

Section 22 Structures 30-39

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

STRUCTURE 30 Entrance complex

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, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 5.03=16.15, 22.01, 22.02, 22.03, 33.09, 36.08]

Location

Area 11, T13; Sector 1, Y6

Construction evidence

Masonry footings with timber superstructure CT1, 10; organic RM1 then clay tile roof RM3; FM6.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The range overlay the P5.2 fence line (Rt A), and was later constructed over part of the southern trackway (Rt G). The east end of the structure was overlapped by P6.1 gate S64; this was in turn sealed by the P6.2 yard surfaces.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

53	64	31
	30	
Rt A		

Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Date
5.3	13/962.02	Spread	-	C60	2:	4	L12th/E13th
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction with S29	-	C09	3:	3	13th/14th
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	-	E01	1:	35	14th/15th
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	-	C60	2:	2	L12th/E13th
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	-	C60	49:	57	L12th/E13th
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	-	C59A	2:	2	L11th-L12th/E13th
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	-	A17	1:	1 R	RB

Cat [55.18/260; 55.02/284]

Key finds contexts **registered and bulk finds**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat/Find number	Find type	Date
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	sf 140 -	spur	1300-1350
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	sf 141 48.05/495	buckle	1050-1399
5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	sf 695 -	chape	1250-1525

5.4	13/73	Wall destruction	sf 1579	-	coin r	1180-1189
5.4-5.5	13/27	Re-used as hearth	af 317	39.06/18	coffin lid	13th
5.4-5.5A	6/55		sf 773	41.02/144	metal vessel	14th
5.3-6.2	13/254	Spread	sf 850	-	candleholder	1200-1599
6.2	13/53	Robbing	sf 195	-	horseshoe	1325-1599
6.2	13/53	Robbing	sf 875	-	vessel	1350-1500

Cat [41.06/173; 43.06/260; 43.06/266; 49.03/572]

Summary description

A complex of roads and gatehouses replaced the fence lines and banks of phase 5.2. A narrow range S30 with internal divisions defined the western part of the south boundary of the northern court. A north-south oriented gate range was added to the west, a main gatehouse S31 and walled entrance Route H were built to the south of S17. There were a series of gatehouses: S33 to the cemetery, S34 then S62 to the east. It was reduced in size with the removal of its west end, including the bridge S53; a main gate S64 replaced S31.

Phase 5.2 pre-construction and early phase 5.3

A fenced road divided the northern court of buildings from the south courtyard. Works associated with the construction of S30 included an elaboration of the entrance to S17 (S31), and replacing the previous timber fence lines with masonry. This later comprised the construction of a pair of converging carstone walls Rt H, Yard 6, which narrowed towards the building's main south entrance and widened at the junction between the north and south courts. Doorways within these walls gave direct access to Yard 8 to the east and S28 and S29 to the west. This entrance arrangement was overlapped by the north wall of S30 which was built partly over the east-west road Route G; only slight evidence remained for the predecessor gateway [4.24=16.11].

Phase 5.3

S30 comprised a long, narrow range of rooms immediately to the north of the western part of Route G. This row of rooms was designed as a piece with the entrance courtyard to S17, S31. The inner dimension of the rooms, a square of 2.65m, formed the basic measurement unit. Internal north-south partitions were not a part of the measurements which used only the inner space of each room or pair of units. The rooms ranged between 1.30m, 2.50m, and 5m wide and all were 2.50 m deep. The total length was 19.60m with a breadth of just over 3m externally. The projection of S31's northern outer wall continued the line. The range was constructed so that its south wall overlapped and lay upon the northern extent of the distinctive gravels and hoggins of the main east-west trackway Route G bounding the southern edge of the north court.

To the west the range terminated with the fishpond crossing S26, and to the east with gate S31. The floor of the terrace postdated some construction deposits associated with S29, which was broadly contemporary. Deliberate designing is suggested with two circular voids carefully placed in the cobbled courtyard leading to S17's main entrance as a decorative feature [22.01].

Incomplete wall alignments defined a long narrow range; the walls were of slight construction, comprising dwarf footings of mixed brown and blue carstone rubble, with some clunch and tile bonded in yellow clay mortar. In places the walls were only seen as a discontinuous mortar alignment on the previous phase 5.2 surface. Only fragments of footings remained to the north, but a slight but significant difference between the colour and texture of inner floor and outer yard surfaces survived. This,

together with large padstones down the length of both north and south walls indicated the position of internal divisions of the range. There were certainly three, and a possible fourth about 6.80m from the inner south-west corner allowed reconstruction of the whole range.

Phases 5.4 to 5.5 modification 1

The north-west corner of the phase 5.3 structure was demolished, to be replaced by an enlarged area defined by a robber trench, floor surface limits, and a central roof support wrapping itself around the south-west corner of S29. The west wall of the original building was extended north by approximately 3m, turning east as a new north wall which butted S29. The east wall of this extended range reused the south-western corner of S29. The area of the enlarged structure was marked by its principal floor surface of clean yellow mortar, in the centre of which was a post pit for a roof support. Floor surfaces comprising interleaving clay loams not in direct association with the mortar were difficult to attribute to either phase [4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 22.02].

Associated with the extension were structural features, including the west bridge abutment S53. The space between S30 and S53 was divided into two rectangular chambers by a parallel footing running north-south. This arrangement provided a double entrance with cobbled surfaces making up the road surfaces. The corridor adjacent to S30 was 1m wide, with the other to the west being 1.59m wide at its southern end and 2m wide to the north.

Dating

The long-lived nature of the structure precluded precise dating other than stratigraphic relationships.

Phase 6.1 modification 2

The structure was reduced in size by removing the northern extension wrapped around S29 and a room further east. The new west wall, what was previously only a partition wall, was strengthened by extending it north to butt against the south wall of S29. The converging entrance walls Route H were removed, being overlapped by the construction of the three-bay gatehouse S64 which was attached to the east of S30. A carstone and clunch hearth base SS51 incorporating reused coffin lid fragments was set against the east wall of the range [5.03=16.15, 22.03].

Phase 6.1/6.2 destruction

The building was demolished, along with others in the immediate vicinity, and buried beneath destruction debris.

Dating

The long-lived nature of the building did not allow precise dating, and relies mainly upon stratigraphic relationships. The date for the insertion of the hearth in phase 6.1 is extrapolated from the demolition of S16's southern annexe when the coffin lids would have become available as building material.

STRUCTURE 31 Gate

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, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 22.01, 22.02]

Location

Area 11, T13; Y6, Sector 1, between Yds 6 & 7

Construction evidence

Floor only surviving, FM9, 15; some indications of masonry build CT10? Organic roof replaced in 31A by clay tile RM3.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Floor surfaces lay upon P5.2 surfaces. The building was sealed by construction features of P6.1 S64.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 7 [13.07]

	64	
	31A	
29	31B	30
	Yard 6	

Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Date
5.2A	13/568	Posthole	-	C60	10: 10		L12th/E13th
5.4A	13/269	Cobbled spread	-	C03	1: 1		12th/13th
5.4A	13/269	Cobbled spread	-	C11	1: 1		L13th/14th
5.4A	13/269	Cobbled spread	-	C59A	1: 1		L11th-L12th/E13th
5.4A	13/269	Cobbled spread	-	C60	2: 4		L12th/E13th

Cat [55.18/264; 54.07/407; 54.08/433; 56.07/515; 56.11/603]

Key finds contexts non-ceramic

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat/Find number	Find type	Date
5.3A	30/229	Pebble spread	sf 2418	horseshoe	1250-1325
5.3-5.5	13/518	Pebble spread	sf 712	coin	1199-1247
5.3-5.5	13/518	Pebble spread	sf 713	buckle	1250-1350
5.6	30/763		sf 2683	jetton	1300>
			44.03/297		

Cat [48.02/446; 48.02/457; 48.07/509]

Summary description S31A

An intermittent surface of mortar and clay with a single wall was seen to the east of S30, between the two converging walls which formed an entranceway, Route H, leading to S17 to the north. It may have just pre-dated S30.

Summary description S31B

This was rapidly replaced by a thin layer of soil, mortar, and pebble with a building which was removed by later activity. Spatial analysis allowed reconstruction of its probable form.

Phase 5.2-5.3

S31A

A predecessor gate for the intermediate phase 5.2 timber phase and phase 5.3 stone phase was represented by an intermittent spread of clay and mortar on the boundary of the north and south courts. This was divided by a single wall just off centre made of blocks of carstone set into the ground surface. The wall and the mortar spreads to the east formed a small sub-rectangular room about 1.50m wide internally, and were flanked by wall remnants to east and north. Covering an area of approximately 7.80 by 3m, it was confined to the area where entrance walls Route H funnelled into the northern Yard 6, from the east-west trackway Route G described with S33. It was in contrast to the gravels and hoggins which made up the roadway, and to the yard surfaces to the north. Access was through the narrow space of 1.20m wide to the west. The gate and entrance may have been originally inserted into the fenced road leading to the hall as a temporary gatehouse. It was deeper than S30, jutting out into courtyard and road. There were no finds that could be confidently allocated to S31A [4.14=16.10, 4.24=16.11, 22.01].

Phase 5.4

S31B

The eastern funnel wall of Route H cut into the remains of the eastern wall of S31A. The gate was replaced by further spreads of mortar, pebble, and soils covering approximately the same area; they were contemporary with S30. It was similar to a contiguous floor deposit described as overlapping the make-up surfaces belonging to phase 5.3 S30 immediately to the west, and covered an area the same width as S30. The probable underlying geometry of this 'missing' building can be reconstructed into two rooms of 1.70m by 2.10m with walls about 0.50m wide, leading to the main entrance of S17¹. Route J, a heavily cobbled track, led to it from the south, and the cobbled Yard 6 and the walls of Route H lay on its north side [22.02].

Exterior features

Yard 6 and the position and dimensions of Route H showed that the complex was built as a unit. The east end of S30 was extended further east by three of the unit squares, with the entrance being a single square. A similar pattern reached the south wall of S17. The yard to the east containing S22 was blocked off, but S28 and 29 had four entrances from Yard 6 [35.01].

Phase 6.1 demolition S31A & 31B

The area was occupied by phase 6.1 S64, whose floor lay directly over slight remains of demolition debris. This comprised a localised patch of rubble, carstone, and tile, probably indicating a masonry structure with clay tile roof.

¹ Editor's note: this description matches what is shown in 35.01 – spatial planning of individual buildings – but conflicts with the more detailed plan 22.02, which shows just a single room to the east of the entrance, rather than one room on either side of the entrance.

STRUCTURE 32 Bridge

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/M13t h	M/L13th- M14th	M/L14t h	L14th- M15th	M/L15th- M/L16th	L16th- L17th

[1.08, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12]

Location

Area 11, T6; Sector 1, between Yds 1 & 5

Construction evidence

Masonry pier with timber superstructure CT10.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Structural features cut into deposits attributed to P4 to 5.3. The structure was replaced by P5.5 S58.

Cut feature CF44

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	58	
27	32	19
	CF30	

Key finds contexts none directly associated with the structure

Summary description

Masonry foundations for a crossing were associated with the north part of drain CF44 leading from S27 and the courtyard masonry of S19.

Phase 5.3

Yard 5, north and west of S19, was cut by a drainage channel feeding into S27. Two carstone pier bases were on the western and eastern edges of the drain. Since they were diagonally opposed, they may represent the survivors of a four pier structure about 5m wide at its base. This was confirmed by spatial analysis which showed that the drain, bridge, S19, and S27 were designed together.

Phase 5.5 destruction

The masonry was largely robbed and replaced by S58; it was subsequently sealed by phase 6.1 demolition debris.

STRUCTURE 33 Gate and Road G

Stratigraphic phasing

	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2
Gate									
Road									
	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, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 5.03=16.15]

Location

Areas 6, 8, 11; T13, 30; Sector 1, Y7

Construction evidence

Gate **S33** Timber slots CT7 and masonry footings CT18; organic roof RM1.
Routes Post pits CT3, pitched carstone CT19, carstone footings CT18, metalling FM3.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Gate **S33** Cut the P5.2 bank.
The structure was cut by the P5.4 cemetery wall.

Route G Scoured natural and P3 and 4 features associated with **S7**, and P5.1 deposits to the west, and the P5.2 enclosure bank to the east; Route A. Sealed by final phase directly beneath demolition spreads and topsoil.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 7 [13.07]

	cemetery wall	
31	33	34
	Route A	

Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Date
5.2-5.4	30/242	Metalling	-	C59A	1:	9	L11th-L12th/E13th
5.2-5.4	30/242	Metalling	-	C09	1:	10	C13th-14th
5.6	30/19.01	Robbing	-	B07	R 1:	14	C13th
6.1-6.2	30/39	Destruction spread	-	C60	R 1:	136	?C12th-13th

Cat [54.05/378; 54.07/400; 56.07/516]

Key finds contexts **registered and bulk finds**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat/find number	Find type	Date
5.4	30/245	Cobbled surface	sf 2384	horseshoe	1250-1325
5.4-5.6	30/323	Pebble surface	sf 1970	horseshoe	1300-1600
5.4A	30/325	Pebble & clay surface	sf 2411	arrowhead	1200-1500
5.6D	30/20	Tile destruction spread	sf 2125	coin	1351-1361

Cat [40.07/59; 47.01/386; 48.01/415; 49.04/575]

Summary description

(Incorporating Gate S33, relating to Gates S31, S62, S63, and Structures 17, 30, 62. For detail, refer to those structures and routes; the material culture sequence table for S33 includes the principal east-west Routes A and G.)

A main east-west roadway Route A constructed on the south edge of the northern enclosure bank, divided the north and south courtyards. Ancillary routes spurred from this sequence to service groups of structures and their yards. Timber fences of Route A ran east-west, and entered the northern area as Routes B and C, towards S17; they serviced the southern courtyard as Route D. This complex fenced route was replaced on similar alignments by east-west Route G, and north-south Route H, both of which comprised metalling, stone kerbing and courtyard walling. Two gates, S31 and S33, were placed centrally along Route G, attached to feeder link roads from the southern courtyard Routes J and K.

The eastern part of the roadway was continuously repaired and in places substantially rebuilt, and the western length remetalled. The gate S33 was blocked and replaced further east as S62, with the associated Route G partially overlain by S30 which doubled in function as a boundary wall. The western surfaces were replaced. Finally a narrow access was cut through the central blocking.

Phase 5.2

The south-eastern part of the main buildings enclosure was bounded on its east and south sides by Bank 5 of loamy clays and gravels scraped up from the surrounding area. The bank marked a sharp drop of 1m at the south-east corner of Yard 7 down to the courtyard to the south, petering out along its western line.

Traces of a hollow-way Route D ran north-south through the centre of the southern courtyard, possibly entering the main buildings area via a predecessor entrance to S31 gate. Route D was separated from the western part of the courtyard by a line of timber post settings. The concave nature of the track became more pronounced the further north it went, until it rose at the point where it joined the east-west road and its associated fence line. (A spur from this south track led to S33 in phase 5.3). A substantial post-built fence and cobbled surface Route A was constructed along the southern limit of the main buildings in the north court, partially cutting the bank terrace, funnelling into the central zone leading to S17 as Route B, and skirting the western edge of the complex alongside the fishpond.

Phase 5.3 modification 1

The fence was remodelled in masonry slightly further south (Route G). A mixture of pitched carstone walling and a foundation made of carstone blocks forming two parallel lines was constructed on the eastern length. This made a pathway 2.50m wide between the kerbing/walling, which varied in width between 0.60m and 0.90m. The converging 'pincer' walls of Route H within the northern court opened out at their southern limit, leading directly to Route G and Gate S31.

The road to the south (Route J) forked about 40m south of Route G, to lead to Gate S33; this stretch showed a heavy-duty surface comprising carstone blocks; these patches of flat sandstone blocks may have been the remnants of an extensive paved, or partially paved, courtyard.

Phase 5.3 gate

Straddling the cambered roadway, and placed centrally along its length was a rectangular structure or structures **S33** built in two distinct parts. On the northern edge of the trackway, and placed centrally, was a three-sided gully or slot forming half of a rectilinear compartment approximately 2m by 2m. Any entrance into the main buildings area was masked by a later feature which cut through the centre of the structure. The slots appeared to mirror (albeit slightly offset to the west) a truncated sequence of walls to the south which contained a floor surface; this southern entrance had no inturned walls, and had an opening only 1m wide, giving access into the main buildings area and the south courtyard.

Phase 5.3 road and gates

Route G was metalled at its east end with cobbles, pebbles, and gravel layers interleaved with loamy clay and a cobbled surface. The western stretch was more positively represented by extensive re-metalling in gravel and hoggin. An east gateway **S34** was situated at the far end of the double walling/kerbing, which appeared to be confined to the length of road east of Gate **S33**. This double walling may have been roofed.

Dating

The roadway continued in use for a considerable period, making precise dating of particular deposits problematical, but pottery and other finds indicate an early/mid-13th-century date range.

Phase 5.4 modification 2

S30 was extended west to join the bridge complex **S53**, with no change to the position of the road. The eastern stretch was considerably rebuilt. The western limit of the cemetery to the north was marked by a gully **CF69** which coincided with the entrance from Gate **S33**. Although they might have overlapped, it is likely that the boundary did not impede access through the gate.

Later, the north part of **S33** was demolished, its foundation slots backfilled and levelled; the south part of Gate **S33** was blocked by putting down a 10m stretch of gravel mixed with carstone and clay tile fragments over the demolished foundation. Over this base was set a solid wall constructed of pitched carstone. Much of the kerbing or walling relating to Route G was replaced by building on the same alignment.

STRUCTURE 34 Gate

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, 4.24=16.11]

Location

Area 6, T30; Sector 2, Y10

Construction evidence

?Masonry walls CT18, organic material roof RM1, cobbled floor FM4

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Natural clay subsoil and clay and pebble make-up; sealed P4 boundary ditch and P5.2 east-west boundary coinciding with the eastern stretch of Route A. Sealed by structures belonging to P5.4 (east-west road Rt G) and P5.3 stone lined wall & drain S77.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 7 [13.07]

33	62	37
	34	
Route A		

Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Date
5.3-5.4	30/241	Carstone spread	-	E01	1:	1	14th/15th
5.4	30/320	Yard 11 make-up	-	C68	1:	18	14th/15th
5.4	30/320	Yard 11 make-up	-	E01	1:	3	14th/15th

Other finds **none directly associated with the structure**

Summary description

The severely-truncated remains of a two-bay structure lay at the east end of the earliest east-west road Route A, and was incorporated into a later rebuild and resurfacing.

Phase 5.3

Traces of a nearly-square masonry structure with internal dimensions of approximately 5m by 5.50m was divided internally by a spine wall about 1m wide. The northern compartment formed a narrow passage 1.60m wide and 5m long, continuing the line of the road east. The southern compartment was trapezoidal in shape, approximately 5.50m long, 3m wide at its east end, but widening to nearly 3.40m at its west end.

The floor provided the clearest context in this structure, comprising a concentration of large worn erratics. The wall alignments were difficult to define, but appeared to be broadly in line with the two later, principal, walls belonging to phase 6.1 S62. The north wall appeared to follow the alignment indicated by the kerbing and metalling of the east-west road Route G. A break in phase 5.2 kerbing marked the line of the west

wall, which would have been 0.80m wide. The line of the south wall was confirmed by the straight edge of external cobbling which exactly coincided. Pressure shadows of the remaining walls appeared to have similar dimensions. Any walling that had existed to the east would have been destroyed by the introduction of S62 and the stone drain of S77.

Dating

No finds could be reliably attributed to this building. Its dating depends upon the relative chronology of associated structural evidence.

Period 5.4 destruction

The building was systematically destroyed, and ground level deposits incorporated into roadway construction.

STRUCTURE 35 Agricultural

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, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.74, 4.75=16.13, 4.80=22.07, 5.01=16.14, 5.03=16.15, 22.04, 22.05, 22.06]

Location

Area 5, T2, 3, 4, 5, 16, Area 12 WB; Sector 3, Y4.

Construction evidence

Masonry sills with timber superstructure held in clay packing CT14; individual clay-fast posts CT5, porch CT18; repairs RT1, 9, 10; organic roof RM1; FM6, 15.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural features cut into the robber trenches associated with S24. The floor deposits and other features associated with S35 all sealed a make-up deposit which in turn sealed the Period 5.2 robber trenches. Structural features were sealed by loamy surfaces immediately under topsoil, but were cut by parts of S68 and the post-medieval driveway Rt W.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 6 [13.06]

52	68	Yard 12
	35	
24		
05		

Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Date
5.3	5/wall H	Wall	-	C09	1:	2	13th/14th
6.1	4/32	Turfy clay	-	C09	1:	1	13th/14th
6.1	4/32	Turfy clay	-	E01	5:	5	13th/15th
6.1	4/32	Turfy clay	-	E01	1:	7	14th/15th

Cat [55.06/133]

Key finds contexts non-ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat/find number	Find type	Date
5.3A	30/550.01	Bank make-up	sf 2553	key	1150-1500
6.1	4/32	Turfy clay	sf 1013	horseshoe	1300-1599
6.1D	4/FF	Turfy clay	Sf 1007 48.01/417	brooch	13th-14th

Cat [46.10/368; 46.10/369; 48.02/462; 49.02/554]

Summary description

The rectangular L-shaped plan of a large masonry and timber building was recovered. Some parts of the north-east wing were observed during stripping, but appeared to have been ploughed out; the extreme south was recorded during a watching brief. Masonry walls incorporated a timber superstructure of vertical posts held in clay pads within and without the walls. The structure was divided into a number of bays of different sizes. A major entrance was inserted to the north, and a new entrance replaced an earlier one to the south-east. A major repairing and consolidation programme was recorded. Three main phases were identified, all apparently respecting a grid system of laying out.

Phase 5.3

The robber trenches of S24 were backfilled and sealed by deposits of brown 'turfy clays'. These were either make-up or represented a period of inactivity between S24 and S35. If the latter, then S24 may have fallen into disuse earlier in Period 5, possibly late phase 5.1 or early phase 5.2. The replacement building was laid out according to the original grid, partly coinciding with parts of the predecessor S24. Several subdivisions could be inferred, which were only 1.50 to 2.75m wide. Clay and pebble deposits appeared to represent floors [4.24=16.11, 22.04].

Masonry footings defined a building whose external measurements were 7.30m by 25.15m, with, at right-angles, an east wall continuing the east line of the northernmost half bay C, forming an L-shape around Yard 4. The main building comprised four bays based on a 6m internal square, with carstone rubble walls between 0.60m and 1.15m wide. The principal part of the building had only two certain partitions, at 1½ bays from the south and a half bay at the north, forming three spaces, marked from the south, A, B and C. Irregularities in the footing may represent remnants of further divisions but these are not certain. A rectangular mass of masonry 4m wide by 3m to the east of the southern partition A is likely to represent an entrance here; the footing was discontinuous at ground level. Another break 2m wide was seen immediately to the south-east. The marked thickening of this wall in the north-east corner of the northern compartment C could be interpreted as the remnants of a stair base 2m by 1m in size, thus implying an upper floor for at least part of the building.

The base frame of the building was of well-constructed unmortared carstone rubble footings with straight external facings, set in shallow construction trenches backfilled with gravels and chalky pebbles. In some areas these were displaced by later activity, but what remained was of sturdy build. There may have been buttresses, since there were several marked swellings and dense rubble spreads in discrete external areas; two of these possible buttresses coincided with internal partitions. One possible buttress was seen on the long east wall extension to C.

Centring at about 1.50m apart were evenly spaced circular voids filled with bright green greasy clay within the footings. These were carefully made and intentional (construction technique CT14), and an integral part of the structure. Others were less well defined, but coincided with ragged hollows in the remnant surface of the footings; they too were roughly circular with clay packing. A third type, mainly internal, were near spherical clay pads cutting into the floor level, and protruding up into the later topsoil/turf deposits; they were of similar size: around 0.80m diameter. (S68 had similar balls of clay, but decayed posts were detectable within them.)

Rt F was built, heading for the south of room A

Phase 5.4 modification 1

Major repairs to the original building included the northern 10.50m of walling being underpinned on the western external side of spaces C and B, with the underpinning continuing as thick wall cladding and strengthener on the exterior surfaces. The same underpinning occurred on the eastern side of C and B for 7.50m along eastern face of the wall, and another 10m at the southern end in A. This last repair was seen to go over the original south-east wall. The repairs were also punctuated by clay pads, presumably to build a clad wall of double thickness. Repairs were implemented by digging away underneath the footing for about half to one third of its width and packing the resulting trench with carstone and broken roof tile [4.74, 22.06].

Phase 5.5 modification 2

A large extension was built in phase 5.5, with the main body E and F extending the line of the main building to the north by 10m [22.07]. It had one clear division seen as a wall scar, at the half bay E closest to the original building, and a number of clay pads in the larger space, possibly forming another two narrow partitions to space F. A contemporary east wing (G) attached to it protruded by 10.10m, and was 9.50m wide, with the southern wall springing from the same point as the half bay partition wall nearest the original structure (C). The east wing ran parallel to the existing single wall edging Yard F, forming a corridor H between the yard wall and G [4.80, 22.07]. Plough damage increased markedly the further east the remains extended, possibly removing a building north-east of G. A shallow porch (T) was added to the west wall of C.

There were no floor levels surviving at this north-east end of the building, so it was not possible to be sure whether the main or smaller extensions were internal or external. The absence of any roofing material spreads and the absence of any internal features in the larger of the two (G) may point to the larger being an open courtyard and the smaller (F and E) being a roofed building. The larger area had a good cobbled surface, and this could be seen to the east of the main compartment also.

A probable southward extension (J) was recorded during the watching brief, postdating Route F at room A. Measuring 9m by 8m it was seen as an extension of the original west wall and an extension of the phase 5.4 wall to the south. The attachment of the extension's north wall to the original south wall of A was uncertain, and there may have been a small gap between the two. The masonry was alignments of carstone rubble; no circular clay-filled features were observed.

Phase 5.5/5.6 modification 3

The eastern part of the phase 5.5 extension fell into disuse, and the north-east corner of the main extension (F) was supported by what appeared to be a large buttress though it could be the robbed remains of another stair [4.80, 22.07]. Entrance porch K, about 2.60m wide and 2.50 deep internally, was a partial rebuild of porch D. A porch was seen cutting through both the original building and its phase 5.4 repair. A slight bank of brown clays had built up against the outer face of the walls. The southern extension J had probably disappeared [5.01=16.14].

Between room J and the east side of the original building (A) was a part of the phase 5.3 preserved cobbled road surface Route F which turned south to join the main building's complex roadway.

Phase 6.1

The building may have survived to the 15th century, but S68 would then have obstructed the south porch (K) [5.03=16.15].

Dating

The deposits which sealed the surfaces produced quantities of material indicating use of the area into phase 6.2.

STRUCTURE 36 Agricultural

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/M13t h	M/L13th- M14th	M/L14t h	L14th- M15th	M/L15th- M/L16th	L16th- L17th

[1.08, 4.24=16.11, 4.45=22.08, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 4.79, 5.01=16.14, 7.19=35.02, 10.11, 10.12, 22.09, 22.10, 22.11]

Location

Area 6, T30; Sector 1

Construction evidence

Mixed techniques of dwarf stone walls CT23 and pitched stone carrying cob superstructure CT22; some walls had gravel platforms CT32, others shallow footings trenches CT11. Padstones CT12 were incorporated into some parts, postholes CT1 in others. There were slots CT7; repair techniques RT1, 4; organic roof RM1; FM3, 6.

Sub Structures 42, 43

Cut feature CF29

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure cut into undulating natural clays and gravels. It was sealed by demolition debris and topsoil.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 10 [13.10]

	B4	
77	36	37
CF29		

Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Date
5.4	30/552	Threshold	-	C	1: 1		Medieval
5.4	30/552	Threshold	-	C60	3: 3		L12th/E13th
5.4	30/552	Threshold	-	C59B	1: 1		L11th-12/E13th
5.4	30/552	Threshold	-	C10	1: 1		13th/14th
5.4	30/552	Threshold	-	E01	2: 2		14th/15th

Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat/Find number	Find type	Date
5.4	30/552	Threshold	sf 2760 48.05/494	buckle	1000-1400
5.4	30/670	Floor	sf 2769	rowel	1350-1450
5.4-5.6	30/567	Threshold	sf 2725 48.07/516	strap end	1375-1425

Summary description

A simple post-built structure was erected on either side of a pitched carstone footing. Postholes were replaced by a dwarf stone and padstone wall with a porch to the east, supporting a cob superstructure. It was extended two bays further south: the new wall bases were cut into the natural subsoil or built up as necessary with gravel to form a level base. The extended building formed an east 'wall' beyond ditch CF29, with S37 and S38; the buildings are illustrated as a single entity. Finally, in a major internal rearrangement, timber bins were inserted into the northern part and two kilns or hearths added.

Phase 5.3 original build

The structure, 5.15m by 7m, was built on previously-unoccupied ground east of the main complex. Loam spreads represented old ground surfaces, but the principal surface was undulating scoured natural subsoil consisting of mixed clays and erratics. There was some levelling up with gravels and cobbles. The plan was based on squares of 2.50m, with a half square coinciding with the edge of the southern padstone.

The principal construction element was a pitched brown carstone spine wall 0.60m to 0.90m wide, running north-south for 7m, set into a shallow foundation trench. At either end were carstone padstones, one of which was a reused saddle quern. The bonding material was the same clay as the surrounding subsoil and presumably derived from it. Two postholes formed the north-west and north-east corners. The wall lines are inferred by slight changes in the level of the ground surface and the limits of the clay loams that formed floor surfaces. There may have been an entrance from the east if a possible gravel threshold was contemporary.

A marked hollow 0.15m deep ran along both sides of the spine wall. A ridge to the south may represent the end of the building. Lack of evidence for roofing materials implies an organic covering, with walls of either cob or sill beams and wooden planks.

External features

S37 lay on a similar alignment further south.

Phase 5.4 modification 1

The building was completely remodelled using four squares of 4.70m, and comprised two distinct parts with different construction. The north part comprised narrow carstone footings and padstones, the southern the remnants of footings on raised compacted gravel and padstones. The spine wall was retained and the structure remodelled on the same footprint with dwarf stone walls replacing the postholes and earlier wall lines. The north part of the spine was repaired with pitched tile. The north wall was heavily robbed at final destruction, but enough survived to show padstones in the north-east and north-west corners, set into a shallow foundation trench, replacing the earlier postholes. The west wall was only 0.40m wide, but its dimensions swelled to include a support for an intermediate padstone and a southern terminal padstone represented by a scar. The north end of the east wall, seen as a shallow foundation trench with some carstone blocks, was interrupted by an opening before continuing as a wider feature going south. Two postholes indicated the position of a porch covering the entrance from the east: an internal posthole attached to the foundation trench and a single posthole were associated with the gravel threshold. A further eastern entrance with gravel threshold was seen at the junction of the two parts of the building.

The most likely wall material was clay lump. Much clay was seen in and around the structure; some burnt areas retained organic material. The walls may have been finished internally with a clay/daub coating since some collapsed areas of this material were found inside the structure, probably fallen from the west wall.

A second cell, attached to the south, is thought to be contemporary with the northern rebuild, adding a further 11.50m to make an irregular rectangular structure with overall internal dimensions of 4.40 by 18m. It had been founded on scoured natural subsoil built up to compensate for the contours of an undulating ground surface. The

west wall comprised a compacted raised gravel foundation swelling to take two external buttresses. Carstone fragments indicated a dwarf stone wall. The east and south walls comprised a shallow foundation trench 0.70m wide containing the remnants of carstone foundations. There was no evidence for a south-west corner, but there were two gravel threshold entrances at that point, from the south and west. Evidence for post pads or similar arrangements could have been removed by later activity.

A roof support was represented by a single post pad was on the same alignment as the spine wall, 4m from the south wall. A worn hollow around it was patched with tile (RT1). Perpendicular to this was a posthole set into the inside of the west wall at the point where it swelled externally into a buttress; to the east was a gravel patch for a possible foundation or post pad within and external to the east wall. The whole structure was floored with clay loams partially covered by thick deposits of clean gravel. These gravel spreads, or threshold deposits, occurred where there were openings. A line of carstone blocks near the south-east corner represented a partition or screen at the south end. The absence of clay roof tile debris points to the northern part having an organic roof; the south compartment was tiled.

Dating

No evidence which could not have derived from demolition rather than occupation deposits.

External features

The initial build of S37 was separated from S36 by a narrow corridor only.

Phase 5.5 modification 2

The plan was largely unaltered, except for a probable doorway knocked through the west wall at the north end, and a narrowing of the north wall². The internal arrangements were remodelled: timber compartments were inserted in the northern part of the building, seen as loam-filled slots. This end of the structure was partly refloored with loamy clay. Entrances into the compartments were:

A] the gap 1.08m wide in the eastern wall at the north end of the building, with its porch arrangement.

B] also in the east wall at the junction between the two builds, a gap 2m wide associated with an external (?porch) posthole.

C] a possible breach through the west wall opposite entrance A, also 1.80m wide.

D] a further clear gap 1.30m wide in the west wall, south of entrance A and almost opposed to B.

E] no extant south-western corner to the building, though there may have been a timber upright at the intersection of the two wall lines, destroyed by SS43.

In the north-west corner of the southern part, a rectangular pit SS42 was cut through the floor levels and lined with carstone. It showed signs of intense burning. At the south-west corner was a severely-robbed feature SS43, comprising an irregular hollow filled with carstone and charcoal.

Phase 6.1 destruction

² Editor's note: neither of these alterations are shown clearly on 22.11.

The pattern of tile debris indicated the systematic demolition of the southern two thirds of the building. Finds were mixed, but demolition in the post-medieval period may be inferred from topsoil finds immediately above the structure.

STRUCTURE 37 Agricultural

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/M13t h	M/L13th- M14th	M/L14t h	L14th- M15th	M/L15th- M/L16th	L16th- L17th

[1.08, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 7.19=35.02, 10.13, 22.12, 22.13, 22.14, 22.15, 22.16, 22.17, 36.07]

Location

Area 6, T30; Sector 2

Construction evidence

Dwarf stone walling with erratics CT23, padstones CT3, post pads CT21, slots CT7, ?cob superstructure; organic roof RM1; FM4, 5, 6.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Natural boulder clay made up with deposits of pebble, loams, and gravels. Sealed by S62 built over remnant demolition debris.

Cut feature CF29

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 10 [13.10]

36	62	38
	37	
	CF29	

Key finds contexts ceramics

Mixed finds of Roman, Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval date on floor surface. Cat 54.05/389

Key finds contexts non-ceramic

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat/find number	Find type	Date
5.4	30/236	Floor	sf 2400	pruning hook	1100-1400
5.4	30/236	Floor	sf 2387	mortar	1200-1400
5.4	30/236	Floor	sf 2802 48.06/501	buckle plate	1200-1400
5.4	30/236	Floor	sf 2397	candleholder	1200-1599

Summary description

A rectangular structure lay on the natural ridge to the east of the major ditch CF29, linking with S36 and S38 to limit the principal buildings area. It comprised dwarf stone footings which formed three bays, and was partly open to the east. It underwent a number of minor alterations and was demolished piecemeal. It could be read as one building with S38 to the south, giving a maximum length of 45.50m. The structure(s) were divided into two at the point where there was no contiguous masonry. The two parts had apparently separate histories.

Phase 5.3

The building was a rectangular structure 20.20m by between 5.0 and 5.80m internally, and orientated approximately north-south. Fragmentary remains of dwarf stone walling indicated internal divisions. The structure comprised footings of carstone rubble intermixed with large erratic pebbles and small boulders held together in a clay and loam matrix, with padstones indicating internal divisions and a timber frame.

Quantities of clay in the vicinity suggested clay lump walling. The top of the ditch slope to the west of the structure showed signs of earlier walling [4.24=16.11, 10.13].

The northern part of the building was similar to phase 5.4 S36. The structure was divided into three compartments of 6.50m by 6.5m, attached to the northern extension of S38 by a link compartment 4m wide. The floor comprised gravel, pebble, and loam. Large parts of the frame of the building had been entirely robbed, but floor levels and trampled areas distinguished the form of the building from exterior surfaces, some of which had been put down to gravel. The structure was based on four squares of 5.50m. A bay 4.60m wide east-west formed the southern end of the building, with a narrow bay to the north only 1.50m wide internally. Part of the northern portion may have had a north-south division since the gable end padstone was seated at the end of a short length of footing.

Much of the structure had been removed in later periods, leaving traces only of the south-west and north-east corners. There was room for 2½ bays to the inside of the north wall. The south bay was divided into two. The north bay had a substantial post pad set centrally in its north wall, but there was no matching structural element at the south end; a possible post pad was noted at the point where the ridge line would have crossed the half bay return. Only one positive entrance was seen at the south end, in the link between S37 and 38, on the west side.

A mass of masonry on the east bank of CF29 seems to have marked a probable earlier crossing point across the ditch, Route Z.

Phases 5.3-5.4 modification 1

Spatial analysis confirmed that S38 was attached subsequently to S37's southern end, though the two buildings were very similar in date. Probably very soon after S37 was built an alteration was made to its south end; this was replaced by the north end of S38 which overlapped it.

Phase 5.4 modification 2

Possible insertion of a new floor [4.49=16.12].

External surfaces

The backfilled ditch ran along its western edge, with open fields to the east. The new building retained the same centre line. S36 to the north was extended, leaving only a narrow passage between it and S37. They effectively formed a solid barrier along the eastern edge of the main courts.

Dating

Dating relies on the relative stratigraphical relationship with S62, and its relationship with S36 and S38. No datable finds were recovered except for clay roofing material derived from phase 6.1 which postdated the demolition.

Phase 5.5 modification 3

The shell of the building remained basically unaltered except for the central portion of the east wall; a possible eastern entrance was blocked by the insertion of a length of wall which was attached to the northernmost part of the original east footing. A gap between the inserted length and the northern stretch of the east wall was bridged by three post settings and about 4m of dwarf wall attaching it to the southern part of the building. Measured from their centres, these mark possible openings of 2.50m, 3.75m, and 2.50m. They lay opposite a possible west entrance and

the way across the infilled stretch of **CF29**, Route Z. The post settings may themselves mark exits to the open fields [4.75=16.13].

Phase 5.6 modification 4

A narrow corridor of less than 1m wide was inserted in the link bay by constructing an L- shaped internal wall³ [5.01=16.15].

Phase 6.1 demolition

The structure was systematically dismantled except for the extreme southern portion which remained attached to **S38**. **S62** was constructed over the demolition debris associated with the rest of the building. **S38** remained to the south. The building had disappeared by late phase 6.1.

Dating

No small finds were retrieved from phased contexts; an Edward I silver penny of c 1299 came from topsoil above the structure, having been lost prior to 1350.

³ Editor's note: the plan showing phase 5.6, 5.01=16.14, shows most of **S37** demolished at this time, and the construction of **S62** at this time, rather than in phase 6.1.

?Phase 5.5

A rectangular building orientated approximately north-south was situated to the east of boundary ditch CF29, overlapping the southern end of S37, its near contemporary. Spatial analysis showed that it shared a central roof line with S37, but based on a larger square which gave it a wider bay to the west. To the west of the building, and running along the top slope of the ditch was a line of carstone and erratic rubble which may have formed a predecessor boundary on the eastern rim of CF29. It was built on undulating natural boulder clay levelled up with deposits of clays and loamy clays. It measured 26.30m by 6.20m to 7m internally; the north and south parts were further subdivided. The post pad survival gave a sequence of probably ten sets of opposing features. This is further evidenced by a possible buttress in the east wall, and entrance spacing. A single entrance in the southern section was seen in the east footing, while three openings were seen in the west. The southern limit to the building and an entrance from the south were delineated by a gravel spread which entered the building in the same way as the thresholds in S36 [10.13, 22.13].

There was slight evidence for a bridge Route R, across the ditch in the northernmost part of the building, which comprised a denser area of carstone rubble running perpendicular to the main structure.

Irregular footings comprised flimsy walls placed directly on the ground surface; a shallow slot marked the north wall which replaced the south wall of S37. These footings were only about 0.30m wide, and rarely more than one course high; they comprised mixed brown carstone, erratic boulders and large pebbles in a matrix of clay identical to substantial deposits seen both inside and outside the building. Larger flat stones acting as padstones were sited on corners and at possible entrances. A possible internal buttress was seen in the east footing, and a posthole in the west wall may denote the position of a narrow entrance. The position of the building and its dimensions were confirmed by both internal wear patterns and the siting of the structure on the summit of a low natural mound. Possible reflooring or patching was noted in deposits of pebble and clay. Internal features included a shallow gully CF47 which was up to 2m wide in places; quantities of carstone suggest that it was once stone lined. At the south end of the gully the feature made a 'dog leg' to the west then south, with a sump in the angle.

External surfaces and features

The structure sat on the levelled surface of periglacial deposits, with its walls marking a sharp slope down to the west. At the foot of this slope ran the main internal boundary ditch CF29. There was no indication on either side for the deposition of spoil from the cutting of the ditch. There was only one positive candidate for an identifiable structure crossing it, as described above. Substantial deposits of rubble ran between the building and the ditch which could represent boundary walling or revetting, or most likely bridging. This masonry could have been in place before the construction of Structures 36/37/38 line of buildings, forming an earlier boundary and/or crossing. A gravel path ran along the eastern length of the outside of the structure. To the south ran the main trackway Route L leading from the open ground to the east; this coincided with the north end of the low natural mound on the western lip of the ditch.

?Phase 5.5 modification 1

All principal walls and entrances were maintained, with the possible addition of a timber support inserted into the north-west corner. Two further entrances were seen in the south part of the west wall, and an opposing entrance in the east footing. The central gully and any ancillary features were dismantled; it and the associated sump

were backfilled with compacted clays. Immediately to the south of the internal buttress the building was partitioned off by a timber slot, leaving a narrow access on the western side. This made a bay of about 6m long. The line of gully CF47⁴ was perpetuated by an internal division marked by a row of four postholes, 12m in length, below the ridge line, and offset slightly to the east. The northernmost of these posts coincided with a possible bay division. A sub-rectangular pit SS44 measuring 1m by 0.60m, and lined with carstone blocks to a depth of 0.60m was set into the floor; it contained burnt environmental material. The sides of this feature were scorched, particularly in its north-east corner; its base comprised stiff blue clay overlain by 0.10m of charcoal. It may have continued in use for some time [10.20, 22.14].

Phase 5.6 modification 2

The partition postholes were backfilled and replaced by a timber slot nearly 14m long, just to the west of the earlier division. Associated with this, a posthole was placed which confirmed the position of the bay limit, and possible roof support. Floor deposits were laid down at the same time as the structure was extended by a half bay at its northern end to form a single range with S37.

External surfaces and features

An L-shaped addition to S37 was seen to the north which may have been associated with Route Z. The large quarry to the east was probably excavated at this time.

Phase 6.1 modification 3

The building underwent major structural alterations. The south wall was demolished and replaced approximately a half bay (or 3m) further north. The doorway was shifted to the western part of the south wall, its position indicated by a spread of gravel and carstone entering the building from the south across a gap in the wall line. The timber represented by the central spinal slot was removed and the void backfilled. On a near identical alignment, a shallow feature was constructed which was either robbed masonry or a timber slot belonging to the internal arrangement described below. It butted up against the south-east corner of a substantial rectangular deposit of rammed chalk clunch 5.50m by 7m [69.04] set centrally in the north part of the main chamber. This hard surface partially overlapped the northern entrance in the west wall, but was set back 1.50m within the building; it measured 5.30m by 3.70m, with a minimum depth of 0.25m extant [5.03=16.15, 22.18].

Contemporary with these changes were the insertion of an elaborate gridded arrangement of divisions represented by shallow (0.20–0.25m deep) linear depressions, many of which had their latest fill of concentrations of clay roof tile debris which was probably deposited after internal demolition, and when the roof came down. The width of these depressions varied between 1m and 1.50m; the spaces defined by the slots consisted of clean loam. Two box-like arrangements were identified in between opposing entrances, and were associated with a small posthole. These may represent more than one phase.

Some relationships were identified, but these may represent a robbing pattern rather than construction periods. A possible robber trench described above ran north from the padstone set in the southern footing. Here the feature appeared to be a later addition, representing a masonry alteration or repair to what appeared to be a complex of timber structures let into the ground surface. Further north the evidence was not so well preserved. Floor surfaces elsewhere in the structure comprised worn

⁴ Editor's note: there were two CF47s. One was this cut feature in barn S38 (also mentioned in [7]), the other was a boundary described in [14]. See also [14] footnote 5.

deposits of pebble and gravel mixed with clays. Two thresholds of cleaner gravel were identified. A stone buttress was added to the outside of the west wall.

External surfaces

The building was clearly defined by deposits of clean yellow gravel which was spread up to the wall limits.

Phase 6.2 modification 4

Some minor walls in the north part of the structure were demolished; the rest of the shell and partition walls survived. The rammed chalk deposit was incorporated into the general flooring levels, but the gridded arrangement of slots appears to have been dismantled, leaving only the southernmost masonry partition as the major internal structural element in this part of the building. A series of gravel and pebble floor deposits were probably added at this stage. A kiln-shaped arrangement of carstone **SS45** with evidence of burning was cut into the northern part of the building, overlapping the chalk hard standing which had been incorporated into the floor [22.17].

Dating

The second fill of the burning pit **SS44** contained a number of small finds.

Phase 6.2 modification 5

Both north and south ends of the building were severely truncated; tile debris sealed what remained and spilled down over the slopes to east and west. The partition acted as the new south wall, and the north end was probably open. The kiln-shaped feature **SS45** was demolished and the rammed chalk area roughly refloored with trampled tile debris [5.17=16.16, 22.18].

The tile in the previous gridded slot arrangement could have derived from this activity, with tile being pressed into soft-filled hollows. The burning pit **SS44** appears to have been retained in use, with fills continuing to be deposited. The building was shortened by 2m at its south end. A new south wall with an entrance in its western half was added. The east part of this new wall had a large padstone at the junction of a further length of wall which sealed part of the gridded arrangement.

External surfaces and features

S62 remained some distance to the north.

Phase 6.2-Period 7 destruction

The ragged remains appear to have been standing with desultory use well into the late post-medieval period. The north part appeared to be open. Destruction spreads comprised mainly dense clay tile spreads featuring mostly on the western side outside the building on ditch slopes, and over the south-east corner of the interior including the robbed out timber grid.

STRUCTURE 39 Service?

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/M13t h	M/L13th- M14th	M/L14t h	L14th- M15th	M/L15th- M/L16th	L16th- L17th

[1.08, 4.24=16.11, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 22.20]

Location

Area 6, T30; Area 11, Trench 6; Sector 1

Construction evidence

Masonry footings in shallow construction trenches CT16; RM1; FM7; Clay tile roof.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Built on unoccupied soils accumulated over the backfill of early boundary ditch CF29. Sealed by demolition debris and topsoil.

Cut feature CF29

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	65	
77	39	81
	B4	

Finds

None; the destruction debris contained clay roof tile which suggests a date of probably at least the 13th century.

Summary description

The corner only of a robbed masonry building was seen to straddle the line of the main north-south ditch CF29, and was designed to fit the boundary wall to north and east.

Phase 5.3

This structure was only recognised in Trench 30, and the plan was completed by using spatial analysis. It comprised a ragged robber trench approximately 4m north-east to south-west, 2m north-west to south-east, and 0.40m wide. This gave a building 4.50m square with an internal space of 2.60m. There may have been a doorway in the south-east wall where the footing narrowed, coinciding with an area of wear outside. The fill was loamy clay and some carstone rubble, sitting on an uneven base. It appeared to turn north-west into Trench 7, encompassing an area of burnt clay 0.20m thick. The corner thus created appeared to represent the angle of a masonry building with clay floor, surrounded by yard surfaces. The limited space available for it enables an estimation of its likely dimensions; metrology shows that it was carefully placed within the angle of S77, and with S45 and S81 was designed along with S43.

Contemporary features

S39 was contemporary with the construction of the boundary wall S77 to the east of the site, north and east of the cemetery.

Phase ?5.5 destruction

The remains were sealed by demolition debris comprising tile fragments, carstone rubble, pebbles, and cobbles in a loam matrix.