

## Section 20 Structures 10-19

Evelyn Baker

**Cross-references to Digital Supplement in red**  
**Cross-references to Printed Synthesis in brown**

### STRUCTURE 10 Agricultural

#### Stratigraphic phasing

|                         |               |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                   |         |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 3.1                     | 3.2           | 4.1           | 4.2           | 4.3            | 5.1           | 5.2              | 5.3     | 5.4               | 5.5     |
| ? $\longleftrightarrow$ |               |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                   |         |
| Earlier<br>C6th         | Later<br>C6th | Mid-<br>C11th | Late<br>C11th | Early<br>C12th | E/M-<br>L12th | L12th-<br>c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th<br>-M14th | M/L14th |

**[1.08, 3.10=16.05, 3.17, 3.18=16.06, 3.22=16.07, 4.01=16.08, 4.10=16.09, 20.01]**

**Location**

Area 8, T30; Sector 2; Yard 3

**Construction evidence**

BT1; RM1; earthfast posts CT1, post pads CT3 and stakeholes CT4; BT2? BM6, RM1

**Principal underlying and sealing deposits**

The features were cut into a bank of natural sandy clay, **B2**, to the west of **CF29**.

**Dating and Material Culture Sequence 1 [13.01]**

|             |               |    |
|-------------|---------------|----|
| <b>CF29</b> | 40            | 41 |
|             | 10            |    |
|             | <b>Bank 2</b> |    |

**Key finds contexts** none contemporary with the life or destruction of the building except for associated **Cat 443**<sup>1</sup>.

#### Summary description

An irregular arrangement of postholes and stakeholes along the eastern edge of the bank of natural sandy clay. Several postholes to the west of the main alignment suggest a truncated structure rather than a fence or palisade. Trampling and geometry indicated the floor area.

#### Period 4

West of the main north-south boundary ditch, a low north-south linear earthwork dominated the eastern edge of the southern court. Its lowest levels comprised natural deposits of gravels and clays sealed by sandy loams and clays. The eastern edge had been cut away by the boundary ditch **CF29**; the earthwork proved to be a natural sand bank. Many Mesolithic flints were found upon the surface. Cut into these sandy clay deposits were several postholes and stakeholes, mainly on the east edge of the 'earthwork'. A grouping of features lay to the west, close to the western edge of the

<sup>1</sup> Editor's note: not clear whether this is a ceramic or non-ceramic object.

bank. The surface in between the two groups of features may have been partly deliberately levelled, and was certainly trampled, but little recognisable floor surface survived later activity.

Spatial analysis added to understanding of the building by suggesting a larger floor area than had first been supposed during excavation. This was consistent with walls being on ground level and outside the areas of trampling. The new dimensions and their orientation aligned it firmly with the original grid, based on eight squares (four bays) with sides of 4.40m, and two half squares at the north end. This gave a building whose outer limits measured 27.50m by 12.50m and enclosed the whole trampled area, leaving between 0.60m and 1.02m for sill beams or cob for walling. The centre line of the squares coincided with seven postholes (some with post pipes) or pads for roof supports; most were bisected by the east-west lines of the squares. Two runs of stakeholes at right angles to each other indicated internal partitions; there may have been a temporary or flimsy west aisle. A doorway and possible internal porch 3.20m wide was seen on the eastern side, towards the north end.

#### Phase ?5.2 destruction

There was no evidence for demolition, but the whole southern courtyard was stripped of buildings and remained empty in phase 5.2. All features were truncated.

The building may have been built before the mid-11th century along with Structures 9, 11, 12 and 14 [11]. There is no evidence for function other than it was in the southern court where in later phases agricultural buildings stood. Although greatly reduced by later activity, sufficient remained to show that it was an unusually elaborate structure with numerous bays or compartments.

Subsequent dating of mixed quartz ware A16, and the quantities of this fabric in association, raised the possibility of the building being middle Saxon. See [11].

## STRUCTURE 11 Domestic

### Stratigraphic phasing

|                 |               |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                   |         |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 3.1             | 3.2           | 4.1           | 4.2           | 4.3            | 5.1           | 5.2              | 5.3     | 5.4               | 5.5     |
| ◆               |               |               |               |                | ◆?            |                  |         |                   |         |
| Earlier<br>C6th | Later<br>C6th | Mid-<br>C11th | Late<br>C11th | Early<br>C12th | E/M-<br>L12th | L12th-<br>c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th-<br>M14th | M/L14th |

[1.08, 3.18=16.06, 3.22=16.07, 4.01=16.08, 4.10=16.09, 20.02]

#### Location

Area 11, Trench 13; Area 6, Trench 30; Sector 2 Yard 3

#### Construction evidence

BT8, post pits and stakeholes CT1, 4, 31; RM1, FM6, BM6

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Postholes and stakeholes cut underlying deposits built up during P3-4. Sealed or cut by deposits of P5.1-P5.2, including landscaping.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
|   | cemetery      |
| 7 | 11            |
|   | Periods 3 & 4 |

#### Key finds contexts

65 A ware vessels were associated with the pre-construction ground surfaces; Cat 28. The contemporary ground surface was contaminated by later cemetery activity. Silver coin RF 712, 1199-1247, buckle RF 713, 1250-1350, Roman coin, and lead strip on ground surface between S11 and S20.

### Summary description

Posts interspersed with smaller stakeholes comprised the north-west corner of a structure with an associated fence line. The location of any south-east corner was destroyed by landscaping of phases 5.2-5.3. There were indications of internal features

### Phase 4.2

Posts cut into the underlying clay loams defined the north-west corner of the structure. A length of its north wall was represented by seven evenly spaced postholes interspersed with twelve stakeholes mainly inside the building. The west wall comprised three<sup>2</sup> posts including one in the north-west corner. A group of stakes west of the west wall may indicate an entrance porch with a doorway about 0.70m wide. The truncated remains indicate a structure 6.40m long, not including the porch. The building was laid out in eight squares with sides of 1.70m; this made the building 3.40m wide and 6.80m long. No related floor surfaces or occupation spreads were definitely identified. The structure was not seen in Trench 30, having been destroyed by the construction of the east-west roads Routes A and G. It was aligned with S7 and S12 and the newly-cut boundary ditches CF30 and CF32, part of the second overall planning arrangement.

<sup>2</sup> Editor's note: 20.02 shows just two actual posts, plus a hypothetical third post.

## Dating

Dating relies upon relative stratigraphy. It cut deposits which sealed features of Period 3. In turn it was sealed by deposits of phases 5.1–5.2, which had built up over the area (later the cemetery): this suggests destruction by the first part of phase 5.2 when the southern courtyard was cleared.

With Structures 9, 12, and 14, this building may predate the mid-11th century [11].

Subsequent dating of mixed quartz ware A16, and the quantities of this fabric in association, raised the possibility of the building being middle Saxon. See [11].

## STRUCTURE 12 Domestic

### Stratigraphic phasing

|                 |               |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                   |         |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 3.1             | 3.2           | 4.1           | 4.2           | 4.3            | 5.1           | 5.2              | 5.3     | 5.4               | 5.5     |
| ? ◀────────▶    |               |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                   |         |
| Earlier<br>C6th | Later<br>C6th | Mid-<br>C11th | Late<br>C11th | Early<br>C12th | E/M-<br>L12th | L12th-<br>c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th-<br>M14th | M/L14th |

[1.08, 3.18=16.06, 20.03, 20.04]

#### Location

Area 11, T1; Sector 1 Y2

#### Construction evidence

Timber slots and post pits CT1, 7; RM1; FM6

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

All constructional features cut weathered alluvial deposits of P3-P4. The building lay under the south-eastern part of P4.3 S13 and disturbance caused by P5.3 construction.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 2 [13.04]

|      |    |      |
|------|----|------|
|      | 63 |      |
|      | 19 |      |
|      | 13 |      |
| CF30 | 12 | CF32 |
|      | 97 |      |

#### Key finds contexts

None. No datable finds were attributed to either phase; flecks of possible ceramic material, probably burnt clay or early pottery, were noted.

### Summary description

Severely truncated slots and post pits comprised a single celled structure with indications of internal supports. They represent more than one building, S12 and S97.

### Phase 4.2, late 11th century

A building aligned east-west, possibly 6m by 4m, cut into weathered alluvial deposits and was sealed by a series of similar clays. It aligned with the second survey system which designed S7 and S11, as well as the orientation of the new enclosure ditches CF30 and CF32. Originally considered to be a single building, the structural components have been divided into two main groupings representing different phases. The second group is described as S97. In S12 the larger group had fills of brown loam mixed with pebble, defining north and south walls that were possibly slot-constructed. Two other features may represent an east wall together with internal post settings, and three stakeholes a north-south partition. Evidence for a central post support might belong to this phase. The minimum size of the building was 4.50 by 7m.

### Exterior features and surfaces

Two new boundary ditches CF30 and CF32 were cut, heading north from the Saxon dogleg CF29; their northern lengths were traced during a watching brief. S12 was built within an enclosure formed of these ditches and boundary CF34 to the north.

## Destruction

It probably predated S97 though they were near contemporary; S13 was partly built over it.

## Dating

The building predates S13 (?phase 4.3) to the west and probably postdates S97. Spatially Structures 12 and 13 could not have coexisted. It is possible that part or all of the structure originated in a period earlier than that to which it is now ascribed, possibly the earlier 11th century. Spatial analysis was unable to refine the building sequence [11] [S97, 28.03].

Subsequent dating of mixed quartz ware A16, and the quantities of this fabric in association, raised the possibility of the building being middle Saxon. See [11].

## STRUCTURE 13 Domestic

### Stratigraphic phasing

|                 |               |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                   |         |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 3.1             | 3.2           | 4.1           | 4.2           | 4.3            | 5.1           | 5.2              | 5.3     | 5.4               | 5.5     |
|                 |               |               |               | ◀              | ▶             |                  |         |                   |         |
| Earlier<br>C6th | Later<br>C6th | Mid-<br>C11th | Late<br>C11th | Early<br>C12th | E/M-<br>L12th | L12th-<br>c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th-<br>M14th | M/L14th |

[1.08, 3.22=16.07, 4.01=16.08, 4.10=16.09, 20.05]

#### Location

Area 11, T6, 13 and 23; Sector 1 Y2

#### Construction evidence

BT8: beam slots and postholes CT1, 7; RT11. The evidence for the type of roofing material is not conclusive, but it was probably organic RM1; FM6.

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure lay upon and cut into deposits of P4.2, sealing part of S12. S19 (P5.2) cut into and overlaid it.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 4 [13.04]

|      |    |      |
|------|----|------|
| 19   |    |      |
| CF30 | 13 | CF32 |
|      | 12 |      |
|      | 97 |      |

### Key finds contexts **ceramics**

| Phase      | Context | Context type         | Cat number | Fabric | Vessel | Sherds | Date                     |
|------------|---------|----------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| 5.2        | 6/68    | Possible floor level | -          | C05    | 1:     | 44     | 12th/?14th               |
| 5.1-5.2A/D | 6/80    | Timber slot fill     | -          | C60    | 2:     | 29     | 12th/E13th               |
| 5.1-5.2A/D | 6/80    | Timber slot fill     | -          | mixed  | 4:     | 4      | 4 intrusive <sup>3</sup> |

Cat 55.05/113; 55.11/160

### Key finds contexts **non-ceramic**

None contemporary with the life or destruction of the building; Cat 48.02/443 intrusive lace-tag associated only.

### Interpretations

#### Summary description

(Preferred by its excavator H Wood, but predating spatial analysis). A small predecessor timber structure for the south annexe to S19 was associated with several features. The main linear feature was a boundary ditch to the north and not structural.

Version 1

### Version 1

#### Phase 4.3 construction

S13 comprised the postholes for a small square building whose sides measured 3.50m (the small annexe to the south of the main structure in interpretation 2). It was 'floored' with stony gravel. Gullies to the north represented boundary features rather than structural elements. Other features to the south of the gullies may have stratigraphic associations but cannot be interpreted

<sup>3</sup> Editor's note: unclear.

structurally. In this interpretation the apparent continuity of orientation and ground plan in S12 and S19 is fortuitous.

#### Summary description

Version 2

(Following spatial analysis and preferred by the present author).

A substantial slot-built single-celled structure had an entrance and possible staircase in the north wall and a smaller post-built annexe attached to the south. The timber building was dismantled and replaced on an almost identical alignment and form by S19.

#### Version 2

##### Phase 4.3 initial construction

The structure was confirmed by the exactly matching metrology of its units. It comprised a main cell of 17.50m by 7m, and the subsidiary southern structure took the same measure of construction, 3.50m by 3.50m. It was erected on partly unoccupied ground in the north part of the main complex, but partially sealed S12 and S97. It was on the same alignment as S7 and S11 and CF30 and CF32. The north wall was represented by the truncated remains of a discontinuous beam slot 13.40m long, 0.70m wide and with 0.12m surviving depth. There was a gap of 1m, a probable doorway, at a point about 10.50m from the north-west corner of the structure. The main compartment contained two shallow slots opposite a gap in the northern wall slot; they formed a rectangular internal sub-compartment 2.80m by 2.30m which could represent the space for a staircase or ladder; it was offset to the west of this probable entrance. The north wall slot was disturbed to the east. The south wall was defined by a line of three shallow post pits 7m to the south; these also coincided with the geometric layout. The rest of this part of the structure had been destroyed by the construction of S19 in phase 5.2. Few internal features survived.

The annexe to the building comprised four evenly spaced posts surviving along its west wall, but only one to the east. One posthole, elliptical in form, was identified within the northern area of the annexe; it may have been part of an internal sub-compartment measuring 2m by 0.80m and using one of the posts from the main cell. No floor surfaces apart from some stony gravel survived within the main structure, but the annexe was floored with localised deposits of stony rubble and gravels set upon the natural subsoil. The building lay on the same orientation as S7, S11, and S12, which belonged to a deviation from a surveyed pattern probably created in the late 11th century [11].

##### Exterior surfaces

S13 was built within a rectangular compound comprising CF29, CF30, CF32, and CF34. It was perpendicular to CF30 and CF32. Outside the building were dirty, gritty soils, clays, and loams, flecked with ash, which might have been contamination from the layers above.

##### Dating

There was no direct evidence for the date of construction. The structural elements must be stratigraphically later than S12 (?phase 4.2) and earlier than S19 (phase 5.2), whose construction features both cut into and overlay it.

##### Phase 5.1 modification 1



An irregular and shallow scooped slot cut into the western end of the north wall is some evidence for repair (RT11). A burnt deposit seen within the slot abutted and maintained its original alignment.

#### Phase 5.2 destruction

Layers of burning were within the main building, and a burnt and ashy surface within the annexe, probably caused by burning building remnants than the cause of destruction. The north-west corner of S19 (phase 5.2) partially overlay the main northern slot.

#### Dating

Burnt layers were deposited prior to the deposition of the make-up levels associated with the construction of S19. Small amounts of tile fragments and a single piece of worked stone were found in the upper fill of the gully and in the destruction fills of some of the structural components. The fabric type is the earliest in the site sequence, the same as that sealed within the platform on which S14 (phase 4.3) was built. There were no tile fragments in any of the deposits securely associated with the construction phase of the building. It is unclear whether the small amount of tile derived from the construction of S19 or (less likely) from the destruction of S13 which seems to have originated in the late 12th century. The main chamber and south annexe of S13 were designed and constructed as a single building.

Subsequent dating of mixed quartz ware A16, and the quantities of this fabric in association, raised the possibility of the building being middle Saxon. See [11].

## STRUCTURE 14 Domestic/Service

### Stratigraphic phasing

|               |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                       |         |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| 3.2           | 4.1           | 4.2           | 4.3            | 5.1           | 5.2              | 5.3     | 5.4                   | 5.5     |
| ? ←—————→     |               |               |                |               |                  |         |                       |         |
| Later<br>C6th | Mid-<br>C11th | Late<br>C11th | Early<br>C12th | E/M-<br>L12th | L12th-<br>c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th<br>-<br>M14th | M/L14th |

[1.08, 3.10=16.05, 3.14=20.06, 3.15, 3.18=16.06, 3.22=16.07]

#### Location

Area 10, T23; Sector 1; Y1

#### Construction evidence

Beam slot, postholes, postpits and stakeholes CT7, 1, 3, 4 and possibly 34; organic roof RM1; FM6

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural features cut into and sealed features and deposits of P2 and 3. **S18** (late P5.1) overlaid the building; both were sealed by **S86** and the make-up for **S23** (P5.2), contiguous clay loams.

**Dating and Material Culture Sequence 9 [13.09]**

|             |                |   |
|-------------|----------------|---|
|             | 86             |   |
|             | 18             |   |
|             | 14             |   |
|             | Periods<br>2/3 |   |
| <b>CF31</b> |                | 8 |

### Key finds contexts **ceramics**

| Phase | Context | Context type             | Cat number                         | Fabric  | Vessel | Sherds | Date        |
|-------|---------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 4     | 23/340  | Pre-const spread         | -                                  | A19     | 7:     | 13     | ?6th        |
| 4     | 23/340  | Pre-const spread         | <b>52.03/20</b><br><b>52.03/21</b> | A16     | 42:    | 46     | ?6th        |
| 4     | 23/340  | Pre-const spread         | -                                  | A18     | 1:     | 1      | EMS         |
| 4     | 23/282  | ?Construction/use spread | -                                  | C60     | 4:     | 4      | L12th/E13th |
| 4     | 23/282  | ?Construction/use spread | -                                  | C59A    | 5:     | 5      | L11th/L12th |
| 4     | 23/282  | ?Construction/use spread | -                                  | A wares | 21:    | 23     | Early Saxon |
| 5.1D  | 23/289  | Posthole fill            | -                                  | B01     | 4:     | 4      | M9th-12th   |

Cat **52.03/40**

#### Key contexts **registered and bulk finds**

None associated with the life of the building

### Summary description

A major structure, orientated east-west, was defined by a continuous beam slot. Postholes along the north edge and near the centre of the structure may define the northern limit and indicate internal arrangements. The structure was cut to the west by the fishponds and **S23** (Period 5).

#### Phase 4.1

Clay loams of Periods 2–3 were cut by a continuous beam slot which defined the south and east sides of a major structure with internal dimensions in excess of 14.30m by 5.0m. Its west side was mostly removed by the fishpond (Period 5), whilst the eastern edge of the slot and the north-eastern return were partly removed by the quarry CF20 (phase 5.6). The slot was truncated, 1m–1.50m wide, and in places cut by later features. Its base was irregular, 0.15m to 0.25m deep, and may have held timber uprights or, more probably, a wide sleeper beam. The north wall, inferred from a series of postholes, could have been partly open or may have had entrances. The reconstructed form of the building and its supposed orientation were corrected as a result of spatial analysis, showing it to have been designed on a grid of eight squares with sides of 4.10m, giving a full plan of 16.50 by 9.50m. The centre line was defined by two large post pits with a third inferred to the east. Four further posts would have been at the intersections of two of the squares. A narrowing of the slot in the south wall of the building marked a doorway 2.05m wide; this coincided precisely with a half square and was opposite bridge S15. It has been suggested that the slot was robbed walling, but there was no rubble associated.

A central group of seven postholes may indicate internal divisions. Two of these might have been roof supports, a large central posthole, and one placed centrally against the west wall. No specific floor surfaces were identified other than loamy clay spreads.

#### External surfaces phase 4.1

It was aligned exactly with the original grid with the line of the ridge posts bisected. It lay within a compound comprising CF33, CF34, CF31, and CF29. The doorway was north of the bridge S15. There was a gap of three poles between the south end of CF31 and CF29 which gave access to the barn complex further east.

#### Phase 4.2

CF31 was replaced by CF30 which was aligned with three new buildings, S7, S11, and S12; these were surveyed in according to the second geometric planning grid. The whole length of CF30 was not seen, but the access to the east may no longer have existed

#### Phase 5.1 destruction

Features and the underlying surfaces were sealed by contiguous deposits of clays and loams which formed the make-up for S86. The building appeared to have been deliberately dismantled and its slots widened during the process.

S14 appears to have been a well-built, probably high status construction which could date prior to the mid-11th century.

Subsequent dating of mixed quartz ware A16, and the quantities of this fabric in association, raised the possibility of the building being middle Saxon. See [11].

## STRUCTURE 15 Bridge

### Stratigraphic phasing

|              |            |           |            |             |           |              |         |               |         |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| 3.1          | 3.2        | 4.1       | 4.2        | 4.3         | 5.1       | 5.2          | 5.3     | 5.4           | 5.5     |
| ? ← ————— →  |            |           |            |             |           |              |         |               |         |
| Earlier C6th | Later C6th | Mid-C11th | Late C11th | Early C12th | E/M-L12th | L12th-c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th-M14th | M/L14th |

[1.08, 3.10=16.05, 3.18=16.06, 3.22=16.07, 4.01=16.08, 4.10=16.09, 20.07, 20.08]

#### Location

Area 11, T13; Sector 1

#### Construction evidence

Timber set in small postholes and stakeholes CT1, 4.

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Postholes cut into the sides of the P4 ditch. They were sealed by upper fills of the ditch (late P5.1), the platform for S20 (P5.2) and make-up deposits (P5.3), including deposits associated with the construction of the outflow drain from S27.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

|        |      |        |
|--------|------|--------|
| 21     |      |        |
| Yard 1 | 15   | Yard 3 |
|        | CF29 |        |

### Key finds contexts ceramics

| Phase | Context  | Context type | Cat number | Fabric | Vessel | Sherds | Date        |
|-------|----------|--------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 4.0A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 55.05/122  | C59A   | 17:    | 37     | L11th/L12th |
|       | 9        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 4.0A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 55.05/117  | C59A   | 2:     | 20     | L11th/L12th |
|       | 9        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 4.0A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 55.08/77   | C59B   | 1:     | 10     | ?L11th/12th |
|       | 9        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 4.0D  | 13/656.6 | Fill CF29    | 55.12/165  | C60    | 1:     | 70     | L12th-E13th |
|       | 2        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 4.0D  | 13/656.6 | Fill CF29    | 55.03/95   | C59A   | 1:     | 19     | L11th/L12th |
|       | 3        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 5.1A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 53.01/63   | B07    | 1:     | 9      | 12th-13th   |
|       | 8        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 5.1A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 55.03/94   | C59A   | 1:     | 15     | L11th-12th  |
|       | 8        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 5.1A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 54.09/295  | C21    | 1:     | 10     | 13th        |
|       | 8        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 5.1A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 55.03/99   | C59A   | 1:     | 22     | L11th/L12th |
|       | 8        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 5.1A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 55.06/132  | C59A   | 1:     | 10     | L11th/L12th |
|       | 8        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 5.1A  | 13/656.5 | Fill CF29    | 55.07/138  | C59A   | 1:     | 19     | L11th/L12th |
|       | 8        |              |            |        |        |        |             |
| 5.1A  | 13/656.6 | Fill CF29    | 55.04/111  | C59A   | 1:     | 13     | L11th/L12th |
|       | 8        |              |            |        |        |        |             |

Cat [55.09/81; 55.09/82; 55.03/95; 55.03/96; 55.03/97; 55.03/98; 55.05/119; 55.06/132; 55.10/152; 55.12/163; 55.12/167; 55.13/171; 55.13/176; 55.13/179; 55.13/181; 55.13/182; 55.13/183; 55.13/186; 55.14/187; 55.14/188; 55.14/189; 55.14/193; 55.14/195; 55.14/199; 55.14/200; 55.15/204; 55.15/207; 55.15/208; 55.15/212; 55.15/213; 55.15/214; 55.15/215; 55.15/216; 55.16/220; 55.16/223; 55.16/228; 55.16/229; 55.17/233; 55.17/238; 55.18/255; 55.19/268; 54.09/309]

### Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

| Phase | Context | Context type | Sf | Cat no | Find type | Date |
|-------|---------|--------------|----|--------|-----------|------|
|-------|---------|--------------|----|--------|-----------|------|

|      |           |           |      |           |                    |           |
|------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 5.1A | 13/656.58 | Fill CF29 | 1601 | -         | Pb strip           | -         |
| 5.1A | 13/656.58 | Fill CF29 | 1621 | 42.01/204 | Fe bar             | -         |
| 5.1A | 13/656.58 | Fill CF29 | 2792 | 49.04/581 | ?antler cheekpiece | Saxon     |
| 4-7  | 6/31.2    |           |      | 41.01/113 | bottle             | ?medieval |

#### Summary description

Small postholes and stakeholes were associated with ditch **CF29**. Some were cut into the ditch sides and others into its fills. This probably indicates a bridge that was repaired and maintained.

#### Phase 4.1

Three small postholes 0.20m in diameter were close to the north and south edges of the Period 4 ditch **CF29**. Seventeen small features cut the edges and base of the ditch. Four postholes in the upper silts of the ditch were secondary insertions. Surrounding surfaces comprised mid-brown sandy loams, and orange sands with some pebble. Orange-grey clays with sands and pebble inclined towards the north edge of the ditch may be slightly later in date since they sealed one posthole which in turn was cut by another one. A repaired or modified timber structure about 6m wide is inferred.

#### Phase 4.1 to late 5.1 external surfaces

The structure straddled ditch **CF29**, giving access to the north and south courts and buildings **S8** and **S14**; the ditch ran along a principal survey line of the original grid. It was immediately south of the doorway in **S14**. It may have been in use during the latter half of phase 5.1 when the eastern portion of **CF29** was being deliberately backfilled.

#### Phase 5.2

**CF29** was completely filled, sealing **S15**.

Subsequent dating of mixed quartz ware A16, and the quantities of this fabric in association, raised the possibility of the building being middle Saxon. See **[11]**.



| Phase    | Context | Context type              | RF/AF           | Cat no                 | Find type            | Date               |
|----------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 5.1      | various | Mainly destruction levels | -               | -                      | ashlar blocks        | 12th               |
| 5.2A     | 7/674   | Spread                    | 1345            | 57.07/519              | strap fitting        | 1200-1500          |
| 5.2      | 13/554  |                           | 787             | 44.05/307              | ivory stylus         | 12th               |
| 5.3      | 7/770   | Floor make-up S annexe    | 1351            |                        | jetton               | 1250-1399          |
| 5.3      | 13/428  | Inhumation 2              | AF 2009         | 39.06/19               | stone coffin         | 13th               |
| 5.3      | 13/429  | Inhumation 3              | AF 2010         | 39.06/20               | stone coffin         | 13th               |
| 5.3      | 7/733   | Spreads                   | AF75            | -                      | claw tooling         | 13th/14th          |
| 5.3-5.6  | various | spreads                   | -               |                        | painted plaster      | medieval           |
| 5.3A     | 13/590  | Gully fill W boundary     |                 | 41.01/109              | glass hanging lamp   | 13th/15th          |
| 5.3-6.1  | 7/679   | Floor N annexe            | 1413            | 48.01/426              | amber bead           | 1350-1500          |
| 5.3-5.6  | 7/679   | Floor N annexe            | 1256            |                        | chain link armour    | medieval           |
| 5.4A     | 7/664   | Doorway                   | AF89            | 39.05/3                | volute               | E/M12th            |
| 5.4-5.5D | 7/699   | Gully                     | -               | 41.01/105              | urinal               | late med           |
| 5.5-6.2  | various | Spreads                   |                 | 40.04/14,15,21         | painted window glass | medieval           |
| 6.1      | 7/562   | Alteration W wall         | 1293.01-1293.08 | 44.03/295<br>44.03/298 | hoard jettons        | 1279-1399          |
| 6.1      | 7/32    | Destruction spreads       | AF24            | 39.05/1                | waterleaf capital    | 12th               |
|          | 7/713   |                           | -               | 41.01/111              | alembic              | 1300+              |
| 6.2      |         |                           |                 | 40.04/6-13             | painted window glass | 13th               |
| 6.2-7    | 13/1    | Cemetery                  | 1639            | 49.01/543              | chalice              | grisaille          |
| 6.2-7    | various | Destruction spreads       | CP<br>10        | 45.02/1-               | clay pipes           | 13th/14th<br>17th+ |
| 7.2D     | various | Spreads                   | -               |                        | masonry              | 12th/14th          |

A large quantity and range of finds derived from the building, mainly from destruction layers, dating from c 1150 to 1800. For full listings see Dating and Material Culture Sequence 2 [13.02] and specialist reports. Associated items appearing in the finds catalogues are

[40.05/28; 40.05/30; 40.05/32; 40.05/33; 40.05/36; 40.05/37; 40.05/38; 40.05/42; 40.06/44; 40.06/48; 40.08/61; 40.08/66; 40.08/71; 40.09/72; 40.09/74; 40.09/75; 40.09/80; 40.09/81; 40.09/84; 40.10/103]  
[50.01/105; 50.01/109; 50.01/111; 50.01/115; 50.01/116; 50.01/117; 50.01/119; 50.01/120; 50.01/129; 50.01/131; 50.01/133; 50.01/134; 50.01/139; 50.01/142; 50.02/152; 50.02/155; 50.03/159; 50.03/160; 50.03/161; 50.03/162; 50.03/163; 50.06/175; 51.02/209; 51.02/212; 51.02/213; 51.03/217; 51.03/228; 51.03/229; 52.05/236; 52.05/242; 52.05/244; 52.05/245; 52.06/252; 52.07/262; 52.07/270; 52.07/273; 52.07/275; 52.09/279; 52.09/282; 52.09/283; 53.03/293; 53.03/298; 53.03/304; 53.03/305; 54.04/316; 54.04/321; 55.01/325; 55.01/327; 55.01/332; 55.01/334; 54.01/337; 54.01/339; 54.01/340; 54.02/347; 54.02/348; 54.04/364; 54.04/366; 54.05/373; 54.05/374; 56.01/383; 56.01/385; 56.03/407; 57.01/413; 57.01/422; 57.01/432; 57.02/433; 57.02/37; 57.02/439; 57.02/441]  
[57.02/452; 57.02/455; 57.02/458; 57.02/460; 57.02/461; 57.02/464; 57.04/478; 57.04/479; 57.04/484; 57.04/485; 57.05/491; 57.05/492; 57.06/501; 57.06/508; 57.07/511; 57.07/512; 57.07/515; 57.07/519; 58.02/544; 58.02/550; 58.02/552; 58.03/565; 58.04/577; 58.04/586]  
Tile Cat [38.11/19; 38.11/20; 38.11/24; AF Cat 41.01/9]



### Summary description

A substantial single-celled masonry building, initially free standing, was later incorporated into a complex multi-period structure. Complex alterations and extensions reflected changes of function; it was the longest-living building on the site. It was linked to S17 by a cross wing S54. A substantial annexe was then built to the north, and another, smaller one, attached to the south, with major structural alterations to the eastern elevation. A cemetery was established to the south, with a wall and earthen bank on its east and south sides, and a ditch then wall on its west side. The bank replaced a major ditch CF29 which had acted as a land division. Later structural alterations included the insertion of a chimney base to the west of the main chamber and the construction of an internal partition wall and staircase to a probably inserted floor. Later additions to the north were contemporary with an internal cobbled surface. The foundations were extensively robbed. Both the original structure and subsequent alterations appeared to have been designed and systematically carried out according to the underlying geometric grid.

### Phase 5.1

Spatial analysis has allowed precise measurements of the building despite several robbing episodes. It was based on eight squares each of side 3.30m. Using the maximum and minimum widths of the robber trench and surviving masonry, the walls must have been 1m wide. The external measurements of the structure itself were 13.40m by 6.80m. The robbed foundation trenches, up to 1.50m wide and 0.50m deep, defined a single-celled structure, orientated east-west, respecting the angle of ditch CF29; the reconstructed internal dimensions were 11.60m by 5m. The depth of robbing varied, with some substantial blocks of carstone masonry left *in situ*. [4.06].

In several places the width of these foundation trenches was confirmed by areas of large erratics and pebbles pressed closely together in underlying clay, and straight lengths of indentations on the outside edge of the robber trench which were the imprints of masonry blocks. The only surviving evidence for the position of openings was a shallow, rectangular, worn area within the surface of the underlying clays, together with loams against the western part of the internal face of the south wall, possibly denoting a threshold. This was confirmed by the metrology of the building; both door and threshold dimensions coincided with a half square. No purpose-laid floor surfaces were positively identified, other than a series of loam and gravel patches. A large post pit at the west end suggests a roof support. A carstone block, roughly squared and pierced with a square socket, located centrally and close to the eastern end, was a support for screen or roof; a third feature was seen just off-centre at the east end of the building. Three small postholes against the northern edge of the robber trench suggest scaffolding poles, and to the south were three posts possibly denoting internal features. The walls were plastered on the inside.

### External surfaces

The building was initially within the north-eastern corner of the southern courtyard. At that time, the substantial Period 4 ditch CF29 was open, and the structure respected its position. It was designed according to a third set of survey lines stemming from the original geometric surveying grid.

#### Later phase 5.1 external surfaces

The ditch **CF29** began to be backfilled, starting with the centre portion of the northern arm. **S17** was built axially to the west of **S16**, along a line extended along the north wall of **S16**.

#### Phase 5.2 modification 1 external surfaces

There is further evidence of the redefinition of land divisions south of the structure. The northern length of **CF29** was infilled but visible, and its east course sealed by the construction of an earthen bank. The western part of the bank was perpendicular to the masonry structure; an east-west length to the south carried an enclosed roadway (Route A) which divided the northern building area from an empty quarter to the south. The coffin of **Inhumation 3** was probably buried to the south of the building at this time. See phase 5.3. Ditch **CF69** may have been cut at this time to form the western boundary for the cemetery [4.40], but the relationship was obscure. It may have been short-lived.

#### Dating

Deposits over the filled ditch were not sealed until **S54** was erected, so are therefore of more use as a *terminus ante quem* for it than for the changes in land use of phase 5.1.

#### Phase 5.3 modification 2

A roughly square carstone buttress was added to the south-east corner of the original structure. There are indications of an east window being inserted, and the buttress supported the weakened wall [4.38=20.10].

#### South annexe

A subsidiary structure measuring 3.50m by 2.20m was added to the south of **S16**, with its west wall projecting the line of the existing west wall. **CF69** was partially backfilled with drain **CF60** emptying into its extant length; 3.50m is the size of the reduced square in the main chamber. The foundations comprised carstone blocks bonded in green-brown clay, except for the west wall which had sandy yellow-orange clay. South of the structure, and presumably draining westwards into the gully, was a small stone drain, lined with slabs and having a limestone tile cover [4.40].

Two lidless clunch coffins dating to the 13th century and containing burials were found within the subsidiary structure; their depth suggested burial beneath the floor. Coffin **AF2010** which contained **Inhumation 3**, the southern of the two, underlaid the line of the annexe's east wall, indicating burial before the construction of the footing which then sealed it. Coffin **AF2009** containing **Inhumation 2** was further west, within the structure, and probably contemporary with the building of the annexe. Surrounding them, and within cuts for the coffins, were make-up or floors of mortar, tile, and carstone. A gully inside the annexe ran south beyond it and joined the preexisting gully. There was probably an entrance into the south-west part of the main building through the annexe.

#### North annexe

A second more substantial annexe measuring 2.50m by 5m externally, was added to the north wall, its own east wall continuing the line of the original structure. It appeared to have been designed on two squares of 2.30m side, starting from the north-east corner of **S16** and ending at the inside, west wall of

the annexe. The internal dimensions were 2m by 3.0m. Its walls, at least 0.50m wide, were solidly constructed of mortared carstone blocks. Its sandy clay floor was disturbed during demolition, but enough remained to indicate a raised rectangular area of decayed clunch to the east, 1.40m by 1.70m, upon which a polygonal clunch setting was placed [4.38=20.10]. Demolition deposits within and upon the floor were extensively flecked with painted clunch and painted plaster [4.41].

#### Cemetery

Twenty-one inhumations in earth-cut graves were in roughly-defined north-south rows south of S16 [4.40]. They all cut Period 3 and 4 surfaces and natural boulder clay, having cut through later deposits within the area defined by the bank and ditch CF29. These surfaces were likely to be contemporary with a loam deposit which built up against the west face of the phase 5.2 eastern bank; this spread to the west, but was confined within the southern limit of the cemetery. A narrow north-south wall coming south from the south-east corner of S16, of timber or cob, was built on a narrow earthen plinth to the east of the cemetery, inside the east bank. This wall would have abutted the enclosed road (Route G) to the south; it helped to establish a nearly square grave yard (Yard 7). The western limit of the cemetery was marked by a north-south gully whose south limit abutted the road wall, with the northern one probably abutting the south annexe. Entrance from the south into the cemetery was by a double gatehouse S33. A nearly square building, S81, was built immediately east of the cob or timber cemetery wall [4.40, 8.02, 8.03].

#### Dating

Contemporary cemetery contexts were not sealed until phases 5.4 or 5.5. Two stone coffins within the south annexe had no lids but style and tooling would fit a 13th-century date. Reused early to mid-13th-century decorated lid fragments were retrieved from S30, and may have derived from one of the coffins. Two coffin casket fragments were found in the area of S23 and S19, and there is the possibility that the lid belonged to one of them rather than S16's coffins. No other excavated burials had coffins. Although the floor of the north annexe contained demolition deposits and residual wares, the narrow ceramic range indicates floor surfaces largely surviving at this date. See phase 5.5 below.

#### Phase 5.4 modification 3

Structural additions to the west in the form of a cross wing S54, linked S16 with S17 [4.52]. To the north, alteration to the west wall of S16's northern annexe indicated the insertion of a doorway. That doorway might be associated with a corridor constructed against the north of the principal chamber, continuing the line of a possible north aisle to S17, which had been extended north by this time. It is possible that the hoard of jettons RF 1293.01-08 allocated to phase 6.1 could have been deposited then.

#### Phase 5.5 modification 4

No structural alterations, but glass fragments may indicate some reglazing.

#### External features

The south chamber of S54 was demolished. A substantial wall was built parallel to the eastern limit of the cemetery, extending the west wall of S16 and abutting the south annexe. It replaced the west wall of S54, and completed the almost square enclosure for the cemetery Yard 7. A gap for a gate was left in the south-west corner where the wall would have met Route G [4.75=16.13].

## Cemetery

Demolition material, comprising yellow-grey sandy loamy clays mixed with extensive rubble deposits, was spread eastwards over the cemetery, having been derived from the demolition or collapse of the south wing of S54. Close to its northern end the wall incorporated a drain which flowed south from the central compartment between S16 and S17 on the west side of the wall. The drain turned east to penetrate the wall, where it joined the newly constructed drain or sump on the east side. Burial seems to have ceased, and the area was sealed by a series of loams, clays, sands, and rubble deposits.

## Dating

Many of the surfaces remained open to accumulations.

## Phase 5.6

No structural alterations.

## Phase 6.1 modification 5

One significant alteration was the thickening of the west wall by laying carstone blocks against its western face. This is likely to have been contemporary with a feature which survived as a rectangular hollow, the robbed remains of the chimney breast constructed against the west wall. Its robber trench was within layers of rubble and loams, which were sealed by a cleaner loam contiguous with the loamy deposits built up against the widened west wall. Cut through these deposits, and running west to the south-west corner of S16 was a stone lined drain. The northern annexe was truncated by replacing the north wall a metre to the south. The main cell was loosely connected with S65 by a diagonal wall stemming from the north-east corner of the reduced annexe [5.03]

Within S16 were deposits of clay and gravel make-up contiguous with, and sometimes overlapped by, thin clay lenses whose surfaces partially underlay and surrounded the hearth setting of brick, stone and tile. About mid-way down S16 was a roughly constructed partition wall of carstone, some clunch, and tile, in a clay matrix resting upon clay make-up. The partition wall expanded in width to the north to form a possible rectangular stair base measuring approximately 1.50m by 1.80m. A difference was visible between floor surfaces on either side of the partition. Those to the west comprised burnt gravel and surfaces interleaved with spreads of ash; these were patches or dumps of material laid down prior to the deposition of the floor surface proper which comprised clays and mortar patches; linear features perpendicular to each other may represent the vestiges of a wooden floor on joists. To the east of the partition floor surfaces were gravels, rubble, and cobble deposits.

## Exterior changes

Structures to the west and south of S16 were destroyed and demolition deposits spread over the surrounding area. S16 was loosely attached to S65 to the east, with courtyards to north and south. Extensive deposits of mixed rubbles and loams accumulated to the west and south of S16. Rubble spread east from the demolition of S17 and S54, and included debris from the cemetery wall, which was removed at this time. Mixed within these deposits, and spreading to the east and south of the S16's southern annexe, were dumps of carstone from the demolition of that structure; within it, spreads of rubble sealed the now lidless coffins.

Further south, over the cemetery, the rubble layers petered out to be replaced by accumulations of loams and clay which sealed a small pit; this cut into the

remains of the south annexe. Other surfaces were spread over the site of the cemetery. To the south-east of **S16**, and within these loamy deposits, were a number of small features of indeterminate function. The north and west walls of **S54** were removed, resulting in deposition of plaster and architectural stone upon the floor surface. Mixed rubble sealed the floor and crossed over the wall lines to merge with further rubble layers spreading east from the demolition of the northern arm of **S54**. A pit was cut to the east of **S54**'s north arm footing, whilst to the east of **S16** another pit was dug. This feature appears to have been cut from surfaces which produced extensive quantities of decorated window glass. None of the excavated pits appeared to have been structural, nor was there other evidence of function except robbing [5.03=16.15].

#### Period 6.2 modification 6

The partition and chimney were demolished and removed, and an exterior pentice erected on the north side, incorporating the remnants of the northern annexe. This pentice was designed on a basic square of side 2.10m with a wall width of 1m. The east wall of **S16** was projected and a half square point coincided with the inside wall of the addition. Six squares were exactly equal to the length of the north wall. Burnt deposits accumulated in the western half of the building. Sealing them and the partition wall was a substantial layer of rubble and building debris. Similar rubble deposits sealed the chimney setting, and were in turn sealed by a clay loam deposit which spread over much of the interior [5.17=16.16, 20.12].

#### Phase 6.2 exterior surfaces

Exterior surfaces to the south comprised loams and clays. No new, deliberately laid, surfaces were seen to the north. On the north-east corner of the pentice was a diagonal wall orientated north-east which may have been contemporary with **S65**, against which it terminated. Household detritus and rubble were accumulating over the area.

#### Phase 6.2 modification 7

An extensive gravel surface was laid over Yard 9, the area north of **S16**. Through it were cut a several postholes. About mid-way down the length of **S16** was a shallow slot protruding north from it, apparently joining it at right angles. The north end of the feature terminated in a posthole just forward of the line established by the other features. It defined an entrance porch, of which only the east arm was recovered; the western arm may have been lost during initial machine trial trenching. Seen together, these features defined a line running parallel to **S16**. An oblique wall occupied the site of an earlier structure, and was terminated by a posthole. The gravel surface to the north of **S16** was covered by an extensive deposit of roof tile, which sealed at least one of the pentice postholes. Large quantities of rubble and detritus were accumulating.

#### Period 7 modification 8

The north, phase 6.2 pentice, was rebuilt on exactly the same lines after deposits had accumulated in the area. Collapsed tiles and gravels were sealed by extensive deposits of loams, mixed rubble, and gravel. Particular patterns of deposition were noted: close to the north wall of **S16** the surface of the loams was flecked with gravel but devoid of rubble and larger inclusions; further to the north the deposits contained greater concentrations of rubble and larger inclusions. This distinction between the two areas of deposit was confirmed during post-excavation work on the detailed site drawings for Trench 7 by locating thirteen clean loam patches. These almost certainly represent unexcavated postholes or post pads defining a narrow area running parallel to **S16** and continuing to the west. The pentice line was constructed on a base of

squares that was in operation for modification 6 (see above). The pattern continued at right angles down the west side of the structure. Six of the larger post scars ran along the outer line of the squares; a number of features clustered around the north-west corner [7.17]. The east end of the pentice continued the length of S16 but may have been enclosed two squares from the east where two post pads and a slot marked the position of a north-south wall. A large post pad marked the middle of a north wall. A narrow wall ran diagonally north-east from this pad, mirroring the diagonal of a same sized square north of the north-east buttress, and abutting S65.

#### Destruction

This structure was the latest surviving on the site, and the debris from its demolition sealed the remains of nearby buildings downhill to the west. In places more than one phase of robbing was evident. The foundations of the north annexe remained intact despite total robbing of both south and east walls of the main building. Demolition deposits at the west end of the principal chamber contained quantities of painted glass. It too was thoroughly robbed, in places down to the cobble sub-footings; hollows from the robbing trenches were still visible in the pasture in 1973. Household detritus and rubble were found in large quantities.

## STRUCTURE 17 Domestic/Administrative

### Stratigraphic phasing

|            |             |           |              |           |               |           |             |                   |             |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 4.2        | 4.3         | 5.1       | 5.2          | 5.3       | 5.4           | 5.5       | 5.6         | 6.1               | 6.2         |
|            |             |           |              |           |               |           |             |                   |             |
| Late C11th | Early C12th | E/M-L12th | L12th-c 1200 | E/M13th h | M/L13th-M14th | M/L14th h | L14th-M15th | M/L15th - M/L16th | L16th-L17th |

[1.08, 4.10=16.09, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14=16.10, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.50-4.53, 4.54=20.17, 4.55, 4.75=16.13, 4.86, 5.01=16.14, 5.05, 5.09, 6.10, 7.15=35.09, 7.16, 20.14, 20.15, 20.16, 20.17, 29.08, 29.09, 33.08-33.12]

#### Location

Area 11, T13; Sector 2 Y3, then Sector 1 Y7

#### Construction evidence

BT8, BA4, masonry; scaffolding CT38, stone footings CT17 with integral timber supports in places CT30, postholes CT1 scaffolding CT38 and post pits CT3; RT4. The roof may have originated as organic RT1, changing to clay tile RM3, 4, 5; Floor FM6, 9, 14, 15

Sub Structures 4, 31, 32, 33

Cut Features 3, 4, 5, 6

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The building overlaid features belonging to the early part of P5.1 which themselves cut into surfaces of P4. The structure was sealed by S63 of P6.1.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 2 [13.02]

|   |      |    |
|---|------|----|
|   | 63   |    |
|   | 17   |    |
| 7 | CF29 | 16 |

### Key finds contexts ceramics

| Phase | Context | Context type       | Cat number | Fabric | Vessel               | Sherds | Date      |
|-------|---------|--------------------|------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 5.5 A | 13/526  | Well CF5 in Yard 8 | 54.07/407  | C10    | 1: (complete vessel) | 1      | 13th/14th |

Cat [52.03/16; 52.03/17; 53.01/57; 55.09/92; 55.03/96; 55.04/109; 55.04/110; 55.10/152; 55.11/161; 55.12/167; 55.13/173; 55.13/177; 55.13/184; 55.14/190; 55.14/192; 55.15/203; 55.15/205; 55.15/207; 55.15/209; 55.16/221; 55.16/225; 55.17/232; 55.02/288; 54.09/303; 55.01/320; 55.01/322; 55.01/324; 54.07/401; 54.07/407; 56.03/470; 56.04/484]

### Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

| Phase    | Context  | Context type         | RF/ Cat Number | Find type | Date             |           |
|----------|----------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| 5.3A     | 13/249   | Pit                  | 676            | mortar    | 1200-1399        |           |
| 5.5-5.6A | 13 / 309 | Cobble spread        | 718            | 58.01/542 | crucifix plaque  | 1275-1350 |
| 5.6A     | 13/314   | Yard surface         | 627            | -         | coin             | 1369-1377 |
| 5.6      | 13/1     | Topsoil              | AF 391         | -         | polygonal shaft  | 13th      |
| 5.6      | 13/374   | Construction trench  | AF 355         | -         | rebated ashlar   | 12th      |
| 5.6      | 13/643.1 | Posthole             | 794            | 53.03/296 | jeton            | 1279-1399 |
| 5.6      | 13/128   | Wall                 | AF 357         | -         | chamfered blocks | 12th      |
| 5.6      | 13/689   | Destruction level    | AF 1016        | -         | 2 squared blocks | 12th      |
| 6.1D     | 13/626   | Destruction deposits | 782            | 54.04/315 | tuning peg       | 1300+     |

Associated items in the finds' catalogues; [40.05/29; 40.08/70]

[50.01/114; 50.01/122; 52.05/241; 56.02/394; 56.02/395; 57.01/414; 57.01/420; 57.02/447]

#### Summary description

A complex structure which underwent a number of alterations. As originally constructed, it comprised a single cell unit containing a timber partition, axially aligned with S16. An annexe S22 was attached to its south-east corner. This was replaced by a cross-wing S54 which linked it with S16 to the east. The north wall was moved north to attach the building with S19, but the original roof was retained. There was evidence for points of entry, drainage, hearths, and reflooring. The building and its courtyard and relationship to other structures were all part of a single design.

#### Phase 5.1

##### [4.10–4.14]

The structure, measuring 11.50m by 6.50m internally, was constructed with rubble walls 0.90m wide, predominantly of blue carstone and some clunch fragments, bonded in coarse gritty yellow mortar and layers of earthy clay. Integral to these walls were postholes set at regular intervals along the inside length of the building. The construction was based on the measurement of the inner face of the east wall, forming one side of a square. A partition was marked by three postholes towards the west end. Due to later alteration and demolition, the south, east and west walls were best defined, while the north wall was visible only as vestiges, mainly a yellow mortar scar.

Approximately 2m from the west end a slight thinning of the south wall is evidence for a deliberate narrowing of the western end of the building. One of two definite points of entry in this phase lay at the south-west of the main internal space where the wall started to thicken, defined by a pair of post settings and coincidental external fence lines; this gave a doorway of 1.80m. At the east end there was a well-defined opening 0.80m wide which coincided with the two posts of the partition. Close to the east end was a pair of posts in the north and south walls, coinciding with a change in build before the walling narrowed. Another entrance was almost certainly on the southern part of the west wall, coinciding with one in S28. A circular hearth SS4 was set against the south wall at its east end. No floor surfaces were identified other than loams.

#### Phase 5.1 external deposits

Outside the north-west corner of the building ran a tile and stone lined drain CF3 with solid floor and capping; its relationship with the north-west corner was lost, but it was probably discharging into the backfill of CF29. The structure cut into and sealed the underlying surfaces, including the backfilled ditch CF29. The building was axial to S16, sharing the alignment of the north walls, the third survey grid. The south wall was recorded as lying 'upon' a surface which extended further to the south, forming the contemporary exterior surface. To the west of S17 were two ditches which did not enter the area of the building.

#### Phases 5.2 and 5.3 modification 1

No structural alterations to the main building; a timber building, S22, was attached to its south-east corner with no apparent effects on S17 [4.14=16.10].

#### Phase 5.2 external features

A substantial timber fence line protected the southern and western limits of the buildings. The fence line split at a point south of the entrance to S17; the west part continued the line of the internal partition. S21 was built to the west on a



raised platform, replacing the phase 5.1 ditches draining into CF29. Structure 13 to the north was replaced by S19.

#### Phase 5.3 external features

The entrance to the south was reemphasised by the replacement of the fence line in stone. This included the building of a masonry gatehouse S31 and a row of rooms S30 along the southern edge of the north courtyard. S20 and S21 were replaced by S28 and S29 [4.24=16.11].

#### Phase 5.4 modification 2

S17 was enlarged by adding an extension along its north side. S22 was demolished. A crosswing, S54, was added to the east, linking S16 to S17. The south wing of the cross wing replaced S22. The north wing of the cross wing was integral with the newly constructed north wall of the enlarged S17. Structure 17 joined S19 by abutting its south-east corner, and allowing an entrance to S19 by means of steps into a corridor. Entrance from S17 into S54 was through a double entrance created by the partial removal and rebuilding of the east wall of S17 [4.49=16.12, 4.50-4.55].

The replacement north wall was located 2.50m north of the original wall line, giving a larger internal space of between 8.20m–8.50m by 11.50m. Irregularities in the south face of the north wall imply internal posts matching those in the inside face of the south wall. The roof of the old building was retained and supported during this extension; running along the original roof line of the building, and approximately 3m north of the south wall, were two large scaffolding postholes, 1m in diameter. The western-most setting respected the line of the partition represented by two western postholes cut in phase 5.1, and implies continuity of internal arrangements. Thirteen smaller posts were set around the east, north, and south sides of the structure, mostly in pairs; some of these were temporary scaffolding poles, others seem to have formed a north aisle. This remodelling included the building of a temporary pitched clay tile hearth SS31 around, but not under, the northern edge of the stump of the east wall. There was no indication of burning, and it could not have functioned with the building complete and in use.

The new north wall cut the phase 5.1 drain CF3 which was now located within the building. A replacement drain CF6, which flowed north-west from inside the building to the outside, comprised limestone and clay roof tiles, and showed signs of capping. It crossed the position of the former north-west corner of the chamber. A small hearth SS32, well-constructed with carstone base and tile edging, was built over the site of the drain against the inside of the north wall. A new interior surface of clay with pebble was laid down within the structure, sealing the earlier circular hearth SS4, and the vestiges of the earlier north wall. At the east end of the building was a regularly constructed hearth SS33, 3m by 2m, made of edge-set tiles in a clunch surround. The original positions of the former north wall's posts were retained with some replacements, forming a northern corridor or aisle which gave access to east and north. The west wall was lengthened in order to butt against S19 to the north, where there was a stepped entry into another corridor. Entry into the S16 complex was through the north end of the extended east wall into S54. There was probably a wide entrance in the west wall allowing egress to S28.

#### Phase 5.4 exterior surfaces

Surfaces outside the structure remained unaltered except for a build-up to the west, connected with the construction of S27 and S28 in phase 5.3. The two western ditches of phase 5.1 were infilled in either phase 5.3 or 5.4. To the

north of S17 a series of loam deposits built up, contemporary with those east of S19.

#### Dating

The floor and all phase 5.4 features were sealed by the phase 6.1 floor. The exterior surfaces produced finds no later than the 14th century, possibly being open during the use of S63.

#### Phase 5.5 modification 3

The southern chamber of S54 was demolished, and a compensating buttress of brown carstone with sandy mortar was cut into the south side of the south wall of S17, and the south end of the east wall was strengthened. The construction was notably similar to that of the alteration to the south-east corner of S19. The east hearth SS33 was extended to south and east [4.75=16.13].

#### Phase 5.6 demolition

The structure was demolished to foundation level with only partial robbing of the eastern arm of the north wall. Only small quantities of demolition material were seen, but they included roof tile, masonry, and chimney fragments. The floor of the phase 6.1 S63 was laid directly upon the cleared floor surface of S17, whose walls were partially sealed by Period 6 exterior loam deposits. The joists of the new floor cut into hearth SS33.

## STRUCTURE 18 Service

Spatial analysis suggested dividing **S18** into two distinct but short-lived structures, **S18** and **S86**. Surface patterning suggested that two large post pits were multiple and of separate dates rather than single, recut, features, but this could not be detected during excavation. Two versions are presented:  
 Version 1 is a single, repaired **S18**;  
 Version 2, the preferred interpretation, comprises two consecutive buildings **S18** and **S86**.

### Stratigraphic phasing

|            |             |            |              |         |               |         |             |                   |             |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 4.2        | 4.3         | 5.1        | 5.2          | 5.3     | 5.4           | 5.5     | 5.6         | 6.1               | 6.2         |
|            |             | ◀────────▶ |              |         |               |         |             |                   |             |
| Late C11th | Early C12th | E/M-L12th  | L12th-c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th-M14th | M/L14th | L14th-M15th | M/L15th - M/L16th | L16th-L17th |

[1.08, 4.01=16.08, 4.02=20.18, 4.10=16.09]

#### Location

Area 10, T23; Sector 1

#### Construction evidence

Timber; post pits (CT3), postholes (CT1) and stakeholes (CT4); repair posts (RT3). Organic roof RM1; FM1

Sub Structures 3, 52, 53, 54, 55

Cut Features 7

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Structural features cut into deposits of P5.1 which sealed features of **S14**. They were sealed by P5.2 **S23** and substantial burning.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 9 [13.09]

|      |    |      |
|------|----|------|
| CF33 | 61 | CF30 |
|      | 23 |      |
|      | 86 |      |
|      | 18 |      |
|      | 14 |      |

**Key finds contexts** Ceramic and non-ceramic as in the whole of Version 2 **S18** and **S86** below since they could not be differentiated.

### Version 1, S18 only

#### Summary description

A number of closely-spaced postholes, stakeholes, burnt areas, and associated industrial debris defined a small structure containing hearths that underwent considerable repair.

## Phase 5.1

Cut into Period 4 deposits were closely-spaced postholes which formed a rectangular structure 8.50m by 7.50m. The north wall of the structure comprised a grouping of twelve features which were mostly characterised by their steep sides and flat bottoms; post pipes were seen in many of their clay and charcoal fills. There were a number of small features, mainly to the north-east of the structure. Some posts appeared to be double on the surface, but any cuts were indistinguishable. One group of posts may represent a hearth **SS3**. The south wall comprised a group of ten posts. The east wall was probably marked by double posts at the corners. The west wall was destroyed by **S23**. Internal features, if they indicated a partition, divided the building into two chambers, 6m by 2.50m and 6m by 6m.

## Version 1

There was ample, if truncated, evidence for the extensive use of a number of overlapping hearths and burnt areas. The earliest of these sat directly upon the underlying loams of Period 4 and phase 5.1. They ranged from **SS53** which was a simple patch of blackened clay loam with charcoal and a piece of lead waste to more complex features with at least two separate areas of burning such as **SS54**. Both areas produced quantities of slag and other metalworking debris. Further east lay another heavily burnt area **SS55** associated with clunch hearthstones later replaced by a clunch slab. The burnt clay loams surrounding this later feature may have been the remains of a clay floor surface. These lay over several deposits described as burnt daub, or decayed burnt clay floor level, which may have defined the west wall. Against the north wall was a circular area of burning and debris from lead working, surrounded by a clay and carstone deposit.

## External surfaces

Contemporary (Period 4 and phase 5.1) exterior surfaces included mixed deposits of silt, the upthrow from ditches and river course **CF33** dating to Periods 1 and 2. Elsewhere the surface contained pebbly clay loams. Both surrounding the building and within it were dense deposits of charcoal-rich clay up to 0.20m thick.

Version 2 S18 replaced by S86

Stratigraphic phasing

|            |             |           |              |         |               |         |               |                 |             |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 4.2        | 4.3         | 5.1       | 5.2          | 5.3     | 5.4           | 5.5     | 5.6           | 6.1             | 6.2         |
| ↔          |             |           |              |         |               |         |               |                 |             |
| Late C11th | Early C12th | E/M-L12th | L12th-c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th-M14th | M/L14th | L14th - M15th | M/L15th-M/L16th | L16th-L17th |

[1.08, 4.01=16.08, 4.02=20.18, 4.10=16.09; S86=27.06]

Location

Area 10, Trench 23; Sector 1; Yard 1

Construction evidence

Timber; post pits (CT3), postholes (CT1) and stakeholes (CT4); repair posts (RT3). Organic roof RM1; FM6

Sub structures SS53, SS54

Cut features CF7, CF33

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Structural features all cut into deposits of P5.1 which sealed features of S14. They were sealed by P5.2 S86 and substantial burning.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 9 [13.09]

Key finds contexts ceramics

| Phase     | Context  | Context type          | Cat number | Fabric | Vessels | Sherds | Date        |
|-----------|----------|-----------------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------|
| 5.1-5.2   | 23/194   | Floor                 | -          | A18    | R1: 1   | 1      | E M Saxon   |
| 5.1-5.2   | 23/94    | Spread                | -          | C60    | 7: 7    | 7      | L12th/E13th |
| 5.1-5.2   | 23/94    | Spread                | -          | B07    | 1: 1    | 1      | 12th/13th   |
| 5.1-5.2   | 23/94    | Spread                | -          | B57    | 1: 2    | 2      | 13th        |
| 5.1-5.2 A | 23/97.21 | Fishpond fill<br>CF33 | -          | C60    | 1: 68   | 68     | L12th/E13th |
| 5.1-5.2 A | 23/97.21 | Fishpond fill<br>CF33 | -          | C60    | 1: 16   | 16     | L12th/E13th |

Cat [53.01/60]

Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

| Phase | Context | Context type | RF / Cat number | Find type  | Date    |
|-------|---------|--------------|-----------------|--|---------|
| 5.1A  | 23/69   | Burnt spread | -               | Pb molten waste  | -       |
| 5.1A  | 23/241  | Burnt spread | -               | Pb molten waste, Fe smithing slag  | -       |
| 5.1   | Various | Spreads      | -               | Pb waste, Pb waste run-off, Pb molten, Cu alloy waste, Fe smithing hearth bottom, Fe smithing slag | -       |
| 5.1   | 23/194  |              | 1894 57.02/435  | decorated bone pin   | 11/12th |

Summary description

A rectangular post-built building comprising post pit, postholes, and stakeholes contained hearths and metal working debris.

Phase 5.1

A building based upon a square of 5.90m was erected on the remains of S14, Period 4 and phase 5.1 loams and upthrow from the nearby fishpond CF33. It occupied one and a quarter squares (5.90 by 7.40m), with posts at each corner

and half square except for the south-west corner which had been destroyed by activity in S23. Both eastern and western wall posts have been reconstructed, but the west wall was further defined by deposits of decayed burnt clay or daub. The building and its surrounds contained many burnt areas, some with surviving organic material, and at least two hearths associated with metalworking debris. There may have been one or more partitions. For the successor building S86 see [27.06].

## STRUCTURE 19 Domestic/Ecclesiastic

### Stratigraphic phasing

|            |             |           |              |         |               |         |             |                   |             |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 4.2        | 4.3         | 5.1       | 5.2          | 5.3     | 5.4           | 5.5     | 5.6         | 6.1               | 6.2         |
|            |             |           |              |         |               |         |             |                   |             |
| Late C11th | Early C12th | E/M-L12th | L12th-c 1200 | E/M13th | M/L13th-M14th | M/L14th | L14th-M15th | M/L15th - M/L16th | L16th-L17th |

[1.08, 4.14=16.10, 4.15, 4.16=20.19, 4.17-4.19, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.50, 4.57-4.60, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 7.15=34.09, 20.20, 20.21, 20.22, 33.08, 38.05, 38.09, 38.10]

#### Location

Area 1, T1, 6, 13, and 23; Sector 1; Yds 2 and 5

#### Construction evidence

BT8, masonry; substantial pitched stone footings carrying ashlar masonry superstructure CT20, padstones CT9 and ashlar in construction trenches CT16; organic then clay tile roof RM3, 4; FM6, 9, 16, window glass, plaster

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure cut into and sealed surfaces of P4 and P5.1, and sealed the late P5.1 demolition deposits associated with S13. It was sealed by deposits of P6.1 which lay directly beneath the topsoil which sealed the robbed building.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 4 [13.04]

|    |                     |    |
|----|---------------------|----|
| 27 | Destruction spreads |    |
|    | 19                  |    |
|    | 13                  | 17 |
|    | 12                  | 97 |

### Key finds contexts ceramics

| Phase     | Context | Context type               | Cat number           | Fabric | Vessels            | Sherds | Date        |
|-----------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------|
| 5.2-6.1   | 6/88    | Floor hollow               | 54.05/379<br>[20.22] | C11    | 1: complete vessel | 28     | L13th/14th  |
| 5.2-6.1A  | 6/14    | Yard surface               | -                    | B07    | 1:                 | 10     | 12th/13th   |
| 5.2-6.1A  | 6/14    | Yard surface               | 54.01/340            | C09    | 9:                 | 27     | 13th/14th   |
| 5.5       | 6/47.02 | Annexe floor               | -                    | E01    | 1:                 | 36     | 14th/15th   |
| 5.5 A     | 23/230  | Spread                     | -                    | C05    | 1:                 | 22     | 12th/?14th  |
| 5.6 D     | 6/54.04 | Doorway blocking           | -                    | E01    | 1:                 | 23     | 14th/15th   |
| 5.6 D     | 6/54.04 | Doorway blocking           | -                    | E01    | 1:                 | 14     | 14th/15th   |
| 5.6 D     | 6/54.04 | Doorway blocking           | -                    | C68    | 1:                 | 18     | ?15th       |
| 6.1 D     | 6/55    | Pit fill                   | -                    | C60    | R 2:               | 20     | L12th/E13th |
| 6.1 D     | 6/55    | Pit fill                   | -                    | E01    | 6:                 | 9      | 14th/15th   |
| 6.1-6.2 A | 23/16   | Destruction spread         | 55.18/243            | C60    | R 1:               | 33     | L12th/E13th |
| 6.1-6.2 A | 23/16   | Destruction spread         | -                    | C59A   | R 1:               | 11     | L11th/L12th |
| 6.1 D     | 13/122  | (63A) Demolition of annexe | 56.05/501            | E02    | 1:                 | 34     | 14th/15th   |
| 6.2 D     | 6/38    | Ditch fill                 | -                    | C68    | 1:                 | 25     | ?15th       |

Cat [52.03/14; 53.01/52; 55.19/274; 55.19/275; 55.02/283; 55.01/319; 54.04/363; 54.04/368; 54.05/370; 54.05/393; 56.01/437; 56.01/439; 56.01/442; 56.01/443; 56.03/479; 56.04/485]

### Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

| Phase | Context  | Context type        | RF / Cat number | Find type            | Date        |
|-------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 5.4   | 13/324   | Step                | 739             | coin, penny          | 1205-1216   |
| 5.5   | 6/47     | Floor               | 1070            | lace-tag             | 1400-1600 I |
| 5.6   | 6/47     | Floor               | 1052            | spur                 | 1500-1800 I |
| 5.6   | 6/47     | Floor               | 1053            | spur                 | 1400-1450   |
|       |          |                     | 46.02/324       |                      |             |
| 5.6   | 6/47     | Floor               | 1020            | key                  | 1150-1500   |
| 5.6   | 6/47     | Floor               | 1051            | strap fitting        | 1200-1499   |
|       |          |                     | 48.07/523       |                      |             |
| 5.6   | 6/47     | Floor               | 1406            | buckle               | 1150-1900   |
| 5.6   | 6/81     |                     | 1053            | spur                 |             |
| 6.1   | 13/414.3 | Robbing pit         | 2858            | mortar               | 1300-1500   |
|       |          |                     | 41.06/174       |                      |             |
| 6.1   | 6/87     | Robbing             | 1401            | jet bead             | 1375-1600   |
|       |          |                     | 48.01/425       |                      |             |
| 6.1D  | 1/17     |                     | 950             | book clasp           | 15th-16th   |
|       |          |                     | 44.05/311       |                      |             |
| 6.1D  | 6/F55    |                     | 1414            | papal bull seal      | 1254-1261   |
|       |          |                     | 44.05/309       |                      |             |
| 6.1D  | 6/33     | Destruction spreads | 1153            | chainmail            | 16th        |
| 6.1D  | 13/228+  | Destruction spreads |                 | ceramic ventilator   | 13th-14th   |
|       |          | Ditch fill          | 38.09/26        | scourge              | Medieval    |
| 6.2D  | 6/138    |                     | 1039            |                      |             |
|       |          |                     | 49.01/541       |                      |             |
| -     | 6/25     |                     | AF 228          | channelled roll      | 12th        |
| -     | 6/us     | Topsoil             | AF 215          | chimney              | 12th        |
|       |          |                     | 39.06/14        |                      |             |
| -     | 6/us     | Topsoil             | AF 214          | aumbry/sedilia       | 12th        |
|       |          |                     | 39.05/10        |                      |             |
| 6.2   | 6/110    |                     |                 | decorated ridge tile | 13th-15th   |
|       |          |                     | 38.05/4         |                      |             |
| 6.2   | 13/22    |                     | -               | decorated ridge tile | 13th-15th   |
|       |          |                     | 38.05/6         |                      |             |

#### Further diagnostic finds

11 x C12th masonry fragments, 7 x late C12th-13th masonry fragments, 1 x C13th masonry fragments, and 22 x C13th-14th masonry pieces were found, together with C13th window glass. The 'charcoal' stain of a round-headed window shutter was found on the robbed south wall.

#### Associated items in the finds catalogues

[40.06/45; 40.06/47; 40.06/49; 40.07/58; 40.07/60; 40.08/67  
55.03/98; 55.03/99; 55.03/100; 55.03/102; 55.07/145; 55.18/265; 54.03/349; 54.05/375;  
54.07/405; 54.08/425; 56.01/440; 56.01/448; 56.07/523; 56.07/527; 56.07/529;  
56.08/531; 56.08/535; 56.08/536; 56.08/537; 56.08/548; 56.09/564; 56.10/580]  
Tile catalogue [38.07/21; 38.07/22]

#### Summary description

A major and well-built single-celled masonry structure with integral annexe was constructed over demolition deposits from S13. It was two storeys with the upper space raised above an aisled undercroft whose timbers rested upon substantial post settings. To the north of the structure was a ditched, and later walled, courtyard with a bridge granting access west across the drain associated with S27. Alterations were few and largely confined to the annexe and the passage linking S19 to S17. A small building was erected against the west wall of the main structure, on the edge of the stone-lined gully CF11 associated with S27. There was evidence of decay and collapse before abandonment and robbing. The complex was carefully designed. The main building and annexe fell within a square of side 12m. Inner measurements of the ditched enclosure was one quarter of this as was the annexe when measured from the centre line of the main chamber's south wall.



## Phase 5.2 initial construction

Extensive masonry foundations within robber trenches together with lengths of upstanding walls defined a single-celled structure with integral annexe to the south, and linear (stair) space between. The main structure was 10m by 5m internally, and the annexe 3.50m by 3.50m. The stair space occupied a space 3.50m by 1m. Both elements had well-constructed foundations of carstone rubble and ashlar blocks roughly coursed in a gritty mortar upon a base of carefully pitched carstone set in a blue-grey gritty matrix. Foundation trenches were cut into the underlying levels and backfilled with clays, grit, chalk, and mortars. A bank of redeposited natural clays had been built up against the east wall [4.14=16.10, 4.15, 4.16=20.19, 4.17-4.19].

Openings through the north and south walls of the main block, close to the western end, were marked by stones running across the width of the foundation. A break in the foundation for the west wall at the junction between the main chamber and the annexe indicated a further opening, and another was marked by an actual break in the fabric of the north wall of the annexe. The space between the main block and the annexe was blocked by a stone foundation with a foundation trench and later robbing. These features coincided with a void in the north wall of the annexe. The masonry showed a straight run north-south along the east wall. The most eastern part of the north wall west of this was robbed to a lower level, but the straight joint may indicate a third opening.

Inside the main chamber were four mortar surfaces which sealed burning and demolition deposits of S13. They were confined to the west of the structure, surfaces elsewhere having been removed by later demolition clearance and robbing. No mortar floors remained within the annexe, the burnt levels of S13 having been sealed by orange gravel. Three carstone post settings were laid upon the mortar surfaces of the main ground floor chamber, two of them being central to the main axis: a carstone post setting and a robbing hole were against the east wall. A small stone emplacement was set close to the exterior of the east wall. There were no indications of a hearth. The main building, annexe, and courtyard were designed and built at one time.

## Exterior surfaces

Outside the north of the structure was a ditch CF44, which defined the eastern and northern limits of a courtyard (Yard 5). In places this showed signs of recut. Vestiges of a slight foundation suggest a bridge (possibly predating S32) across the ditch CF30 which defined the courtyard to the west. A track of grey ash and charcoal headed towards this bridge from S23. No newly-laid surface was identified, but deposits accumulated in the yard. Exterior surfaces were mixed loams which appeared to continue in use until well into Period 6. Just south of the main structure was a large pit-like feature which was partially excavated in Trench 6 but not apparent in Trench 13; it may have terminated on the junction of the two excavations.

East of the stair base to the main building, and along the eastern side of the annexe was a raised platform of clays, into the crest of which were cut several stone packed postholes forming an outer passage.

## Dating

The burning and make-up levels within the main structure date to its erection and disturbance of S13 levels. Pottery of the late 12th or early 13th century was found on its floor surfaces. Exterior surfaces produced a mixed ceramic assemblage reflecting their continued use. A hollow cut into the floor was a

later insertion containing a complete late 13th- to 14th-century vessel [54.05/379].

### Phase 5.3

S27 and its drainage system were designed to fit into the pattern established by the S19 complex [4.24=16.11, 7.15=34.09].

### Phase 5.4 to phase 5.5 modification 1

Alterations affected courtyard areas. To the north of the main structure, the courtyard ditch was replaced by a stone boundary linked to a rebuilt structure crossing the drain belonging to S27. The abutments of this (S32) were positioned either side of the drain. Contemporary with this was a revetting wall built against the east face of the drain channel. A 'through' stone in the east face of the courtyard wall indicated access to the surfaces east of the yard. Yard surfaces were relaid with crushed chalks/clunches; wear was suggested by a hollow associated with the north wall [4.49=16.12, 4.50, 4.57-4.60, 4.75=16.13, 20.20].

The posthole structure cut into the eastern space between the two parts of the building was replaced by masonry (mixed carstone and clunch). To the south, the wall was seen to cut the north 'aisle' wall of S17 (phase 5.4). Access was obtained through a door setting. Entrance into the annexe was created from the corridor, via the threshold and step which cut into the east wall. The step indicated a continuation of the difference in levels between the corridor and the annexe. The floor was relaid with crushed clunch, clays, and gravels.

Two slight pier foundations were constructed west of the main structure, butting up against the outside. They appeared to be contemporary with the post settings within the fabric of the west wall.

### Phase 5.5 modification 2

The upper courses of the south-east corner of the annexe were rebuilt and replaced with a narrower wall which reused the lowest courses of the earlier foundation. A new door jamb was constructed. Only the south-east corner of the structure was altered, to form an alcove or cupboard. A small annexe was constructed to the west of the building, joining it with the stone drain CF11 belonging to S27. The bridge across the drain was replaced with a stronger version, S58. The east side of the drain had an L-shaped masonry corridor or yard leading into the north wall of S19. An opening in the east part of this may have channelled water from the northern Yard 5 into the stone drain beneath the bridge [4.75=16.13, 20.21].

### Dating

The ceramics reflected occupation rather than the date of construction. Some may have been intrusive from demolition activity. The structural features need not all be contemporary within phase 5.5. That the rebuilding belonged to phase 5.5 and not earlier is indicated by a distinct change in fabric from the main build of the annexe.

### Phase 5.6 modification 3

The corridor along the east face of the annexe went out of use and was infilled with roof tile, clunch, carstone rubble, and clay. This blocked the opening into the annexe, but only marginally spilled onto its floor. It appeared to be confined to the interior of the corridor, blocking the doorway to the east, and was not seen outside. A black, possibly occupation, deposit accumulated over the

threshold leading south into the structure from the (stair) space between this and the main structure. Overlying this were a series of deposits comprising crushed chalks and clunches, sealed by tile debris, sands, and gravels [5.01=16.14].

To the north was a shallow rounded ditch cut into all earlier exposed surfaces, especially those to the north-west of the structure. The ditch CF71 ran east-west, but was not fully exposed. The feature was not found in Trench 1 to the south-east, and seems not to have crossed west over the largely infilled drain of S27 CF11, although it appeared to have fed into its replacement.

#### Dating

Ditch CF71 remained open into the next period.

#### Phase 6.1 destruction

The structure was deliberately dismantled with some resultant rubble collected and contained within the still-upstanding shell. The annexe was dismantled: its debris was contained to the west by the rear wall of the structure, so spilled out to the east and buried the remains of the demolished corridor wall. The charcoal and decayed wood shadow of a round-headed timber window shutter was seen on the robbed surface of the south wall [4.19].

The walls were eventually removed and robbed to foundation level. The site, together with evidence for its robbing and the ditch, was levelled and sealed with debris. Robbing was a multiple event. The walls of the annexe remained in part, as did the south-east corner of the main block. These walls were also removed, with further robbing cutting through the upper surfaces sealing the earlier robbing. Two parallel walls were never robbed, and remained above ground level to be reused as garden features and courtyard walls for S63 [5.03].

#### Phase 6.1 exterior surfaces

A large irregular pit CF48 was excavated through the rubble, removing part of the demolition spread. The ditch CF44 remained open: a loam surface containing quantities of roof tile sealed the earlier surfaces in the vicinity, but not the ditch itself.