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YCCCART 2012/Y12
North Somerset HER 2012/300

Gradiometry & Resistivity Surveys at Woodspring Priory

YATTON, CONGRESBURY, CLAVERHAM AND CLEEVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH TEAM (YCCCART)

General Editor: Vince Russett

Robert Cleland (North Somerset Councillor and Heritage Champion), John Penrose (MP & Minister for Tourism & Heritage), Vince Russett (North Somerset County Archaeologist) & Simon Verdon (Head of Business Operations, The Landmark Trust) enjoying the view from the priory tower.

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Abstract

Vince Russett, North Somerset County Archaeologist, instigated geophysical surveys at Woodspring Priory mainly to establish if there any further buildings around the current standing ones, other than the ones known. Resistivity surveys in particular exceeded expectations and revealed a number of previously unknown features, one associated with the spring in the orchard fronting the priory.

Acknowledgements

A Heritage Lottery Grant enabled the purchase, by YCCCART, of a Bartington 601 Gradiometer and Geoscan RM15 Resistivity Meter without which this survey could not have been undertaken.

This survey could also not have been carried out without the willing permission of the Landmark Trust.

The authors are grateful for the hard work by the members of YCCCART & WESMART in performing the survey and Vince Russett for editing this report.

Introduction

Yatton, Congresbury, Claverham and Cleeve Archaeological Research Team (YCCCART) and Weston Super Mare Archaeological Research Team (WESMART) are two of a number of a number of Community Archaeology teams across North Somerset, supported by the North Somerset Council Development Management Team.

The objective of the Community Archaeology in North Somerset (CANS) teams is to carry out archaeological fieldwork, for the purpose of recording, and better understanding and management of, the heritage of North Somerset.

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Site Location

Fig 1: Site location Woodspring Priory

Woodspring Priory is a former Victorine (Augustinian) priory beside the Severn Estuary about 3 miles (5 km) north-east of Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset. GPS positions of the surveys can be found in the Appendix to this report.

Land use and geology

The site lies on the Blue Lias Formation – at this site, it consists of interbedded Mudstone and Limestone.

Much of the site is open to the public, and is used for grazing. Part of the site, including the farmhouse and its adjacent gardens is let by the Landmark Trust to private individuals and is only open by special arrangement.

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Historical & archaeological context

Woodspring Priory is, and always has been, a somewhat remote site, most easily reachable by water through the Woodspring Pill, which lidar and air photographic evidence shows once reached the edge of the priory property, beside the modern road bridge.

The site features a number of standing medieval buildings, including the nave of the church, a structure known as the refectory (although this is clearly the former infirmary), and the ruins of other buildings, such as part of the cloister and the entrance gate. Fragments and indications of other buildings survive in arches and old stairs in the walls of surviving buildings. Outside of the precinct that is open to the public is a great medieval barn (although its roof is 20th century pastiche after a fire in the 1920s). This is in private use and is not available for public visits.

In the outer precinct, what appears to be a medieval moated site has been recently recognised. During recent heavy rain, this was very noticeable and water filled (*pers comm* R Cleland)

The whole site (including the site of the infilled fish ponds to the west of the adjacent farm) is Scheduled (SM22847); several structures are also Listed:

Priory Church	LBI
Gatehouse, gates etc	LBI
East cloister wall	LBI
West wall of chapter house	LBI
Infirmary	LBI
Barn and well	LBI
Farmhouse range	LBII*

Surprisingly little reported archaeological work has been carried out at Woodspring Priory.

An excavation is recorded in the 1885 Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society (Paull, R. W. 1885) as follows:-

'..excavations commenced in Sept., and continued to the previous Saturday, the foundations of the walls of the choir had been laid bare. Where the high altar had stood, was found a quantity of 14th century pavement, and among the armorial tiles were the arms of England, France, the Isle of Man (with roses between each leg), lion rampant, a portion of the arms of Clare, and fragments. Ten feet from the east wall was found a large hole, containing human remains, including skulls; and four feet beneath the surface, near the tower, were found slabs, which appeared to have formed the end of a vault. Leaden coffins had been found.'

Large pieces of tracery and finials, evidently portions of the choir windows, were also unearthed; also glazed tiles and some large white squares, either of very fine freestone, or marble. From the position of these relics, it would appear that the pavement of the

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west end was more plain than at the east, where the more elaborate remains were found. The total length of the chancel was 43 ft. 5 in., and the width 19 ft. 10 in, the side walls being 3 ft. in thickness..'

In the early 1970s an excavation by Tomalin and Crook resulted in a guidebook (Tomalin 1974), but no substantial excavation report would seem to have been published.

An unpublished geophysical survey was carried out to the south of the infirmary and to the east end of the church in the early 1990s (GBP Prospection 1998) in conjunction with Bristol University. This has not been published, although there is a copy in the North Somerset HER: it's results, while not as detailed as that below, helps to support the basic accuracy of this report.

Substantial (and somewhat repetitive) antiquarian study of the sparse medieval documentary evidence for the priory has been published, but it does not appear that the national archives have been trawled in detail, a process which, for example, Prosser (1996) employed to great effect in his PhD thesis on Keynsham Abbey (B&NES). A recent earthwork study in the orchard is in the North Somerset HER (Henderson 2012; NSHER 2012-156): it identified previously unrecorded earthworks, while a walkover survey in December 2011 identified a previously unrecognised moated site in the outer precinct, from which a collection of high-status 18th century pottery was recovered. (*pers comm* V Russett)

These all tell roughly the same story, of a fairly wealthy Domesday manor replaced in the early 13th century, around 1214, when the Victorines (a branch of the Augustians) arrived from a former site called Doddelynch (whose site is currently unknown). The priory never had more than a handful of occupants and a meagre land-owning, mostly in the surrounding countryside. This priory was closed at the reformation, with subsequent land owners carrying out work to demolish the chancel of the church and various other demolitions and buildings.
The original place-name, Worspring, clearly derives from 'Worle' + OE *'spring'* (coppice growth), the whole meaning 'coppice wood attached to Worle', and indeed, coppice wood is mentioned in its Domesday entry.

One aspect of Woodspring's history is surprisingly, only mentioned by a local historian. F A Knight, who in 'The Seaboard of Mendip' refers to payments by several local parishes to a 'hospital for maimed soldiers' apparently at the site for over a century in the post-medieval period. Woodspring is specifically mentioned as the site of this hospital in the parish records of Kewstoke in 1722 and 1725 (Knight 1902: 193).

The earliest map of the site (1768; in private hands) shows buildings that are no longer extant (See Fig 2 below).

An excellent guide book has been produced (Tomlinson D & Crook C, 2007) and further information can be found on line at
www.landmarktrust.org.uk/BuildingDetails/Overview/184/Woodspring_Priory

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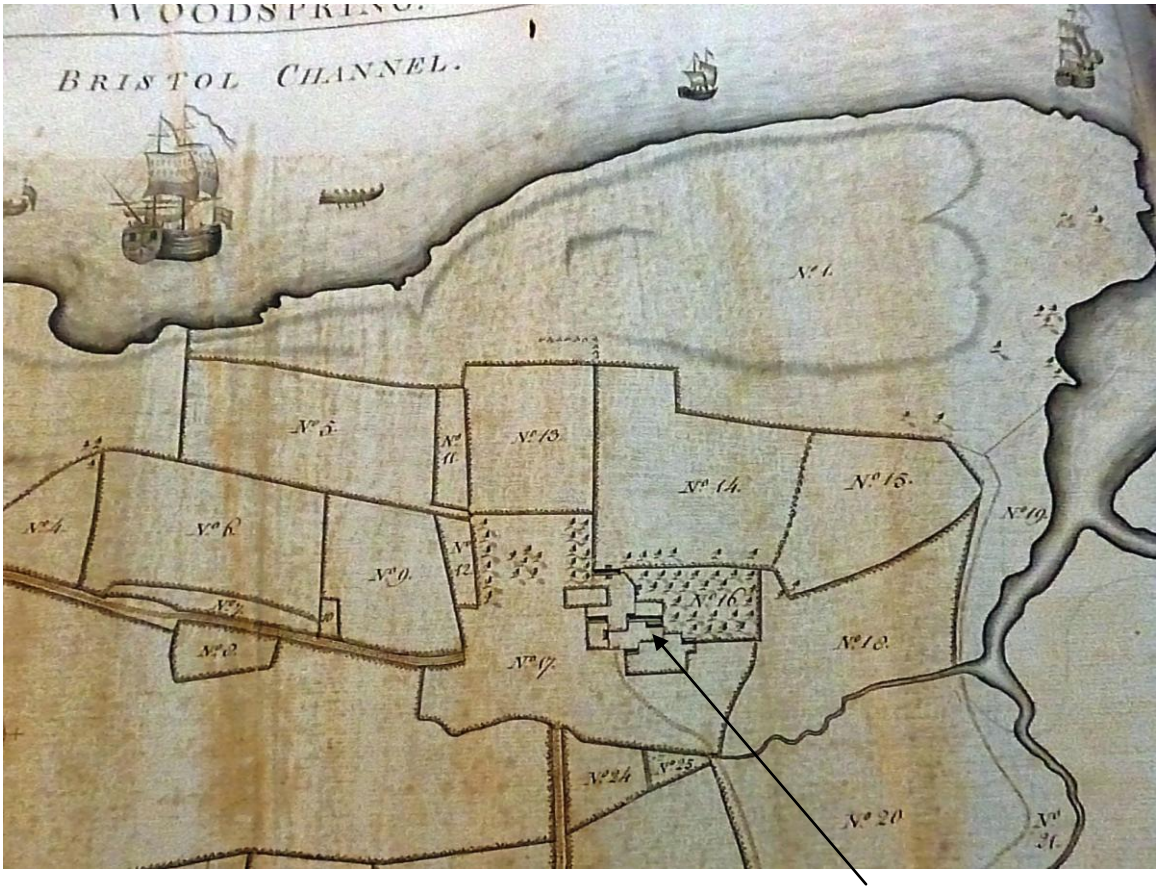

Fig 2: 1768 map of Woodspring Priory. Courtesy of Mr D Ridley. A copy of a second version of this map in the museum at Woodspring Priory has an illustration of the main buildings standing at that time.

The walls around the precinct (apart from that around the orchard) have all been slightly altered in plan: this plan also shows a building (to the west of the farmhouse) that corresponds exactly with a building standing in the farm buildings today. Although today it has a 19th century roof, the walls could well be early post-medieval or even monastic in origin: it certainly shares the same axis as the other buildings at the site.

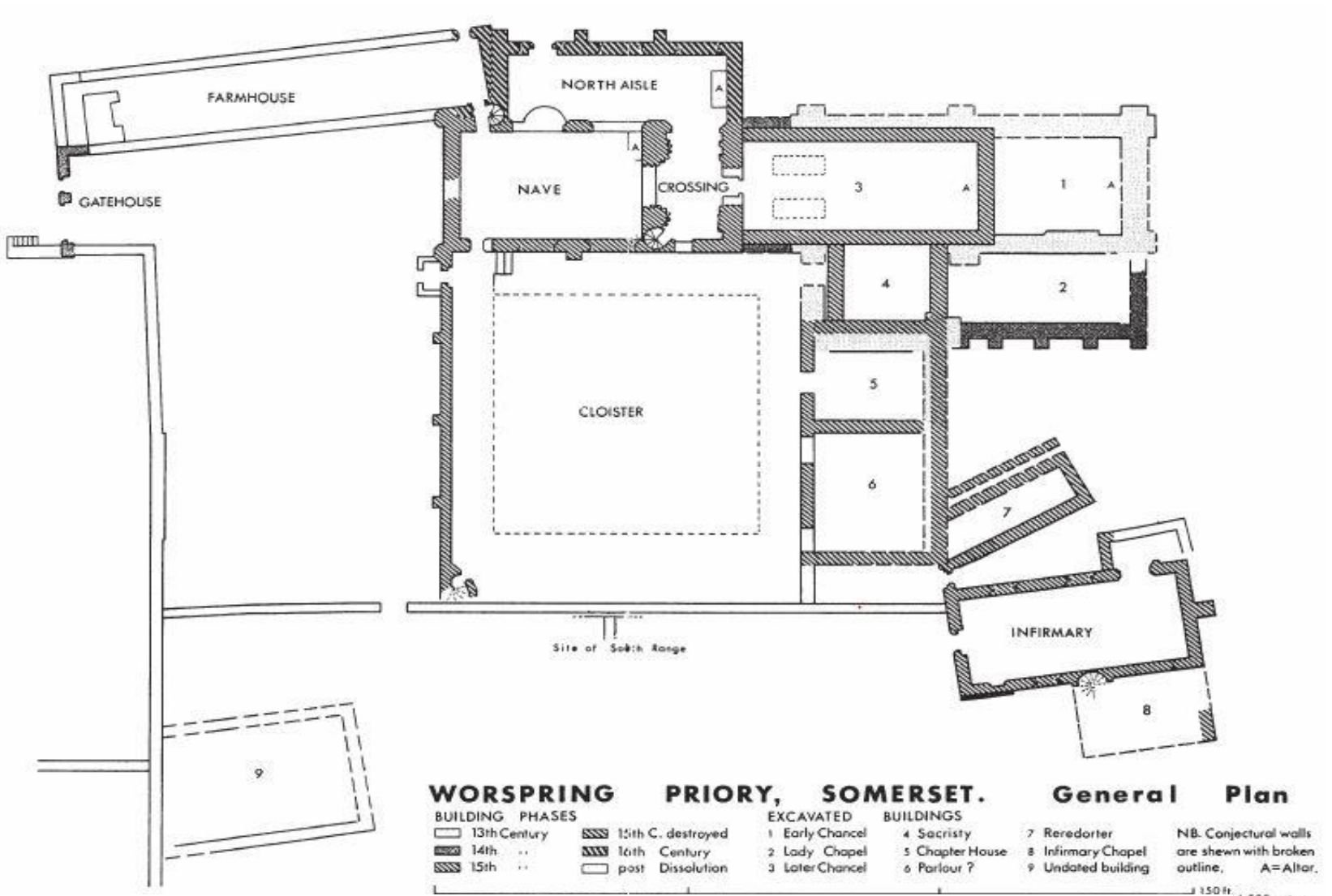

Fig 3: Plan of priory (1972). Conjectural walls shown with broken outline. A=Altar. Courtesy of The Landmark Trust

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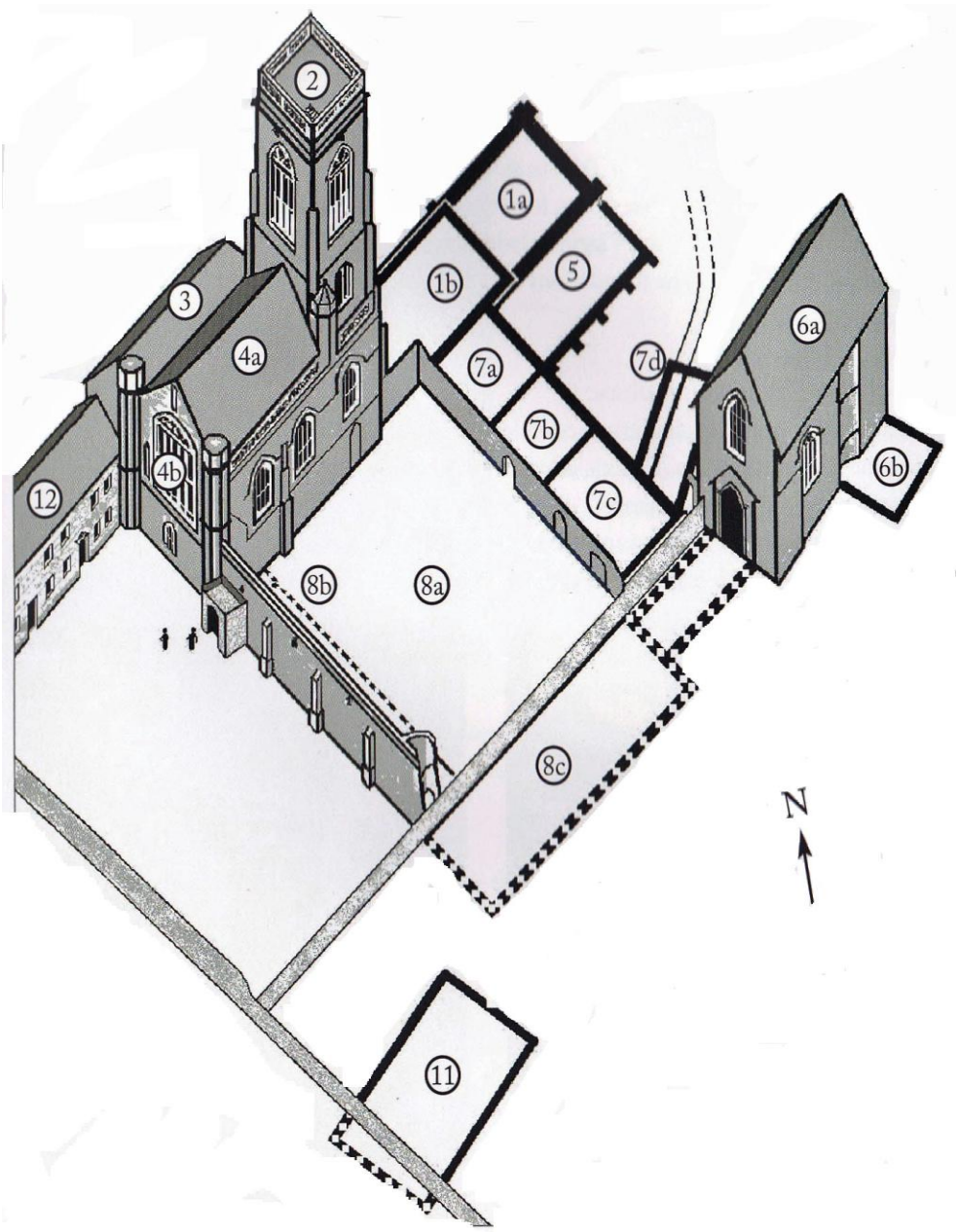
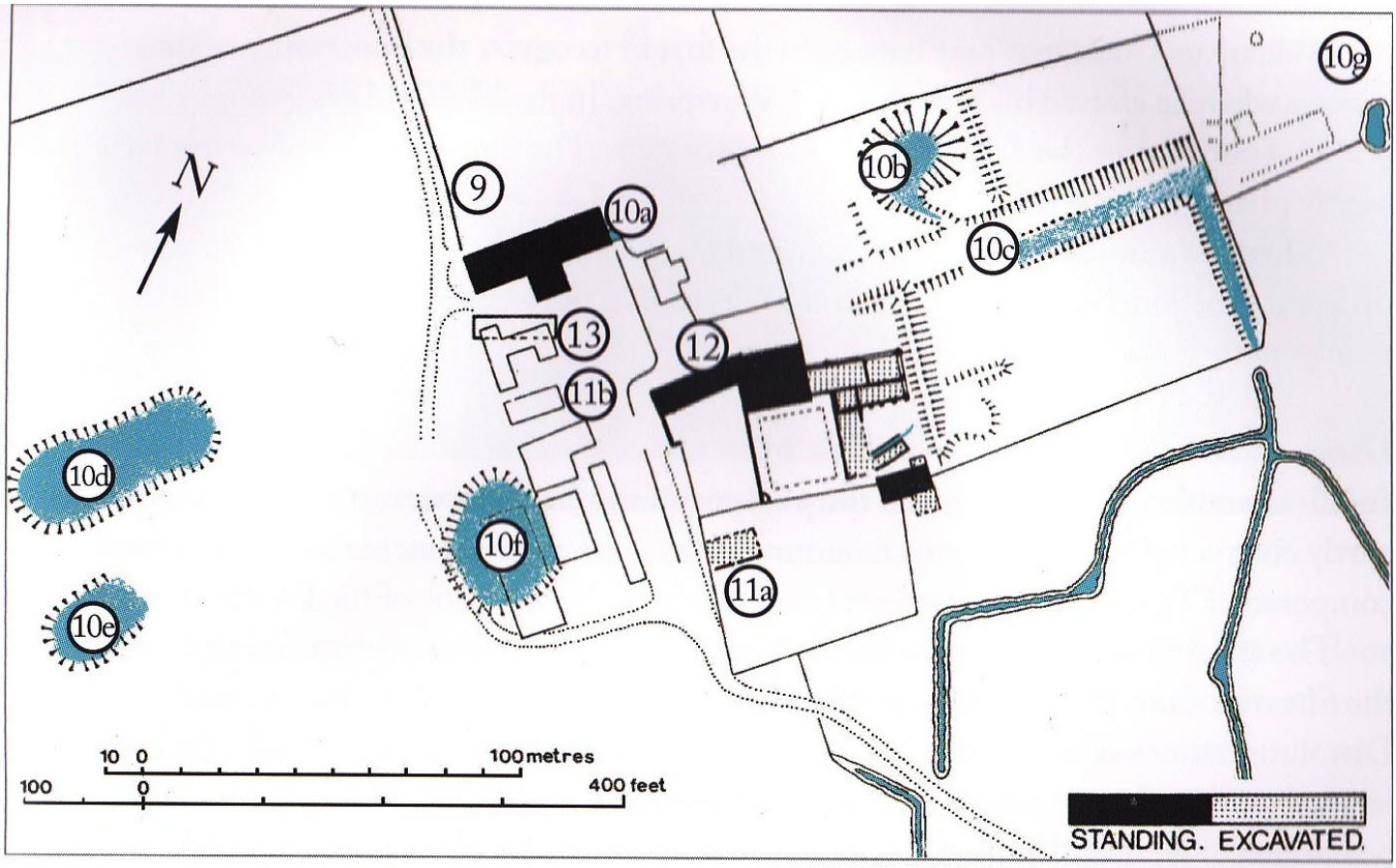


Worspring (now Woodspring) Priory today. Above- and below-ground remains.(1a), the long chancel of the thirteenth-century church. (1b), the shortened chancel of the fifteenth-century church. (2), the fifteenth-century tower. (3), north aisle. (4a), the nave and later residence. (4b), west front. (5), lady chapel. (6a), infirmary. (6b), infirmary chapel with infirmarer's lodging above. (7a), sacristy. (7b), chapter house. (7c), parlour. (7d), reredorter (lavatory). (8a), cloister. (8b), west range. (8c), refectory. (11), gatehouse/ guesthouse. (12), the post-Dissolution farmhouse (now available for holidays through the Landmark Trust).

Fig 4: Woodspring Priory. Above and below ground remains. Courtesy of The Landmark Trust.



Springs and ponds past and present at Woodspring Priory. 10a and 10b are the principal springs. 10c–10f are spring-fed ponds. A further pond at 10g is adjoined by crop-marks that may belong to the lost Norman chapel noted at Five Elms. 11a–b marks the supposed shift of the gatehouse/guesthouse. 12, the later farmhouse range, now let as a Landmark, which incorporates the earlier prior's lodging. 13, lost building of unknown purpose.

Fig 5: General plan. Courtesy of The Landmark Trust

All the ponds shown above have been backfilled, with the exception of the spring in the orchard. The newly discovered moat utilises the ditches within the 'V' in the outer precinct: the 'knees' on the ditches are the points where the ditch meets the moat. That on the east side is actually far wider than depicted here.

Note: Information has come to light during the writing of this report that two inhumations recovered from St Thomas Head, some hundreds of meters away at the eastern end of Sand Point, and associated with a parch mark thought to be that of a chapel, date to the 15th century AD, not the Late Antique period as previously thought. It is not clear how this fits into the story of Woodspring Priory as yet (*pers comm* R Smisson).

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Survey objectives

1. To establish if there any further buildings around the current standing ones, other than the ones known.
2. To define the (vaguely) known buildings to the south of the currently standing ones.
3. To investigate why there are two different alignments in the buildings (Farmhouse /infirmary /building 9 /the barn forming one group, and the rest the other), something also seen at (for example) Congresbury minster church and its supporting buildings
4. To identify the layout of any medieval and post-medieval gardens in the orchard.
5. To clarify the nature of the apparent moated site in the approach field to the precinct.
6. To attempt to identify the burial area at the site.
7. To try to identify any new structures relating to the use of the site as a hospital for maimed soldiers in the post-medieval period.
8. To check for any traces of the known Domesday settlement at the site
9. To attempt to confirm the area occupied by the fish ponds.

Methodology

The survey of field was undertaken during the period June to August 2012 by teams from YCCCART and WESMART using a Bartington 601 gradiometer and Geoscan RM15 resistivity meter, with settings as per the site record in the Appendix.

The completed survey was downloaded to ArcheoSurveyor and Snuffler programmes

ArcheoSurveyor composites were adjusted using the following filters

1) Colour - Red Blue Green 2
2) Band weight equaliser
3) Grad shade
4) Despiked
5) Destriped (Gradiometer only)
6) Clip SD2

In addition, as indicated below, for certain results the High Level filter was utilised.

The report was written in Microsoft Word 2007.

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Results

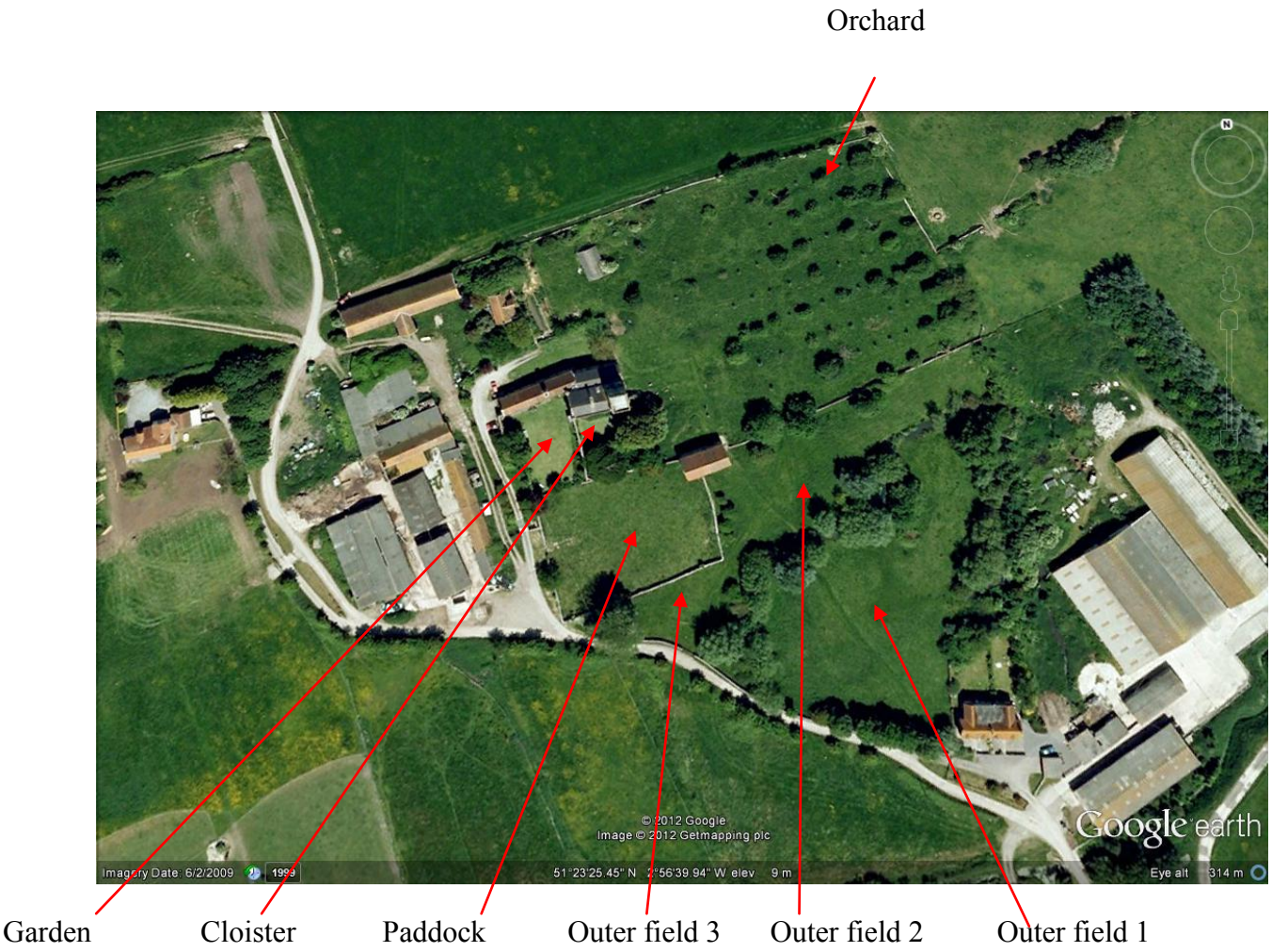

Fig 6: Location of the geophysical survey sites.

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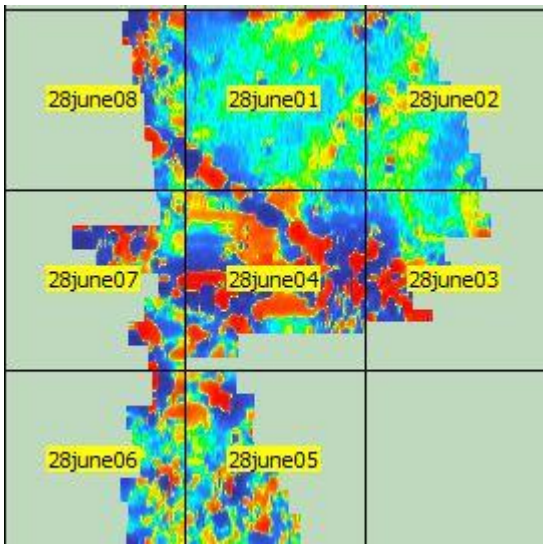
Outer Field 1. Gradiometry survey



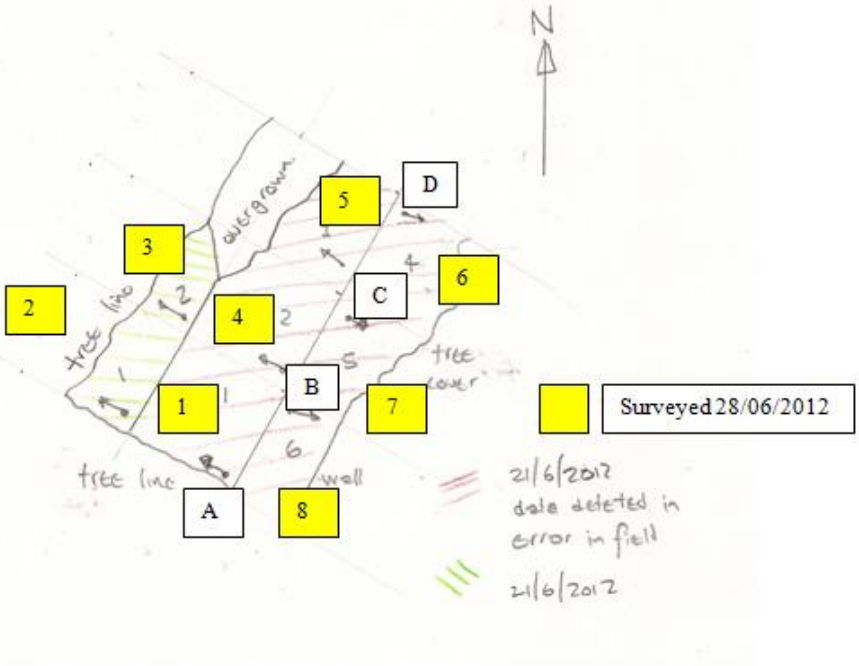


Fig 7: ArcheoSurveyor grid names and (below) the grid layout.

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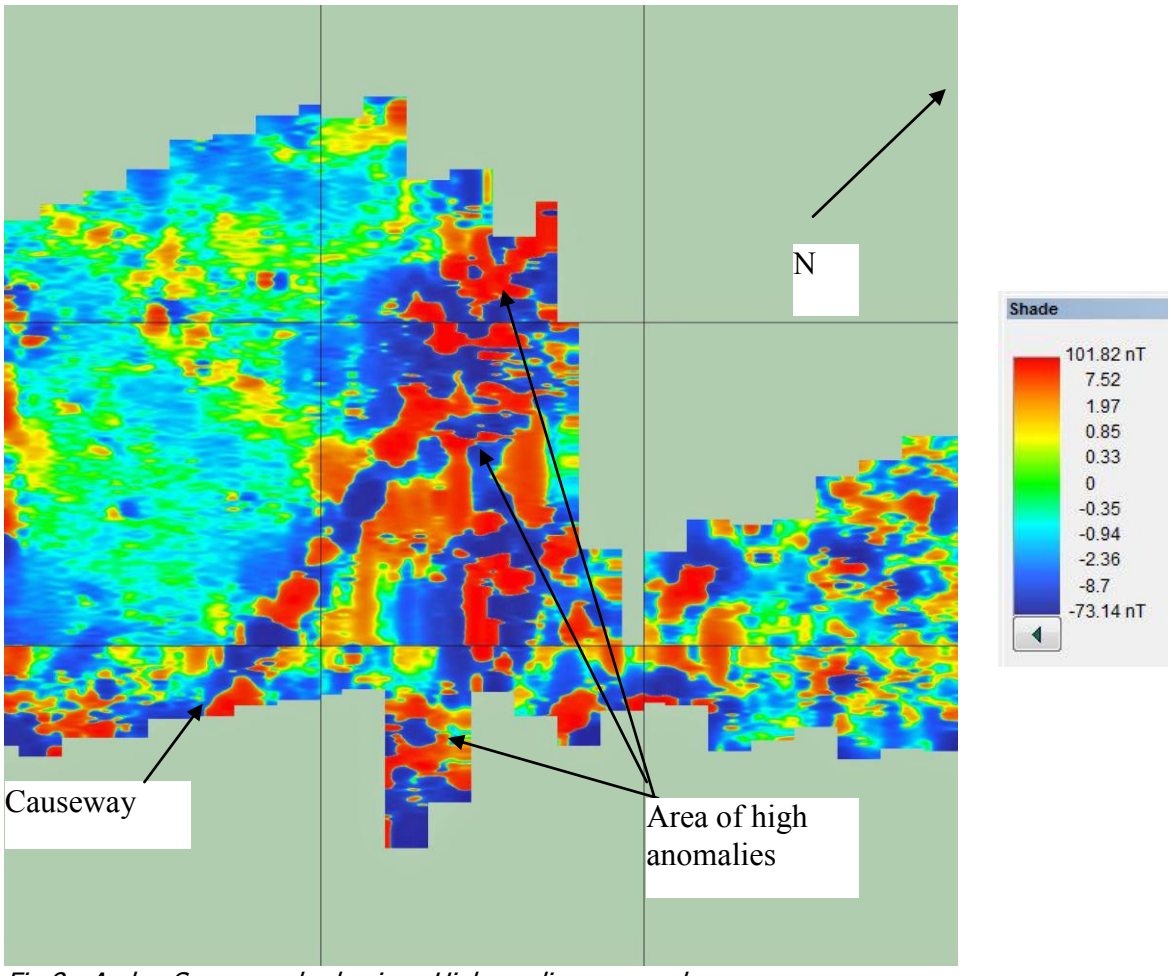

Fig 8: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are red.

The area in the centre grids in Fig 8 above shows very high readings from north to south.

These are possibly caused by a 20th century tip of clay waste noted on an 1991 aerial photograph (Run 20-216 in North Somerset HER). This may have included metallic waste or slag, which would account for the very high readings in this area.

The other feature clearly evident from bottom left to middle top in Fig 8 is the line of the causeway across the field.

A slightly magnetically enhanced band running east-west on the west side of the causeway also appears as a slight lush mark on the same 1991 air photo, and is visible as a slight earthwork on the ground, and on lidar imagery: this may be the remains of a former channel of the rhyne through the grounds, as water does run along this line after very heavy rain.

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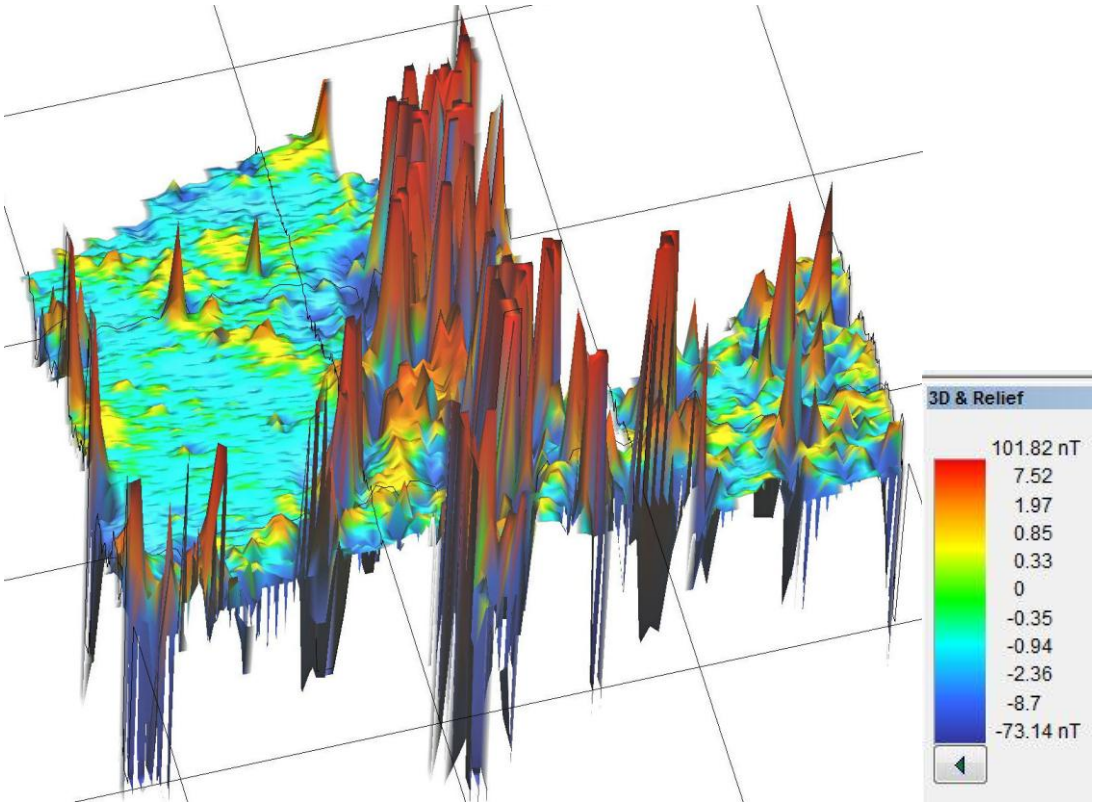

Fig 9: Axonometric view

The 3d image in Fig 9 above further demonstrates the high readings in the central grids, and the other features described above can also be seen. It also enhances the magnetic variability in the area enclosed by the moat, which is potentially due to domestic or industrial activity.

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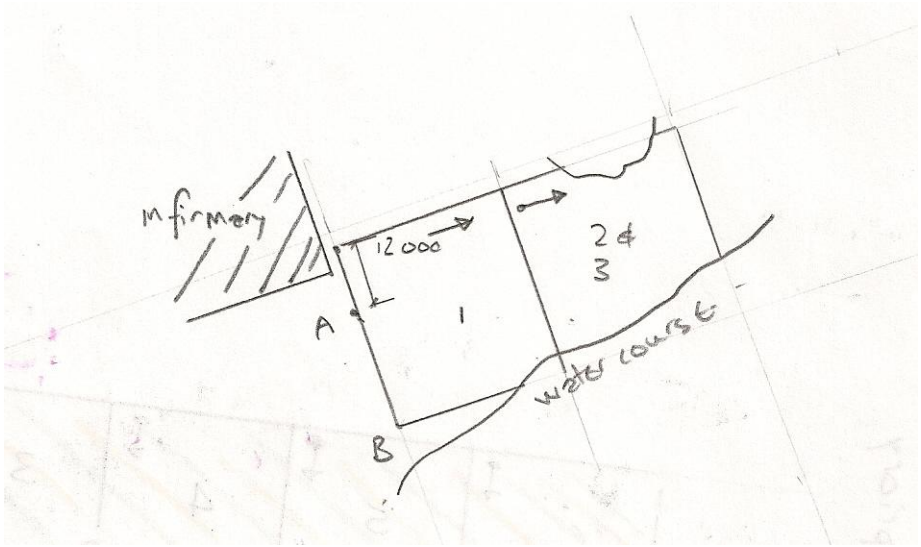
Outer Field 2

Gradiometry



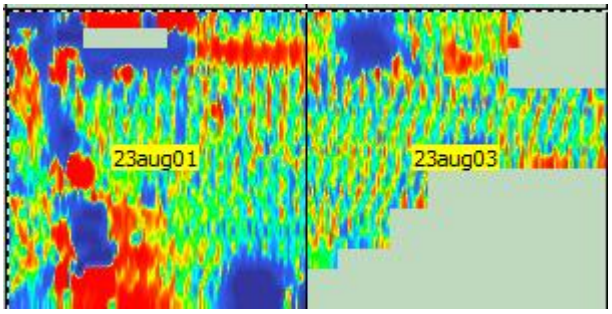


Fig10: Grid layout and ArcheoSurveyor file names (below)

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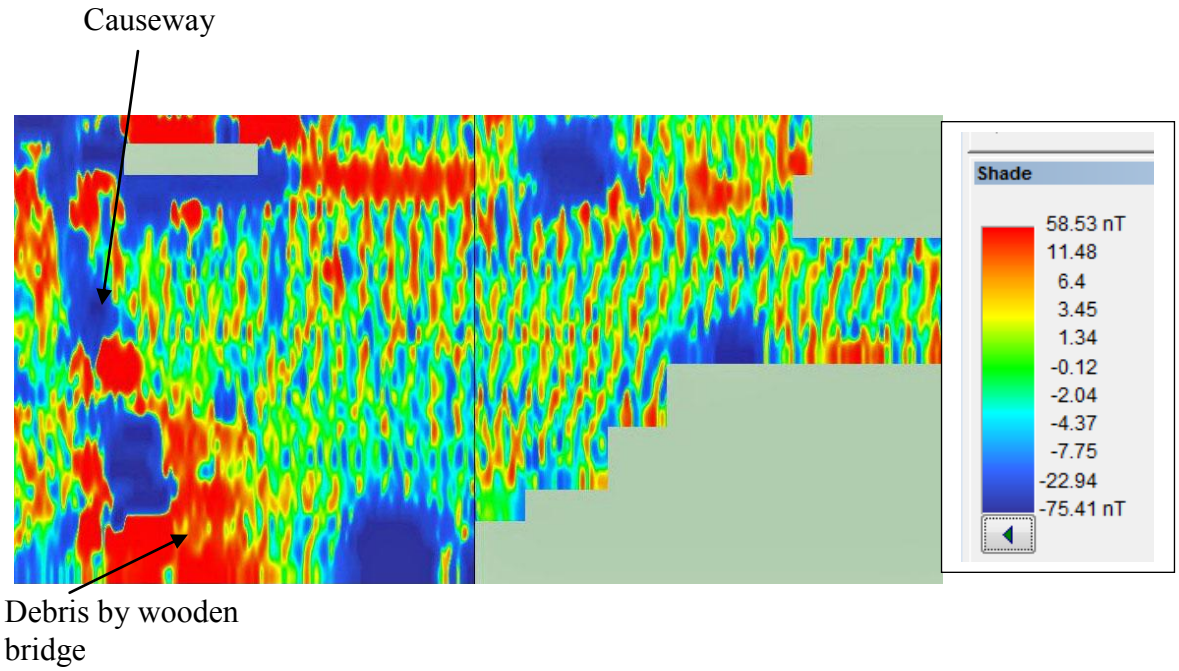

Fig 11: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are red

The most significant feature to the left in Fig 11 above is the low / high readings from north to south which follow the line of the raised causeway across the field. The high readings bottom left may result from debris close to the wooden bridge.

The stripping in the rest of the area is caused by malfunction during survey, but in view of the poor results in the rest of the area, this was not repeated due to lack of time.

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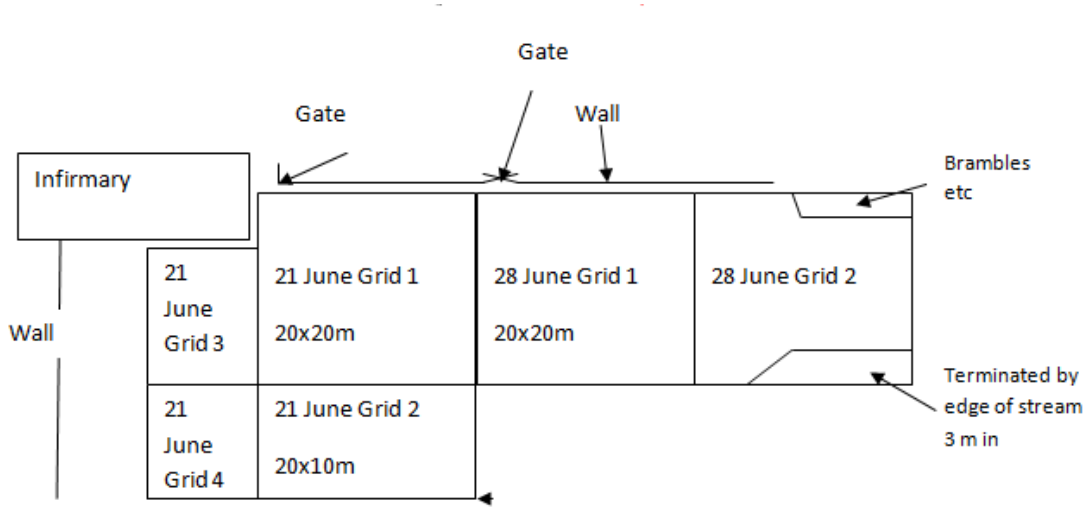
Resistivity survey



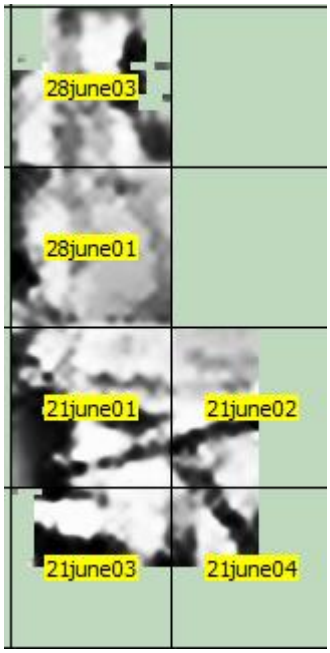


Fig 12: Grid layout and ArcheoSurveyor file names.

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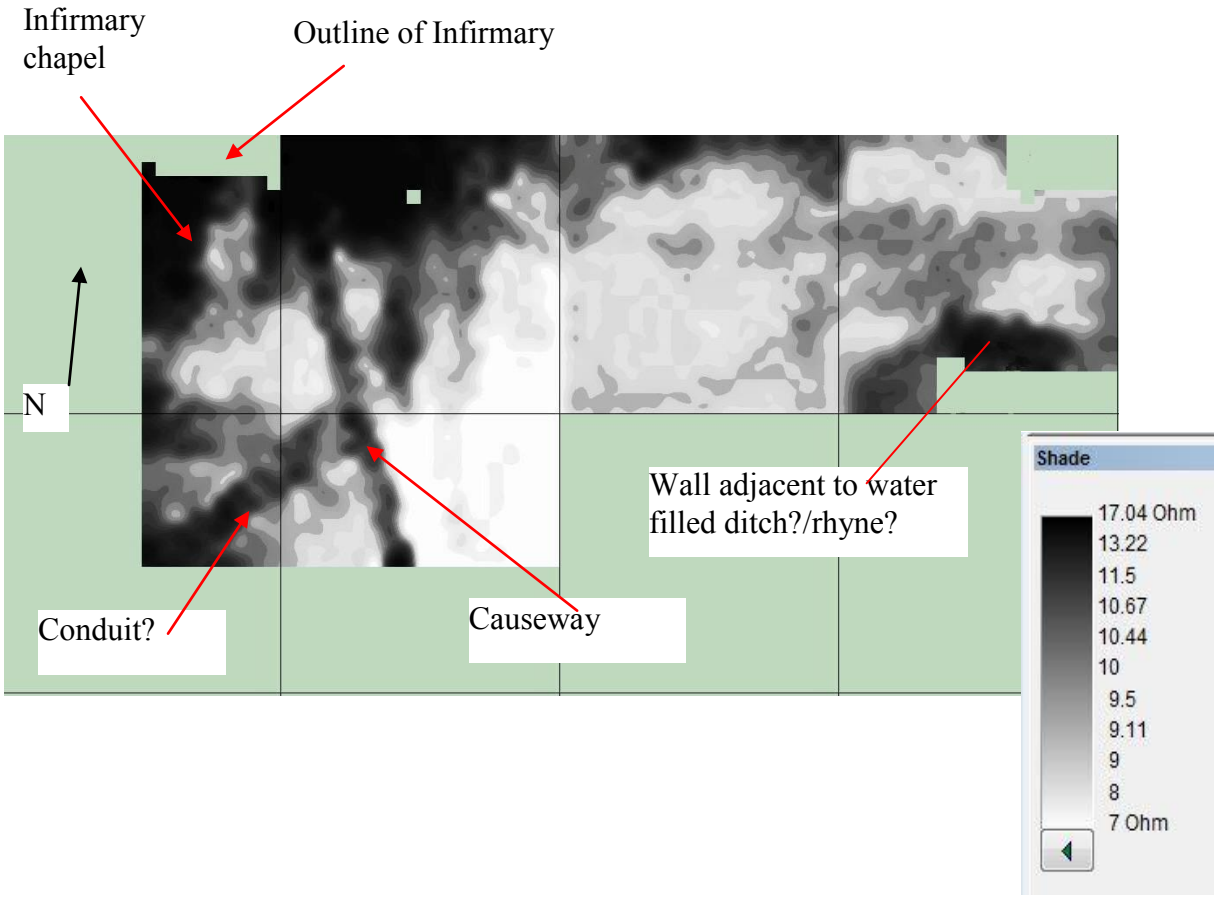

Fig 13: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are black.

The results illustrated in Fig 23 above clearly show in the top left grid, the remains of the infirmary chapel, known through excavation and previous geophysical survey.

The causeway is shown to its left running north to south. To its right and running south then turning west is a line of high resistance. Could this be a conduit?

Top right in Fig 13 shows high resistance bordering the water filled ditch, possibly a wall or other structure running alongside the rhyne.

Other linear features at right angles to surviving walls may well be the footings of other walls since removed (see Figure 14 below).

Other slight features at the eastern end of this part of the site are not clear enough to interpret, although at least part of them may correspond to the line of a trench that can be seen running across the field on the same 1991 air photograph.

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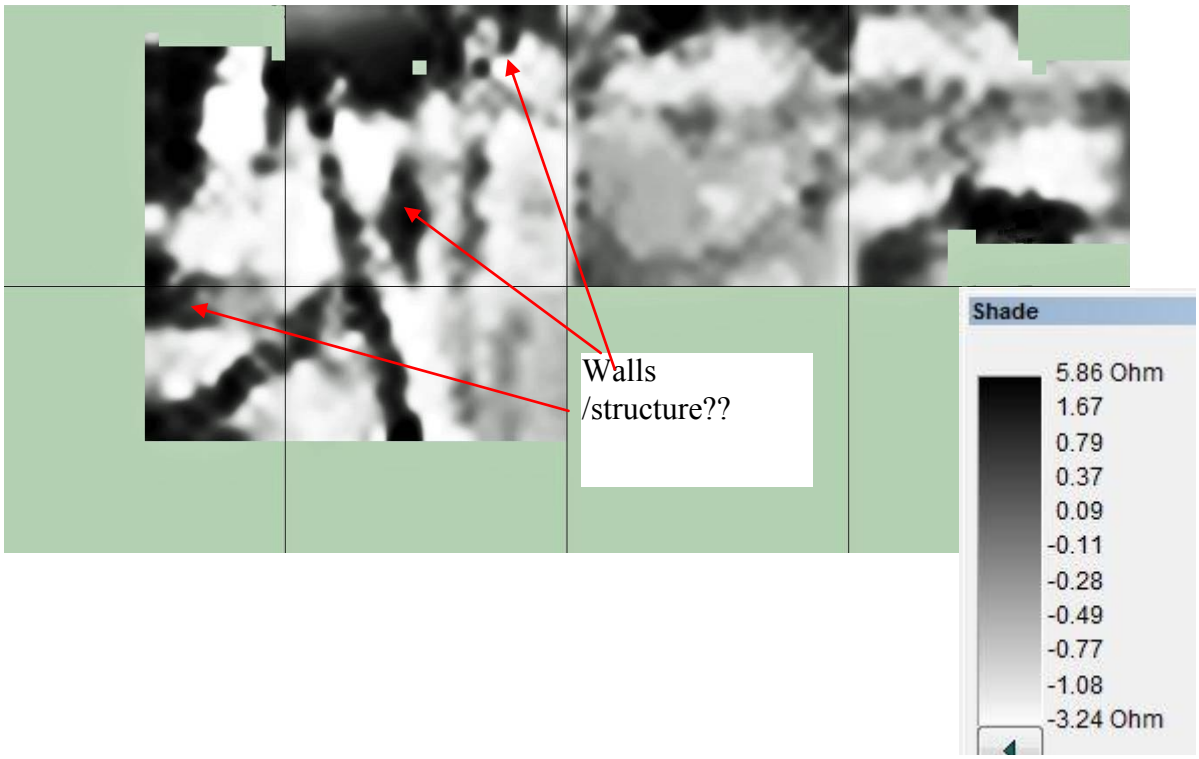

Fig 14: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. A high level filter has been applied. High readings are black.

The enhanced image in Fig 14 above shows possible further walls/structures, near the infirmary.

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Outer Field 3

Gradiometry

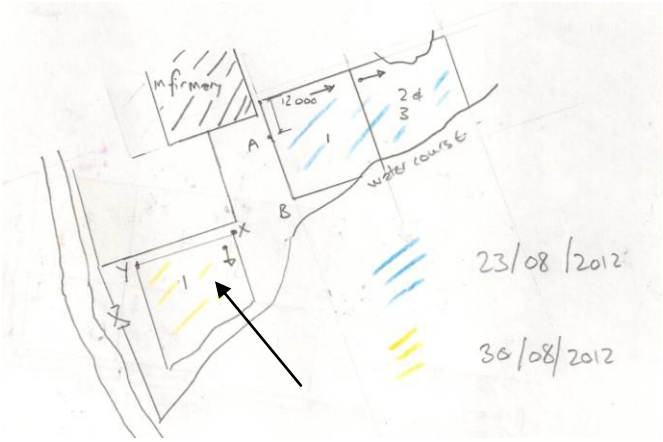
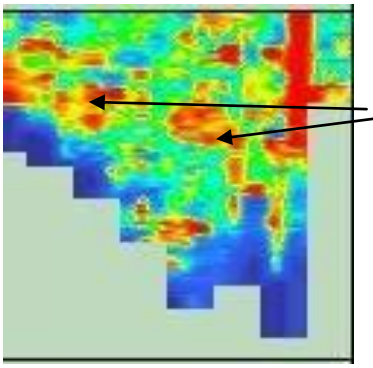


Fig 15: Grid plan – Indicted by arrow



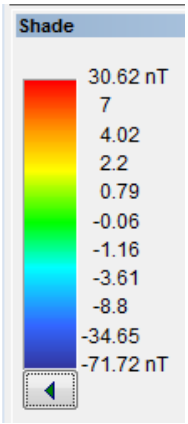


Fig 16: ArcheoSurveyor shade view image. High readings are red

Fig 16 above shows a possible area of domestic or industrial activity (walls?) indicated by a series of high and varied readings (see below).

The significance of the high response to the upper right of the survey is not understood, but it may be an 'edge of grid' artefact.

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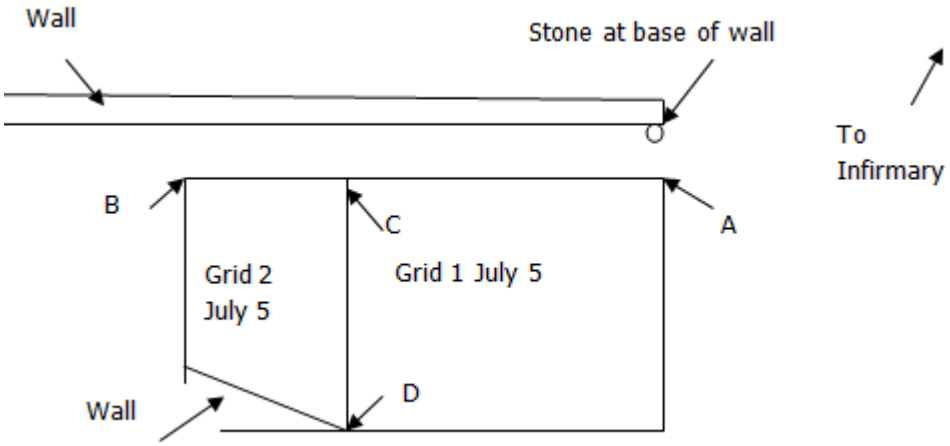
Resisitivity Survey



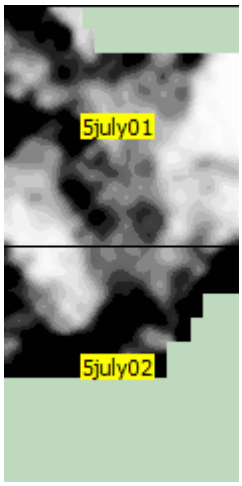


Fig 17: Grid layout above and ArcheoSurveyor file names below.

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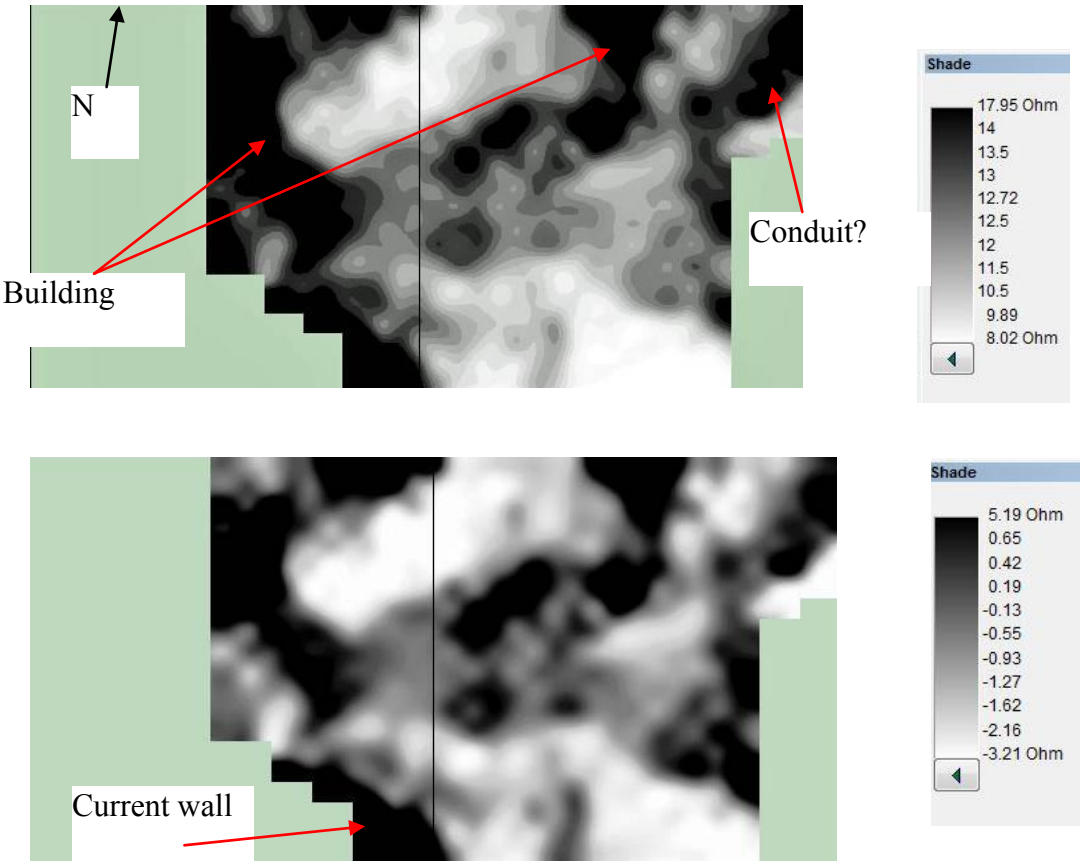

Fig 18: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are black. A high level filter has been used to create the lower image.

The most impressive feature in Fig 18 above is a potential building outlined, towards the left, by a rectangular pattern of high resistance, which in part goes under the wall to the north. This previously unknown structure is on a different alignment to the existing priory buildings. (Could it be earlier?). The significance of the pattern representing the SE wall is not clear – could the building be a skilling with a pillar frontage to the SE, and some structure immediately inside?

The open front implies use as an agricultural or industrial building. Judging by the high magnetic enhancement seen in Fig 16 above, and its relative distance from the rest of the priory, could it have been a smithy?

A possible conduit is top right in Fig 18 and may be a continuation of that noted in Fig 13 above.

The current southern boundary wall (dating from the 1970s) appears bottom left.

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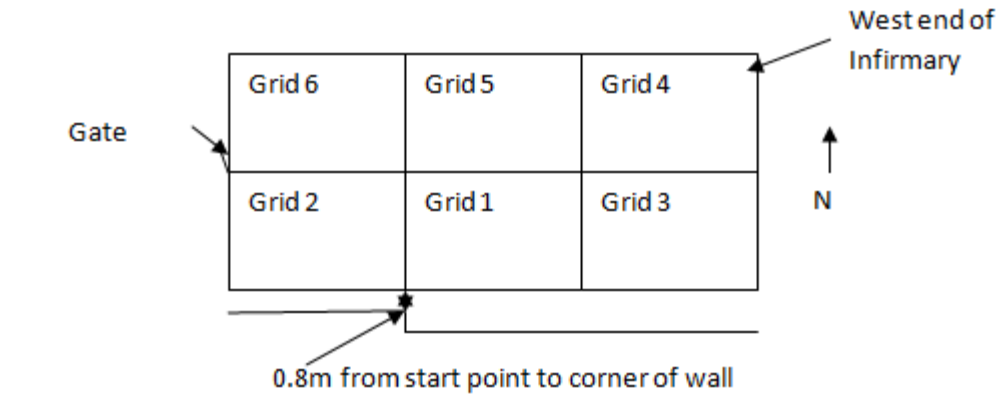
Paddock



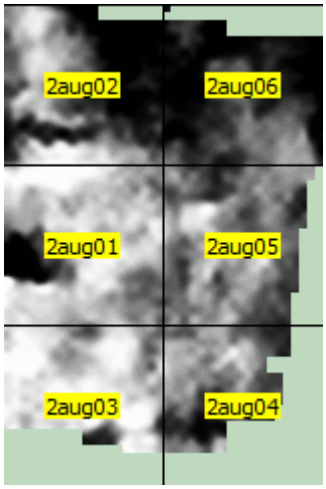


Fig 19: Grid layout and ArcheoSurveyor file names (below)

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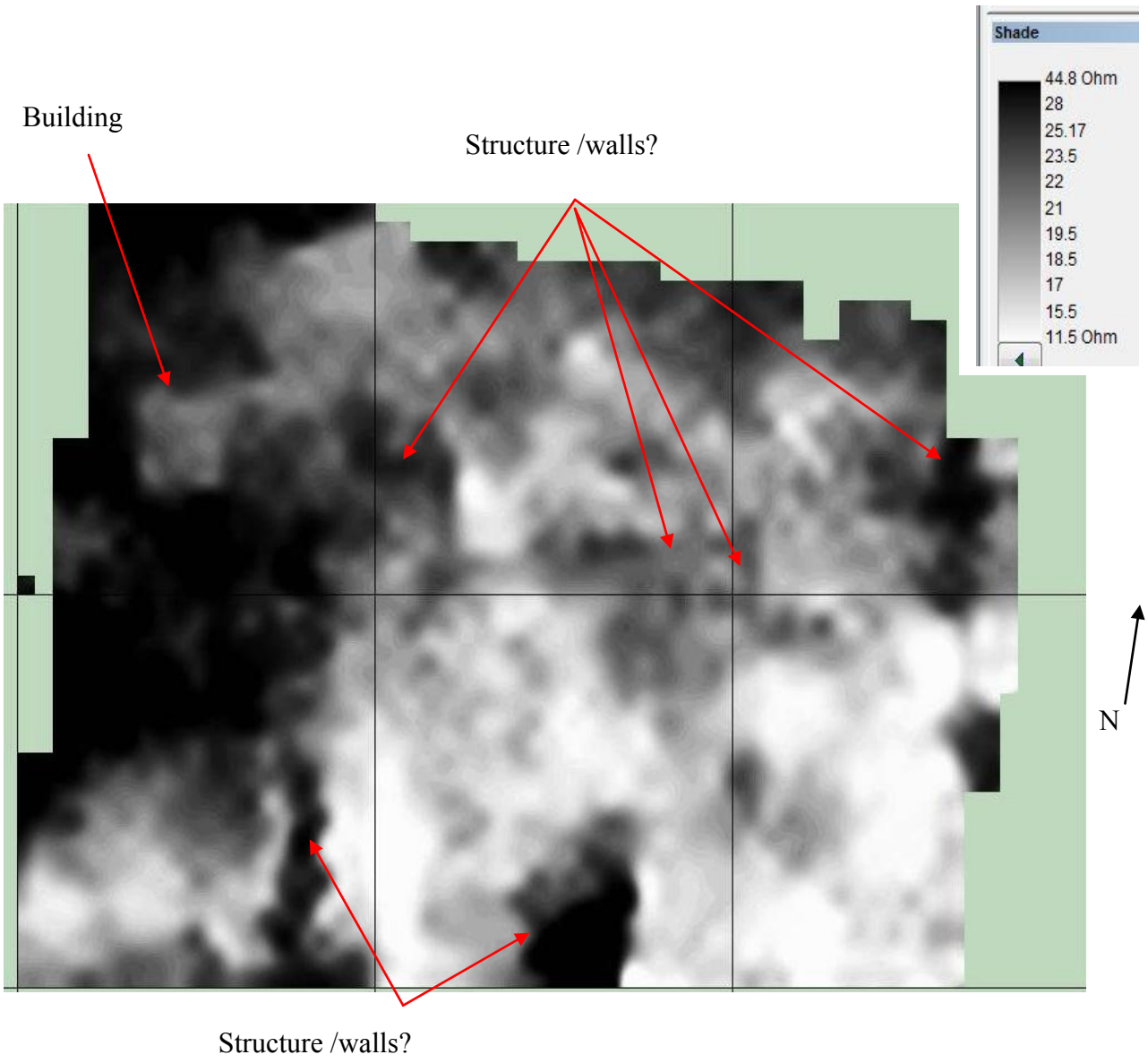

Fig 20: ArcheoSurveyor shade image. High readings are black.

The possible structures / walls at the bottom of Fig 20 above seems to relate to the potential building shown on Fig 18 above, which lies to the south.

The building top left is even clearer in the enhanced image in Fig 21 below and seems to relate to the gatehouse (See structure 11 in Fig 4 above).

The remains of possible structures / walls are illustrated in the top right grids in Fig 20 and again are even clearer in Fig 21.

A building (although with thinner walls than the first two) is possibly represented by the linear anomalies forming a partial rectangular feature at the lower point of the top central grid. This structure is aligned with the gatehouse referred to above.

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Large linear high resistance features in the lower left of the survey may mark the walls of an enclosure, although the east-west element is rather obscured by the stone dumped in the gateway (very common in wetland areas; this forms the gateway for animals and machinery to cross an area of often deep mud).

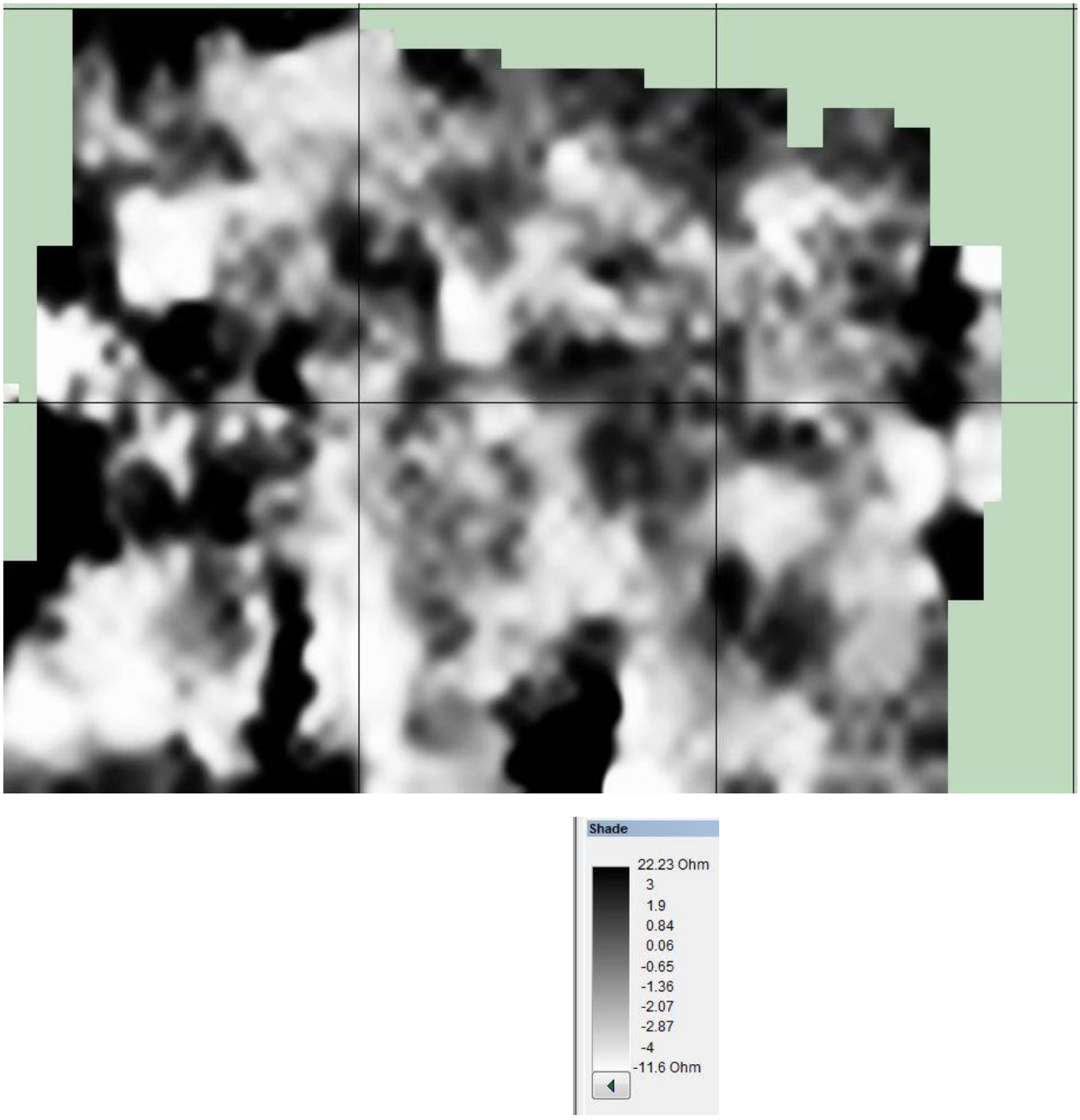

Fig 21: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are black. A high level filter has been used to create this result.

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Garden

Resistivity

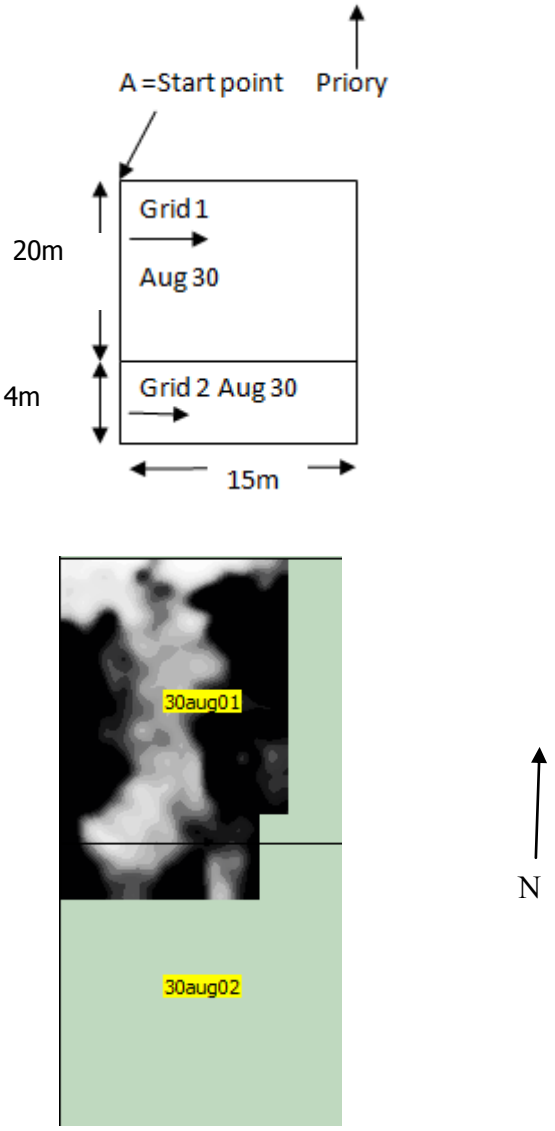

Fig 22: Grid layout and ArcheoSurveyor file names (below)

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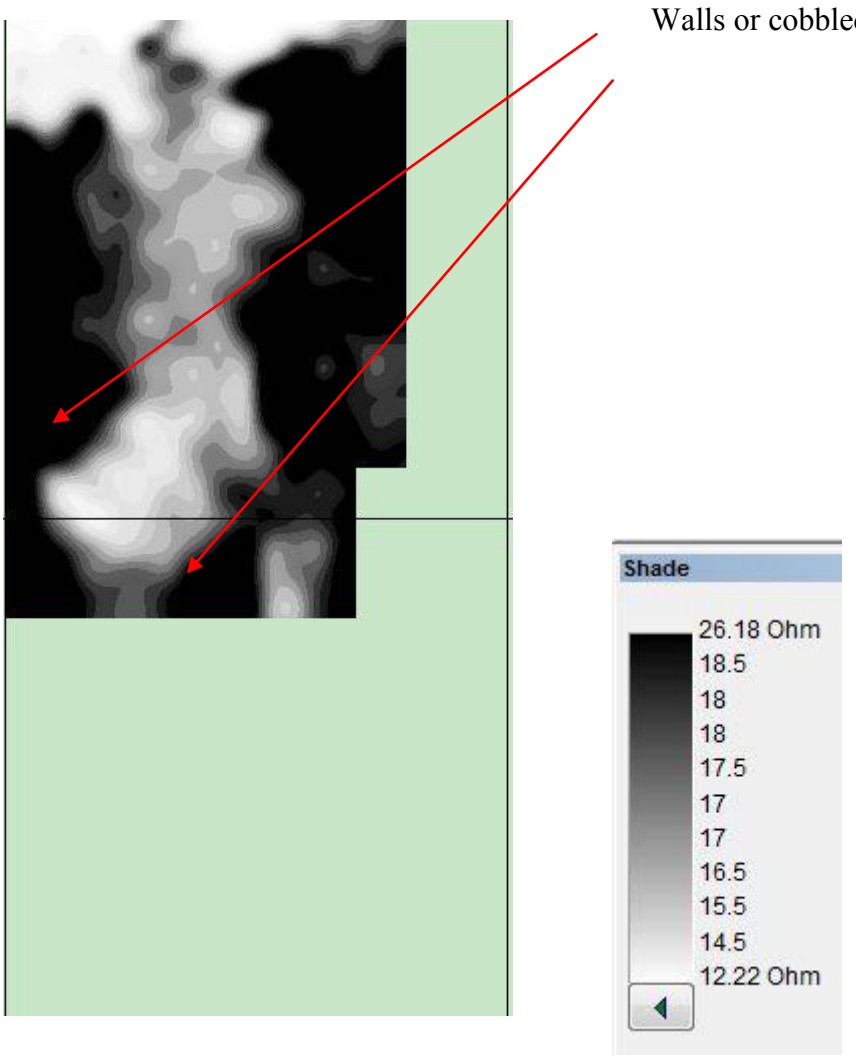

Fig 23: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are black

The area of high resistance shown on Fig 23 above may result from cobbles, although the square shape (bottom left) suggests the outline of a building, or possibly a former garden feature. The area apparently functioned for many years as a vegetable garden for the farmhouse, so there is probably a large amount of domestic waste in the area.

There is just the possibility that the survey reflects the former existence of a small formal garden with paths around the outside and lawn / garden in the centre (see below).

`

Cloister

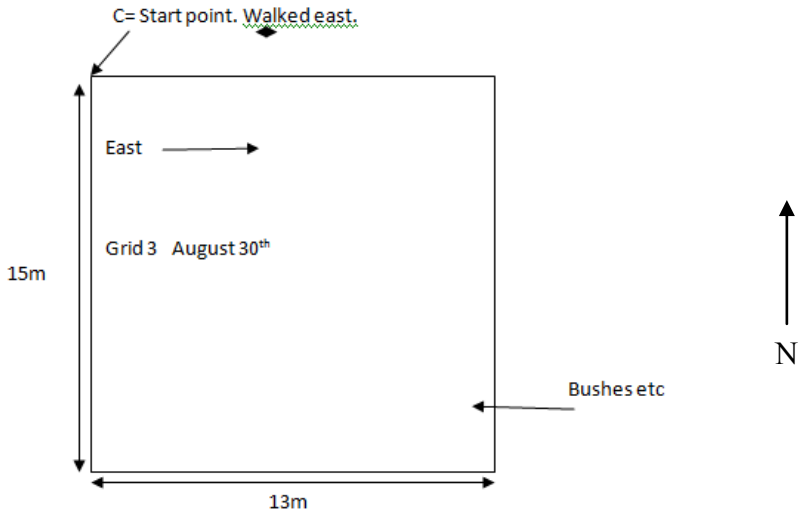

Fig 24: Grid layout.

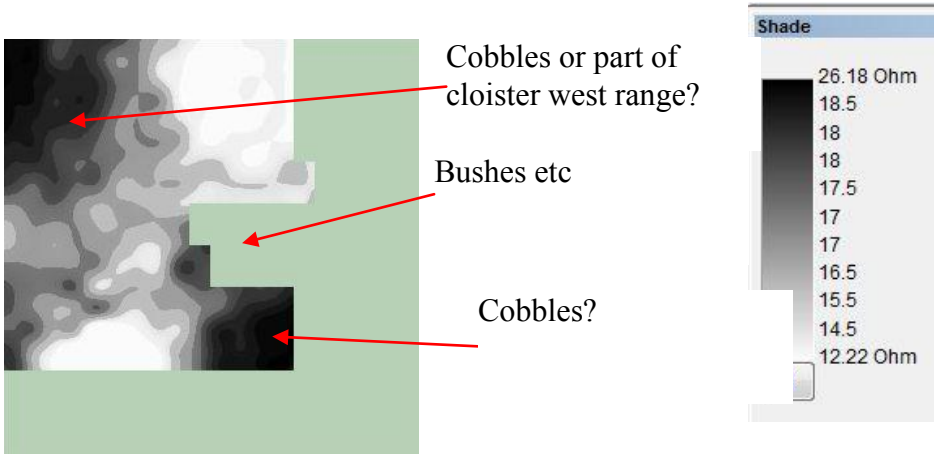

Fig 25: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are black

Unfortunately, due to overgrown garden planning, only a percentage of the cloister garth was available for survey.

High readings top left may result from a cobbled area or the remains of the west range (See Fig 4 8b). Another possible cobbled area lies bottom right.

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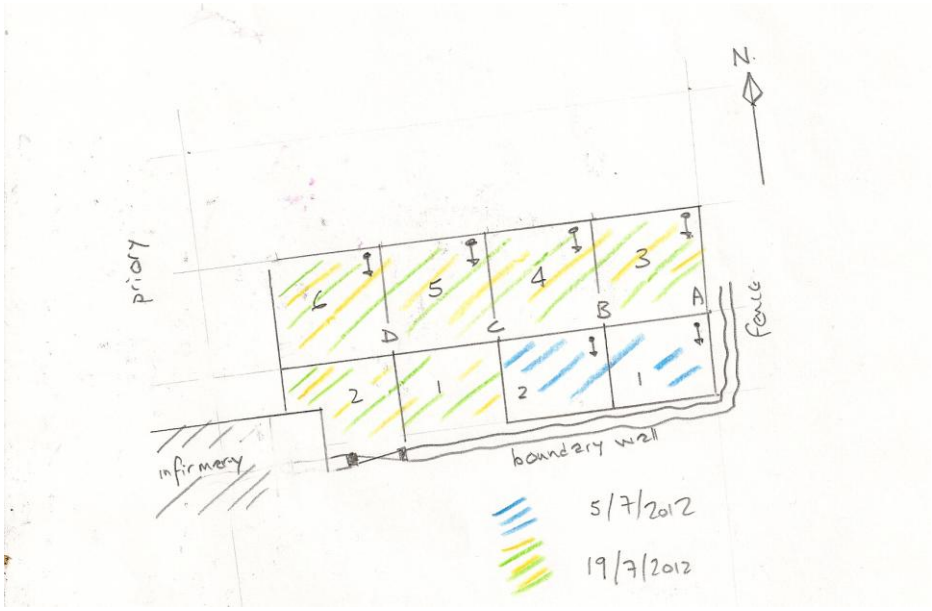
Orchard

Gradiometry Survey



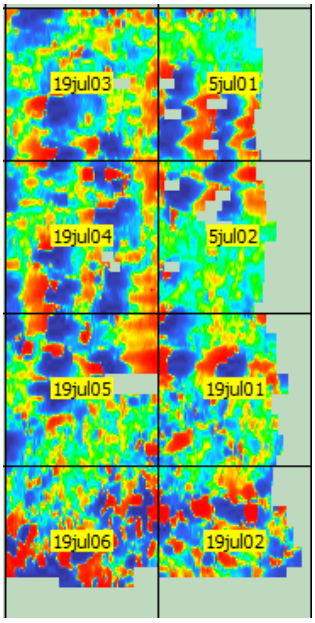


Fig 26: Grid layout and ArcheoSurveyor file names (below)

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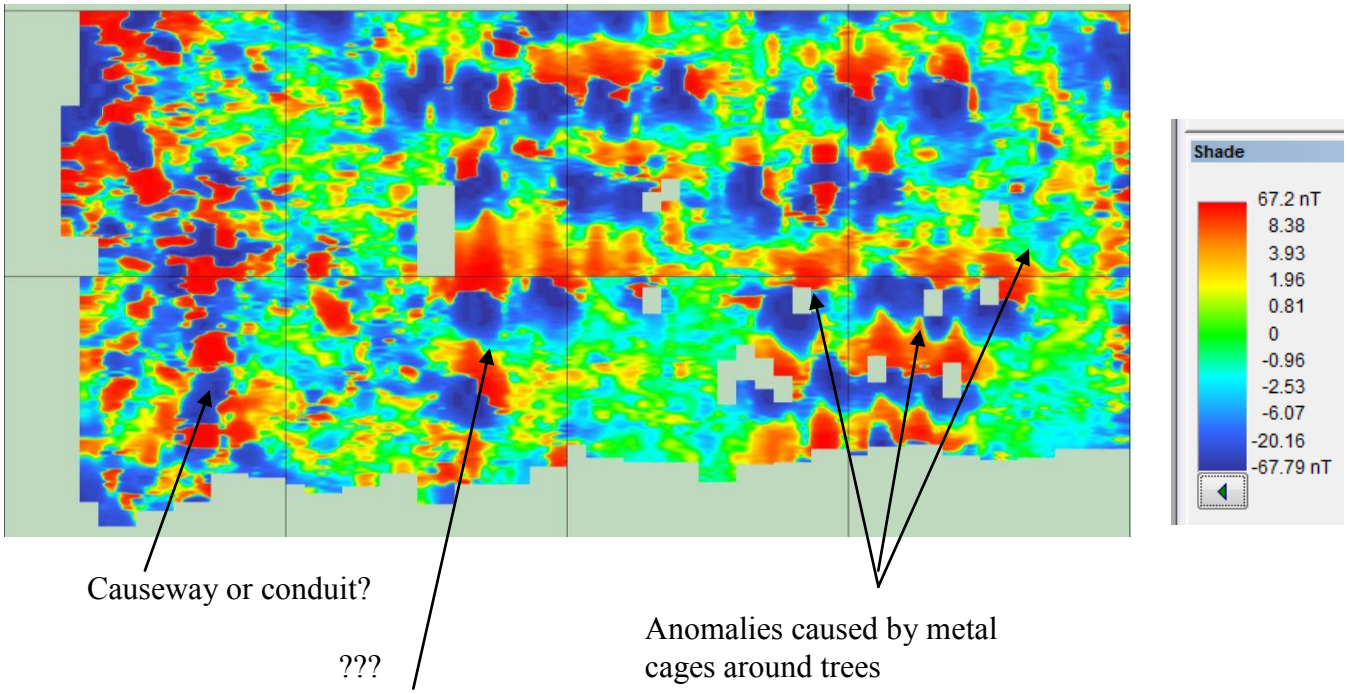

Fig 27: ArcheoSurveyor shade view. High readings are red.

The magnetic effect of metal cages around young trees is clearly demonstrated by the high and low readings, bottom left in Fig 27, around the grey squares which are the blank areas where trees stand.

High and low responses on the left hand grids from north to south follow the line of the causeway or could be the line of a conduit. The other possibility is that this is a supply pipe for the tap next to the infirmary in outer area 3.

A line of high and low readings from north to south could possibly result from another conduit.

`

Orchard

Resistivity Survey

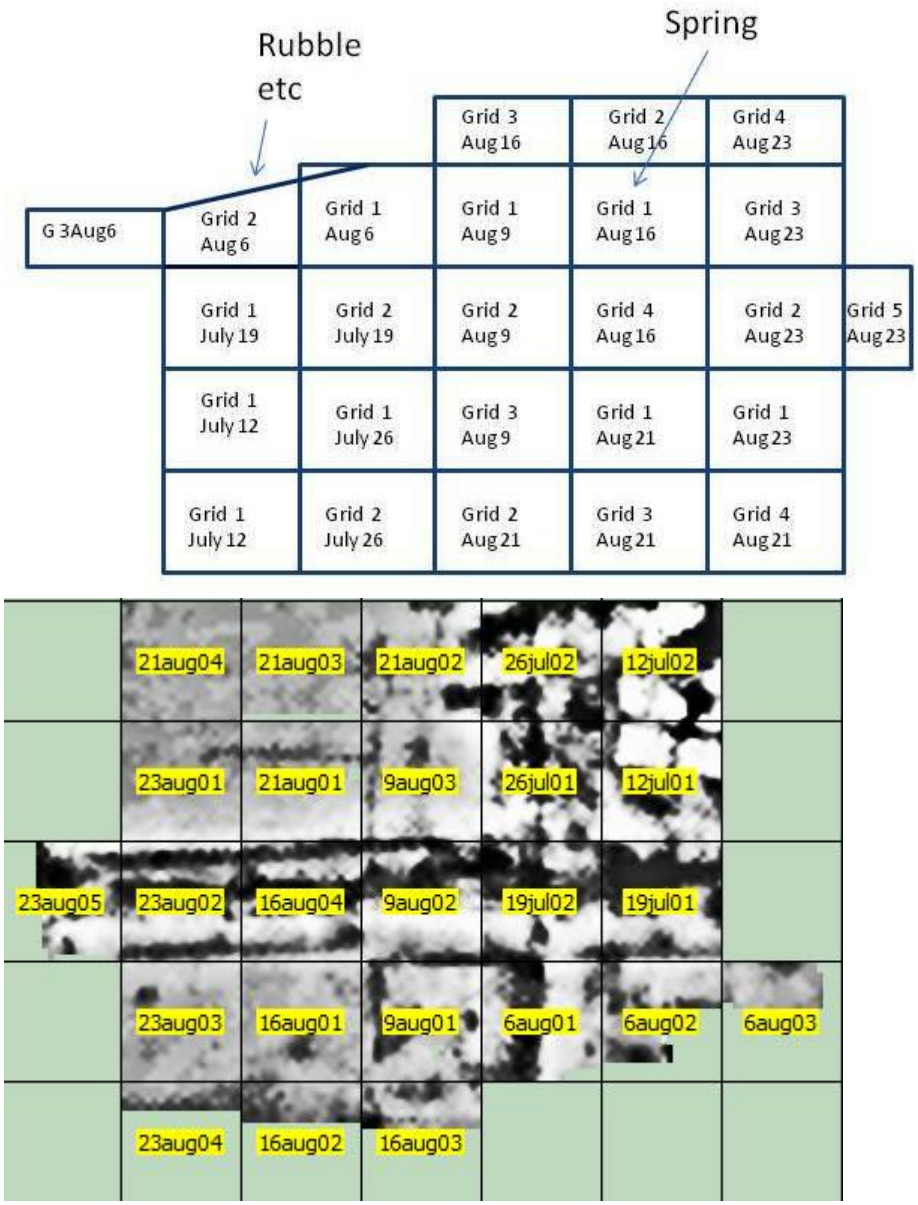

Fig 28: Above =grid layout. Below = ArcheoSurveyor file names.

`

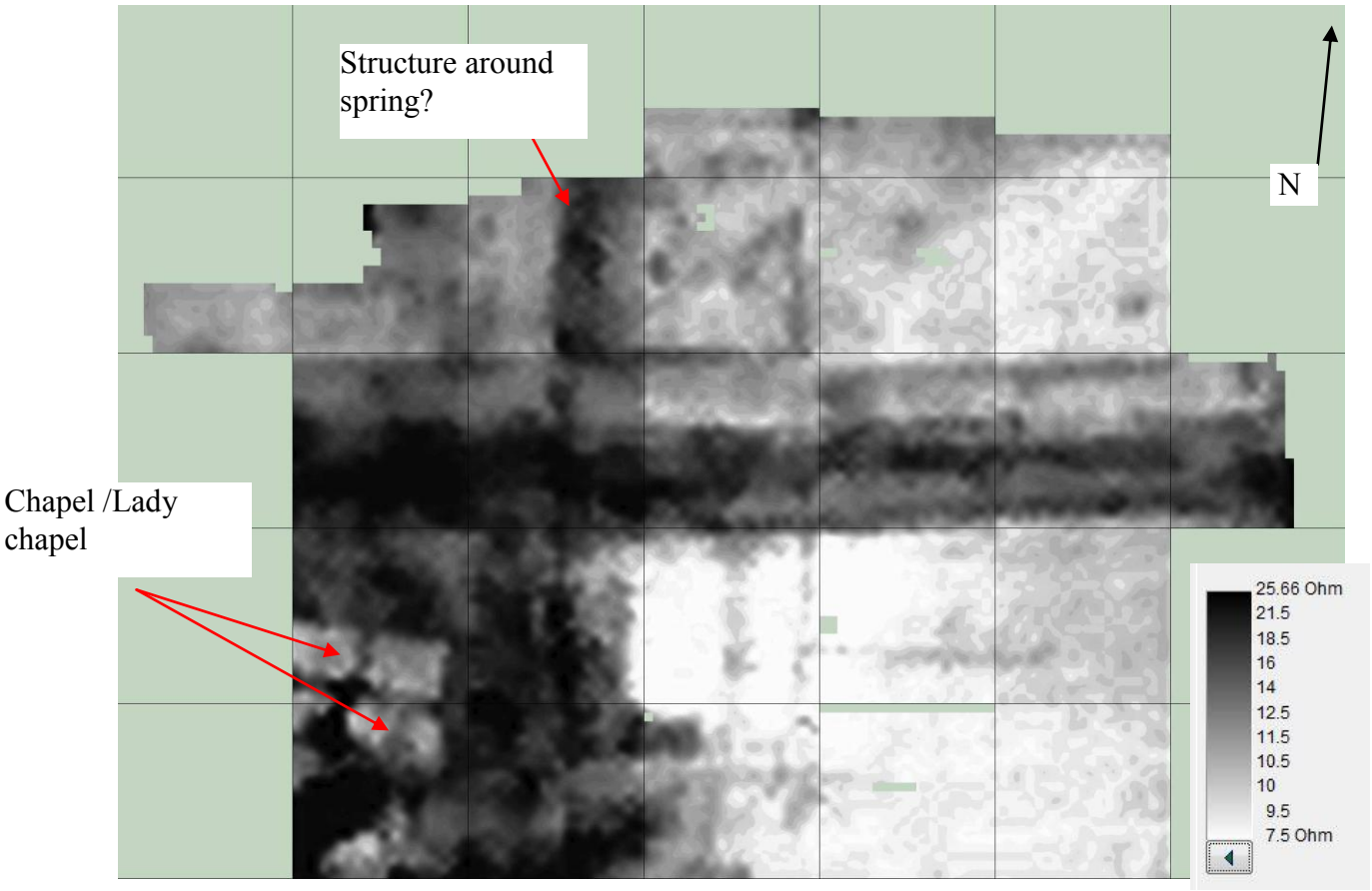

Fig 29: Shade view. Green areas indicate areas not surveyed because of obstacles etc. High readings are black.

The results in Fig 29 above show the chancels & lady chapel very clearly as indicated by the red arrows.

An apparent structure around the area of the spring (middle top) was most unexpected and the addition of a further filter as per the result in Fig 30 below shows this spring structure very clearly and yet more previously unknown structures in greater clarity.

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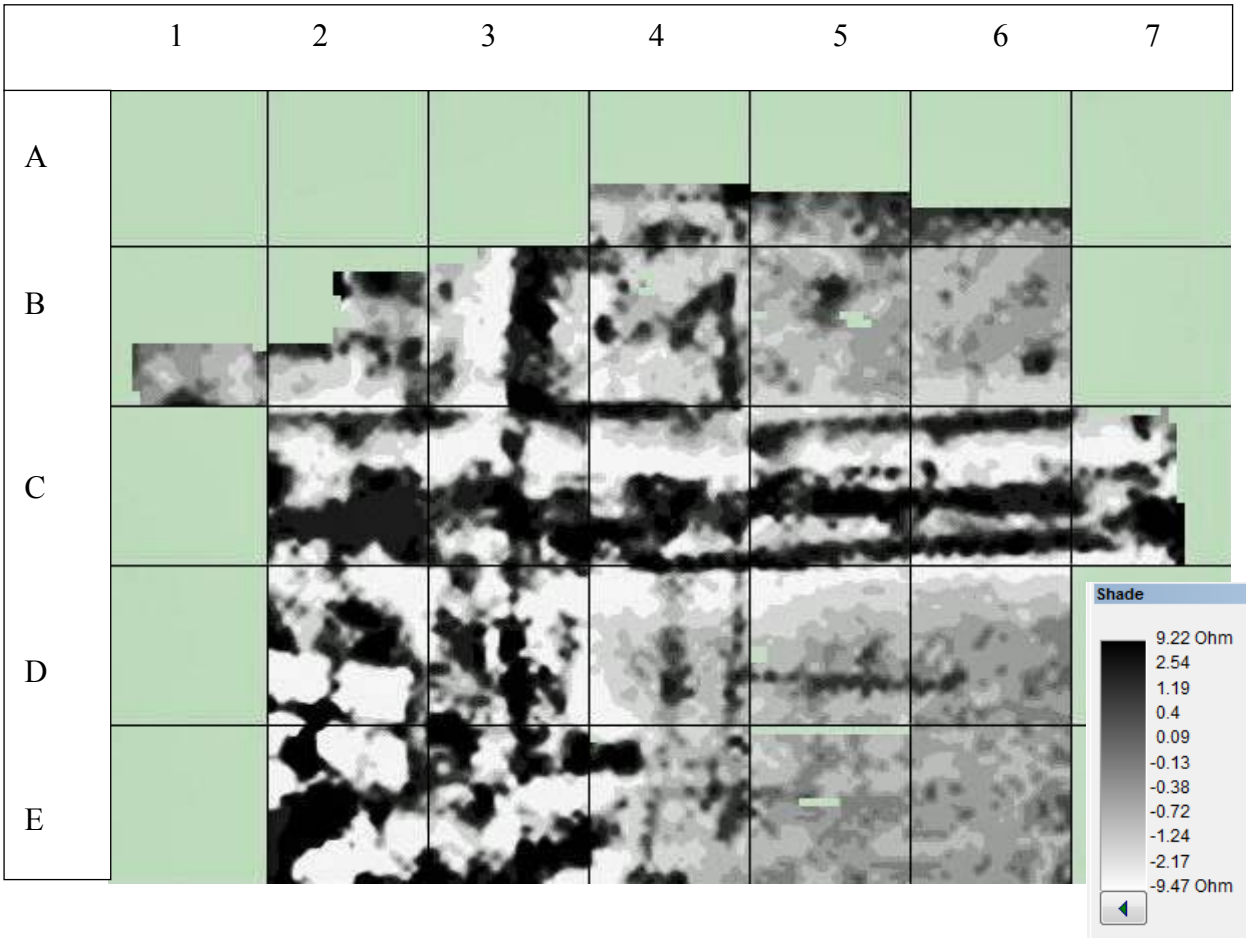

Fig 30: Shade view with addition of high level filter. Green areas indicate areas not surveyed because of obstacles etc. High readings are black.

In Fig 30 above:

D2 & E2 – Clearly show the outline of the chancels and lady chapel (lower half of D2): these are clear because they have been excavated three times, and thus any rubble that would mask the clear outline of the walls has been removed. The black / high resistance wide line in the lower left hand section of E2 indicates the line of the reredorter (lavatory), which is at an angle to most of the adjacent buildings (see Figs 3, 4 and 5), and is present as a pronounced earthwork.

In the top half of D2 and attached to the chapel appears to be the walls of an unknown small structure (porch/small chapel?).

A4, B3 & 4 – Contains a square feature which is unusually wide on the left hand side.

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This square feature is cut across the top of B4 and shows other anomalies in this area in the direction of the spring. Is this some sort of structure around the spring? It is probably too large at about 22m x 20m to be a building, but there is the tradition of walled enclosures around springs, largely for the practical purpose of stopping pollution of the water by animals, although if the spring is sacred (a 'holy well') this may also have the purpose of enclosing a ritual area around the spring. It no longer runs, although the site does fill with water after heavy rain. The two high resistance 'blobs' within it may represent structures within this area.

Also in B3 & B4 are light, parallel lines running from the central spring area towards the south west. Could these be conduits?

C2 to C4 show from left to right possible walls / building features. Unfortunately, for the first three quarters of the 20th century, a large shed stood on this site which has since been demolished (it is visible in 1946 air photographs, for example). It is also clear on 1991 air photographs that there were two heaps of building material in the area, and it may be the survey has found features relating to these phases of activity.

In C5/6/7 three parallel lines occur, which are associated with the earthwork of a pond, with solid walls on each side (brick or stone). Two finer internal linear features are visible, but they are obscured by the roughly parallel and irregular linear feature running down the centre of the pond. It is difficult to imagine what this is, but possibly it is an irregular drain inserted after the pond went out of use.

C3, D3 & E3 shows a linear feature running south and possibly into the reredorter. This may represent the line of the conduit feeding the reredorter from the spring. It's course beyond the reredorter is unclear, although the north south line of high resistance in the paddock (Fig 21, extreme left) may represent it.

The junction of D3 & E3 has a large round anomaly – (possibly the 'confused mass of masonry' referred to in the 1885 'excavation' plan).

The whole has the hallmarks of a potential formal Tudor garden, such as may be seen today at Basing House, or at Westbury on Severn, south of Gloucester. These are formal and rectilinear in design (as well possessing knot gardens, which are also typical of the style, but leave only ephemeral traces). The linear pond earthwork in the orchard turns at its eastern end to a second at right angles to it. The other features in the SE side of the orchard would fit into a plan of garden beds or paths within the orchard.

The priory was converted into a large and opulent country house almost immediately after the dissolution of the monasteries, and this is the context in which we might expect to see a formal garden at this date, but the documentation to confirm or deny this does not seem to exist.

It might also occur in the context of the documented 'hospital for soldiers' at the site in the 17th and 18th centuries, but which may have existed earlier than this. The obvious part of the buildings for this would have been the infirmary, where a tradition of healing would have previously existed. The walkways would have been ideal for perambulations

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by the recuperating patients.
An alternative theory makes this a monastic garden. These have certainly been recorded on better documented sites like Glastonbury Abbey. The ponds seem a little formal for fish ponds (especially since no less than three existed in the field to the west of the priory), and it is unusual for such ponds to be walled. It is just possible that they had some specialised function, such as breeding ponds or keep ponds.

The garden (if such it was) had ceased to function by 1768, by which date it had already become an orchard (Fig. 2, no. 16, above). The date of its surrounding wall is unclear. It had taken its current form by 1768, but there are no firm indications of its origins.

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Overview

Gradiometry

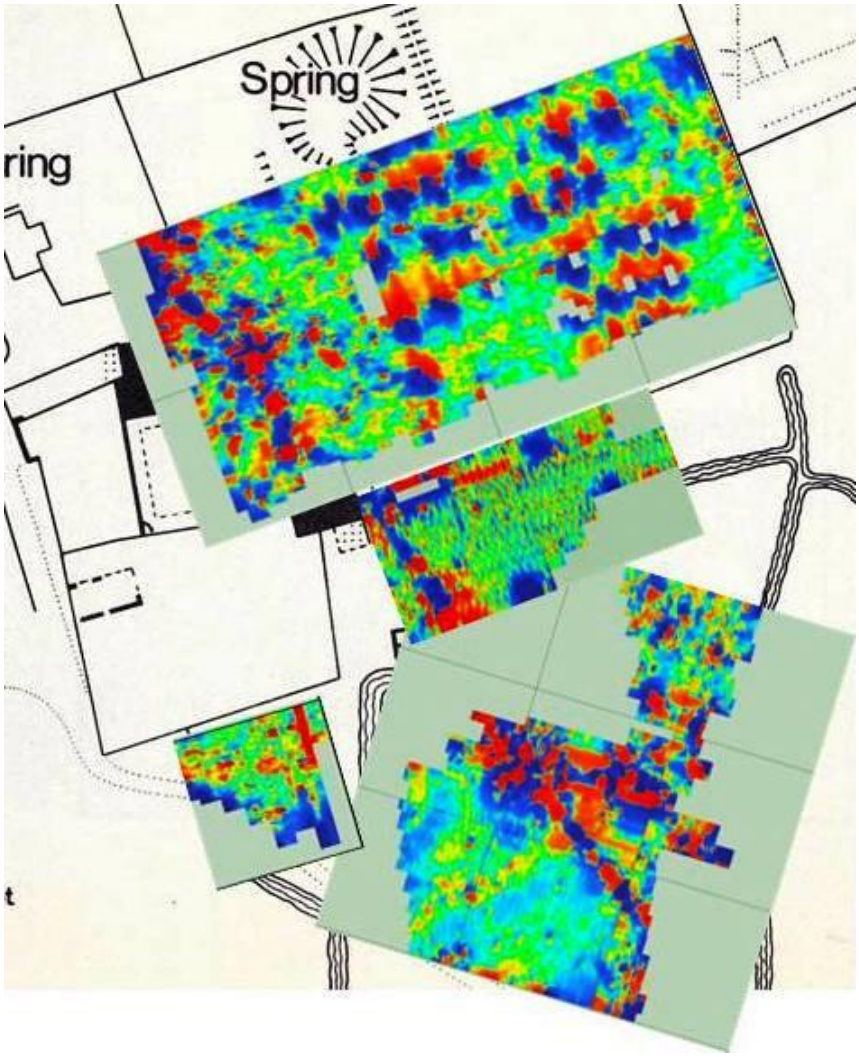

Fig 31: Gradiometry results overlaid on map (Courtesy of The Landmark Trust).

The gradiometry overview in Fig 31 above clearly shows the line of the causeway running top left to bottom right.

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Resistivity

Fig 32: Resistivity results overlaid on map (Courtesy of The Landmark Trust).

The resistivity overview (Fig 32 above) shown a wealth of features including the potential structure around the spring indicated by the red arrow.

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Recommendations

The excellent resistivity results have revealed a number of potentially new structures. worthy of further investigation.

It is recommended that a psuedosection survey be undertaken to attempt to identify the nature of the possible structure complex around the spring and long black parallel lines just below and to the right of this spring in the orchard.

References

Paull R. W. 1885	*Woodspring Priory (discussion section: informal report on excavations of the chancel)* Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society
GBP Prospection	*Geophysical survey Report 98/47 Woodspring Priory, Somerset* Unpublished report in North Somerset HER
Henderson, J. 2012	*Earthwork survey, Woodspring Priory orchard* Unpublished report in North Somerset HER
Knight, F. 1902	*The Sea-Board of Mendip* Dent & Co.
Prosser, L. 1996	*The Keynsham Hundred: a study of the evolution of a Somerset estate, 350-1550* Bristol: PhD thesis for University of Bristol
Tomalin D J. 1974	*Woodspring Priory, Somerset,* The Landmark Trust. First edition 1974
Tomalin D J & Crook C. 2007	*Woodspring Priory.* The Landmark Trust. Revised edition 2007

Authors: YCCCART

Date: September 2012

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Appendix

Gradiometry Day Reports

YCCCART Site Survey Project – **Woodspring Priory**			
Survey date		21th June 2012	
Report date		21th June 2012	
Type /Instrument		**Grad 601**	
		Pace :1.5m/s Lines/m : 1 Range:100nT Volume: High Sensors:2	Grid size: 30m x30m Pattern : Zig Zag Samples/m:4 Audio: On Threshold:1nT Reject:50 Hz
Location		Woodspring Priory Outer field # 1 See annex A	
Ref			
Site name		Woodspring Priory	
Landowner		Landmark Trust	
Tenant		none	
HER ref		TBC	
Site type		Scheduled monument	
Description		Enclosed grazing land/garden	
Period		12	
Geology			
Land use			
16th June 2012	Team	Pete Wright, Ferdi, Ian Morton	
	weather	Overcast	
21th June 2012	Team	Ferdi, Ian Morton, Sue Dugas, Janet Dickson	
	weather	Overcast finishing with rain.	

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Survey area			notes		readings		
			size	walk direction	max	min	mean
Grid ref #	21/06/2012	1	30m x 30 m	NW	+99.4	-100.0	-0.5
		2	30m x 30 m Mirror and return Standing water in grid	NW	+100.0	-100.0	-2.5
		3	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	NW	+99.7	100.0	-2.3
		4	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SE	+99.9	100.0	-5.8
		5	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SE	+100.0	-100.0	-5.6
		6	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SE	+99.5	-100.0	-6.3
		1	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	NW	+70.6	-19.4	+0.2
		2	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	NW	+100.0	-100.0	-14.1
	28/06/2012	1	30m x 30 m	NW	+99.1	100.0	+1.7
		2	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	NW	+66.3	-27.6	+2.7
		3	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	NW	+100.0	-100.0	-6.5
		4	30m x 30m	NW	+100.0	-100.0	-0.4
		5	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	NW	+99.8	-100.0	-0.6
		6	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SE	+84.3	-100.0	-2.6
		7	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SE	+100.0	-100.0	-4.0
		8	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SE	+98.9	-100.0	-2.9

Grids deleted in error during field operations

Note 28/06/2012 grids 2 & 3 repeat 21/06/2012 grids 1 & 2 not deleted.

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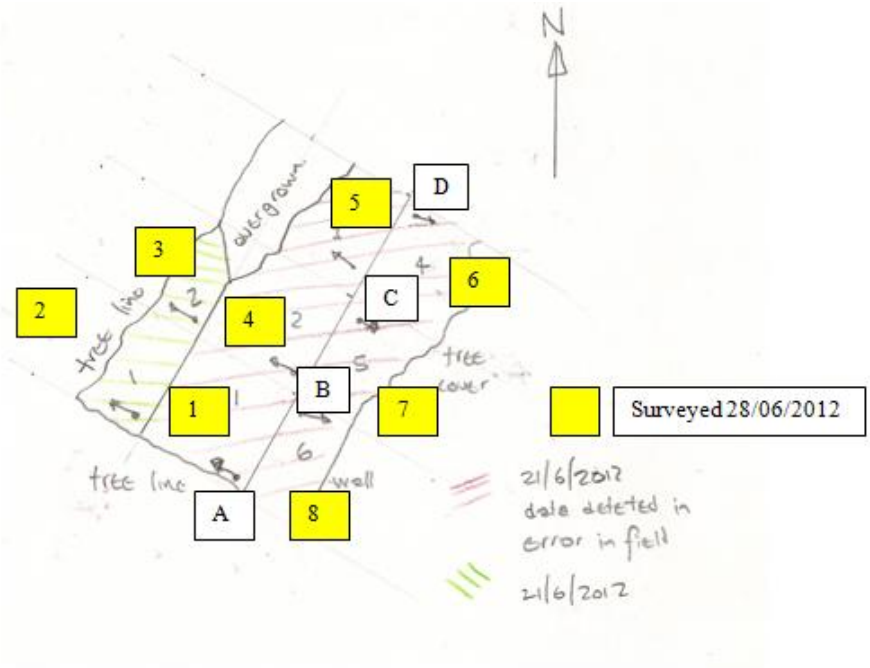
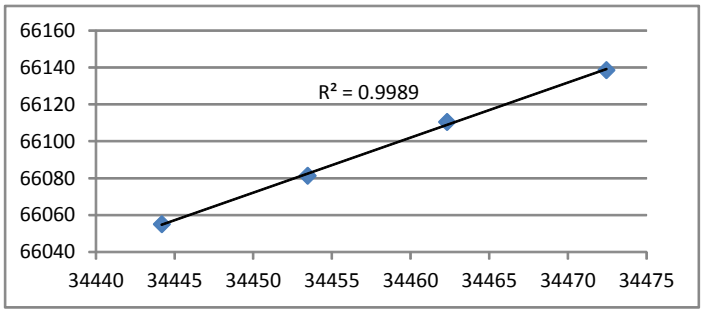
Annex A
Setting out details



	Grid Ref. eastings	All ST northings
outer field #1		
A	34444.19	66055.08
B	34453.46	66081.32
C	34462.32	66110.46
D	34472.45	66138.53
E	34426.27	66090.19
F		



Quiet spot	34437.0	66084.0

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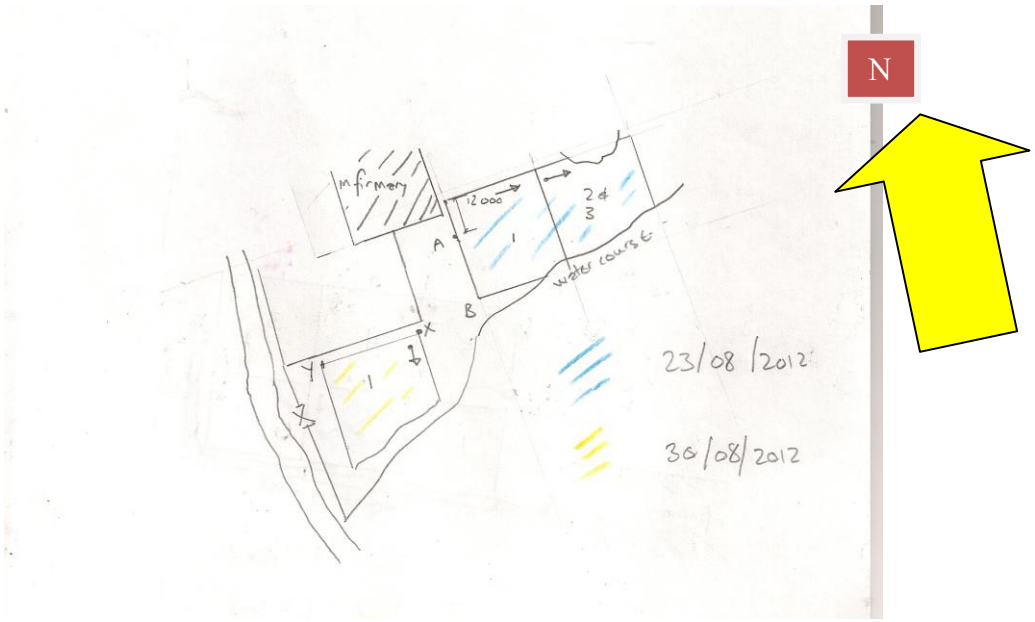
YCCCART Site Survey Project – **Woodspring Priory**			
Survey date		30th August 2012	
Report date		30th August 2012	
Type /Instrument		**Grad 601**	
		Pace :1.5m/s Lines/m : 1 Range:100nT Volume: High Sensors:2	Grid size: 30m x30m Pattern : Zig Zag Samples/m:4 Audio: On Threshold:1nT Reject:50 Hz
Location		Woodspring Priory Outer Field #2 See annex A	
Ref			
Site name		Woodspring Priory	
Landowner		Landmark Trust	
Tenant		none	
HER ref		TBC	
Site type		Scheduled monument	
Description		Enclosed grazing land/garden	
Period			
Geology			
Land use			
23rd August 2012	Team	Janet Dickson, Ferdi, Ian Morton	
	weather	Sunny intervals	
30th August 2012	Team	Ferdi, Phillipa, Ian Morton	
	weather	Sunny intervals, ground water logged	

Survey area			notes		readings		
			size	walk direction	max	min	mean
Grid #	23/08/2012	1	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SW	+100.0	-100.0	-5.8
		2	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SW	+52.0	-100.0	-4.4
		3 Repeat of 2	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SW	+45.7	-100.0	-4.5
	30/08/2012	1	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	S	+82.2	-100.0	-11.9

`

Annex A
Setting out details



	Grid Ref.	All ST	
	eastings	northings	
Outer field #2			
A	334401.2	166136.5	
B	334407.4	166119.4	
X	334391.7	166107.8	
Y	334363.5	166097.9	
Quiet spot	34437.0	66084.0	
(in outer field #1			

`

YCCCART Site Survey Project – **Woodspring Priory**		
Survey date	23rd August 2012	
Report date	23rd August 2012	
Type /Instrument	**Grad 601**	
	Pace :1.5m/s Lines/m : 1 Range:100nT Volume: High Sensors:2	Grid size: 30m x30m Pattern : Zig Zag Samples/m:4 Audio: On Threshold:1nT Reject:50 Hz
Location	Woodspring Priory Outer Field #2See annex A	
Ref		
Site name	Woodspring Priory	
Landowner	Landmark Trust	
Tenant	none	
HER ref	TBC	
Site type	Scheduled monument	
Description	Enclosed grazing land/garden	
Period	12	
Geology		
Land use		
23rd August	Team	Janet Dickson, Ferdi, Ian Morton
	weather	Sunny intervals
	Team	
	weather	

Survey area			notes		readings		
			size	walk direction	max	min	mean
Grid #	23/08/2012	1	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SW	+100.0	-100.0	-5.8
		2	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SW	+52.0	-100.0	-4.4
	Repeat of 2	3	30m x 30 m Mirror and return	SW	+45.7	-100.0	-4.5

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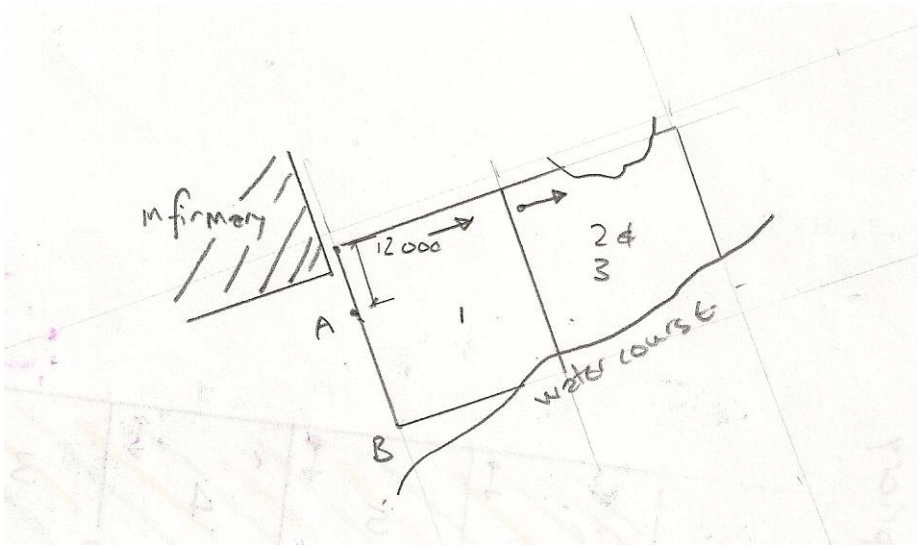
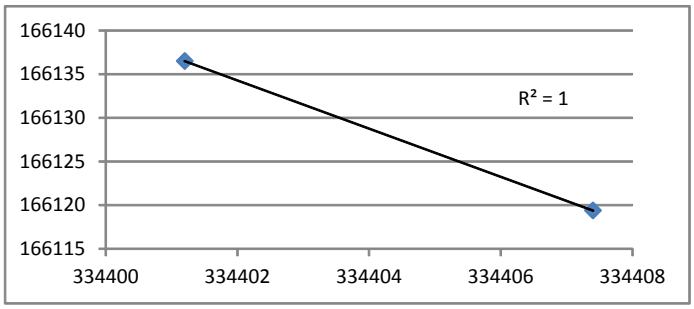


	Grid Ref. eastings	All ST northings
Outer field #2		
A	334401.2	166136.5
B	334407.4	166119.4



Quiet spot (in outer field #1	34437.0	66084.0

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Resistivity Day Reports

YCCCART Site Survey Project **–Woodspring Priory -**		
Survey date	21 June to 30 Aug	
Report date	30 Aug 2012	
Type /Instrument	**RM15**	
	Gain x1, Current 1mA Frequency 137Hz Probes 'Config 1' (2 probes)	Grid size: 20m x20m Pattern : Zig Zag Sample interval 1m Traverse Interval 1m. Mode Zig-Zag
Weather	21 June : Cloudy. Rain at end of survey. Grass wet 28 June : Overcast & very humid, grass damp. 5 July: Overcast & very humid, grass damp 12 July: Overcast & sunny, grass dry. 19 July: Sunny, warm & dry. 26 July: Sunny, warm & dry. 2 Aug: Dry, sunny damp. End of survey heavy showers. 6 Aug: Dry, humid. Grass damp. 9 Aug: Dry, sunny & warm. 16 Aug: Dry, overcast and humid. 21Aug: Overcast, humid, dry 23Aug: Sunny, damp 30 Aug: Sunny,damp	
OS Ref or Lat-Longitude	See below	
Site name	Woodspring Priory	
Landowner	Landmark Trust	
Tenant		
HER ref		
Site type		
Description	Listed Priory	
Period		
Geology	See report	
Land use	Grass for grazing	
Survey team	*21 June: Chris Short, John Wilcox. Pete Wright, Philippa Cormack, Dean (WESMART), Vince Russett,.* *28 June: Chris Short, John Wilcox. Pete Wright, Philippa Cormack, Lesley Candal, Vince Russett, David Long .* *5 July: David Long, Chris Short, Pete Wright, Philippa Cormack, Vince Russett, Peter Johnson (WESMART) & Shauni Brocklesby .* *12 July: David Long, Chris Short, Pete English, Vince Russett, Dean Price (WESMART), Heather Morrisey (WESMART) & Shauni Brocklesby, John Haynes & John Wilcox .*	

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		19July: David Long, Chris Short, John Haynes, Philippa Cormack, Lesley Candal, Peter Johnson, Peter Wright. *26July: David Long, Chris Short, John Haynes, Philippa Cormack, Lesley Candal, Peter Johnson, Pete English, John Wilcox, Heather Morrisey, Janet Dickson.* *2Aug: David Long, Chris Short, John Wilcox , Philippa Cormack, Lesley Candal, Pete English, Vince Russett, Robert Cleland, Robin Ferdinando , Shauni Brocklesby.* *6Aug: Vince Russett, Sarah McClean, Chris Short, Philippa Cormack, Lesley Candal, Pete English. Anne Dimmock, Ian Morton, Robin Ferdinando, Shauni Brocklesby.* *9Aug Geoff Pearson, Chris Short, Lesley Candal, Pete Wright, Ferdi, Shauni, Brocklesby,Dean Price etc, etc.* *16 Aug: David Long, John Haynes, Chris Short, John Wilcox , Lesley Candal, Pete Wright, Vince Russett, Robin Ferdinando, Shauni Brocklesby, Dean Price, Janet Dickson.* *21 Aug: John Haynes, Chris Short, Janet Dickson, Pete English, Pete Wright, Robin Ferdinando and later Vince Russett.* *23 Aug: Chris Short, Lesley Candal, John Wilcox, Vince Russett, Dean, Philippa Cormack, David Long* *30 Aug: Lesley Candal, & Peter Johnson (WESMART) Chris Short, John Wilcox, John Haynes, Vince Russett, Philippa Cormack, David Long, Shauni Brocklesby.*			
Survey area		Notes		Readings		
		Size	Walk direction			
21 June	Grid 1 Grid 2 Grid 3 Grid 4	20x20m 20x10m 17x10m 10x10m	South South South South			
28 June	Grid 1 Grid 2 –aborted Grid 3 – Truncated by brambles, nettles etc to north and stream to south	20x20m 20m x 20m but truncated in part to about 10m	South North			
5 July	Grid 1 Grid 2 End line and mirror image used on both	20x20m 20x10m	South South			

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	grids, Grid 2 – extra line surveyed beyond 10m mark					
12 July	Grid 1 Grid 2	20x20m 20x20m	West West			
19 July	Grid 1 Grid 2	20x20m 20x20m	West West			
26 July	Grid 1 Grid 2	20x20m 20x20m	West West			
2 Aug	Grid 1 Grid 2 Grid 3 Grid 4 Grid 5 Grid 6 NB Only grid one a complete grid. Line end or line end plus image line on all other grids	20x20m 20x20m 20x20m 20x20m 20x20m 20x20m	North North North North North North			
6 Aug	Grid 1 Grid 2 Grid 3 Line end or line end plus image line on all other grids. Grid 1 almost complete	20x20m 20x20m 20x20m	West West West			
9Aug	Grid 1 Grid 2 Grid 3 Grid 4 –Abortive Grid 5 – Abandoned	20x20m 20x20m 20x20m	West West West			
16 Aug	Grid 1 Grid 2 (Part grid)	20x20m 20x20m	West West			

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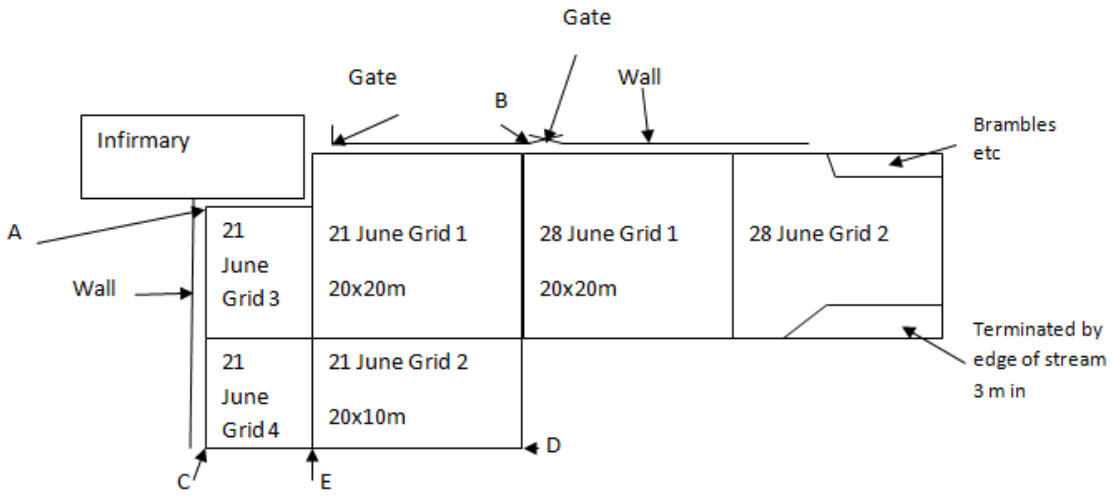
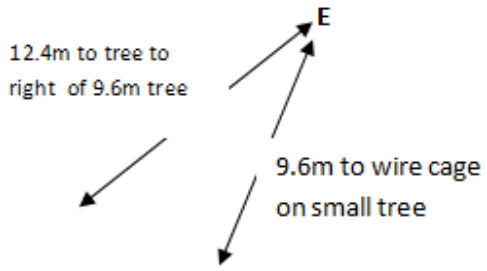
	Grid 3 (Part grid) Grid 4	20x20m 20x20m	West West			
21 Aug	Grid 1 Grid 2 Grid 3 Grid 4 Grid 3 operator error -19 lines only	20x20m 20x20m 20x20m 20x20m	West West West West			
23 Aug	Grid 1 Grid 2 Grid 3 Grid 4 (Part grid) Grid 5 (Part grid)	20x20m 20x20m 20x20m 20x20m 20x20m	West West West West **East**			
30 Aug	Grid 1 (Part grid 20mx15m*) Grid 2 (Part Grid 4mx15m*) Grid 3 (Part grid 15m x 13m*) *Approx	20x20m 20x20m 20x20m	East East East			
Summary		Downloaded as: ArcheoSurveyor: *Woodspring (Details in ArcheoSurveyor file)* Snuffler: *See YCCCART archives*				

Outfield 2



GPS RM15

A	**334391.49**	**166139.63**	
B	**334116.14**	**166151.89**	**B is at the end corner of the wall**
C	**33498.56?**	**166113.98**	
D	**334426.77**	**166126.23**	



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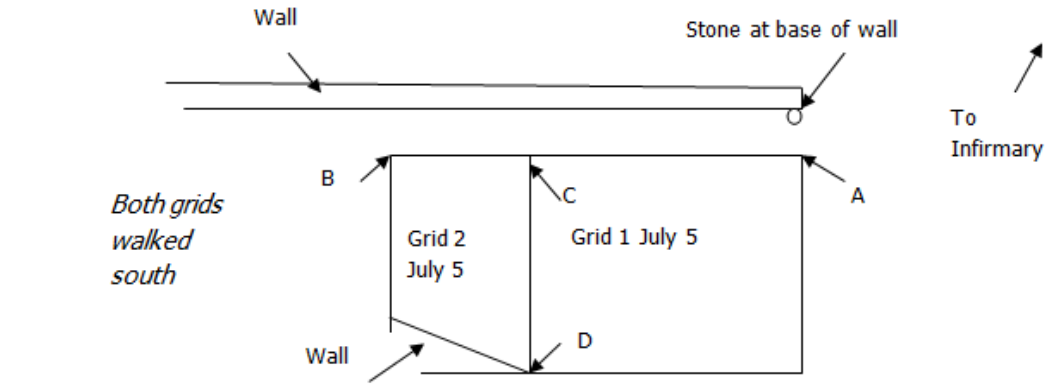
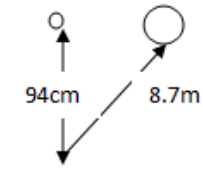
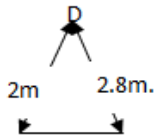
Outfield 3





A is 94cm to corner of stone at bottom of wall & 8.7m to tree within cage



D is 2m & 2,8m to edge of wall either side of gate

GPS

A 334395.84, 166109.26

B 334365.30, 166100.55

D 334381.27, 166084.07

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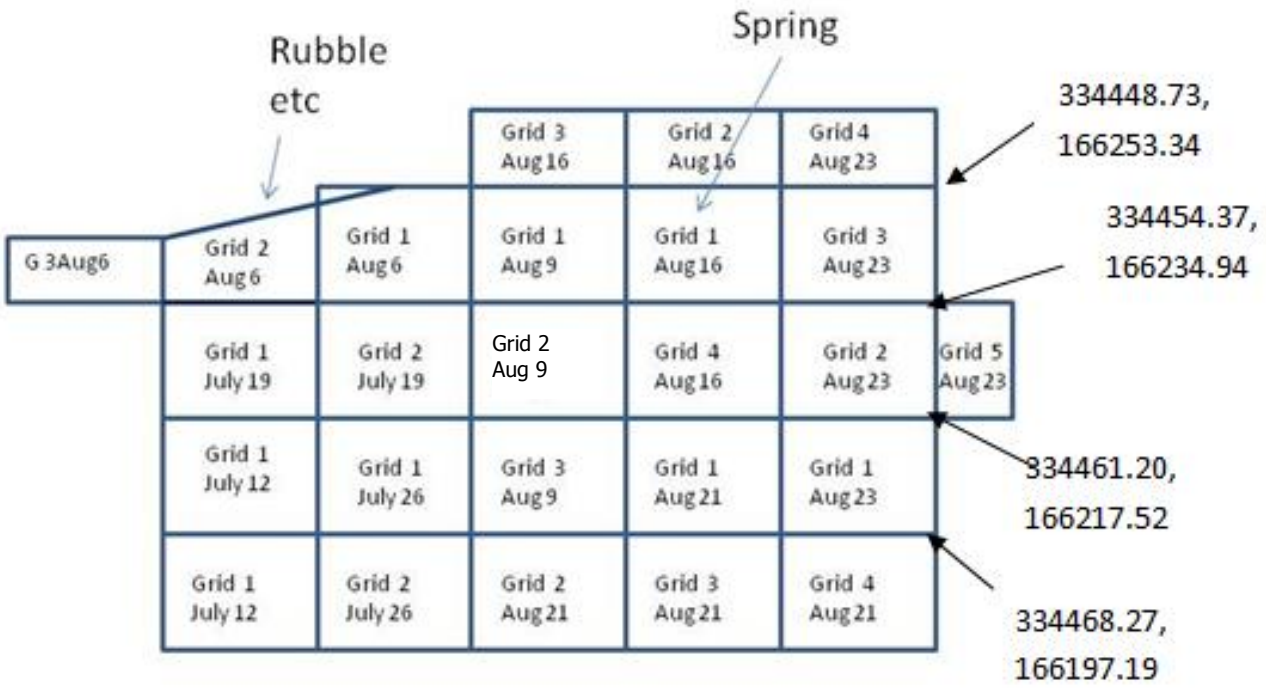
Orchard



GPS – Numbers above.

Further GPS positions are held in the YCCCART archives

All grids walked west except Grid 5 Aug23 which was walked east

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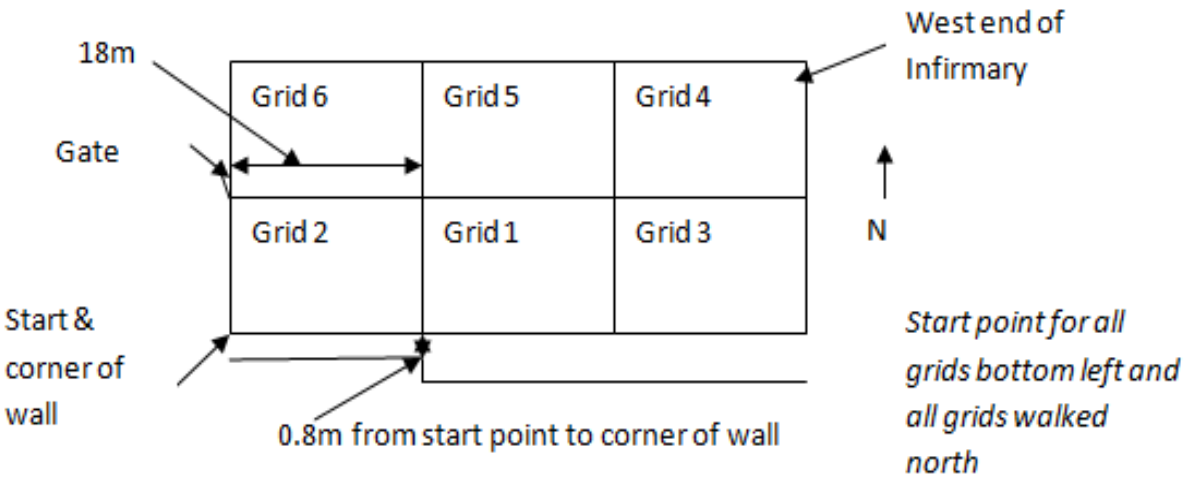
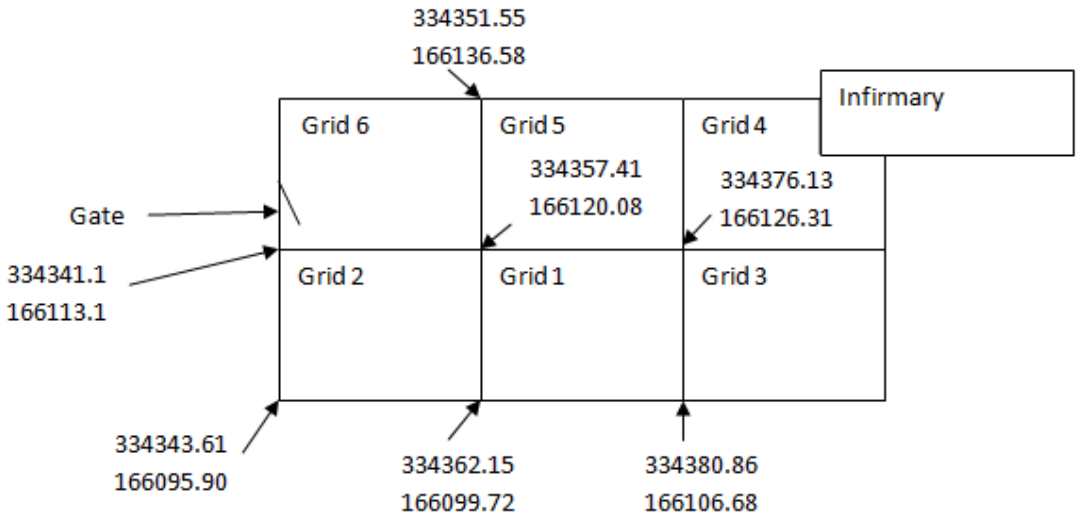
Paddock

2 August 2012



GPS



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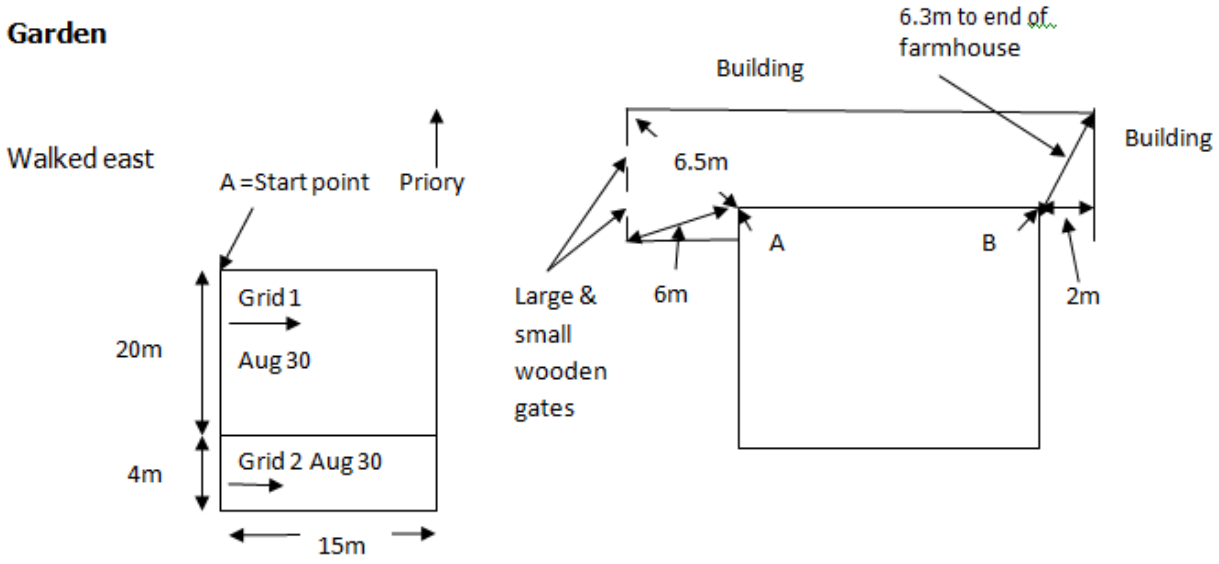
Garden


Walked east
A =Start point
Priory
Grid 1
Aug 30
Grid 2 Aug 30
20m
4m
15m
6.3m to end of farmhouse
Building
Building
6.5m
A
B
Large & small wooden gates
6m
2m

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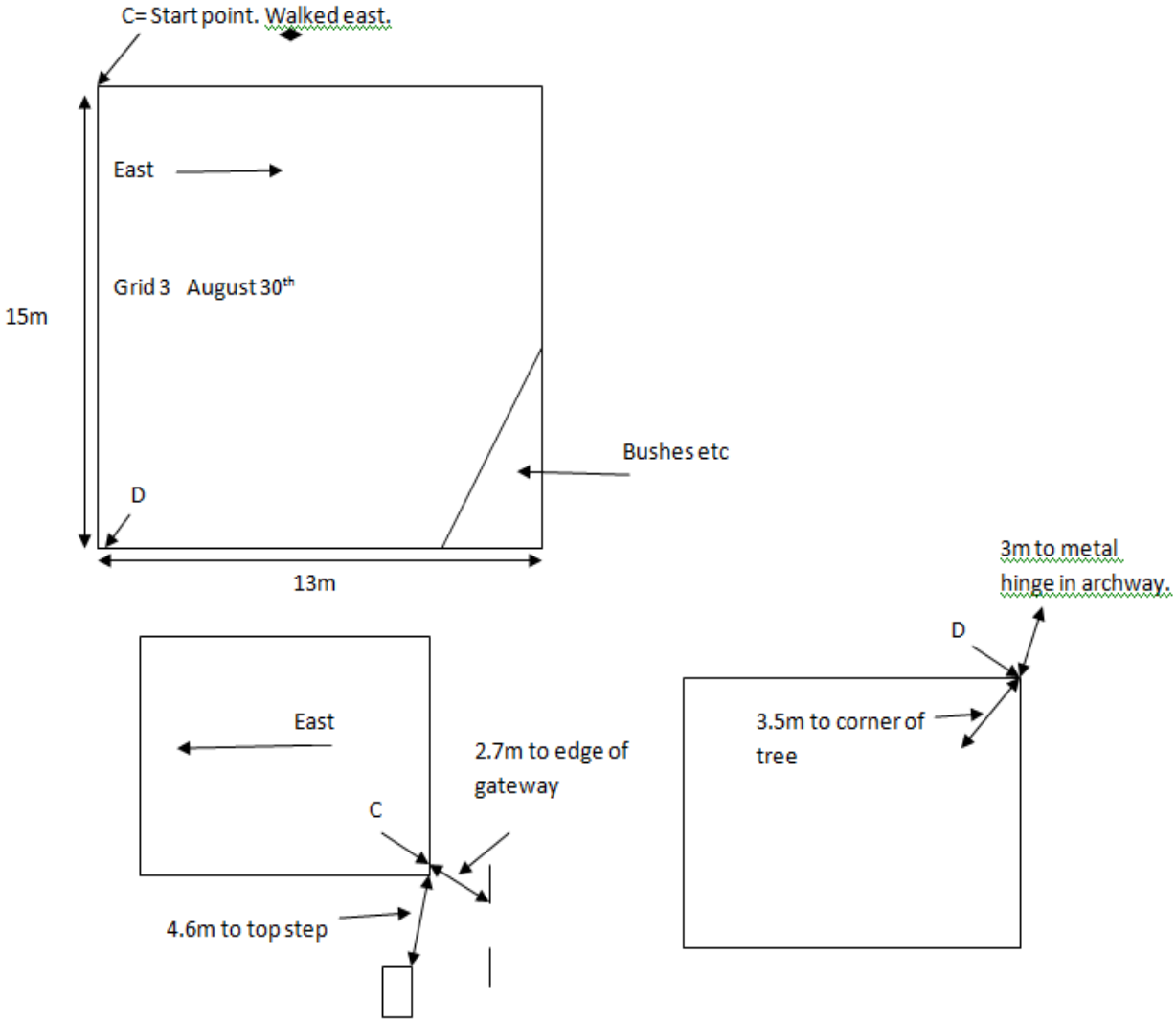
Cloister


C= Start point. Walked east.
East
Grid 3 August 30th
15m
Bushes etc
D
13m
3m to metal hinge in archway.
D
East
2.7m to edge of gateway
3.5m to corner of tree
C
4.6m to top step