

## Section 24 Structures 50-59

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

### STRUCTURE 50 Well and well house

#### 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, 24.01]

#### Location

Area 9, T30, Sector 2 Y9

#### Construction evidence

Masonry, dwarf walls CT7, 38, cob, clay tile roof RM3; FM5

**Sub structures SS16**

**Cut Feature CF16**

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural evidence lay upon and cut surfaces built up during P4 and P5.2. After robbing the structures were sealed beneath P6.1 rubble surfaces.

**Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A**

	topsoil	
	rubble	
43	50	30
	Yard 3	

#### Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
6.1	30/123	Rubble spread	-	E01	1:	18	14th/15th
6.1	30/123	Rubble spread	-	E01	2:	2	14th/15th
6.1	30/123	Rubble spread	-	E01	1:	1	14th/15th
6.1	30/123	Rubble spread	-	P01	1:	1	
6.2D	30/69.1	Upper fill of well	-	C09	1:	10	13th/14th
6.2D	30/69.2	2nd fill of well	-	C09	1:	24	13th/14th
6.2D	30/69.3	3rd fill of well	-	C64	1:	31	L12th/E13th

Cat [54.09/298; 56.01/440; 56.03/473; 56.03/474]

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

Phase	Context	Context type	RF/Cat number	Find type	Date
5.5	30/46.3	Recut fill of well	2181	40.09/76 key	1200-1500
5.5	30/46.6	Recut fill of well	2212	shears	1200-1400
5.5	30/46.6	Recut fill of well	2217	44.03/300 jetton	1355-1372
5.5	30/46.5	Recut well fill	2183	49.02/553 iron chain	
6.1	30/116	Sealing rubble	2185.1-4	4 pins	1400-1699
6.1	30/116	Sealing rubble	2211	horseshoe	1150-1325
6.1	30/116	Sealing rubble	2215	rumbler bell	1275-1900
6.1	30/116	Sealing rubble	2188	40.08/69 padlock	1150-1450
6.1	30/116	Sealing rubble	2209	46.03/330 rowel	-

#### Summary description

A well was enclosed by a slight structure with dwarf stone walls. To the north was a rectangular area of flooring defined in contrast with neighbouring deposits. No other walls survived. A possible recut or robbing was attempted after the well had been destroyed and backfilled. The well appeared to succeed an unfinished, similar feature to the east that had been misplaced at Route J.

#### ?Phase 5.2/5.3

A rubble-filled well **CF16** was enclosed within the remnants of a building comprising very narrow dwarf stone walling erected over the backfilled construction pit for the shaft. To the north of the well shaft was a short length of wall, aligned east-west, with a southerly return. This slight footing rested on the phase 5.3 ground surface and the construction pit. Butting to the north of this walled enclosure, and south of the road Route G, was a floor surface comprising a rectangular carstone and gravel spread approximately 6m by 5m, distinct from the hoggins, gravels, and clay spreads surrounding it to the north. Courtyard Yard 10 surfaces of cobble and pebble abutted to east, south, and west, with Route G to the north.

The well pit measured 5m diameter at ground surface; its shaft measured 1.90m across at the top, 1.40m towards the base, and was excavated archaeologically to a depth of 3.10m, but the feature was not bottomed. There was no indication of a stone shaft. The lowest fills seen comprised gritty clays. The building was based on two squares of 5.50m, and the northern shelter was probably 6.60m by 5.50m.

#### Exterior surfaces

Possibly contemporary with the well or just predating it, and immediately to the east, was a large pit of similar dimensions, **CF52**, which was dug and backfilled in quick succession. It would have been in the middle of the main north-south road.

#### Phases 5.5-6.1 robbing and backfilling

The shaft of the well could be differentiated from the packing filling the construction pit. Any stone lining was entirely robbed out, the still-vertical shaft backfilled with loams and small rubble fragments and the lining was probably wood. An attempt had been made to either retrieve stone or to reinstate the structure when a large pit was cut into the upper fills of the well. This was sealed by tip lines of carstone rubble, clunch, and clay roof tile mixed with clay loam which filled a hollow cut beneath topsoil, through the sealing demolition spreads and yard surfaces. The remains were sealed by a build-up of gravels, carstone rubble, and tile, laid down to create a hard surface.

## STRUCTURE 51 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/L14th	L14th- M15th	M/L15th- M/L16th	L16th- L17th

[1.01, 1.08, 4.14, 4.46= 24.02, 4.47, 4.48]

#### Location

Area 7, T18, outlier Sector 3

#### Construction evidence

Masonry CT16; BA5; clay tile roof RM3; Repair RT4; Floor FM7 then FM1, 2

[Cut Feature CF56](#)

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure lay upon and cut into deposits of P4 to P5.2. The structure was sealed by ?P6.1 demolition spreads and cultivated soils.

[Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A](#)

<a href="#">CF38</a>	topsoil	Route V
	rubble	
	51	
	make-up	

#### Key finds contexts [ceramics](#)

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.4	18/12	Floor makeup	-	E01	1:	26	14th/15th
5.6-6.1D	18/2	Rubble spread	-	E01	1:	14	14th/15th
5.6D	18/5	Rubble spread	-	E01	1:	15	14th/15th
5.6D	18/9	Rubble spread	-	E01	1:	15	14th/15th

Cat [[55.07/149](#); [54.08/429](#)]

#### Key finds contexts [registered and bulk finds](#)

Phase	Context	Context type	RF / Cat number	Find type	Date	
5.3A	18/42	Rt V	1767	-	horseshoe	1300-1600
5.3A	18/42	Rt V	1762	-	horseshoe	1300-1600
5.3A	18/42	Rt V	1783	-	horseshoe	1250-1325
5.4	18/13	Floor makeup	1632	-	strap fitting	1200-1400
5.6D	18/7	Rubble spread	1702	<a href="#">48.04/480</a>	buckle	1350-1500
5.6D	18/9	Rubble spread	1633	-	horseshoe	1250-1325

### Summary description

A substantial circular masonry structure with earth floor was built upon a slight mound. The structure had one or two principal phases. Alternative interpretations are offered.

**VERSION 1** A circular masonry building about 8.50m to 9m diameter with single entrance was constructed over an earthwork. This phase had an earth floor with a post pit for a potence. The walls were robbed out and the voids filled with mortar and loam; they were replaced by a smaller structure on the same site, with a narrow construction trench cutting the robber trench. The worn earth floor of the earlier building was replaced by stone. The structure had a drain **CF56** let into the wall, and a single entrance. It was later supported by an external buttress which wrapped round between the entrance and the drain.

**VERSION 2** A stone structure about 7.50m diameter was built over an earthwork; it had a wide construction trench which was backfilled with two mortary fills over a mortar spread. The structure had a single entrance and a drain let into the wall. It had a clay floor with posthole for a potence, which when worn was replaced in stone. It was later supported by an external buttress which wrapped round between the entrance and the drain.

### VERSION 1 ?late phase 5.2

A series of sandy clay loam spreads lay both beneath the structure and around it. These appeared to be a deliberate mounding, up to 0.9m deep, probably construction make-up levels. Cut into this was a wide circular band c 9m diameter and at least 0.30m to 0.50m wide. Associated with this, but separated by later activity, was the remnant of a clay floor with a posthole set just off centre to the east. The floor was stained green. A well-worn oval hollow 0.25m deep was seen to the west of the post; it was concentric to the wall, and terminated 2m from the centre of the post. A shallow, partially truncated, linear feature cut into these layers but had no apparent relationship with the later structure [4.46=24.02].

### Phase 5.3

The circular footing was robbed leaving a mortar base in the bottom of the robber trench; this was backfilled with loam and mortar. A new circular wall was built within the line of the earlier structure, giving it a diameter of about 7.50m to 8m, its construction trench cutting through the backfilled robber. The earth and clay floor of the earlier structure may still have been in use, though it is possible that the stone floor was inserted at this point, but after the construction of the walls. Walls were strongly built, 1.50m wide, and comprised large blocks of carstone generously bonded in yellow mortar. The blocks were faced on the outer surfaces, but insufficient was left for nesting boxes to survive, and a maximum height of around 0.35m was recorded. A splayed doorway 0.70m wide was built into the south portion; this was neatly finished off with squared blocks and vertically-placed roof tiles. A narrow drain **CF56** made of carstone and clay tile led through the structure to drain into the ditch to the east and at about 90° to the entrance. The chamber measured 5m across. A white lime-like deposit was recorded on the outer surface of some of the carstone [4.46=24.02].

### Phases 5.4-5.1 modification 1

The whole interior was refloored with solid carstone comprising small pieces on edge and large slabs laid flat on a substantial bed of sand. It was laid in two parts, probably working from the middle of the building towards the wall, since

the linear join ran roughly down the centre of the chamber, from the doorway. There was no replacement centre post unless its setting was also stone, seated upon the stone flags. The south-eastern portion of the building was strengthened by the construction of a buttress which ran round the building for about 6m, between the entrance and the drain. This masonry was clay bonded, and approximately 0.75m wide. It was cut into the robber trench for the previous building.

#### VERSION 2 Phase 5.3 construction

A well-built circular structure 7.50m diameter (as described in phase 5.3 above) was constructed within a very wide (0.75m) construction trench with two fills. The base of the construction trench was covered with yellow mortar, and the fill of the trench nearer the footing contained more mortar. The chamber had an earth floor and an off-centre post pit for a potence, around which was a hollowed area of wear [4.46=24.02].

#### Phases 5.4/5.5 modification 1

The worn hollow in the floor was packed with small rubble fragments and loam. A stone floor was inserted which had a seam running through it. The south-eastern part of the circumference was strengthened by the addition of a buttress-like wall 0.75m wide, running between doorway and drain. The buttress was clay bonded, and had a robbed break in the middle. It had a slight construction trench cut into the phase 5.3 trench. It is possible that this wall/buttress ran around the whole circumference of the building except for the entrance and drain outlet.

#### BOTH VERSIONS Exterior deposits

Surfaces comprised gritty loamy clays which built up and around the structure, in association with the remnants of a trackway of gravels Route V. The drain led to the major east boundary ditch CF38. This ditch was at least 7m wide, with possible later revetting on its southern side to prevent slippage of the heavy structure close to its edge. This may have been the reason for the heavy buttressing. The lower part of the ditch had silted up with clean clay, but it showed indications of a much narrower recut which had also silted up at the time of excavation, but remained as a distinct hollow.

#### Phases 5.6/6.1 demolition

Considerable quantities of rubble and bird bones were contained within the building, spreading over walls and exterior surfaces. Large carstone blocks rested on the floor. It is possible the structure collapsed and was robbed. However, the tile pattern, with an absence of tile immediately adjacent to the building, suggested an overhanging roof which had been deliberately dismantled and pushed outside the building. The walls stood to a maximum of two to three courses high; sufficient remained to form a significant earthwork together with its mound below and rubble above.

## STRUCTURE 52 Agricultural

### Stratigraphic phasing

4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6 <sup>1</sup>	6.1	6.2
? $\longleftrightarrow$									
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, 24.03, 35.04]

#### Location

Area 6, T30, Sector 3, Y11

#### Construction evidence

Cob with pitched stone footings CT22; ?clay tile roof RM3; FM7

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

P5.2 courtyard surface comprising a gravel spread and mixed tile and carstone fragments; it partially overlay the P5.3 deposits of the eastern trackway (Rt F) leading to S35, S68. Sealed directly beneath topsoil.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	topsoil	
76	52	35
	Yard 11	Route F

Key finds contexts none securely related to the life of the structure.

### Summary description

The fragmentary remains of a rectangular cob structure on pitched stone footings were seen to the north of the east trackway; building debris partially overlay the track.

### Phase 5.3

A substantial rectilinear mound of compacted clay, measuring approximately 11m by 7m was seen to the north-west of Route F; up to 0.30m depth of the clay survived later ploughing. It was bounded on its south-eastern edge by short, 1m to 2m lengths of pitched stone walling. It was further delineated by a dense rubble and clay spread containing a small amount of clay tile; this lay to the south-west of the clay mound, forming a right angle enclosing the clay. The size of the building is inferred from the surviving earthwork and excavated remains, and that it precisely fits 1½ squares of 7m.

### Contemporary deposits

The structure lay in cultivated soils to the north-west of Route F. To the east lay metal track and courtyard surfaces enclosed by a boundary wall.

<sup>1</sup> Editor's note: S52 is not shown on plan for phase 5.6 in 5.01=16.14.

## Dating

Probable contemporaneity with the right-angled eastern boundary wall associated with S36 and S35; the presence of clay roof tile would place it no earlier than the 13th century.

## Phase 5.6 destruction

The building was probably at least partially deroofed and dismantled, with clay walls collapsing over the footings.

## STRUCTURE 53 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/M13th	M/L13th-M14th	M/L14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th-M/L16th	L16th-L17th

[1.08, 4.49=16.12, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 24.04]

#### Location

Area 11, T13 Sector 1, Y1

#### Construction evidence

Masonry foundations CT9; BA2; ?FM8

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Make-up for the bridge overlay evidence for the P5.2/3 timber bridge S26. Sealed by P6.1 rubble and debris.

Cut feature CF33

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	<b>Rubble</b>			
	53			30
	26			
	CF33			
<b>Route G</b>				

### Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
6.1A	13/1039.21	Upthrow CF33	54.08/425	C	1: 15		medieval
6.1A	13/1039.20	Fill CF33	-	C60	6: 10		L12th/E13th
6.1A	13/1039.16	Fill CF33	-	P01	2: 25		
6.1A	13/1039.23	Fill CF33	-	E01	1: 22		14th/15th

Cat [52.03/44; 55.07/140; 55.17/236; 55.17/239; 55.18/242; 55.18/260; 55.18/265; 55.02/289; 54.02/347; 54.07/395; 56.05/502; 56.08/535; 56.10/560; 56.11/596]

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

Period	Context	Context type	RF/Cat number	Find type	Date
5.4	13/1044	Rubble spread	870	vessel	1350-1500
5.4	13/1044	Rubble spread	2794	mortar	1200-1400
			41.05/172		
5.6	13/1083	Gravel spread	1581	arrowhead	1200-1400
	7/537	Spread	-	38.07/17 Potterspury tile	13th-14th

Cat [46.07/357; 46.07/363; 47.02/389; 48.01/418; 49.04/589]

### Summary description

A timber bridge footing S26 was built on the eastern bank of CF33. This was modified and new masonry abutment and walling added to S29 and S30, creating a bridge with gatehouse.

### Phase 5.4

A replacement bridge over CF33 was attached to S30 forming an entranceway to Route Q and the service buildings in Sector 1. It continued on the same alignment, and using squares of the same dimension as the base measurement,



but veering slightly north from the original line by about 2.5°. The stone abutment was constructed partially within the fishpond's sloping bank leading to the main east-west Route G. Its foundation platform comprised loamy clays with tile rubble lying upon clay and stony makeup which sealed the postholes of S26. Foundations all overlapped a cobbled trackway Route C which ran parallel to the fishpond. Further cobbled surfaces Route Q ran along the eastern edge of the fishpond.

A pair of carstone buttresses lay at right angles to the fishpond, tied together by an integral linear foundation of the same construction. The abutment was constructed of roughly-laid carstone rubble set in a clay and loam matrix. Together they formed an H-shaped abutment jutting into the east edge of the fishpond. The opposite bank, outside the threatened area, was not examined. A posthole cut the southern edge of the southern foundation. The abutment was linked to S30 and S29.

#### Phases 5.4-5.6

A surface built up against the southern of the abutments; slight carstone foundations were constructed upon this, demonstrating that the foundations for S30's western extension were later than the bridge. The wall lines of the extension appeared to define a two-lane carriageway Route Q running north-south to the rear of the bridge, allowing access to the western parts of the complex from both west and east along the principal east-west roadway Route G. The road surface was well used, being pockmarked and crossed by numerous gullies and ruts, some of which may have been caused by wheeled traffic. Resurfacing comprised gravelly deposits including occasional fragments of carstone and pebble built up to the east, south, and north of the bridge buildings. This sealed the phase 5.2 fence line postholes associated with Route C. A phase 5.6 robber trench removed the west wall of S29, cutting the road resurfacing.

#### Phase 6.1

The gravel road, bridge foundations, and western parts of S30 were sealed beneath rubbly deposits comprising tile, loams, and clay. They were associated with the upper fill of the fishponds.

## STRUCTURE 54 Domestic; cross wing

### Stratigraphic phasing

	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2
North wing A					◆————◆				
Centre B					◆————◆				
South wing C					◆————◆				
	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, 4.51, 4.52, 4.55, 4.56=24.05, 4.75=16.13, 4.83, 5.01=16.14, 24.06, 26.08, 26.09, 35.05, 36.01]

#### Location

Area 11, T1, 7, 13, Sector 1, Yds 7 & 8

#### Construction evidence

Masonry; extensive stone footings CT16, 20; mainly bonded with clay BA2 and a few traces of mortar BA4; FM6, 9; RM3, 4

Sub structures SS29, SS36

Cut features CF17, CF18, CF19

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Features cut into and sealed those of 5.3. The southern chamber overlay P5.4 destruction levels of S22. Sealed by loam and garden deposits associated with P6.1 S63.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 2 [13.02]

	63	
17	54	16
	22, 78	

### Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.5 D	13/360	Robbing S annexe	-	E01	1:	12	C14th-15th
6.1	13/192	Floor	-	E01	1:	18	C14th-15th

### Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Find type	Date
5.5	13/370	Robber trench	sf 670	-	knife
5.5	13/370	Robber trench	sf 669	44.03/289	weight
5.6	7/724	Floor surface	sf 1929	-	shears
5.6	7/760	Floor level	sf 1350	-	jetton
5.4	7/712		AF 269	39.06/12	window jamb

Cat [43.08/284]

### Summary description

A north-south orientated range of three compartments, with two near-identical wings, linked S16 to S17. The south wing was removed, a blocking wall inserted, a cemetery wall built and buttress to S17 added. Possibly contemporary with this was the insertion of a fireplace into the east wall of the northern chamber, and an abutting external tank and stone-lined drain to the east.

Clay loams spread over much of the area east of S17, sealing S22. The walls defining a three-celled north-south orientated range which joined S16 and S17 were cut into or laid on this clay loam deposit. This link building was based on 3½ squares of 6.20m giving a total length of 21.90m externally. The outer walls of S16 and S17 were used as guidelines for the new structure. The southern square and the north wall of the south section followed the centre line of S16's south wall. The north wall of S16 and the door to S17's extension were aligned with the north wall of the centre section. The southernmost wall was an extension of S17's east wall, while its northern counterpart in the north wing was set slightly west. Structure 54 was built over the remains of phase 5.3 S78, a T-shaped structure abutting the southern edge of the perimeter wall S76, to the west of gate S76 [26.08, 26.09].

The building comprised substantial carstone walls bonded with yellow mortar. Finished stone faces were seen on inner and outer elevations, and the core was rubble filled. There were foundation trenches for the northern and southern elements, and the north one had offsets. The building's three compartments varied in size, and measured 5.50m by 6.02m, 6.20m by 5m and 5m by 5.30m from the north. The northern room [A] was separated from the central room [B] by a 1.80m-wide corridor or passage; the passage led through to the oratory to the east and west into the hall through the new door. The plan of the northern chamber was set slightly to the west, with the west wall butting the new north wall of S17 about 0.90m from its north-east corner. The foundations of the east wall were massively constructed, and underpinned with timber stakes. They compensated for the soft fill below, which was slumping into the backfilled CF29 which lay beneath. The northern end of the east wall overlay the remnants of phase 5.3 S78. A small rectangular hearth SS29 was set in the east wall. Only fragments of the western part of the north room survived. There were no other internal features in the north chamber, but a series of floor surfaces built up; at least five mortar-based floor levels were identified, each separated by a make-up, ash, or occupation spread. Drain CF18 led from the south-east corner towards S80. To the north-east of the chamber was a courtyard wall and entrance S76. This was cut by an additional gate S79 further west. Attached to the wall S76 were two perpendicular walls comprising gate S79, the western of which headed for the north wall of S54 on its north-east corner, but with a gap leaving a western entrance to S85. The south wall of S85 abutted the east wall of S54. [See gate sequence [26.08-26.11]. A tile-lined drain CF54 which turned at right angles lay beneath the floor deposits in the northern aisle, but was probably contemporary with them. Both ends were missing.

The central chamber [B] had a slight wall to the north, 0.40m wide; its outside face joined the previous outer wall of S17. The wall between the passage and central chamber was also narrow, but had a small possible buttress in the centre south. Few internal features were confidently identified. Six shallow postholes, some possibly structural, were identified in the central compartment where there were a succession of floors.

The south range was evident from phase 5.5 robber trenches which defined an area butting the south-east corner of S17 and the south annexe to S16. The east wall was badly damaged but wrapped around the west wall of the annexe. The north wall of the southern compartment, the party wall between the south and central chambers, was represented by a 1m wide carstone wall; it had three placements for pillars, denoting an open double arcade. A stone pad was set in the centre of the south room for a vaulted ceiling.

Two doorways gave access onto the hall. The southern one was 0.90m wide and was perpendicular to one in the north wall of the south chamber which was the same width. The north doorway was placed at the inside point of S17's new

north wall, giving a doorway into S54 which was 1.40m wide. It was perpendicular to the narrow (0.70m) doorway that led from the central to the northern chamber. The entrance from the northern to central room did not survive but there was probably another door or open arcade between the central chamber [B] and the south one [C].

#### External features

An earth-cut drainage ditch CF53<sup>2</sup> was seen running south of the southern chamber [C] towards gate S33. The phase 5.3 drain CF17 survived to the north.

#### Phase 5.5 modification 1

The western entrance into S85, at the north-east corner of S54, was blocked by an extension of the western wall of gate S79 [26.10]. The east wall of the northern chamber [A] had been constructed with a wide base cut into the filled ditch below. The superstructure set upon this was rebuilt with a narrower offset to accommodate a fireplace with chimney stack SS36. The tiled hearth setting replaced hearth SS29, and was offset within the chimney space. Butted against the outside of this east wall was a solidly-built carstone tank or cistern CF19; associated with it was the earlier drain CF18, floored and lined with limestone tiles. This ran east, parallel with the north wall of S16, through an area constantly resurfaced and consolidated with dumps of gravels and cobbles.

The southern chamber [C] was demolished; the new south limit to S54 comprised a substantial carstone footing, while the south wall of S17 was supported by a buttress. The footing of the new south wall of S54 had a wide offset which carried a masonry base 0.80m wide; this incorporated two post voids and a post pad to hold timber or masonry uprights. A major boundary wall was constructed over the east wall of the demolished south wing, continuing the line south of the west wall of S16. This divided the open area to the north of the east-west roadway Route G into two, perpetuating the line of the earlier drainage gully CF53, and forming a new boundary to the cemetery.

#### Phase 5.6 modification 2

A square pier base was constructed south of S79 over the wall blocking the western entrance into S85, close to the north-east corner of the north room of S54 [26.11]. This solid pier base was not attached to the north wall of S54 and may have been used to support the north wall of S54, or possibly functioned as the base of an external staircase giving access into an upper room.

#### Phase 6.1 destruction

The remains of the cross wing were demolished at the same time as S17. The demolition debris was largely cleared away to be covered by garden loams which accumulated around phase 6.1 S63. Numerous interventions into the loams and demolition detritus point to periodic robbing. Some small areas were incorporated into the largely-robbled northern rooms of S63.

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<sup>2</sup> Editor's note: CF53 is only shown on plan 24.06 for modification 1, not on 24.05, the plan for the original build.

## STRUCTURE 55 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, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 5.03=16.15, 24.07]

**Location**  
Area 8, T30

**Construction evidence**  
Masonry CT17, with padstones CT12; FM4; RM3

**Principal underlying and sealing deposits**  
The latest of a series of metallated surfaces to the east of, and contemporary with, S40. Sealed by demolition spreads and gravel yard surfaces ascribed to P6.1.

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

	<b>Rubble</b>	
38	<b>S5</b>	
	<b>Route L</b>	40
	<b>CF29</b>	

### Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.3 A	30/446.08	Ditch fill CF29	-	C60	1:	32	L12th/E13th
6.1A	30/762	Yard surface	-	E01	1:	1	14th/15th

Cat [55.16/224]

**Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds**  
None datable that are directly associated with the structure.

### Summary description

A substantial masonry structure built in one phase was divided into three cells with further partitions; there were internal and external staircases and other internal structural features. It was built over, and collapsed into, the fill of the main east ditch CF29 and Route L leading to the eastern fields. The structure may have been short lived.

### Phase 5.4

A rectangular structure measuring about 14.50m by 7m, had footings between 0.50 and 0.80m wide. It comprised carstone blocks, rubble, and large erratics, and was constructed over trackway Route L leading into the east part of S40, over the backfilled section of CF29. It rested upon a layer of rubble carstone fragments, gravels, and tile either added to the top surface of the track as a building foundation, or put down as metallating. The whole structure with its possible building construction spread, and the track Route L upon which it had been built, had collapsed into the fill of the underlying ditch CF29. There was no underpinning as seen in S54.

The base for this building was 1½ squares of 8.60m measured from the inside of the east and west walls, and outside the south and north walls including the external staircase. The building was divided into three principal compartments; the central one of 3.20m by 5.60m internally being smaller than those flanking it, which were both 4.50m by 5.60m. Attached to the outside of the north wall was a rectangular masonry projection measuring 6.70m by about 1.50m; it comprised stone rubble and cobbles and formed a stair base. There were several possible positions for ground floor entrances in the relatively well preserved wall foundations, which are described in the separate rooms below. Walls varied in thickness and strength, though this may simply have been the effect of uneven robbing. The south wall was up to 1.0m wide, the principal internal partitions 0.50m to 0.65m, while the western end of the north wall was only 0.30m to 0.42m wide. A number of large carstone padstones set into the foundations appeared at the main junctions of the building.

The western room contained a large rectangular platform measuring 3.80m by 1m located against the western side of the west partition. Made of rubble and carstone blocks, it may have been an internal stair base or internal furniture such as a substantial work bench. A partition was suggested by a narrow scar positioned centrally east-west, and a change of floor surface to a more stony one in the northern portion; this made two rooms of 4.50m by 2.80m. The doorway comprised a gap in the footing and some stones that may indicate the remnants of a porch.

The central compartment was subdivided into two equal sized chambers of 3.20m by 3.80m by a better-preserved partition running east-west from a padstone in the west wall. In the north-west corner was a rectangular masonry base of 1.70m by 1.35m; the floor surface associated with it was more stone filled than that seen in the south room. A gap in the south-east corner could either represent a ground floor entrance or more enthusiastic robbing.

The eastern room's frame was a mirror image of the western compartment. It contained on its west wall a scar of a matching structure to that on the east wall of the eastern room, but leaving a gap of 0.75m at its northern end which may have been access into the central chamber. This room was partitioned: the scar of a footing (possibly a bench) was divided at the point where a group of three erratic stones jutted into the room from the west wall. There was a corresponding bulge in the eastern opposing wall. Gaps in the north-east and south-east corners may have provided access.

The external staircase matched the two northern ends of these internal structures and indicated an upper storey. The main structural elements, including partition wall and both external and internal stair base and work benches, were of a single build. Only fragmentary remains of floor levels were recognised as a mixture of loams, gravel, and pebble. The rest was difficult to distinguish from the road surface beneath. There was no indication of a hearth setting or burning, and the structure was sterile of finds.

#### External surfaces

There were no readily identifiable exterior surfaces directly associated with the building; the surrounding levels consisted of gravels and pebbles similar to those that pre- and postdate the structure. The earlier trackway to the east, Route L, which formerly led to S40, remained as a hard surface.

## Dating

The underlying trackway gravels directly coinciding with the building produced late 14th- to 15th-century pottery. Given the difficulties in distinguishing between the track and the floor, the finds are perhaps considered more correctly to have been derived from the floor levels rather than the road.

## Phase 6.1

The structure collapsed into the fill of the ditch; it was deliberately dismantled, most of its construction materials being removed from site. Footings were incorporated into yard surfaces, some spreads being in common with S38 to the north. These lay open until sealed by topsoil.

## STRUCTURE 56 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, 4.49=16.12, 4.70=24.08, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14,]

#### Location

Area 9, T30; Sector 2, Y9

#### Construction evidence

Masonry CT17 and ?timber CT8; wall topped with RM3; FM 6

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The building sealed truncated deposits of P5.3. Platform and walls were sealed beneath rubble and cobbles accumulated during the laying down of the P6.1 yard.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

42	Y3	
	56	
	CF2 pond	
		50

### Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.6A	30/159	Gravel chips	-	C09	9:	30	13th/14th

Many sherds of mainly 13th- to 14th-century sandy wares

Cat [52.02/5; 54.09/302; 54.09/311; 56.05/500; 56.08/538]

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

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Find type	Date
5.4	30/30	Gravel	sf 2159 -	buckle	1100-1900
5.4	30/45	Cobbles	sf 2112 -	candleholder	1200-1599
5.4	30/117	Loam spread	sf 2166 47.01/381	pruning hook	1100-1400
5.4	30/117	Loam spread	sf 2167 45.04/314	tuning peg	1300-1500
5.6D	30/27	Destruction spread	sf 2378 48.07/510	strap end	13th-16th
6.1D	30/47	Destruction spread	sf 2120 44.05/306	stylus	medieval

Cat [46.10/367; 47.01/381]

#### Summary description

A small structure appeared as a void contrasting with surrounding courtyard surfaces. It was contained within a walled yard open to the west which had a small external annexe to the west. The walls of the enclosure cut backfilled pond CF2.

#### Phase 5.4 original build

A rectangular clean loam and clay deposit measuring about 8.20m by 5.50m was within a series of gravelled and cobbled surfaces in the southern courtyard. They were contained within a fragmentary walled enclosure. The outer yard



surfaces Yards 10 and 13 lay upon phase 5.3 loams and clays, and extended mainly to the south and west of the structure.

The building scar lay within the north-east corner of a rectangular enclosure whose western and southern walls comprised carstone and rubble foundations set in a clay matrix and shallow robber trenches. It measured 22.20m by 12m externally; where it was well preserved its walls were between 0.70m and 0.90m wide. The south-west corner cut the pond CF2. A corner buttress was seen in the south-west corner. A stone pathway led from the north-west corner of S42 to the west side of S56 to where a small external annexe lay. It was attached to the west wall of the enclosure; the north wall was missing or not built, giving a structure of at least 2.10m by 3.30m. The walls were slight, and it may have been attached to rather than integral with the yard wall.

The footings of the perimeter wall were less well-preserved immediately adjacent to the structure it contained; traces of demolished walls remained to the south and east; a rubble and tile spread over the east wall might denote a lean-to or collapse, in the latter case this would indicate that the perimeter wall was capped with tile. Much of the north-west side may have remained open. Only narrow corridors would have been between the building and its courtyard walls: 0.90m north and 1.20m east.

#### Phase 5.5 exterior surfaces

The south-east corner of S59 was built to touch the west wall of S56, but left open access to the western lobby. There was little space between the north wall and the well S50. The south-west corner of the enclosure coincided with the base of the earthwork upon which S42 sat.

## STRUCTURE 57 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, 4.75=16.13, 4.81, 4.82=24.09]

#### Location

Area 10, T23; Sector 1, Y1

#### Construction evidence

Padstones in shallow cuts CT28 with masonry and tile chimney base CT17 BA2; organic roof RM1; FM6, 9.

**Sub structures SS58**

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural features cut into or sealed P5.3 deposits south of S23. The levelled remains were sealed by the extended P5.6 road Rt N.

**Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A**

	Rt N	
58	57	61
27	Y1	23

### Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.5	23/123	Chimney base SS58	-	C60	1:	18	L12th/E13th
5.5	23/123	Chimney base SS58	-	C60	4:	4	L12th/E13th
5.5	23/123	Chimney base SS58	-	C60	7:	10	L12th/E13th
5.5	23/123	Chimney base SS58	-	C09	1:	1	13th/14th
5.5	23/123	Chimney base SS58	-	C59B	1:	5	?L11th/12th

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

None except for a few fragments of ceramic roof tile and shaped blocks of masonry; these included AF439 Cat [39.05/6], window head, and AF437 Cat [39.05/7], voussoirs, both reused in SS58.

### Summary description

A rectilinear building constructed from timbers resting on pads in shallow cuts was constructed around a back-to-back stone chimney. There was an outshot to the south.

### Phase 5.5

Loam surfaces had built up to the south of S23, sealing earlier spreads contemporary with its erection. S57 was constructed on this build-up.

The structure comprised two main elements: a stone back-to-back hearth and two divergent lines of post pads. The underlying geometrical base for the

building was four squares of 3.70m forming the inside faces of the hearth and the lines of post pads. The west line of pads was misaligned by 7° east from the northern end. The building was constructed to match the main domestic and administrative buildings of the north court. A substantial area of carstone and other rubble set in clay formed an H-shaped hearth. If the structure's roof was aligned east-west it would have had four posts at each gable end. The remaining pads would have formed an outshot to the south. The long walls and cross-wall supported a chimney with a hearth inset on the western side. This comprised shaped clunch blocks on a clay and tile foundation. There was no indication of a similar inset to the east, and neither side showed signs of burning, though there was a great deal of burning in the vicinity from S23. The north wall line was slightly higher than the ground surface to the north, defined by a slightly raised area of loam. Post settings comprised large, roughly circular depressions up to about 1m diameter, packed with mortar, carstone rubble, and tile. There were five posts on the west side with an intermediate missing, and four posts on the east side with probably two missing at the south end of the sequence. They covered an area of about 66m<sup>2</sup>. The post settings were fairly regularly spaced in opposing pairs. Internal deposits were shallow and contaminated by later deposits. Levels were better preserved in the western room, and included patches of mortar floor. This spread may have been laid down in the construction phase.

#### Phase 5.6 demolition

Demolition deposits included carstone and clunch rubble masonry, some of which was squared; there were very small quantities of ceramic roof tile. Most is likely to have derived from the stack. A concentration of burnt daub was between the building and the fishpond. The bulk of the structure, including its entire eastern portion, was sealed by gravels and cobbles forming the phase 5.6 surfaces of trackway Route Q. It was replaced by S60.

#### Dating

A *terminus ante quem*<sup>3</sup> came from underlying assemblages which contain 13th- to 14th-century C9 wares. The central chimney base produced quantities of presumed residual pottery. Demolition deposits yielded no datable finds, but the later trackway contained quantities of possibly 15th-century C68.

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<sup>3</sup> Editor's note: presumably should be *terminus post quem*, if this refers to deposits underlying the building.

## STRUCTURE 58 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/M13th	M/L13th - M14th	M/L14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th - M/L16th	L16th-L17th

[1.08, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14]

#### Location

Area 11, T13 and 23; Sector 1, Y1

#### Construction evidence

Stone footings CT9 and presumed timber superstructure

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure cut into P5.2 levels and largely removed structural evidence of P5.3 **S26**. The structure was removed and then robbed and sealed in P6.1.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	60	
57	58	61
23	32	27

Key finds contexts none datable or diagnostic that were directly associated with the structure.

### Summary description

Substantial stone footings marked an access across the drain associated with **S27**.

### Phase 5.5

The northern boundary to the courtyard was replaced by a stone wall whose north length was substantially robbed. The northern part of the **S27** drain **CF11** was revetted with a carstone wall; this was contiguous with an abutment foundation which jutted slightly into the channel. To the north of these features were a further abutment and a rubble deposit. Their position suggests that the footings were bonded into the robbed north arm of the courtyard wall forming a wide H. The opposite side of the channel held further traces of abutment footings, making two foundations on each bank of the drain, and a link block on the west bank. These features were contemporary with an accumulation of clunch and chalks which made up a new surface for the rebuilt yard.

### Dating

None other than stratigraphic relationships.

## STRUCTURE 59 Domestic/service

### Stratigraphic phasing

4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2
↔								
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, 4.75=16.13, 5.01=16.14, 5.03=16.15, 24.10, 24.11]

#### Location

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

#### Construction evidence

Dwarf stone footing with integral post pads CT27; RM1; FM6.

#### Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural components all lay upon or cut into P5.1 to 5.4 surfaces. The southern chamber was sealed by topsoil deposits and demolition material, and the north by P5.6 to P6.1 courtyard surfaces.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	Rubble	
42 / 2	59	
43	Y9	56

### Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.5-6.1	30/10	Floor surface	-	C59A	1:	10	L11th-L12th/E13th
5.2-5.5	30/124	Yard 13 surface	55.18/263	C60	1:	10	L12th/E13th
6.1A	30/44	Rubble spread	-	B07	1:	30	12th/13th
6.1A	30/44	Rubble spread	-	C09	1:	10	13th/14th
6.1D	30/17	Rubble spread	54.05/390	C11	1:	15	L13th/14th
6.1D	30/64	Rubble spread	-	B07	1:	10	12th/13th

Cat [52.02/4; 55.07/139; 55.17/230; 55.02/294; 54.09/297; 54.09/299; 54.09/312; 54.01/329; 54.01/332; 54.01/333; 54.01/334; 54.01/335; 54.08/426; 56.02/458; 56.02/461; 56.02/463; 56.03/465]

### Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Find type	Date
5.6A	30/81	Carstone rubble	sf 2171	42.03/227	bobbin
5.2-5.5A	30/124	Yard 13 surface	sf 2360	-	bone handle
5.2-5.5A	30/124	Yard 13 surface	sf 2309	43.06/264	dec bone handle
5.2-5.5A	30/124	Yard 13 surface	sf 2365	-	bone handle
6.2D	30/66	Destruction	sf 2115	43.06/257	folding knife

Cat [41.04/168; 43.06/260; 47.03/412; 48.05/487; 48.07/520]

### Summary description

Building S59A of uncertain dimensions comprised slight traces of footings which defined its east and west walls. The northern walling was largely removed and sealed beneath a courtyard while part of it was used to construct a smaller replacement phase 5.6 S59B building. This later, square, structure with internal features, was well preserved.

#### Phase 5.5

Fragmentary traces of a substantial structure sealed sandy loams. Walls which cut this surface were constructed of brown carstone set in sandy mortar, the spacing giving a structure 5m wide, but of uncertain length, and with a central partition. It was probably two 5m squares. Areas of wearing and desultory masonry spreads were further indications of a structure whose northern part was levelled and almost entirely removed for rebuilding [24.10].

#### Dating

Underlying levels produced quantities of C60.

#### Phase 5.6 demolition of S59A, construction of 59B

The north part of the original structure was demolished except for two short, obsolete lengths of wall. The partition became the north wall of the smaller building. This square structure measured 5m by 5m, defined by four completely preserved wall lines, and retaining the large, west padstone. It lay immediately to the south of the S59A walls. The walls of S59B were of similar construction: brown carstone, bonded in sandy mortar; they contained regularly spaced post-pads. An entrance in the south-west corner was suggested by a pair of probably contemporary post voids [24.11].

The square building was based on one square of 5m measured from the inside of the walls, giving a building 5m by 5m externally. A single padstone marked the south-west corner of the structure, whose measurements were further determined by worn surfaces and slight traces of wall scar. The floor of the chamber comprised layers of clay loam with mortar. There was a linear concentration of cleaner loam alongside the north and west walls, and the western part of the south side, indicating interior furniture. There were indications of timber framing with larger carstone blocks acting as post pads and a posthole in the south-west corner.

#### Dating

The dating derived from the floors indicates two possible periods of use.

#### Phase 6.1 demolition

The structure was sealed by an extensive quantity of carstone and clunch rubble which spread out and sealed all nearby structures. It is possible that some of this spread could represent part of the courtyard to the north of S59 (Yard 13) or demolition rubble from the phase 5.5 building.

#### Dating S59B

These yard surfaces were directly beneath topsoil and represented the last use of the southern court. Finds were intermixed and of little use for close dating.