

Section 25 Structures 60–69

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

STRUCTURE 60 ?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 h	M/L13th- M14th	M/L14th	L14th- M15th	M/L15th - M/L16th	L16th- L17th

[1.08, 5.01=16.14, 5.03=16.15, 25.01, 33.12, 36.04]

Location

Area 10, T23, Sector 1, Y1

Construction evidence

BT10; BM1, 2 dwarf stone walls, padstones CT11, CT12; organic roof RM1; FM6

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structure was constructed upon the P5.5 exterior surface to the south-east of S23. It was sealed by deposits which accumulated during P6.1 and 6.2.

Cut feature CF11

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	topsoil	
CF21	60	
23	58	27

Key finds contexts none directly/positively associated with the life of the building.

Summary description

The fragmentary remains of a rectangular structure with at least one internal division overlay the backfilled drain and ditch CF11 leading from S27 to the south.

Phase 5.6

Only part of a rectangular building of two cells survived. Spatial analysis gave an overall length of 11.60m using a two-square building of 5.30m sides, and the west wall certainly continued in a patchy way until 10.80m. Remains were mainly linear scatters of masonry; its width of 5.80m was marked by a probably integral partition wall, and a pressure mark defining the outline of some lengths of walling. The remnants comprised narrow dwarf, dry stone walls, and a few larger stones which suggested padstones for timber supports. There were no foundation trenches, the slight remains lying directly on the previous ground surface which had been levelled off. A discrete scatter of small carstone rubble, mainly outside the shell of the building, may have been an entrance at the

north-west corner. The partition was placed centrally, and was seen running north-east at a slight angle from the perpendicular. The structure was defined by the contrast of its probable floor surfaces of stone-free loam against the rubble external deposits.

External features

The phase 5.6 trackway Route Q to the west appeared to respect the structure. It was contemporary with the mineral extraction pit **CF21** to the north. The building nearly barred access to **S19**.

Phase 6.1 destruction

There was a complete absence of building debris other than the masonry described above.

Dating

There was no direct dating evidence for this structure, but it was stratigraphically contemporary with the quarry and its associated trackway. **S61**¹ was in use during the quarry's use; its demolition was soon followed by the infilling of the quarry. The uppermost deposits of the quarry also sealed phase 5.6 destruction deposits sealing **S23**.

¹ Editor's note: it is not clear whether this should be S60, or if this sentence about S61 is intended to relate to the present discussion of S60.

STRUCTURE 61 ?Agricultural with associated quarry

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, 5.01=16.14, 25.02]

Location

Area 10, T23, Sector 1, Y1

Construction evidence

Post pads CT9; RM1; FM20

Cut features CF 20, CF21, CF30

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural features and associated deposits overlay or cut into those of P5.5. It overlay the site of S27, while associated deposits spread over S23. They were sealed by P6.1 rubble and topsoil.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 9 [13.09]

	topsoil	
	rubble	
60	61	CF21
	23	

Key finds contexts none that could be reliably ascribed to the use of the building.

Summary description

A small square structure comprised posts resting on stone post pads constructed over demolition rubble.

Phase 5.6

Extensive rubble and gravel deposits built up as a marked platform over the site of S23's eastern extension which were in contrast with loam and clay layers that contained appreciably less rubble. Laid directly upon the platform were six carstone padstones forming a square base, representing a building based on a square of 5.30m. This square fitted neatly upon the platform comprising destruction debris, slightly overlapping the reduced east end of S23, and the platform was constructed from adjacent rubble. A further confirmation of the building's dimensions was that the mainly stone rubble inside the area was worn smooth and relatively flat.

Quarry CF21 and contemporary features

Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.6	23/129.10	Fill CF21 quarry	-	C60	3:	20	L12th/E13th
5.6	23/129.10	Fill CF21 quarry	-	C59A	1:	6	L11th-L12th/E13th
5.6	23/129.10	Fill CF21 quarry	-	C59A	1:	15	L11th-L12th/E13th
5.6	23/129.7	Fill CF21 quarry	-	C60	1:	1	L12th/E13th
5.6	23/129.7	Fill CF21 quarry	-	C09	7:	10	13th/14th
5.6	23/129.7	Fill CF21 quarry	-	C57	1:	1	13th
5.6	23/129.2	Fill CF21 quarry	-	P13	1:	2	L14th-17th

A sub-circular extraction pit CF21 and a trackway Route U were broadly contemporary. To the north of S60, and cut into the northern end of the channel belonging to S27, was a large quarry which obscured the relationship of the channel to the northern arm of the fishponds by enlarging the sides of the channel as it removed the surrounding and underlying subsoil. The quarry cut into the pre-existing negative feature CF30 associated with S27. Ten fills mostly comprised loams with some rubble, and a quantity of finds.

Around, and partially overlying the site of S23, were a series of loamy surfaces which were difficult to differentiate. Some predated the demolition of the structure; it is likely that others were long lived, having been laid down during the earlier part of Period 5, during the life of the building. An extensive deposit of clay loam with some rubble and quantities of charcoal, sealed much of the site of S23, derived from its demolition. To the south and east of the structure was a gravel and cobble trackway Route U which headed towards the quarry; in places this was seen also to overlay the charcoal and loam demolition spreads.

Dating

The underlying platform and demolition debris contained mostly residual pottery, while the trackway assemblages included late 15th-century wares. The lower fills of the quarry contained late 11th- to early 13th-century wares.

STRUCTURE 62 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/M 13th	M/L13th - M14th	M/L 14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th-M/L16th	L16th-L17th

[1.08, 5.01=16.14, 5.03=16.15, 25.03, 33.12, 33.13, 36.07]

Location

Area 6, T30, Sector 2, Y10

Construction evidence

BT1 or BT2; BM1 pitched carstone footings set in clay with cob superstructure CT22 and clay tile roof RM3; FM18, 4

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Constructed over a mixture of scoured natural boulder clays, remnants of P5.6 S37 and previously demolished P5.3 S34. Cobbled surfaces may have represented an earlier courtyard surface, a continuation eastwards of the east-west road Rt G. The P4 ditch was further backfilled to provide an extended level surface to the south. It lay immediately below topsoil and clay mixed with loams.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 7 [13.07]

	topsoil	
	rubble	
	62	
Rt G	77	37
37	34	

Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.5	30/315	Makeup/S34 dem	-	C10	1:	4	13th/14th
5.5	30/316	Makeup/S34 dem	-	C11	1:	1	L13th

These levels probably served as floor surfaces also.

Registered and bulk finds none contemporary with the life of the building.

Summary description

Three parallel pitched carstone walls reused the south-flowing stone lined drain at the south of S77 to form an open-ended aisled structure at the east end of the main east-west road Route G. There were indications that the eastern limit may have been at least partially closed in its southern portion. There was tenuous evidence for a fourth wall giving a further internal division. The internal wall(s) was removed, with the remnant forming part of subsequent reflooring; a door was inserted into the north wall.

Phase 5.6 construction

The structure, measuring approximately 10.25m by 8.30m, was constructed over the walls and stone capping of the defunct and silted-up stone-lined drain S77, and the backfilled early boundary ditch CF29. The building sat at the extreme east end of the main east-west road Route G, its two northern walls coinciding with the stone walls lining the road, and joined to it. It was based on 1¼ squares

of 5.30m, using the inner east face of the defunct drain as its starting point. The east and west ends of the building were open and provided access from the east to both the road and the south courtyard by being built across [CF29](#) and the filled stone drain [S77](#). The inner wall had a bulge at its south-eastern end which may have indicated at least a partial closing at some time.

It comprised three carstone walls made of small, thin, blue carstone slabs set pitched into a clay matrix. Walls were approximately 1m wide and 9m long, forming a building with at least two compartments. The north compartment was 6m by 7m, and the south 1.50m by 8m. There was a faint trace of the remnants of blue pitched carstone within the northern chamber which would have given the structure two aisles of virtually equal size; it could have derived from demolition debris. The certain internal wall was constructed after some of the levelling up and flooring had been completed, but is considered broadly contemporary with the main construction. The rough, undulating floor surfaces comprised cobbling of large erratics and clay set into a general make-up level which included demolition debris from [S37](#).

Phase 6.1 modification followed by destruction

The certain internal wall (together with the possible footing) was largely removed and the remains incorporated into reflooring with dumped cobbles and gravels. The north wall was pierced by a doorway 1.20m wide, 3.50m from the north-western corner of the structure. Large quantities of greasy clay mixed with pebble concentrated in the immediate area of the building indicate remnants of cob walling. A small amount of clay roof tile may indicate the roofing material, at least in phase 6.1; if so, the small quantities may indicate deliberate dismantling for reuse. The capping to the drain was removed.

STRUCTURE 63 Domestic & Service

Stratigraphic phasing

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	7
↔								
E/M-L12th	L12th-c 1200	E/M13th	M/L13th-M14th	M/L14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th-M/L16th	L16th-L17th	L17th>>

[1.08, 5.02, 5.03=16.15, 5.05, 5.06, 5.08=25.04, 5.09-5.11, 6.19=35.06, 7.18=35.07, 36.01]

Location

Area 11, T1, 13, Sector 2, Y10

Construction evidence

BT10; BM1, 2 timber on dwarf stone walls CT10, postholes CT1; clay tile roof RM3, 4; FM 8, 10, 18

Sub structures SS47, SS59

Cut features CF22

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Structural features and floors all sat upon deposits associated with the P5.6 phase of S17. Sealed by widespread building debris accumulated during phase 6.2.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 2 [13.02]

	topsoil	
	rubble	
	63	104
60	17	Rt H

Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
6.1	13/196	Floor level	-	C59B	R 1:	11	L11th-L12th/13th
6.1	13/196	Floor level	-	C59A	R 1:	11	L11th-L12th/13th
6.1	13/196	Floor level	-	C68	1:	24	C14th-15th
6.2 D	13/65	Destruction spread	-	E02	1:	19	C14th-15th
6.2 D	13/77	Demolition W part	-	P50	1:	15	C17th+
6.2 D	13/115	Demolition spread	-	E01	1:	26	C14th-15th
6.2 D	13/118	Demolition spread	-	E01	1:	12	C14th-15th
6.2 D	13/123	Demolition spread	56.09/567	P01	1:	23	C17th-18th
6.2 D	13/169	Demolition spread	56.09/555	P01	1:	21	C17th-18th
6.2 D	13/169	Demolition spread	56.10/571	P01	3:	70	C17th-18th
6.2-7 D	1/22	Demolition spread	-	E01	1:	49	C14th-15th
6.2-7 D	1/22	Demolition spread	-	C68	1:	10	C14th-15th

Cat [55.02/280; 54.05/382; 56.01/444; 56.04/482; 56.05/501; 56.07/514; 56.07/520; 56.07/522; 56.07/523; 56.07/524; 56.07/525; 56.07/529; 56.07/530; 56.08/532; 56.08/542; 56.08/543; 56.08/544; 56.08/546; 56.08/447; 56.08/548; 56.08/549; 56.09/553; 56.09/556; 56.09/557; 56.09/558; 56.09/568; 56.09/570; 56.10/572; 56.10/577; 56.10/578; 56.10/583; 56.10/586; 56.10/593; 56.11/598; 56.11/599; 56.11/601; 56.11/604; 56.11/608]

Key finds contexts registered and bulk finds

Phase	Context	Context type	RF/Cat number		Find type	Date
6.1	13/390.3	CF22 Pit fill	697	43.05/256	knife	1375-1425
6.1A	13/174	Mortar spread	506	-	lace-tag	1400-1600
6.2	13/214	Spread ?floor	737	-	die	1550-1700
6.2	13/214	Spread ?floor	614	-	pin	1400-1699
6.2	13/214	Spread ?floor	610	-	lace-tag	1500-1699
6.2	13/214	Spread ?floor	621	-	patten	1720-1799 Intr
6.2	13/214	Spread ?floor	737	45.04/317	ivory die	?Roman
6.2	13/65	Destruction spread	839	41.02/149	metal vessel	14th +
6.2D	13/80	Demolition spread	194	44.05/312	book clasp	15th-16th
6.2D	13/119	Demolition spread	-	40.04/22	glass quarry	Late medieval

Large quantities of finds were associated with the demolition of the building and later rubbish accumulation; these are listed in their entirety as a summary in [Dating and Material Culture Sequence 2 \[13.02\]](#).

AF Cat [39.06/13]; Tile Cat [38.07/18]

Cat [40.05/31; 40.05/39; 40.06/43; 40.06/46; 40.07/52; 40.07/53; 40.07/54; 40.08/68; 40.09/74; 40.09/75; 40.10/88; 41.01/112; 41.01/121; 41.01/123; 41.01/128; 41.01/137; 41.02/157; 41.03/164; 41.07/186; 41.07/189; 41.07/190; 41.07/191; 46.03/331; 46.03/335; 46.10/370; 47.01/382; 47.01/384; 47.02/401; 47.02/404; 47.03/406; 48.02/436; 48.02/444; 48.02/445; 48.02/449; 48.02/450; 48.02/453; 48.02/454; 48.05/493; 48.06/502; 48.06/503; 48.07/518; 49.02/545; 49.02/546; 49.02/557; 49.02/558; 49.03/561; 49.03/563; 49.03/569; 49.04/587]

Summary description

A complex structure comprised two principal blocks running north-south with a pentice leading to S65 and garden in the north. The east wing contained two rooms, each with double bay windows, and one with a central hearth. The west wing was the service area with a staircase to the upper floor, and garderobe with cess pit; it incorporated the truncated medieval kitchen S28. The front of the house was to the south with a path leading to the new gatehouse S64; the guest house S29 was retained. The east wing overlooked Yard 9 and S16. The house was contained by walls to south and east, with a water-filled drain beyond the garden and the pentice to the north. The area was used as a refuse area by the successor house, Grovebury Manor.

Phase 6.1

Most Period 5 structures were dismantled and the debris largely cleared away. S28 and S29 were among the few left standing. S63 was constructed directly upon, but mainly not cut into, cleared surfaces. The building was carefully designed with the pre-existing buildings: gatehouse S31, hall S17, and S28 which formed its western limit. It was attached to the truncated east wall of S28. The underlying layout was formed by squares separated by passage widths, in the same manner as the S30 layout which was designed on room sizes excluding walls. The new hall exactly fitted over the old one. The principal entrance was on the precise alignment to that of its predecessor but set further back, and had a porch. The new part of the building formed a square with the west wing jutting further south to line up with the stone kitchen S28; the north portion of the structure was almost entirely robbed, but with sufficient traces to reconstruct it with the assistance of spatial analysis. The building had twenty elements, named alphabetically, [A] to [T].

Access into rooms was where there were gaps in the masonry, but thresholds built continuously as footings seemed also to be in use, as in the gatehouse S64.

The east wing comprised two squares of 7.50m internally, but including the south windows, matching the exterior measurement of the old kitchen. The west wing comprised two squares of 8m internally plus an extra portion to the south to align with the old kitchen and a western passage. These two measurements defined the orientation of the double roof, north-south. Including the west passage the whole structure, excepting the old kitchen, measured 19m east-west; the north-south dimension of the longer west wing was 20m.

The builder made a laying-out error in the west wing; instead of attaching the wall between [C] and [J] to the northern part of the north-east buttress of S28, it was attached to the north of the doorway and laying the wall at an angle to leave a space to the north of the chimney base SS47. This was then compounded by angling the walls of passage [H] down to the south-east to enter into the hall [G] at the proper place. This has distorted most of the rooms in the south part of the north wing, [C], [D], [H], [J], and [I]. The measurements given below are the corrected ones. It should be noted that the actual excavated walls were displaced by between one half and three-quarters of a metre. The actual measurements for these rooms may be taken from the drawing.

The house comprised narrow (0.50m) footings which survived to a maximum of three courses partly set within the frame of S17; this applied to the southern half of the building and appeared to have been largely responsible for its better survival. The fabric throughout was blue carstone blocks with a small admixture of brown, set in a yellow silty, sandy bond. Where S63's masonry did not survive, wall lines were indicated by traces of the yellow bonding material marked on the underlying surfaces. Most footings rested on the previous ground surface.

East wing elements [E, F, G, O, P Q, R, T]

The principal rooms [G] and [P] lay to the east, and with a screens passage [E] and corridor [O], occupied the east width of the building; the south room [G] was partly defined by a fragmentary and partially robbed east wall which cut into the Period 5 predecessor building's south wall (S17), some of which ran parallel to the inside wall of the former structure. The room measured 5.80m by 7.40m, with the west limit marked by a timber screen represented by three postholes and two masonry stubs which projected from the north and south walls, again cutting the previous structure; to the west was screens passage 1.50m wide, [E], floored with loam spreads. The south wall was distinguished by two rectangular (window) protuberances of uneven size, which projected outwards by 0.50m. The floor comprised planking set on timber joists over makeup levels of sandy loam mixed with tile fragments. An open clay tile hearth SS59 was set in a clunch surround situated slightly to the east end of the room; it was built over the larger tile hearth SS33 belonging to the previous building. Where it was not sealed by the smaller later hearth, the S17 hearth SS33 showed evidence of being cut by the S63 floor joists [5.09, 5.10]. A covered porch, [F], 2.20m deep and 1.20m wide, with a stepped entrance joined the passage to the south. It extended the masonry of the western window by 1.50m.

Room [P] to the north was similar, but no trace of a hearth was found, and no recognisable floor levels survived. It had a pair of bay windows facing east and a passage to the west, [O], also 1.50m wide. In the north-west corner of the room was a small square feature 2.50m wide, divided into two narrow compartments [Q]. The east wall of this feature continued beyond the building to form the east wall of an enclosed pentice, [R]. There must have been a door exiting into [R], which was a square precisely one quarter of the area occupied by [O], [P], and [Q]. It then ran as a double-walled road² only 1m wide internally until it met

² Editor's note: this appears to be the same as S104, see Section 28, also 5.03=16.15.

workshop S65. A water-filled drainage channel ran parallel to the north. Yard T³ lay in the angle between the east wing and the pentice.

West wing elements [A, B, C, D, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, S]

At the south-west corner of the west wing lay the medieval kitchen S28, labelled [A] on [5.08=25.04]; it had been reduced to a square shape by rebuilding the west wall. It had an entrance from the south and two large rectangular hearths. It retained its original eastern wide door that now led into the west wing via room [C], 3m by 4m, that had the large chimney base SS47 jutting into it. To the south of [C] was a space [B], 3m by 3m, that had a floor of close-packed large flat erratic cobbles and carstone blocks. There was no indication of a south wall which may have sat upon the stone floor; nevertheless, it was probably roofed. To the east were elements [H] and [D]; room [D] measured 5m by 5.50m and the chimney SS47 was fed from here. To the north was a passage just over 1m wide, [H], that led from [C] into the east wing. The walls of this passage were misaligned.

On the outside of room [D] was a solid chimney base SS47 constructed in a foundation trench, which was fired from that room. Both rooms and passage were floored with loamy spreads over a sandy clay make-up similar to those in the main chamber to the east. A distinctive feature of the central rooms was the quantities of yellow mortar and fragmented white plaster or gypsum evenly spread over the entire surface, and probably derived from the floor itself as well as floors and/or ceiling. This was not as thick or as well preserved as the plaster floors in S64.

To the north of [H] and [C] were [J] and [I]; room [J], 3m by 4m, was divided into two by a wall running east-west by a stone footing; the northern part was divided north-south. Filling the west part was a well-constructed stone-lined cess pit CF22. The pit measured 1.80m by 1m and was 2m deep; it had an earth floor and walls comprising carstone blocks bonded with mortar. The fill proved to contain organic remains [62]. The floor of the rest of the room measured a 1.70m square.

Room [I] was 4m by 5m in the heart of the house. Within the north-east corner of the north room was a solid, square stone footing extending into the room by about 1.20m; it showed no sign of burning and could have been a stair base. To the north of [J] and [I] lay another east-west passage [N]; this probably gave access to the east wing via passage [O], to the westernmost passage [K] and to a north-south passage [L]. A large room [M], measuring 5.50m by 6.60m fronted on to the north garden [S]; it had passages [O], [N], and [L] on three sides.

The garden [S] appeared to be secluded with the pentice [R] to the east and a water-filled gully to the north and west. The gully ran north to the fishpond and south to enter the kitchen via a stone-lined drain. The western run of the drain ran parallel to a long passage [K] that probably linked most of the rooms in the west wing as well as, probably, the kitchen S28.

External surfaces

Exterior surfaces were essentially the upper surfaces of preceding phases mixed with construction debris for S63. The area of the west range was yellow clay loams with some tile, which were deposited directly upon the underlying cobble and rubble layers which derived from the demolition of S27. The latrine pit CF12 situated over S27 was partially capped and utilised as a refuse pit.

³ Editor's note: this is elsewhere identified as Yard 9, eg 5.03=16.15.

North of the west end of the building, the surface of Yard 15 was made of carstone rubble and tile set in loam which sealed Period 5 walls. To the front were Yards 6, 7, and 8, south of both S63 and S16. Yard 6 was bounded by S29 to the west, and to the east, Yard 7 was bounded by the graveyard wall south-east of S16, with Yard 8 between. All three Yards were enclosed to the south by and the gatehouse complex of S30 and S64; with its associated road to the south, Route G, this formed a perimeter boundary to the main complex. Route H walls forming a masonry entrance to the main entry point into S17 were flattened and incorporated into the new yard; there is evidence that they, and S17 were sufficiently visible, perhaps to be used as survey lines for the new complex or even left as a decorative feature in the new courtyard. South of S63 the surfaces comprised loams with pebble and white mortar flecks; further south, in front of the porch and leading to the newly built gateway S64 was a gravel, rubble, and tile surface forming a trackway Route O leading into the southern courtyard Yard 3.

Phase 6.2 demolition

Demolition deposits throughout the structure comprised loams with pebble and white mortar. Dense deposits of clay roof tile, including complete ones, sealed the site of the west range; this was mixed with some other demolition material, and it is possible that it was levelled to form a hard flat surface. The north-west corner behind the service rooms of S63 Yard 15 comprised demolition debris.

A rubble deposit largely confined to the east of the area, Yard 7, may have been a relaying or consolidation of the yard surface at a later date. Debris was mixed with household detritus, some of which may have originated with the successor house on the other side of the Cocklake, though S16 was still standing, albeit with a different use. The yards over the main buildings were disturbed by a series of cut features and the walls were robbed; there was further disturbance even after topsoil accumulated over the site.

STRUCTURE 64 Gatehouse

Stratigraphic phasing

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	7
						↔	?	
E/M-L12th	L12th- c 1200	E/M13th	M/L13th - M14th	M/L14th	L14th- M15th	M/L15th- M/L16th	L16th- L17th	L17th>>

[1.08, 5.03=16.15, 5.04, 5.06, 36.01]

Location

Area 11, T13, Sector 1, Y6 and 7

Construction evidence

Dwarf wall with timber superstructure CT10 and narrow erratic footings CT38, BM1, 8; clay tile roof RM3, 4; FM10, 5.

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural features sealed evidence for the P5.3 gate S31 and its demolition. They were sealed by P6.2 destruction debris beneath topsoil.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	topsoil	
	rubble	
	64	63
30	31B	

Key finds contexts ceramics

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
6.1	13/83	Floor level		E02	1:	4	14th/15th
6.1	13/83	Floor level		P01	2:	3	17th/18th

Other finds

Phase	Context	Context type	RF/Cat number	Find type	Date
6.1D	13/41	Rubble	370	-	lace-tag
6.1D	13/41	Rubble	210	-	whetstone

Summary description

The structure comprised a central carriageway Route O flanked by small single chambers to east and west, leading onto the main east-west roadway Route G. It was attached to the east of the largely-retained east-west range S30, replacing S31.

Phase 6.1

Two small chambers each measured 2.20m by 2.40m and were separated by a gravel roadway 2m wide, which formed a modification to Route O. They were linked by a narrow footing or threshold which stood proud to the south. The dwarf walls 0.30m wide had rubble cores bonded with a distinctive hard white mortar; this was faced with irregularly shaped and sized blocks of brown carstone. The construction demolished the southern ends of the converging walls which led to S17, and which now provided part of the courtyard surface.

The floors of both chambers consisted of a pebble and gritty sand make-up which was sealed by a substantial laid surface of smooth white plaster or

gypsum. The west compartment had its own entrance into the northern courtyard. This was marked by heavy-duty close-fitting cobbling comprising substantial carstone slabs, large flat erratics, and large fragments of coffin lid used to form a threshold butting to the wall. Some of this cobbling was seen at the northern edge of the room. The central carriageway was surfaced with thick yellow gravels similar to those used to resurface the main east-west trackway Route G in phase 6.1.

Phase 6.2 demolition

In keeping with all other structures in the vicinity, the building was demolished in phase 6.2 and not replaced. The structure, as with **S29**, **S30**, and **S63**, was sealed by widespread, multiple deposits of rubble, tile, and carstone.

STRUCTURE 65 Service/Industrial

Stratigraphic phasing

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	7
? \longleftrightarrow								
E/M-L12th	L12th-c 1200	E/M13th	M/L13th-M14th	M/L14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th - M/L16th	L16th-L17th	L17th>>

[1.08, 5.03=16.15, 5.12=25.05, 5.13, 5.14, 33.13, 35.08, 58.04]

Location

Area 11, T7, 13

Construction evidence

BT10; dwarf masonry walls with integral padstones CT12, BM1; clay tile roof RM3; FM ?6.

Sub structures SS48

Cut features CF23, CF24

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

The structural features sealed a series of loamy clays established during P5. They were sealed by P6.1-6.2 destruction debris and topsoil.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	topsoil	
	rubble	
	65	104
16	Bank 5	

Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
6.1	7/547	Makeup	-	C60	1:	5	L12th/E13th
6.1A	7/633	Yard surface	-	C68	1:	29	?15th
7	7/533	Demolition	-	E01	1:	20	14th/15th

Cat [55.02/281; 54.07/410; 54.08/420; 56.01/435; 56.05/498]

Key finds contexts **registered and bulk finds**

Phase	Context	Context type	RF / Cat number		Find type	Date
6.1	7/537	?Occupation level	1086	-	pin	1400-1699
6.1	7/537	?Occupation level	1057	-	whetstone	1100-1500
6.1	7/537	?Occupation level	1048	-	buckle	1150-1800
6.1	7/513	?Occupation level	-	41.01/110	alembic	13th-16th
6.2	13/414	Pit CF24	AF 379	39.05/2	stoup	12th
6.2	13/414	Pit CF24	2858	41.06/174	mortar	13th-14th
6.2	13/414	Pit CF24	-	41.01/107	urinal	13th-16th
6.2	13/414	Pit CF24	-	41.01/106	urinal	13th-16th

Cat [40.10/85; 42.03/230; 42.03/234; 46.06/354; 49.04/573; 49.04/578; 49.04/583]

Tile cat [38.07/16]

Summary description

A rectangular 5½ bay structure was erected adjacent to the east end of S16; its northern extension formed the north-east corner of the courtyard. A stone-lined well was in this small open area to the north, almost enclosed by walls. There was a pair of back-to-back hearths in two of the north bays. In the southernmost room lay a small room with a deep stone-lined tank and water butt void. There was evidence for an entrance in the west wall. After demolition the site remained unoccupied, being sealed by the demolition of S16.

Phase 6.1 (possibly constructed earlier)

The Period 5 surfaces were sealed by a complex series of make-up layers comprising similar green grey loamy clays, some of which were flecked with charcoal, carstone, clunch, and tile fragments. S65 was built nearly parallel to the east wall of S16, and only about 1m away from it, partly on the phase 5.2 bank. A diagonal wall led from the north annexe of S16 to the north-western corner of S65. The walls were of irregular width, generally about 0.40m wide; they were made of brown carstone rubble with some clunch and tile, set in an orange-yellow mortar and constructed without foundation trenches; one or two courses only survived. Interspersed with the rubble footings were some larger flat stones acting as timber supports. Positioned at intervals along the partition walls, and at the junctions with the main frame, they made a regular pattern. The eastern portion of the central partition comprised larger blocks than were found elsewhere in the structure, forming a thickened wall; it finished with a large padstone in the outer foundation. Some other gaps in the walls could have been entrances. The south-western part of the building was closed off by the cemetery wall attached to the south-eastern part of S16.

Laid on the make-up layer were the walls of a rectangular building 13.30m by 5.50m; the most northerly compartment amounting to 9.70m was divided into nearly equal compartments of about 2m, by integral partition walls. Either side of the central partition to the main building was a back-to-back rectangular hearth SS48; each part formed of regularly-laid edge-set tile. The tile hearth setting to the south was well preserved whilst that to the north was badly truncated. The hearths occupied a large proportion of the space within the chambers, leaving only 1.2m to 1.3m between hearth and opposing wall. At the west end of the central partition the wall petered out, leaving a space around a possible entrance from the west at this point.

The south wall of the four rooms was appreciably thicker. To the south of it was a half bay, only about 1m wide, whose south wall partially overlay a large stone-lined tank CF24. The southernmost room, also about 2m wide, also lay partly over CF24; the fragmentary remains of walling show that standing walls probably once enclosed the lined tank. The pit was excavated and walls were built partially into the resulting hollow, certainly on three, but probably on all four sides, making the whole building a simple rectangle some 13m long. CF24 was a D-shaped pit with a maximum north-south dimension of nearly 3m. The pit was stone-lined on its western face, steep-sided and funnel-shaped in profile. This south room, divided into two compartments of ¼ and ¾ width; the west part contained a small circular pit with a more regular profile. There were no identified floor surfaces; the exposed makeup was sealed by thin deposits of grey-green loamy clays, all of which were flecked with tile and charcoal, clunch fragments and mortar which could have derived from demolition, construction, or occupation.

Exterior surfaces

Outside was a gravel surface laid upon a makeup of tile, gravel, and clunch. At the easternmost end was an area of pebble and cobble which extended north. In the northern part was a well CF23; its plan was irregular, but the carstone-lined shaft was excavated to a depth of about 2m. It lay within a small open space whose east wall was the extension north of S65; this turned to join S104 which formed the north wall of the principal courtyard north of S16, north-east of S63.

Phase 6.1-6.2 demolition

There was little discrete evidence for demolition since much of the area surrounding S16 was sealed by dense, contiguous, and overlapping layers of debris. Much of this probably derived from S16. There were less dense areas of rubble beneath these main demolition spreads which were more certainly associated with the destruction of S65. The D-shaped pit CF24 was infilled with a series of loam spreads containing quantities of roof tile and rubble. It was then cut by a smaller pit which was in turn sealed by tile debris and rubble. The exterior yard surface was sealed by a series of loams and rubbles. The smaller of the two pits in the southern compartment was sealed by destruction debris comprising loamy sands containing quantities of window glass. These were sealed by more rubble layers. The well CF23 to the north was backfilled with clean, find-free rubble.

Dating

Deposits beneath the structure yielded a wide range of ceramics, the latest being 14th century. No close dating is available for construction and occupation. The structure had certainly been sealed at some time after the end of the 16th century.

STRUCTURE 66 Agricultural

Stratigraphic phasing

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	7
? \longleftrightarrow ?								
E/M-L12th	L12th-c 1200	E/M13th	M/L13th-M14th	M/L14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th-M/L16th	L16th-L17th	L17th>>

[1.08, 5.03=16.15, 7.12=35.03, 25.06, 33.13, 36.01]

Location
Area 6, T30

Construction evidence
Dwarf stone wall CT18, BM1, 2; BA3; organic roof RM1

Principal underlying and sealing deposits
It overlay the southern turn of Rt J; it was sealed beneath topsoil.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	topsoil	
	66	
41	Yard 11	Route J

Key finds contexts none directly associated with the life of the building.

Summary description

Slight traces of a small rectangular masonry structure of two chambers were recorded at the south end of the outer court.

?Phase 6.1

Slight remains of carstone rubble footings set in a clay loam bond formed the partial outline of a rectangular structure measuring 7m by 6m. Aligned east-west, it was constructed upon rubble from the demolition of S41 to the south. The building had a central spine wall running longitudinally along it, and used the pre-existing hard surfaces of debris and yard as floor. The northern part was particularly badly truncated.

Dating

It relies upon stratigraphic relationships for its dating, but partially ran over the turn of Route J as it headed west.

STRUCTURE 67 Agricultural

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-17th

[1.08, 15.07]

Location
Area 4, T8, Sector 4

Construction evidence
CT1, 4, 7; RM1

Principal underlying and sealing deposits
The features were recorded immediately beneath topsoil. They cut the ploughsoil over P3 features

Dating and Material Culture Sequence [13.11]

102	Topsoil	CF34
	67	
	107	
	P3 plough soil	

Key finds contexts **ceramics**

Phase	Context	Context type	Cat number	Fabric	Vessels	Sherds	Date
5.4	9/201	Slot	-	C59A	1:	1	L12th-L12th/E13th residual 6th residual Roman
5.4	8/201	Slot	-	A20 abraded	1:	1	
5.4	8/201	Slot	-	R	1:	1	

Registered and bulk finds none directly associated with the structure.

Summary description

Parallel slots were associated with small posts and stakeholes.

Phase 5.3

Two parallel slots were seen crossing Trench 8, heading towards the backfilled ditch **CF34**. They were truncated during excavation and only 0.15m depth survived, getting shallower towards the south. The slots were 2.80m apart, and 5m length was excavated; they headed north out of the northern edge of the excavation. Another 15m were recorded during topsoil stripping to the north. A number of small postholes and stakeholes were seen at the bottom part of the eastern part of the slots and a few outside to the north; evidence for them further north was probably removed by later agriculture. Part way along the length were two irregular pits which may have closed the structure. Contemporary with them, or nearly so, was **P107**, which had no stratigraphical relationship other than being the uppermost archaeological features, but could not have coexisted as a building at the same time.

STRUCTURE 68 A & B Agricultural

Stratigraphic phasing

5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	7
E/M-L12th	L12th-c 1200	E/M13th	M/L13th-M14th	M/L14th	L14th-M15th	M/L15th-M/L16th	L16th-L17th	L17th>>

[1.08, 5.03=16.15, 25.07]

Location

Area 5, T2-5, Sector 3

Construction evidence

Individual clayfast posts CT5; organic roof RM1

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Structural features lay upon late P5.6 cobbled yard and rubble derived from a reduction of S35. The structure lay directly beneath topsoil, but was cut by the line of the P6.2 driveway Rt W.

Dating and Material Culture Sequence 6 [13.06]

	Route W	
	68	
35	Yard 4	Yard 12

Key⁴; [43.06/266] late Saxon/early medieval bone handle; [44.03/286] balance; [46.10/371] horseshoe.

Summary description

Two groups of clay pads, some with timber impressions within them, formed no definite plan, but appeared to be structural; they may represent more than one building.

Phase 6.1

In all 46 features of similar, and unusual, nature covered a rectangular area approximately 10m by 12m⁵ which lay parallel to S35. No definite plan could be discerned, and they appeared to have been randomly spaced. More than one building could be represented, possibly being built in quick succession.

The features comprised roughly flattened spheres (about 0.90m diameter) of hard-packed clean green clay, some raised proud of the contemporary ground surface in a dome and others cut into shallow scoops in the ground; none of these depressions was more than 0.25m deep. Only three had traces of timber posts within them (0.15m diameter), and one of these was a double post setting. If the timbers had been removed the clay could have closed into the apertures leaving no trace, and there could have been a large number of posts. They probably formed a series of timber uprights set in balls of clay cut into the contemporary ground surface. The clay was similar to that employed in the post settings in S35, and the technique similar except that in S35 a proportion of the clay pads were set in purpose-made circular voids within the masonry footings as well as set directly into the ground surface.

⁴ Editor's note: no catalogue or illustration number given for this item.

⁵ Editor's note: S68A and B are shown differently on 25.07.

STRUCTURE 69 Agricultural

Stratigraphic phasing

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

[1.01, 25.08, 35.09, 36.04]

Location

Watching brief, Area 12, Sector 5

Construction evidence

BT10; masonry CT17, BA4; organic roof RM1

Principal underlying and sealing deposits

Subsoil and topsoil

Dating and Material Culture Sequence N/A

	topsoil	
71	69	75
CF38	subsoil	

Key finds contexts none directly associated with the building.

Summary description

Part of a substantial masonry structure was recorded during box scraping. The building had been badly truncated, possibly by post-war ploughing.

?Phase 4.3/5.1

Walls formed a rectangular structure measuring 5.70m by 3.30m, with at least one partition of near equal strength to, and integral with, the main walls. Only the north-western part survived; the outer walls were 0.50m wide, and the partition wall 0.40m. They were constructed of carstone set in clay loam mixed with a little mortar. This gave a narrow chamber of 1m by 2.50m, and a larger, incomplete one to the south-east which would have been 3m by 2.50m.

No floor levels were recorded, and no clay roof tiles noted. The construction was notably similar to that of phase 5.1 **S17**. The building was not oriented with the phase 4.1 layout, and the building could belong to the group of fragmentary outlying structures (**S74**, **S71** etc) tentatively dated to the mid-11th century or before as part of a series with **S24** and **S5**. Alternative dating would place them in phase 5.1, early to mid-12th century.