



APPENDIX

A brief description of the excavated foundations and drains, arranged phase by phase.

PHASE 1 [See Drawing Nos. 1492/1 & 2] (Figures 8 & 9 in technical site report (Whitehill, 2016))

South Wall.

At its highest surviving point the foundation to the south wall is three-bricks (820 mm) wide and, being set slightly above an extant patch of mortar bedding for a floor, this is likely to reflect the width of the superstructure walling. If this is so, then it is far more substantial in its construction than the one-and-a-half brick eastern and western walls, to which it is fully bonded. Where visible at the eastern end the north face steps in at each course, the base course being 920 mm wide. Further west much of the northern half of the wall has been grubbed out, but the internal quoin still survives at the extreme western end, where it abuts the west wall.

West Wall.

Extant brickwork survives only at the southern and extreme northern ends, the remainder of the wall being evidenced by a line of either decayed brick or possibly deliberately ramméd brick rubble. At the southern end the foundation still remains to a depth of seven courses, of which the lowest is laid header bond and projects by 60 mm on the west and by 240 mm on the east, being 680 mm wide. Above this the wall is 1½-bricks (380 mm) wide and is faced both internally and externally in Flemish bond. At one point the western



face incorporates a 'pig' (*ie.* a split course where levels have been calculated wrongly) which has been corrected by the use of a line of tiles set two courses above the base. Against the internal face of the wall at the extreme southern end survives a small area of mortar bedding for a former floor. This bedding is set level with the base of the uppermost surviving course and thus it is clear that the superstructure of the wall was intended to be one-and-a-half bricks thick. At the extreme southern end, where the phase-1a wall now abuts it, is a scar where a projection (either a buttress or pier) has been cut back. This scar measures 2½ bricks (610 mm) long.

Where the ground falls away to the north of the phase-2 building, the wall still survives three-courses high and measures 2½ bricks (670 mm) wide. Here the brickwork can clearly be seen to be laid upon a layer of crushed brick, suggesting that the crushed brickwork seen further south is a stabilizing layer beneath the brickwork proper. A four-course step in the base of the foundation is visible, this being necessary due to the slope of the ground.

North Wall

Nothing of the phase-1 north wall survives, though its alignment is indicated by that of the phase-1a northern wall and by the robbed-out end of the phase-1 west wall.

East Wall.

This wall survives in patches, between three course and four courses high, and towards its



northern end the base steps down in order to cater for the slope in ground level. The steps tend to be one course high. About halfway along the building's length is a 1.80 metre long section of wall which upstands above the foundation courses. It is one-and-a-half bricks (380 mm) wide and incorporates a 40 mm offset on the east and a more substantial offset on the west. Significantly, the external eastern face is finished in English bond (compared to more expensive Flemish bond used for the external face of the west wall). The internal (western) face of the wall has a lowest course of stretchers, whilst the course above consists of (from south to north) a stretcher, header, stretcher, header followed by two stretchers.

Remains of Cross Wall

Located roughly halfway along the length of the building, extending westwards from the eastern external wall are the remains of a one-and-a-half brick wide partition. Only one course survives and this is straight jointed to the east wall. However, more courses would be needed to be certain that the two walls were indeed straight jointed - the apparent straight joint may simply be the result of the bonding pattern. It should be noted that the base of the partition is located two courses higher than that of the adjacent east wall. The western end of the fragment has been cut by the phase 2 building's spine wall and all remains to the west of this have been destroyed.

Drains

Extending north eastwards from the building, roughly half way along its length and



adjacent to its intersection with the party wall, survives the remains of a brick drain comprising a base of bricks laid flat, with the edges of the channel formed by half-brick walls one-course high. Whether this is the full height (missing only its capping course) or whether the side walls have been partly reduced in height is unclear, though the consistent height of the side walls suggests that the former is the more likely. The only other proven phase-1 feature is the top end of a drain sited just within the building, close to the western wall, draining northwards. It is of similar construction to the external drain, but wider and deeper, its half-brick side and end walls being at least two-courses high.

**Phase 1A [See Drawing Nos. 1492/1 & 3]
(Figures 8 & 10 in technical site report (Whitehill, 2016))**

North Wall.

The phase-1a northern wall forms a westward extension to the phase-1 robbed-out north wall, to which it was straight jointed (as indicated by the surviving eastern end of the wall). It is constructed upon ground which falls away steeply towards the west, and thus the base of the foundation steps down in three steps along its length. At the base the wall is two-and-a-half bricks (550 mm) wide. For the majority of its length this base is two courses high only, though the easternmost section rises at this width for four courses high. Above the offset the wall still survives for up to six courses high: it is laid in English Bond, and measures one-and-a-half bricks (370 mm) wide. This latter work was always intended to be exposed above ground level, and thus there was a step between the internal floor level and the external ground surface. The fact that the short easternmost section rises for four courses in thicker work suggests a rapid rise in ground level up to the north-western corner of the phase-1 building. It suggests a step down of at least four courses



between the phase 1 foundation and the phase 1a foundation.

West Wall.

Sufficient survives to show that this wall is fully bonded to both the north and south phase-1a walls. Because of the rapid downward slope of the ground at the north-western corner, the northern end of the foundation likewise steps downwards rapidly, and here only parts of the lower courses now survive. At this extreme northern end two courses now remain, rapidly reducing to one course only further south. Although only two-bricks wide, the foundation measures 495 mm. The surviving upper course is laid in header bond, but the underlying course at the extreme northern end shows stretchers, suggesting that the wall was built in English Bond. To the south the wall is entirely robbed out for much of its length, but the trench base steps up in relatively short sections to take into account the ground slope. Lying on the low external ground surface to the west is a section of fallen, overturned wall. It is evidently from the superstructure, for it is only one-brick (240 mm) wide. Laid in English bond, it lies on a deep layer of tile destruction debris. Further south, just over half way along the building, survive the lowest course of the wall. It is two-bricks (470 mm) wide and includes a large number of brick bats. Towards its southern end it steps up by one course, and at this point the remains of a second course survives. This second course is stepped-in on both faces to a thickness of one-and-a-half bricks (380 mm) before it too widens to 470/540 mm at the step, where it becomes the lowest course - the width is variable because of a jagged western face. At the extreme southern end the wall is very fragmentary, but sufficient remains to indicate that it was fully bonded to the south wall.



South Wall.

The base is founded two-courses above that of the adjacent phase-1 south wall and three courses deeper than the adjacent phase-1a west wall, to which it is bonded. The lowest four courses are three-and-a-half bricks (920 mm) wide, above which the foundation steps in on both sides to three bricks (765 mm) at the highest extant point. On the uphill (southern) side the wall is still below ground level and is likely to have stepped-in further. The wall is bonded in English bond and has been cut through half way along its length by the western wall of the phase-2 building. The extreme western end projected proud of the west wall by perhaps as much as 3 bricks (depending upon how far the lost courses stepped-in before rising vertically).

At its eastern end the northern third of the wall is straight jointed to the south-western corner of the phase-1 building (against its snapped-off ?buttress), but, being offset from the alignment of that building's south elevation, the remainder of the wall continues eastwards across the full width of the phase-1 building as a two-and-a-half brick (600 mm) wide 'facing' laid up to ground level in English bond. Along the full length of this section there is a straight joint between the southern face of the phase-1 building and the new 'facing', which is built over the stepped southern face of the earlier foundation. A 50 mm offset in the south face close to where it meets the south-western corner of the phase-1 building relates to a step in foundation level - the wider foundation would have stepped in to give a flush facade by the time it reached ground level.

Internal Partitions.



Inset by the width of a passage from the internal face of the western wall are two isolated fragments of north-south aligned one-brick wall surviving up to two-courses high, apparently laid in English bond. The southern section of foundation incorporates at least one step in its base. Although on an approximately same alignment, the two walls are slightly angled and could never have joined in a straight line, suggesting either an offset or that they represent the remain of two entirely separate walls.

Drains.

A little to the east of the southernmost section of partition wall are the remains of a north-south aligned drain with a brick base and half-brick side walls. At the southern end survives the remains of the return end wall. The fall is towards the north. Part way along the eastern side, towards the southern end, are the very scan remains of a spur drain, two-bricks wide overall and one-brick wide internally, between its half-brick walls. Only the lower course survives, and this only adjacent to the phase-1a west wall.

PHASE 2 [See Drawing Nos. 1492/1 & 4] (Figures 8 & 11 in technical site report (Whitehill, 2016))

Central Spine Wall.

This is the only surviving phase-2 foundation, all others having been robbed out and now being evidenced only by the rubble filling to the robber trenches. Laid into the foundation trench of the spine wall are reused mortar-bonded lumps of phase-1 or phase-1a wall,



mostly one-and-a-half bricks wide and up to four-courses high. In order to achieve a foundation of sufficient width, two lines of such lumps are set side by side to give a foundation three-bricks (750 mm) wide. As elsewhere, the base of the trench is stepped to allow for the south-north slope of the ground, at least three steps of two courses in height being recognizable. The individual mortar-bonded blocks of brickwork are laid dry, without any attempt at jointing them together with mortar. They were laid to give a flat upper surface upon which was then built the lowest course of the new spine wall, only parts of which still survive. Measuring 650 mm wide, it is set with its eastern face flush with the foundation courses, but stepped-in on the western face. Towards its southern end the wall cuts through the southern walls of the phase-1 and phase-1a building.