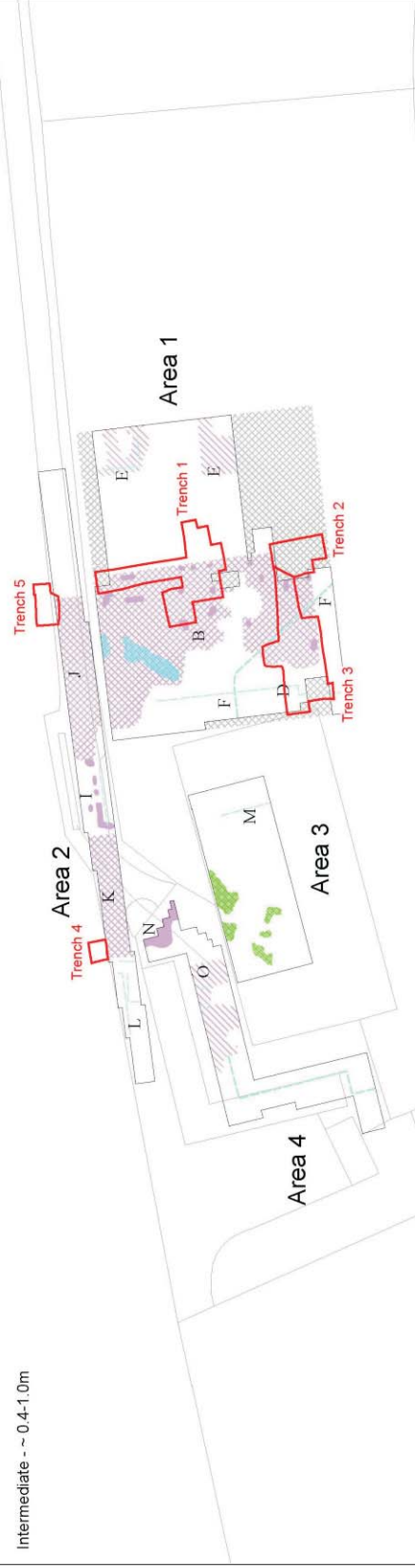


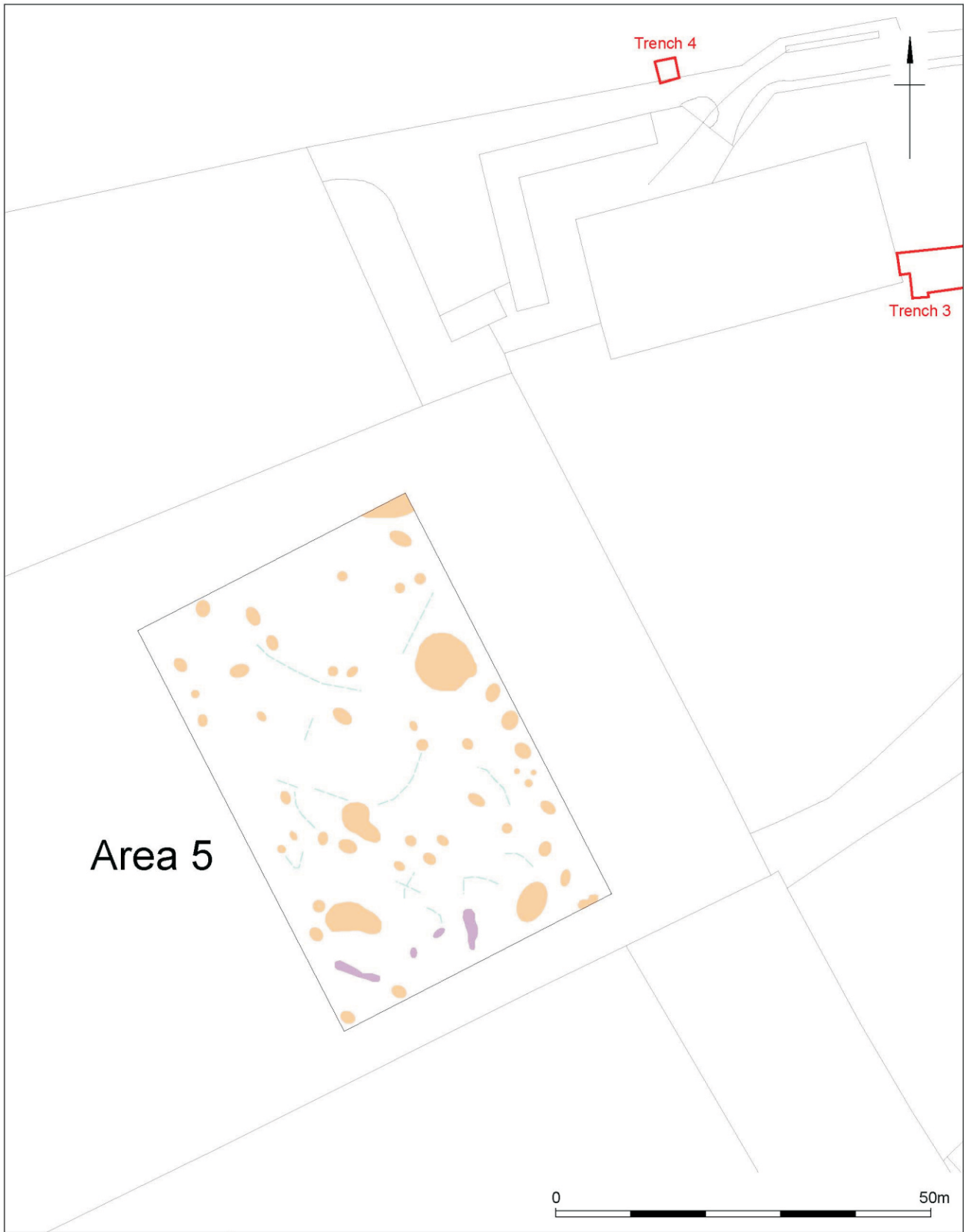
Geophysical data courtesy of GSB Prospection Ltd.






Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2008
All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020448.
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	KJB
Date:	29/02/08
Scale:	1:600
Path:	London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\

Drawing Office Report Figures Eval/08-01-25





 Trench	Geophysical data courtesy of GSB Propection Ltd. <small>Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2008 All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>	
 ?Archaeology		
 Trend	Scale: 1:750	Illustrator: KJB
 Ferrous	Path: London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Eval\08-01-25	
		

Gradiometer survey results

Figure 8

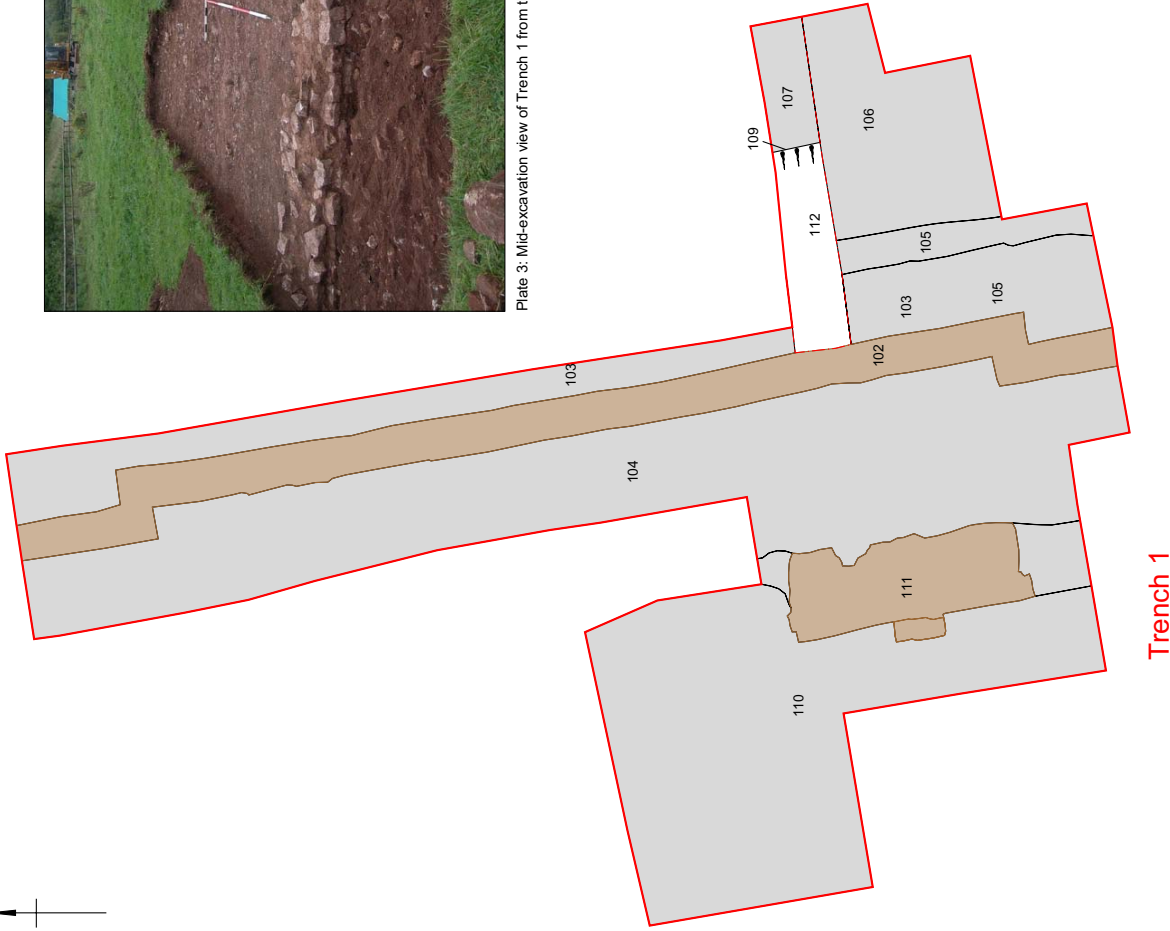


Plate 3: Mid-excavation view of Trench 1 from the west



Plate 4: View of wall (111), from the south-west



Plate 5: View of wall (111), from the south-west

Date:	04/03/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:80	Illustrator:	KJB
Path:	London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Eval08-01-25		

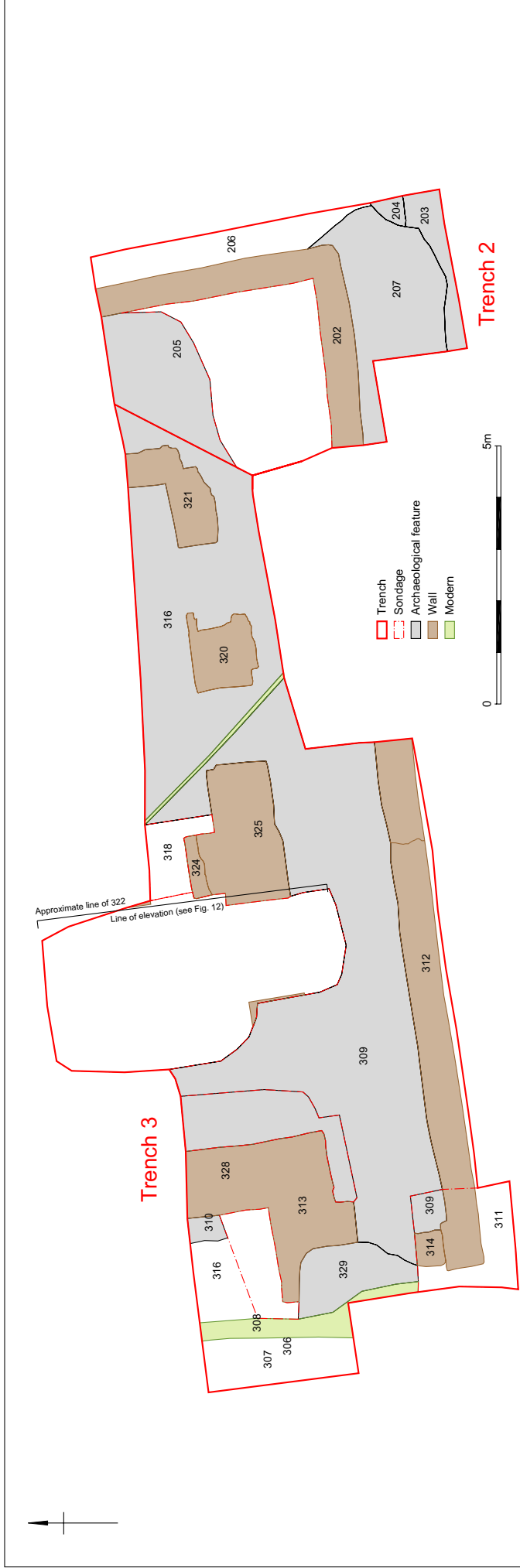


Plate 6: Mid-excavation view of Trench 2, from the east



Plate 7: Western elevation of wall (202)

	Date: 04/03/08	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:80	Illustrator: KJB
	Path: London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Eval\08-01-25	



Plate 8: Pre-excavation view of Trench 3, from the west



Plate 9: Structures (320) and (321), Trench 3, view from the north

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 29/02/08

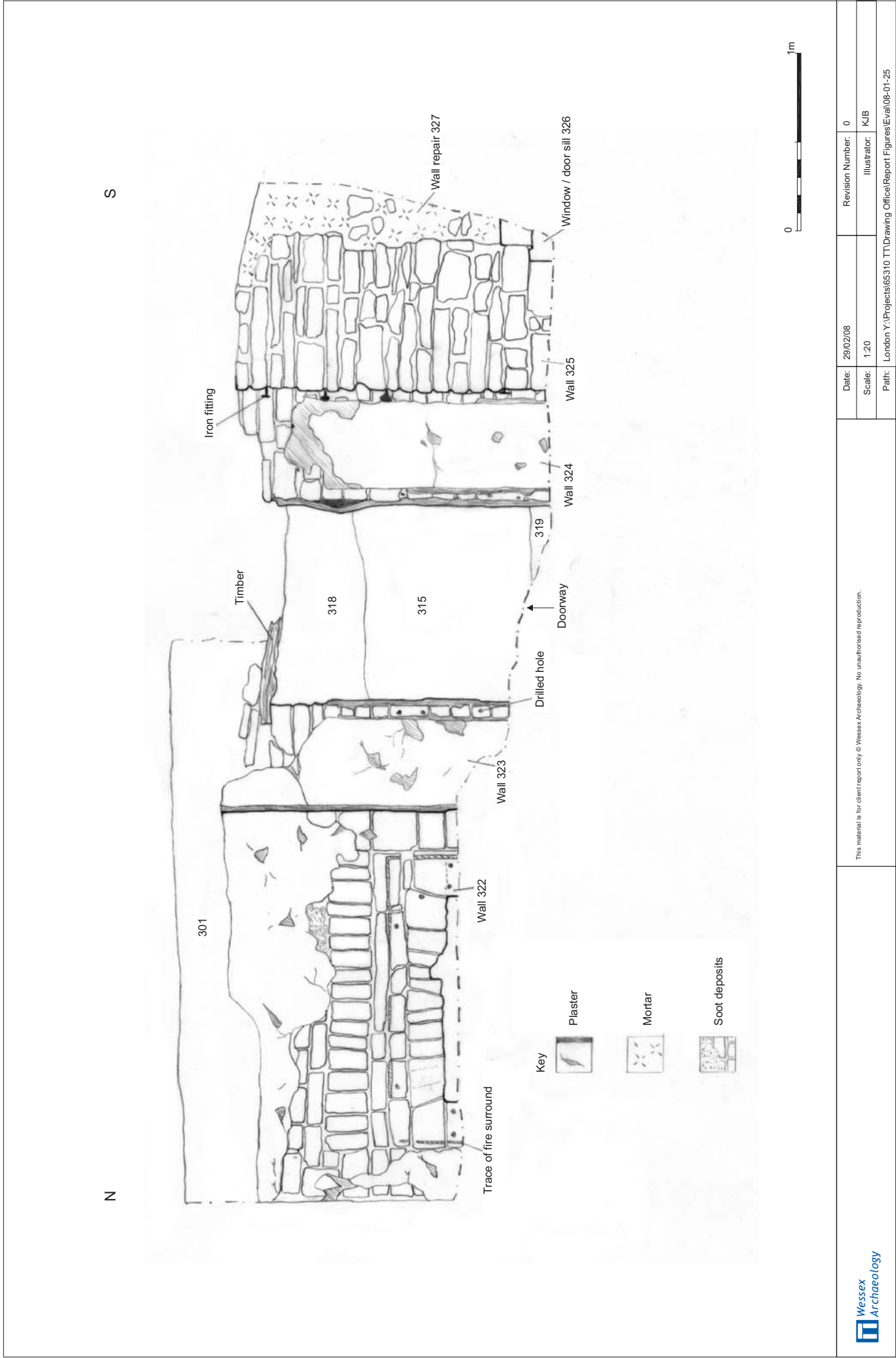
Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

Illustrator: KJB

Path: London Y:\Projects\65310 TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\08-01-29





West-facing elevation of structures (322), (323), (324), (325), (326) and (327) Figure 12



Plate 10: *In situ* iron fittings in wall (321), from the north



Plate 11: Beam slot within wall (328), western elevation



Plate 12: Detail of fireplace within wall (322)



Plate 13: Fragment of stone moulding



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

London Office: Unit 113, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.

Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

