

Detailed description¹

The largely robbed remains of a substantial rectangular structure were oriented north-south on a ridge of natural sand and gravel to the west of [CF29](#). It occupied the same general area as [S10](#), but extended further south. It was based on 4½ squares of 8.70m, starting with the outside of the south wall near the Cocklake stream, and finishing with the northern padstones.

The building measured overall 39.15m by 8.70m, comprising carstone rubble plinths set upon the ground surface of sandy clay, interspersed with opposing sets of padstones. The wall line was ragged, but where walling was absent its position could be inferred by the boundary between interior loams and the exterior gravels. The north gable end was defined by three inferred post pads set central to the northern floor limit; probably 21 pairs of post pads were set at regular intervals of 2m along south, east, and west walls; not all survived. Four entrances were recorded, A, B, C, D, E and F. Entrance A was set in a part of the eastern walling that had been destroyed, but was marked by a floor deposit that ran outside the wall line; it may have had a porch similar to those in [S36](#). Entrance B was marked by rectangle of rubble across at least two bays that may have been the base for a timber bridge crossing ditch [C29](#). Entrance C, in the western wall, was indicated by two post pads sitting on stub ends of footings; the bay to the north of the opening was one third wider than the norm. Entrance D was marked by wearing in the floor, flanked by two reconstructed post bases. Entrance E was similar to entrance B in that it spanned two bays marked by a rubble spread; this may have been the remnants of a crossing over the dip in land formation. Entrance F had one extant post pad and was marked by the floor surface crossing the wall line.

The floor was as a rectangle set on a level platform which dipped east to [CF29](#), and west to the main courtyard. Although partially obscured by later construction, an entrance from the west could be seen at the south end of the main structure.

External surfaces

A substantial deposit of gravels and hoggins crossed the backfilled ditch to the east, representing an eastern entrance and track (Route L). The building was otherwise surrounded by courtyard surfaces. Other exits may have been to the north or south where the building platform was level with the western courtyard.

Phase 5.3 or early 5.4 modification 1

The southern part of the building was demolished to make way for [S41B](#), at the western entrance D; the line of the surviving structure can be seen by the remaining flooring.

Phase 5.4 modification 2

The east trackway Route L was sealed by the building of [S55](#), and the entrance into [S40](#) effectively closed from that direction. There was no evidence to suggest it was blocked other than a slight concentration of stone debris at that point.

Destruction

There was no demolition debris other than disturbed walling and clay-loam immediately associated with the structure.

Dating

¹ Editor's note: see also descriptions in [4] and [10]. The reconstruction of this building was revised in 2011, see 10.06=23.01a and 10.07=23.01b. This text incorporates revisions.

It is possible that it was erected prior to phase 5.3. It postdated Period 4 S10; it predated phase 5.4 S55, and at least the south part predated phase 5.3 S41B.

STRUCTURES 41A and 41B Agricultural and domestic

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, 4.49=16.12, 4.68=23.02, 4.75=16.13, 4.76=23.03, 4.77, 5.01=16.14, 35.03]

Location

Area 6, T30, Sector 2, Y10

Construction evidence

Masonry dwarf walls with timber superstructure CT10, 11); some internal post pads CT9.

Organic roof RM1 partially replaced by tile RM3; FM5, 6, 16.

Sub Structures 30, 40, 41

Cut feature CF50

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Features overlaid P5.3 deposits, and to the east sealed the remains of the south end of S40. The demolition deposits deriving from the building formed the P6.1-6.2 trackway Rt P from the south side of the Cocklake.

Dating and material culture sequence [13.01]

B7	Route P	66
	41	
	40	
	10	

Key finds contexts ceramics

Period	Context	Type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.4	30/813	Floor	56.01/434	E01	1:	20	C14th-15th
5.4	30/813	Floor	56.02/455	E01	1:	18	C14th-15th
5.4	30/814	Floor	-	E01	1:	67	C14th-15th
5.5	30/875	Reflooring	56.07/508	P13	1:	79	C14th-15th
6.1 D	30/714	Yard surface	-	P01	1:	19	C17th-18th
6.2 A	30/760.01	External bank	-	E01	1:	14	C14th-15th
6.2 D	30/768	Tile spread	-	P43	1:	28	C19th

Cat [52.03/15; 52.03/34; 52.03/46; 52.03/47; 52.03/50; 56.03/471; 56.11/602]

Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

Period	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Find type	Date
5.4	30/775	Cobble spread	sf 2709	46.03/329	rowel	1250-1450
5.4	30/813	Tile spread (construction)	sf 2758	48.03/468	buckle	1100-1900
5.4A	30/779	Clay spread	sf 2548	-	horseshoe	1300-1600
5.4A	30/779	Clay spread	sf 2841	-	wall hook	1200-1500
5.6A	30/759	Clay spread	sf 2739	-	knife	1200-1550
5.6A	30/759	Clay spread	sf 2465	-	knife	1200-1550
6.2D	30/714	Destruction spread	sf 2689	48.05/489	buckle	14th

Cat [46.07/360; 45.05/477]

Summary description

A rectangular building of two rooms **S41B** was constructed over the southern portion of **S40**. It was extended west by a separate building **S41A** with central drain, small compartments, and an open walled space. The east chamber of **S41B** was removed. The drain in **S41A** was backfilled, partitions removed, and two hearths inserted. The buildings were joined by a corridor made partly by building an external staircase to the north. The remaining room of **S41B** saw a new hearth and reflooring. **S66** was built to the north.

Phase 5.4

A rectangular building **S41B**, 11.70m by 5.50m (externally), was built over the southern part of **S40**. Although the spatial analysis figures show it belonging to phase 5.5 it probably belongs to very late phase 5.3 or early 5.4, being on the same alignment as **S30**. It was based on 2½ squares of 4.50m internally, with a partitioned large chamber to the west and a smaller one to the east; the small chamber had a central roof support and an entrance into the western room. The west room had a hearth **SS30** centrally placed at its eastern end. A second building **S41A** was constructed a short distance from **41B**. The two buildings were on slightly different alignments [**4.76=23.03**].

The west room, **S41A**, measured 14.10m by 6.30m (externally). Its eastern end was built 1.50m further west than **S41B**, forming a corridor and shared entrance. To the west of **S41A** was a walled open space measuring 14m by 9.20m; its walls were badly robbed but there was sufficient to show that it reached the parent building. This consisted of substantial masonry footings that continued the south wall line of the western chamber, turning north and then east to form an enclosure 14m by 8m. There were two entrances, marked by a break in the wall line in the north-west corner, and a gap before the roofed structure began. The space thus defined was surfaced with gravel and pebble.

The western room contained a drain **CF50** running down its middle which stopped short at the east end, but probably found its way out to the western enclosure. There was stone and tile lining along its length, best preserved at the west end. There were six, possibly seven, small compartments marked by carstone post pads projecting from the wall line and ranged at intervals 2m to 2.50m south of the drain. There was no other indication of timber partitions. The room showed differential flooring, with a clay loam spread to the north while the compartments appeared to have been laid with a hard surface of pebble and gravel. The north-eastern part of the room was 0.50m wider and may have provided a north entrance. A rectangle of masonry of 1.80m by 0.50m jutted into the north-west side of the room. The corridor linking the two compartments showed signs of wear and patching; one patch crossed the wall line into the east room.

The building complex including its integral enclosure had an overall internal measurement of 42m. Its well-made dwarf stone footings of carstone blocks and rubble were set in a clay matrix. The narrowness of the footings and their level top surface suggested a timber superstructure resting on a sole plate. A single shallow foundation trench cut into the underlying make-up deposit; otherwise, the footings rested on the ground surface.

Within the east chamber of **S41B**, floor surfaces were mixed and shallow, but comprised largely clay loams. A centrally-placed tile hearth **SS30** was set upon the floor. There was floor patching associated with it.

Phase 5.5 modification 1

The organic roof may have been replaced with tile at this point. The building was shortened by removing the easternmost room, and giving it a porched entrance to the east. The south-eastern part of the wall to **S41A** was extended to overlap the south wall of **S41B**. This joined the two buildings with a corridor. The north part of the corridor was closed by a large rectangle of masonry that stretched over the two parts of the building; it is interpreted as an external staircase. The outer stair was positioned against the north-eastern corner of the west compartment. Its foundations were slight and consisted of dense carstone rubble spreads incorporating two clearer areas of foundations, a pier to the east and a slight wall to the west. They butted the wall as an obvious addition, probably contemporary with the infilling of the gully. The gully **CF50** running through the western compartment was infilled, and a tile hearth **SS40** constructed over its east end. A further fragmentary hearth **SS41** was seen in the west end [4.76= 23.03].

Both main compartments showed some evidence of reflooring. The tile hearth **SS30** was modified and extended in the eastern block, with at least one floor deposit overlapping its new edges. Yard surfaces within the enclosure remained as in the previous phase.

Phase 5.6 exterior surfaces

S66 was built to the north, leaving a narrow corridor a metre wide between the two buildings. The new build extrapolated from the geometry of the late phase 5.4 complex, and was designed to fit the established pattern [35.03].

Phase 6.1 demolition

The structure was systematically demolished; its stone sills remained largely intact. Remains of walls and earlier floor deposits were sealed by a widespread series of rubbles and gravels forming a hard surface that extended over the entire site of the south range. Large quantities of roof tile associated with the eastern compartment indicated the removal of a clay tile roof. A road surface Route P was deposited over the truncated remains, leading from the south bank of the Cocklake stream into the main courtyard.

STRUCTURE 42 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, 4.49=16.12, 4.69, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 23.04, 23.05, 36.07]

Location

Area 9, T30 Sector 2, Yds 9 & 12

Construction evidence

Dwarf stone walls, timber superstructure CT10; clay tile roof RM3; FM3, 18

Cut features CF26, CF51, CF52

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Structural components lay upon and cut into cobble and pebble spreads which had built up around P5.3 S43 to the NW, and lay over the S end of S43. The structure was sealed by demolition deposits and incorporated into the rubble and cobble yards laid down in the area in P6.1.

Dating and material culture sequence [13.05]

56	Y13	Route N
	42	
	43	
	Bank 1	

Key finds contexts ceramics

Period	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Date
5.4	30/489	Drain fill CF51	-	C60	11:	12	L12/thE13th
5.4	30/489	Drain fill CF51	-	C09	1:	1	13th/14th
5.4	30/489	Drain fill CF51	-	B07	1:	1	12th/13th
5.4	30/489	Drain fill CF51	-	C59B	2:	16	?L11th/12th
5.4	30/489	Drain fill CF51	-	C57	1:	3	13th

Cat [54.09/302]

Other finds

Cat [41.02/151] metal vessel

Summary description

A range of rooms constructed of dwarf stone walls was oriented north-west to south-east, bounding the Cocklake stream, partially overlying S43. It underwent heavy repairs or was largely rebuilt. The limits of the building were not wholly excavated but could be inferred by topographical features and isolated footings. A heavily cobbled and partitioned floor surface was restricted to the north-eastern portion of the structure: this was an unusually strong floor laid down in more than one stage. Integral with this surface was a soakaway drain which led down the slope to the courtyard and pond. The surfaces of the south-western part comprised clays and loam, and had evidence of partitions. The entrance may have been in the north-eastern wall, with a stone trackway Route N leading into the courtyard.

Phases 5.4-5.5

The underlying cobbles, gravels, and carstone surfaces were associated with the first main phase of occupation of the south court as represented by S43 which lay both underneath and close by to the north-west. Only parts of the north-east and southwest walls were available for excavation, giving a structure 5m wide. The length of 23.50m was calculated from remnants of the southern corner and the position of the building on raised ground of sands and clays overlain by some cleaning out of the Cocklake stream. This bank, Bank 1 was apparently natural but could contain upthrow from the pond. S42 exactly occupied the site of the 'earthwork'. The bank dropped abruptly by approximately 1.50m to the surface of the main courtyard to the north. The form of the building was confirmed by spatial analysis, which gave a base of 4½ squares of 5m from the footing remnant seen at the south end of S43 and the putative end of the building [23.05].

The walls were narrow and irregular, comprising brown and blue mixed carstone rubble, clunch fragments, tile, and erratics set in a clay loam matrix. Floor surfaces were replaced and/or very heavily patched. Possibly the reflooring represents a rebuild on the same spot, but the simpler explanation is that they represent a single structure, but at least some relaying and repair is represented. The hard floor originally comprised carstone and crushed clunch, adequate in itself as a hard floor surface.

Both the earlier and later floor levels showed a distinction between the north-eastern and south-western sides of the building. The south-western contexts comprised clay and loams with gravel, while a carefully laid surface of dense carstone cobbling covered the north-eastern half of the building. This stone surface was built up in several stages and had the remnants of two drainage features with outlets to the courtyard below; the south-eastern feature survived reflooring; the remnants of a carstone drain CF51 was replaced by CF62. Both these features, CF51, CF62 and the earlier hard surface were sealed by a substantial deposit of carstone slabs and erratics which covered the same area as before. The drain and soakaway were covered with selected carstone slabs laid edgewise into a gully.

The drain and the hard floor crossed the wall line, and an entrance at this point might be inferred. CF51 and soakaway formed a shallow channel lined with small carstone fragments. The south-western portion of the floor comprised loams. This level was interrupted by at least four internal divisions of partially robbed carstone footings which appeared at 2m intervals. There is no information on the internal arrangements of the north-western part of the building, and so a continuation of the established pattern has been inferred. This would give ten to eleven small compartments.

External surfaces

External deposits consisted of cobbles and gravels. The Cocklake ran immediately adjacent to the west, with some indication of a boundary wall skirting it. To the north the ground fell steeply away to join the courtyard and pond. A dense tumble of carstone rubble from the edge of the building to the yard indicated steps into the courtyard below, forming into a track Route N which led from the centre of S42 to the entrance to S56. The north-east wall was on the same alignment as S44.

Phase 6.1 demolition

The structure was dismantled; its walls were reduced and incorporated into newly-laid rubble and cobble surfaces. The later floors were covered with roof tile and masonry debris.

Dating

Date of construction can only be surmised from stratigraphy. In most areas of the south court, activity of Period 4 to early Period 5 had left a series of nearly-barren loamy spreads. The onset of phase 5.3 occupation saw the construction of S43 and the laying down of a cobbled yard which partially underlaid S42. This suggests that S42 postdated S43, possibly by a small margin.

STRUCTURE 43 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/M13th	M/L13th-M14th	M/L14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th-M/L16th	L16th-L17th

[1.08, 4.24=16.11, 4.42=23.06, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14,

Location

Area 9, T30, Sector 2, Yds 9 & 12

Construction evidence

Masonry footings CT18; clay tile roof RM3; FM6

Sub Structures 22, 25, 26, 34, 37, 39, 46

Cut Features CF15

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural components cut into or sealed deposits built up continuously between P4 and 5.2. Demolition debris was sealed by P6.1 surfaces.

Dating and material culture sequence [13.05]

44	Quarry CF15	50
	42	
	43	
	Bank 1	

Key finds contexts ceramics

Period	Context	Type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.3	30/127.02	Oven SS22	54.07/396	C11	1:	18	C13th-14th
5.3-6.1	30/28	Floor make-up	-	E01	1:	56	C14th-15th
5.3-6.1	30/49	Floor	56.03/468	E01	1:	55	C14th-15th
5.3-6.1	30/49	Floor	-	E01	1:	24	C14th-15th
5.3-6.1	30/50	Floor make-up	-	E01	1:	18	C14th-15th
5.5 A	30/56	Yard surface	-	C09	1:	10	C13th-14th
5.5 A	30/56	Yard surface 13	-	E01	1:	25	C14th-15th
5.6 A	30/451	Yard surface 13	-	E01	1:	71	C14th-15th
6.1 D	30/11.01	Quarry CF15	56.02/452	E01	1:	78	C14th-15th
6.1 D	30/11.01	Quarry CF15	56.01/449	E01	1:	37	C14th-15th
6.1 D	30/11.01	Quarry CF15	-	C09	1:	18	C13th-14th

Cat [52.02/4; 52.02/6; 53.02/56; 55.08/70; 55.08/72; 55.07/134; 55.02/294; 54.01/329; 54.01/333; 54.08/428; 56.01/445; 56.02/453; 56.02/459; 56.02/462; 56.02/463; 56.05/499; 56.10/581]

Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

Period	Context	Context type	Sf/Cat No	Find type	Date
4-5.3	30/21	Hearth SS46	sf 2223	mortar	1200-1400
5.4	30/487	Spread	sf 2628	quillion	Late 13th
			47.02/399		
5.3-6.1	30/152	Spread	-	Pb waste/run-off	-
5.5A	30/56	Yard surface 13	sf 2123	buckle	1150-1600
5.5A	30/56	Yard surface 13	sf 2124	buckle	1350-1400
			48.06/504		
5.3-6.1	30/28	Floor makeup	sf 2058	candleholder	1200-1599
5.3-6.1	30/50	Floor makeup	sf 2129	bead	1400-1800
			48.01/428		
6.1D	30/11.1	Quarry fill CF15	sf 2059	bell	13th>
			46.06/352		
6.1D	30/11.6	Quarry fill CF15	sf 2238	metal vessel	13th>
			41.02/148		
6.2D	13/47		sf412	quillion	Late 16th-17th
			47.02/400		

Cat [48.03/474; 48.07/526; 49.03/562; 49.03/567; 49.04/582]

Summary description

A north-south orientated range located at the extreme west of the south court was not completely excavated, but its form could be largely reconstructed. It was divided into at least five cells. The northern compartments were characterised by large hearths or ovens, but their presence or absence within the southern rooms could not be ascertained. All but the three northern rooms were removed by the construction of S42. The structure underwent minor modification, mostly the replacement or insertion of hearths and ovens. There were indications of a boundary wall parallel to the stream.

Phase 5.3

A range of rooms was built on the edge of the site adjacent to the Cocklake stream as it turned north. Although parts of the structure were not seen, its dimensions could be reconstructed with some degree of certainty. It was based on 3½ squares of 7m, the half bay being to the south. The northernmost room was larger, being extended west by rotated square. The internal measurement was 26.05m by 8.50m. It was divided by integral stone partitions into compartments of lengths (from north to south) 6.50m, 3.70m, 3.70m, 6.80m, and 3.20m. The walls were 0.70m wide, bonded with clay loam and patches of mortar, with post pads at the wall junctions and along the roof line.

The foundations all cut into Periods 4 to 5 clay loam spreads. Walls comprised predominately brown carstone blocks and rubble mixed with some blue carstone set in clay loam. Shallow foundation trenches were evident in several places. The four partition walls were of similarly strong construction to those comprising the shell, and were built integrally with it. Neither north nor south walls were seen, the north wall having been removed by a Period 6 quarry CF15 and the south end being inaccessible. A possible doorway and the beginning of a cobbled track were seen in the east wall of the middle room, and another in the north room. This room had access into the smaller compartment to its south. There was very little space behind the building to the west.

The building was characterised by a number of hearths and ovens of variable preservation and construction. Close to the interior face of the west wall of the north chamber was a well-built circular oven SS22. It had built-up sides of carstone with an opening to the north-east, and a regularly-laid floor of mixed carstone and clunch flagstones; it contained environmental evidence. It was disturbed by the Period 6 quarry which cut into its northern parts. Quantities of lead run-off were found within the floor deposits.

Exterior features

Between the buildings and the Cocklake Stream was a discontinuous length of walling set into the old river course CF33. S43 appeared to replace this. Slight evidence of a perimeter wall came from rubble appearing spasmodically along the bank as it curved east towards S41.

Phase 5.4 modification 1

In the same chamber, positioned on either side of and through the partition, was a large double oven, open to both north SS37 and south SS25. The northern sector was floored with edge-set clay tiles, and could have been slightly earlier than its southern counterpart which was also made of pitched tiling. Floor survival was patchy but consisted of mortar set upon a make-up of loams. SS37 was replaced by a well-made clunch ashlar oven SS26, which contained organic material.

Phase 5.5 modification 2

Two more hearths were built: **SS34** against the south side of the partition wall alongside **SS25**; **SS39** was built in the third room south.

Phase 5.6 modification 3

A hearth similar to **SS25** was built in the north room.

Exterior surfaces

In all periods exterior deposits comprised carstone, cobbles, and rubble spreads. These were contiguous with similar deposits which extended to surround all the structures in this part of the court. Parallel to the east wall, and defined by contrast with the cobble yard, was a comparatively stoneless loam spread, probably an eaves drip.

Phase 6.1 demolition

The walls were reduced to ground level and incorporated into the newly-laid hard yard surface made of materials mostly derived from the demolition of structures. **S43** was selectively robbed, but otherwise remained largely undisturbed except for the north chamber which was mostly removed by the quarry cut into the infilled fishpond. A drain led from the quarry to the pond.

Dating

Many of the demolition/yard deposits were contaminated by both residual and intrusive material and cannot be closely dated. The stratigraphy demonstrates the demise of the south court as contemporary with the restructuring of the north court in phase 6.1. The quarry **CF15** cut into fishponds, which can be shown elsewhere to have begun silting up or being infilled in phases 5.6/6.1. This structure was subjected to three sets of archaeomagnetic sampling tests, two of which yielded results:

P 5.3? **Hearth SS22** inconclusive

P 5.4 **Hearth SS25** 1260–1300

Hearth SS26 1310–1340

STRUCTURE 44 Revetment wall/dam

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, 4.43=23.07, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 23.08]

Location

Area 1, T28, Sector 2, Y9

Construction evidence

Puddled clay and gravel earthwork; masonry and timber superstructure CT34 capped with clay tile RM3.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure lay directly upon natural subsoil but sealed several cut features of indeterminate date associated with P4 features. The feature was cut by a P6.1 boundary ditch, the whole being under topsoil.

Dating and material culture sequence N/A

Key finds contexts **ceramics** residual only, A wares, C60, and Roman

Key finds contexts **registered and bulk finds**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Find type	Date
5.3A	28/19	Silts	sf 2810	buckle	1200-1400
5.6	28/2	Gravel spread	sf 1983	jetton	1279-1399

Cat [40.09/79]

Summary description

A carstone wall on a puddled clay and gravel bank, possibly timber laced and subsequently strengthened with timber posts, was constructed between the terminals of two earthwork banks. It created a barrier between the open south court to the north and waste land and the Cocklake stream to the south.

Phase 5.3

An earthwork about 25m long filled a gap between two small earthworks; together with **Bank 1** (later beneath **S42**) they formed a barrier across the south-west corner of the site. **S44** lay along a diagonal of the original grid. Twelve metres of the earthwork were exposed. It comprised a carstone wall six courses and 1.50m high, and varied in thickness between 1.50 to 2m including a bank of soil and rubble built up against its south-west side. It had a straight face to the north-east which was partly buried by a bank of puddled clay 2.80m wide that tailed off to the north. There were indications of contemporary support posts hard up against the bottom of the north-eastern face of the walling. Five posts of varying diameter were driven into the rubble back of the construction. Scattered roof tile indicate that the wall was capped.

Behind the bank to the south were a number of Period 3 features and others of indeterminate date. More features without date were seen to the north.

STRUCTURE 45 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, 23.09]

Location

Area 9, T30, Sector 2, Y10

Construction evidence

Timber on ground laid CT8; clay tile roof. FM3; FM4, 5

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

It lay on the P5.2 courtyard surface. The structure was directly beneath topsoil.

Dating and material culture sequence N/A

	topsoil	
Route K	45	46
48	Yard 11	

Key finds contexts no datable or diagnostic finds.

Summary description

A rectangular structure with a gravel floor was defined by contrast with surrounding courtyard surfaces.

?Phase 5.3

A rectilinear area approximately 8m by 8m was within the cobbled surfaces to the east of Route K. It was cobble-free and filled with a mixture of pea gravel and pebbles 0.13m deep. There were no indications of footings of any kind: the absence of clay in any quantity may indicate a flimsy timber structure resting on sill beams laid directly on the ground. A concentration of small tile fragments in the immediate area of the building, and a number of roofing nails, suggest a clay tile roof secured by nails [23.09].

Dating

The structure was visible immediately below topsoil. Two iron objects Sf 2386 and 2395 were undatable; the tile fragments were not diagnostic, but probably indicate a date of the 13th century or later. It was on the same alignment as S39, S43, and S81, which would set its construction possibly as early as phase 5.3; the roofing materials might indicate a later date or longer life for the building.

?Phase 5.4

There was little destruction debris: the structure was probably dismantled and its materials reused.

Dating

The absence of any post-medieval material suggests a date in the medieval period rather than later, and there was no later build-up over the phase 5.2 yard surfaces on which it was constructed.

STRUCTURE 46 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, 23.10]

Location

Area 9, T30, Sector 2, Y10

Construction evidence

Timber raft CT8 or cob ?CT24; organic roof RM1; FM6

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure lay on scoured natural subsoil, residual P4 surfaces, and medieval courtyard surfaces.

It was seen beneath topsoil.

Dating and material culture sequence N/A

	topsoil	
Rt K	46	45
48	Y11	

Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Mixed wares, mostly pressed into the gravel and clay spreads which comprised probable floor surfaces, including both residual and intrusive material.

Key finds contexts **registered artefacts and bulk finds**

None

Summary description

A rectangular compacted void was apparent in the dense rubble and cobble layers forming courtyard surfaces.

?Phase 5.3

A rectangular structure was inferred by a cobble-free area 6m by 5m filled with gravel, having sharply angled corners and straight sides, showing in the surrounding, mainly cobbled, courtyard surfaces. It comprised two rooms defined by the eastern part enclosing an oval floor area of compacted clay measuring about 2m by 5m. There were no other indications such as cut features or building debris, except for quantities of relatively clean clay in the immediate vicinity which probably derived from the superstructure [23.10].

Contemporary features

Similar S47 and S45 were seen to the north and south, to the east of the earlier main road Route K through the south courtyard, but there was no conclusive stratigraphical relationship. S109 was to the south-east.

Destruction

Such buildings could either have decayed or have been dismantled, though the quantities of clay here indicate collapse.

STRUCTURE 47 Agricultural

Stratigraphic phasing

4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6 ²	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, 23.11]

Location

Area 9, T30, Sector 2, Y10

Construction evidence

Cob or timber frame on possible timber raft CT18, 24); masonry CT9; clay tile roof RM3; FM7

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The building lay on scoured natural subsoil and P4 features and the edge of the early (P5.2) north-south road Rt J; it straddled early P5.3 Rt K. It lay directly beneath topsoil.

Dating and material culture sequence N/A

	topsoil	
46	47	45
	Route K	

Key finds contexts none from securely dated contexts.

Summary description

A rectangular void within the cobbled surfaces of the southern courtyard was the remnant of a building constructed over the resurfaced main north-south Route K, over Route D, and south of S33.

Detailed description

The structure lay across the line of the original course of the north-south road Route K, leading directly to S33 (gate to the north courtyard), postdating the track.

A rectangular clay and pebble deposit, measuring approximately 10m by 4m, contrasted with the relatively dense courtyard surfaces surrounding it. The floor comprised a raised platform of extremely compacted yellow-brown clay with fragments of clay roof tile in the top surface. The building was in two parts, with a second compartment of 5m by 6m to the east, giving a total length of 15m. A number of parallel linear marks observed running east-west within this eastern part of the building may have been floor joists (not illustrated). Butting onto the south was a wall foundation comprising a linear spread of carstone fragments 4m long and 0.40m wide.

Associated structures and surfaces

S33 lay to the north, with a series of substantial, largely carstone, surfaces between it and S47 (Route D, resurfaced as Route K). Immediately south of S47 were noticeably

² Editor's note: S47 is only shown on plan for Phase 5.3, although along with S45 and S46 there is no clear evidence determining when it went out of use and was demolished.

denser areas of cobbling and rubble surfaces which were the continuation of the road surface associated with S45 and S46.

STRUCTURE 48 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, 4.14=16.10, 23.12]

Location

Area 9, T30, Sector 2, Y9

Construction evidence

Cob or timber raft CT8 or 24; organic roof RM1; FM7

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure lay upon scoured natural subsoil and P4 features. It was directly beneath topsoil.

Dating and material culture sequence N/A

	topsoil	
47	48	46
Rt D	Yard clearance	

Key finds contexts none that are securely dated to the life of the building.

Summary description

A rectangular void within the cobbled surfaces of the southern court, to the west of the north-south road Route D.

?Phase 5.2

A rectangular void, 6m by 4m, comprising compacted clay, partly floored with gravel and small pebbles, was within the dense cobble spreads to the west of the north-south spine road in the southern courtyard. It butted onto Route D. A number of post pits were seen to the north and south, making a fence line [23.12].

?Phase 5.4 destruction

Quantities of clay in the area may point to collapse of cob walling.

STRUCTURE 49 Agricultural or storage

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, Y11

Construction evidence

Masonry floor and walls ?CT18; ?organic roof RM1; FM3, 18

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure lay over P5.2 yard surfaces and boundary bank associated with Rt G between the two principal courtyards. It was sealed by P5.4 yard surfaces and topsoil.

Dating and material culture sequence N/A

Route G	topsoil	47
	Yard 11	
	49	
	Yard 3	

Key finds contexts none that are securely dated to the life of the structure.

Summary description

The fragmentary remains of a masonry structure lay against the southern edge of the east-west road Route G dividing the southern courtyard from main buildings area.

Phase 5.3

An area of densely-packed carstone cobbling measuring approximately 6m by 2.75m was set against the phase 5.3 pitched carstone walling kerb which formed the southern edge of the east-west road Route G. The spread was between S33 and S34, and formed a level platform in the steep slope dividing the higher level road from courtyard surfaces set about 1m lower. There was no break in the kerbing at the junction between the two features, and S49 is likely to have simply abutted the road.

Phase 5.3 destruction

Remnants were partly sealed by a cobble spread associated with phase 5.3 metalling of the road surface of Route G and the construction of S47, probably indicating deliberate dismantling.