



# Greys Court Rotherfield Greys Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire

## Archaeological Recording Action Report



**Oxford Archaeology**

2nd November 2001



**THE NATIONAL TRUST**

**Client Name:**  
**The National Trust**  
(Thames and Chiltern Region)

Issue N<sup>o</sup>: 2  
OA Job N<sup>o</sup>: 1020  
NGR: SU 7264 8334

**Client Name:** The National Trust (Thames and Chilterns Region)

**Client Ref No:**

**Document Title:** Greys Court, Rotherfield Greys, Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire

**Document Type:** Archaeological Investigation Report

**Issue Number:** 2

National Grid Reference: SU 7264 8334

Planning Reference:

OA Tender Number: TN 3459  
Site Code: HENG C 01  
Invoice Code: HENG C EV  
Museum Accession No:

Prepared by: John Payne and Ric Tyler

Position: Supervisor and Buildings Officer  
Date: 11th October 2001

Checked by: Dan Poore  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: 29th October 2001

Approved by: R J Williams  
Position: Assistant Director  
Date: 1st November 2001

Signed..... 

Document File Location: Server 3\Dan.Poore\OAU\Oxon\Greys Court\Report Dans  
formatted.doc

Graphics File Location: oau all drawings - Server 4\oapubs 1\all  
drawings\HENGCEV-GREYS\_COURT

Illustrated by: Luke Adams

**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

**Oxford Archaeology**

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2001

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0EA  
t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk  
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

# GREYS COURT, ROTHERFIELD GREYS, HENLEY-ON-THAMES, OXFORDSHIRE

## *ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING ACTION REPORT*

### CONTENTS

<i>Summary</i> .....	1
1 Introduction .....	1
1.1 Location and scope of work .....	1
1.2 Geology and topography .....	2
1.3 Archaeological and historical background .....	2
1.4 Fieldwork methodology .....	3
2 Results .....	3
2.1 The excavated areas .....	3
2.2 The stone seat .....	6
2.3 Finds .....	6
3 Discussion And Conclusions .....	7
3.1 Overall interpretation .....	7
Appendix 1 Archaeological context inventory .....	9
Appendix 2 Bibliography and references .....	9
Appendix 3 Summary of site details .....	10

### LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Site location map
Figure 2	Schematic plan of scope of proposed work
Figure 3	General plan of site
Figure 4	Detail plan of Areas A and C
Figure 5	Detail plan of Area B
Figure 6	Garden seat - plan and elevations

### LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1	Fireplace and brick floor
Plate 2	Stub wall
Plate 3	Fallen masonry within tower
Plate 4	Surfaces within tower
Plate 5	Garden seat and stone floor



## SUMMARY

*Oxford Archaeology (OA) were commissioned by The National Trust (Thames and Chilterns Region) to carry out an archaeological recording action at Greys Court, Rotherfield Greys, nr Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. (NGR SU 7264 8334).*

*The work was commissioned in advance of a programme of consolidation works to the 14th-century Curtain Wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which survives at the site.*

*The brief was to remove the soil deposits overlying surfaces and structures adjacent to the wall, allowing for detailed recording in advance of appropriate protective measures required prior to the commencement of the consolidation works. The recording of ex-situ architectural stonework was also required, with the possibility of predicting its original location within the fabric of the upstanding structures.*

*The work was undertaken between the 9th and the 11th of October, 2001.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In October 2001, Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by the National Trust (Thames and Chilterns Region) to carry out an archaeological recording action at Greys Court, Rotherfield Greys, nr. Henley-on-Thames, Oxon (NGR: SU 7264 8334; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The National Trust are proposing to undertake emergency consolidation and repair works to the remains of the 14th century curtain wall at Greys Court, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 28). In order to facilitate access to the upper parts of the curtain wall, a combination of free standing scaffolding and movable scaffold towers is required. The installation of an appropriate system of scaffolding requires for a limited amount of ground disturbance and protection of archaeological structures which, given the sensitivity of the site, has been undertaken as an archaeological exercise.

1.1.3 A number of 'areas of intrusion' associated with the proposed works were identified as archaeologically sensitive and requiring of mitigation (Marshall 2001, 2; Fig. 2). These areas of intrusion can be summarised as follows:

- the accumulation of substantial quantities of rubble and fallen masonry debris within the North Tower necessitated clearance so as to allow for the erection of suitable scaffolding to facilitate building consolidation works.
- a small stone seat comprising two column capitals and a fireplace lintel required recording prior to later removal from its present location against the south-west wall of the North Tower. Pieces of loose masonry lying at the base of the curtain wall were to be recorded and removed to a safe storage space.



- areas of brick and stone paving adjoining the wall and a short stretch of wall at 90° to the curtain wall required recording prior to the erection of scaffolding.

1.1.4 The work was undertaken in response to a brief, '*Proposals for archaeological mitigation at Greys Court, Oxfordshire prior to repairs to the medieval curtain wall*' issued by The National Trust (Marshall, July 2001), and in accordance with an *Archaeological Project Design and Method Statement* prepared by OA (August 2001) and approved by The National Trust. The work was undertaken between 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> October 2001.

## 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies within the Chiltern Hills at 105 m above OD. The underlying geology is chalk.

## 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The Manor of Rotherfield Greys (Redrefield) is recorded in the Domesday Book as being in the ownership of Anchetil de Greye sur Mer. The demesne was to remain in the possession of the de Greyes for more than four centuries and in 1347 Sir John de Greye received a licence to crenellate. The structure built at this time was most probably a fortified manor house as opposed to a castle *per se* (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 735) originally comprising a rectangular enclosure with small corner towers linked by curtain walls and within, in the south-western corner, a square tower known as 'The Keep'

1.3.2 The remains of de Greyes fortified manor are fragmentary, comprising the SE and SW towers, part of the North Tower (at the NE corner of the enclosure) linked by the east curtain wall (with attached Great Tower), and the keep.

1.3.3 The two southern towers are polygonal and are arranged over three levels with small rectangular windows and battlemented parapets. The square keep is of brick and flint construction, arranged over 4 storeys with small square headed windows. A drawing of c.1600 shows the enclosure wall complete with northern and southern entrances and a series of buildings ranged along the west side, including the present, late 16th-century house at the NW corner. A series of further buildings occupy the grounds SE of the house including the two-storey, 17th-century 'Cromwellian Stables', the late 16th-century 'Batchelor House' and the 16th-century 'Wheelhouse' which retains one of the largest surviving examples of a donkey wheel.

## 2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 While it is apparent that much of the material to be affected during the proposed programme of enabling works is of relatively recent origin, the possibility of buried structures and/or features associated with the curtain wall was highlighted, as was the

potential for the recovery of diagnostic architectural fragments, potentially informative for any proposed reconstruction, during clearance of rubble and overburden.

#### 1.4 Fieldwork methodology

1.4.1 The programme of archaeological fieldwork can be logically broken down into four distinct elements as follows:

- *Area A*: removal of debris and fallen architectural fragments from within the area of the North Tower; recording of exposed surfaces, archaeological features and recovered architectural fragments.
- *Area B*: clearance of overburden from around the brick-lined fireplace in the west elevation between the North and Great Towers; recording of exposed surfaces and archaeological features.
- *Area C*: clearance of overburden from around the stone seat against the south-west wall of the North Tower; recording of exposed archaeological features.
- *The Stone Seat*: the recording of the decorative stone seat prior to its removal.

1.4.2 All excavation was undertaken by hand.

1.4.3 All excavated areas were planned at a scale of 1:20 and were photographed using 35mm colour slide and black and white print film. Architectural fragments were planned in-situ, photographed and allocated a unique number from a continuous sequence, prior to removal and safe storage on-site (see Section 2.3). A general photographic record of the work was also made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the OAU Fieldwork Manual (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

1.4.4 The stone seat was recorded in plan, elevation and section at a scale of 1:5 on archivally stable drafting film.

## 2 RESULTS

### 2.1 The excavated areas

#### *Area A* (Figs 3 and 4)

2.1.1 Area A measured approximately 3.4 m x 3.1 m, comprising the internal area of the North Tower (see Fig. 4). The deposits encountered consisted of a dense concentration of flint and brick rubble (Context 2) located in the southern corner of the tower and measuring approximately 2.20 m NW-SE by 1.20 m NE-SW and 0.20 m in thickness. Included within the building rubble were a number of architectural stonework fragments (building material nos. 13-15). This deposit was partly overlying a dark, humic soil (Context 1) which was spread throughout the remainder of the Tower, and had a maximum thickness of around 0.28 m. This contained occasional building debris plus a distinct concentration of architectural stonework



aligned parallel to the north-west facing elevation of the Tower (building material nos. 2-9 - see Plate 3). However this soil deposit also contained modern materials including plastics, suggesting a very recent deposition.

- 2.1.2 Subsequent removal of Deposit 1 revealed what appeared to be a crude surface (Context 10), comprising loosely compacted rubble within an organic matrix, measuring approximately 3.4 m (NW-SE) x 2.2 m (NE-SW). Some wood fragments were visible which seem to suggest that this was a fairly modern deposit. Directly to the north-east of this deposit and abutting three walls of the tower was a level surface of concrete (Context 13 - see Plate 4) which formed a 0.90 m wide strip aligned parallel to the north-east wall of the tower. Surface 13 had a raised 'lip' on its south-western edge, possibly formed during the process of pouring the concrete into a construction trench dug to form the structure. The function of this surface remains unclear, but must also be of fairly recent date. Surface 13 appeared to be abutted by Deposit 10, which may have formed as a layer of trample during the period of use of Surface 13. One small square pit (Context 15) was seen to cut Surface 10, and measured around 0.7 m x 0.7 m. This was not investigated further, but must also represent a recent intrusion.

#### *Area B* (Figs 3 and 5)

- 2.1.3 Area B was located adjacent to the brick-lined fireplace within the west wall elevation and included a partly exposed surface (Context 7 - see Plate 1) and an upstanding section of E-W aligned wall (Context 8 - see Plate 2). The surface was overlain by a patchy deposit of humic soil (Context 5), which contained quantities of undecayed organic material obviously of very recent date. This deposit was removed to expose part of the underlying surface. The maximum area of Surface 7 exposed measured approximately 2.9 m (N-S) x 2.4 m (E-W). The surface was constructed of closely laid red bricks which, though laid in a rectilinear fashion, did not form a discernible bond. Where complete, the bricks measured 0.25 x 0.11 m (only length and width was visible). The condition of the surface was poor, with many bricks showing signs of fragmentation which is likely to be the result of both chemical and physical weathering. The north-east corner of the surface also appeared to have undergone some later alteration (Contexts 11 and 12), the later work clearly representing inferior workmanship.
- 2.1.4 Set within this brick surface, at the north-western limit of the exposed area, one fragment of worked stone was recorded (building material no. 23). The fine grained limestone/sandstone fragment was rectangular in shape with the exception of one chamfered corner. Its function remains unclear but could possibly represent the remnant of an internal feature. The eastern limit of the surface was noted to abut the western wall (Context 9) while the northern limit was clearly seen to abut the surviving length of E-W aligned wall (Context 8). The western and southern limits of the surface extend beneath a large earthen mound, probably the result of recent (19th- or 20th-century) landscaping.



2.1.5 At its northern limit, Area B was bounded by the E-W aligned wall fragment (Context 8). The exposed extent of the wall measured a maximum of 2.3 m (E-W) in length x 0.60 m wide (N-S) and stood to a maximum height of 1.95m at its eastern end where it is capped in concrete. The masonry of the wall appears to represent successive periods of rebuilding and alteration, with a wide range of building materials being used in its construction. These comprised flint nodules, brick and dressed stone, some of which were clearly re-used. The western end of the wall has clearly been truncated, with material having been removed from its northern face, and narrows to 0.30 metres in width. This western limit of the wall is marked by a dressed stone block which appears not to be bonded to the remaining wall, and could represent a recent addition. This abuts a second large dressed stone which measures approximately 0.5 x 0.4 m and is well bonded into the wall fabric. This may represent the remnant of either a opening through the original structure or a change in the wall alignment.

#### *Area C* (Figs 3 and 4)

2.1.6 Area C represents the area directly adjacent to the south facing elevation of the E-W aligned curtain wall and consisted of an L-shaped intervention running E-W from the entrance to the North Tower, parallel with the curtain wall for around 4.0m, then turning south and continuing for a further 3.0 m. The area contained a patchy organic soil (Context 3) similar to that encountered in Area B. This was seen to directly overlie a well constructed stone surface (Context 6 - see Plate 5). The surface was constructed of dressed blocks of what appeared to be a limestone, generally rectangular in shape (averaging 0.38 x 0.22 m), and laid in diagonal bands at approximately 45° to the line of the northern section of curtain wall (Context 17); that is, parallel to the internal wall of the North Tower. Several blocks showed evidence of additional working beyond the rectangular shape, with notches cut into upper arisses and corners, suggesting that they are not in their original context. The uneven edge of the surface at its south-eastern limit would suggest that it has been truncated, although it may be that this represents the true limit of the surface, which could have been laid as a limited area of hard-standing around the stone seat. Some stones clearly abutted the curtain wall, though the majority were noted to extend beneath the upstanding masonry, with one penetrating at least 0.08 m beyond the face of the wall. This would suggest that the surface either pre-dates the original wall, or that the internal elevation of the wall has been refaced, the latter being the most reasonable explanation.

2.1.7 The western limit of the surface was obscured by a large earth mound which contained numerous large stones. These generally showed no evidence of bonding, the exception being in the NW corner at the junction with wall 17. Here three articulated blocks did suggest the possibility of a further N-S aligned wall being buried beneath this earth mound. Three worked stones were recovered from this area (building material nos. 10, 11 and 18), all on or within the modern organic soil and therefore likely to have been recently deposited.

## 2.2 The stone seat

- 2.2.1 An ornamental garden seat, formed of three re-used architectural fragments, is located against the base of the south-west wall of the North Tower (Fig. 6). The opportunity was taken to make a drawn record of the seat prior to its dismantling and removal to a new location.
- 2.2.2 The seat of the bench is formed of an incomplete, inverted fireplace mantel. The mantel is rectangular with one surviving chamfered corner, 1.40 m long x 0.50 m wide x 0.09 m deep. Sufficient survives for the full original length of the mantel to be established as 1.80 m. A single fillet and ovolo moulding extend around the whole, the front section being further embellished with a cable moulding along the original bottom arris (ie. to the top in its present arrangement) enclosed within a further concave moulding. The mantel is truncated at its eastern end, and is badly cracked.
- 2.2.3 The mantel section is supported on a pair of matching applied columns with capitals in the Venetian Gothic style, standing to a maximum of 0.60m. The shafts of the column fragments are 0.17 m in diameter. The polygonal capitals stand 0.30 m tall and are decorated; the mouldings however, are unfortunately too weathered to attempt any meaningful reconstruction. Stylistically, the columns may represent early gothic (12th century) material, though they may equally be of later, 16th century origin.
- 2.2.4 The column sections are set within irregular angular blocks of masonry forming an obtuse angle. Their original function is unknown.

## 2.3 Finds

- 2.3.1 The finds recovered consisted solely of building material. The large quantities of flint and ceramic building material (CBM) which constituted the majority of Context 1 were retained and stored on site for possible future use in the consolidation works. Four near complete pieces of brick and tile from this context were removed from site (building material nos 19-22).
- 2.3.2 The bricks were all of a similar dull reddish fabric, and were clearly handmade, with no frogs or stamps. The dimensions of the only complete sample (building material no. 20) were 255 x 110 x 55 mm. Sample 20 had a substantial amount of limestone mortar adhering to all surfaces apart from one end which retained a well preserved lime render. It should be remembered that the brickwork at Greys Court, if part of the original construction, may represent the earliest use of brick in the county (Sherwood and Pevsner 1974, 735). A broken peg tile (building material no. 22) was also recovered (see Table 1 below).
- 2.3.3 The remaining finds consisted solely of worked stones which were each assigned a unique number, and stored on site for possible future reuse (building material nos 1-18 and 23).



**Table 1: Catalogue of building materials**

Building material No	Context	Dimensions (in mm)	Description
1	1	70x90x45mm	Small piece of cylindrical moulded stone, fine grained.
2	1	220x200x250mm	Fragmental flat sided stone, with evidence of tool-marks visible on one face.
3	1	340x185x230mm	Fragmental flat sided stone, with mortar adhering to one face.
4	1	440x190x155mm	Rectangular fine grained stone, with moulded edging on two faces with small slot cut into reverse side. Some evidence of mortar adhering to one face.
5	1	300x270x85mm	Fragmental flat stone, degraded faces.
6	1	343x310x150mm	Fragmental flat stone, degraded faces, mortar adhering to two faces.
7	1	364x193x178mm	Lozenge shape worked stone, smooth faces with mortar adhering to one face, Some tool-marks visible.
8	1	240x125x80mm	Fragmental degraded stone with tool-marks visible on one face.
9	1	341x256x102mm	Flat stone fragment with three smooth faces.
10	3	210x140x100mm	Fragmental block of medium grained sandstone, three worked faces visible, but no tooling.
11	3	250x260x180mm	Squared block of fine grained stone showing clear linear tooling.
12	1	93x75x120mm	Fragmental piece of degraded stone with linear groove cut into one face.
13	2	100x409x236mm	Fragmental piece of degraded stone.
14	2	222x167x94mm	Fragmental piece of degraded stone.
15	2	217x176x129mm	Fragmental piece of degraded stone, with evidence of working on one face.
16	3	340x210x215mm	Partly squared block of medium grained stone, squared on five faces.
17	3	300x200x230mm	Squared block of medium grained stone, with linear tooling visible on one face.
18	3	300x230x160mm	Roughly shaped block of medium grained stone showing a combination of linear and "V" shaped tooling on one face.(moved from original position prior to recording).
19	2	60x160x110mm	Brick fragment.
20	2	60x260x115mm	Damaged but complete brick, with large amounts of mortar adhering to surfaces.
21	2	60x115x165mm	Brick fragment with mortar adhering to surfaces.
22	2	135x165x12mm	Pegtile fragment showing both peg holes. Large amount of cement/mortar adheres to surfaces.
23	7	46x26mm (seen in plan only)	Fine grained stone set within floor surface 7 rectangular shape with one chamfered edge.

### 3 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 3.1 Overall interpretation

3.1.1 The scope of the work was designed to be minimally intrusive, and as a result only a limited amount of interpretation may be attempted.

##### *Area A*

3.1.2 The material excavated from within the tower probably represents the degree of deterioration of the walls of the tower over a relatively short period of time, as the underlying concrete and compacted soil surface appeared quite modern. The linear arrangement of some of the worked stones recovered, however, may suggest an episode of deliberate storage/dumping of material gathered from elsewhere on the site (see Fig. 4).



- 3.1.3 There is no obvious interpretation for the strip of concrete (Context 13). A small amount of hand excavation at its edge suggests that it lies on a silty clay deposit, and not an earlier surface as might have been expected.

#### *Area B*

- 3.1.4 The stub wall (Context 8) and brick floor (Context 7) clearly suggest that there was once a building of some sort constructed up against the curtain wall, with a substantial fireplace. The construction of the fireplace, with its chimney apparently formed during the original building of the curtain wall, suggests that the building would have been contemporary with the original crenellation. The wear to the floor certainly suggests an early date for its construction.

#### *Area C and the stone seat*

- 3.1.5 The relationship of the stone surface (Context 6) to the curtain wall (Context) 17 implies that the wall may have been refaced, possibly during 19th or 20th century 'improvements' to the grounds of the Manor. The presence of the stone seat certainly suggests the use of this part of the gardens as an area to relax in. The alignment of the stones forming the surface with the walls of the tower is worth noting but again no obvious interpretation is forthcoming.

## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Thick-ness	Width	Length	Comments	Area
1	Layer	0.28m	3.3m NW-SE	3.4m NE-SW	humic soil deposit	A
2	layer	0.20m	2.2m NW-SE	1.2m NE-SW	brick and flint rubble	A
3	layer	0.05m	3.0m N-S	4.0m E-W	humic topsoil	C
4	layer	----	1.8m E-W	1.1m N-S	topsoil, as 3	C
5	layer	0.05m	3.0m N-S	2.3m E-W	humic topsoil	B
6	structure	----	3.0m NE-SW	1.3m NW-SE	stone surface	C
7	structure	0.06m	3.0m N-S	2.3m E-W	brick surface	B
8	structure	----	0.6m N-S	2.3m E-W	E-W aligned wall	B
9	structure	----	not recorded	not recorded	N-S aligned fire place wall	B
10	layer	----	3.4m NW-SE	2.2m NE-SW	rubble surface	A
11	cut	----	0.7m N-S	0.7m E-W	unexcavated cut through surface 7	B
12	fill	----	0.7m N-S	0.7m E-W	fill of 11, inferior repair to 7	B
13	layer	----	3.4m NW-SE	0.9m NE-SW	concrete surface	A
14	structure	----	1.46m NE-SW	0.8m NW-SE	flagstone surface, entrance to Tower	A
15	cut	----	0.7m NE-SW	0.7m NW-SE	unexcavated cut into 10	A
16	fill	----	0.7m NE-SW	0.7m NW-SE	unexcavated fill of 15	A
17	structure	----	not recorded	not recorded	E-W aligned wall	C

## APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Marshall, G, 2001

Proposals for archaeological mitigation works at Greys Court, Oxfordshire, prior to repairs to the medieval curtain wall.

OAU, 2001

Greys Court, Oxfordshire: The Curtain Wall - Archaeological Project Design and Method Statement

Sherwood, J, and Pevsner, N, 1974      The Buildings of England: Oxfordshire. Penguin,  
London

Wilkinson, D (ed) 1992                      Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual, (First  
edition, August 1992).

### APPENDIX 3      SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** Greys Court, Rotherfield Greys,  
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

**Site code:** HENG 01

**Grid reference:** SU 7264 8334

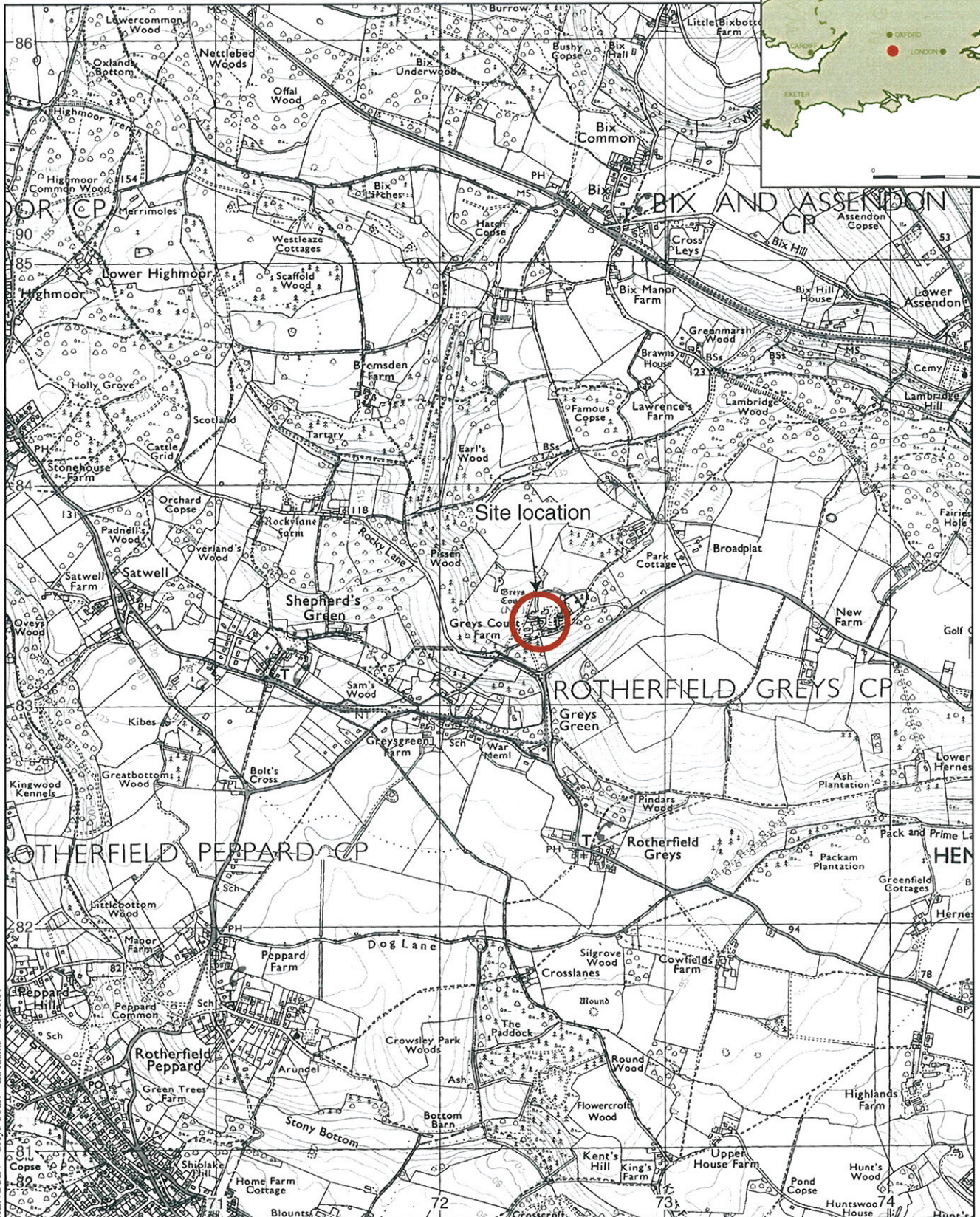
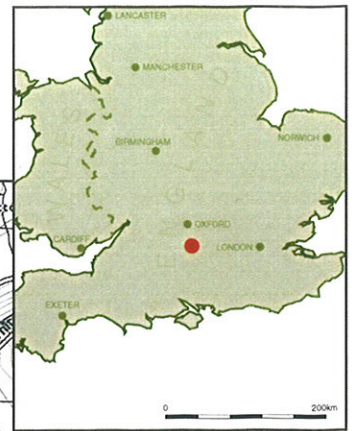
**Type of watching brief:** Recording in advance of consolidation works on Scheduled Curtain  
Wall

**Date and duration of project:** 9th-11th October 2001

**Summary of results:** Stone and brick surfaces and a stub wall associated with the 14th  
century Curtain wall exposed. Recorded along with worked stones and a stone seat also found  
on site

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead,  
Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the National Trust Regional Archaeological  
Archive in due course.





HENGCEY \* Greys Court \* L.Adams \* 23.10.01

Reproduced from the Landranger 1:25,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 1994. All rights reserved. Licence No AL 100005569

Figure 1: Site location plan



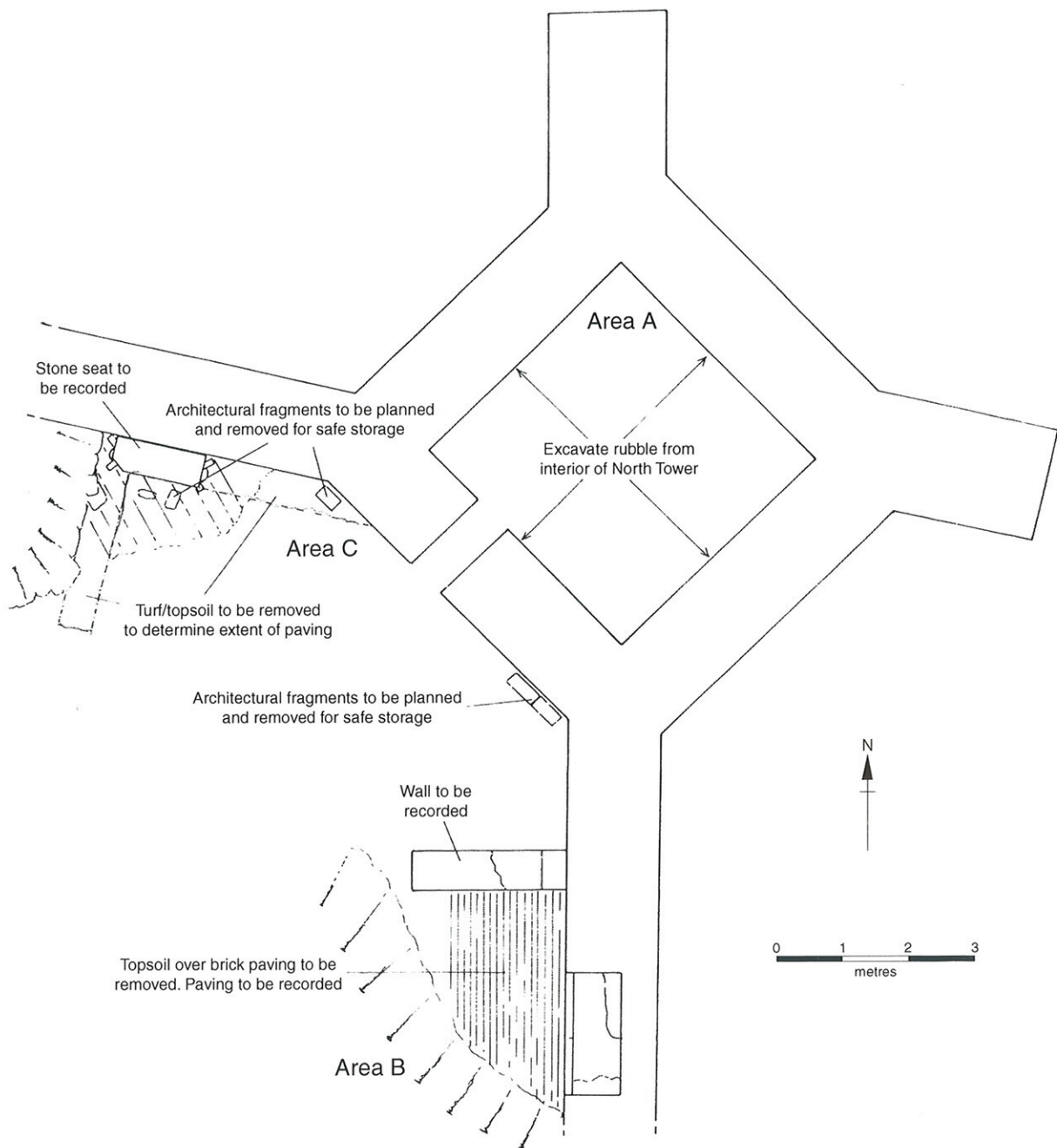


Figure 2: Scope of archaeological investigation of north tower (schematic)

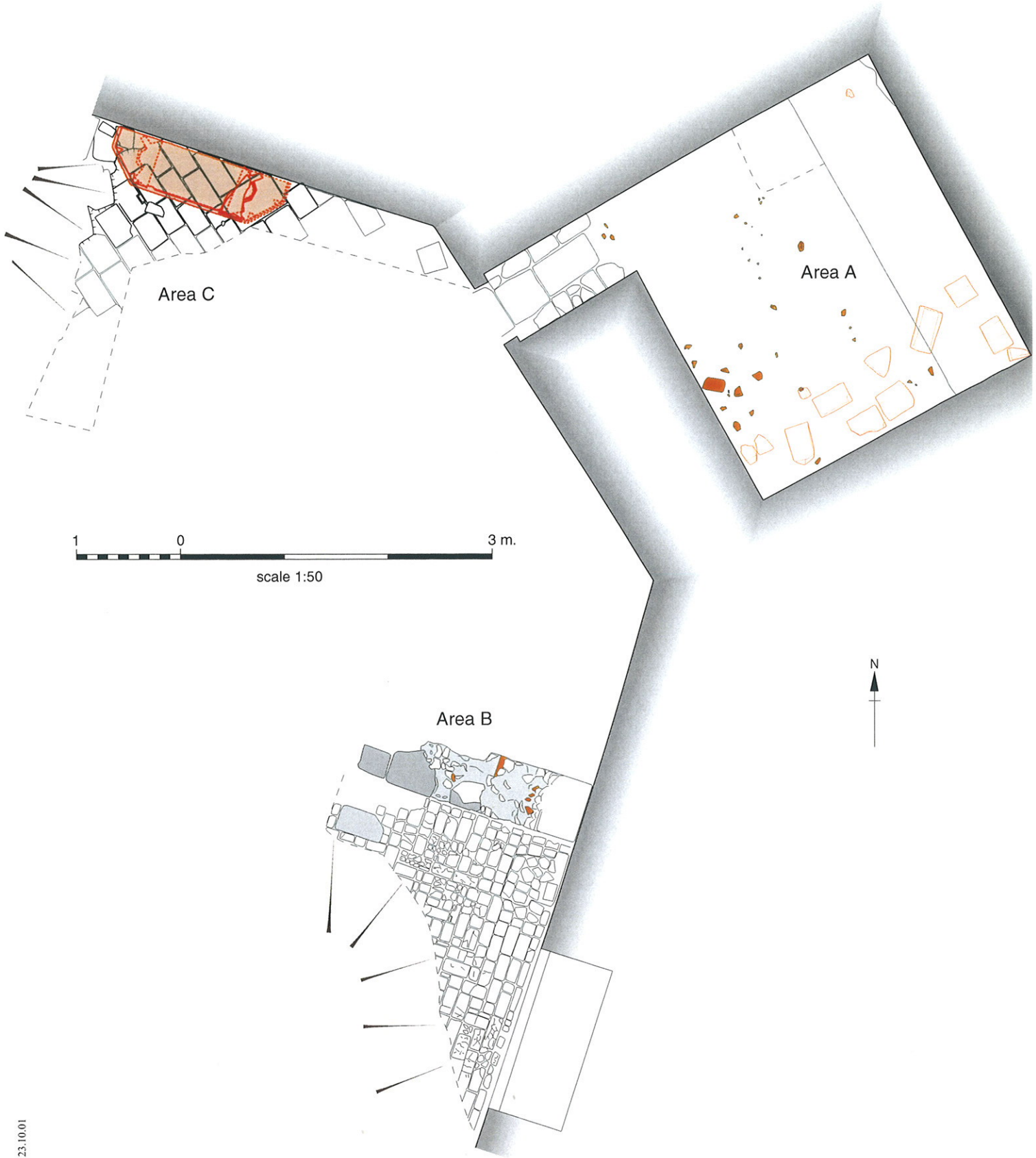


Figure 3: General plan of site



Figure 4: Detail plan of areas A and C



features and levels in red are from a higher/later layer (contexts 1 and 2)

Key  
10 Worked stone

scale 1:25  
0 1 m.



approximate location (moved prior to excavation)

surface 6

upstanding masonry 17

stone bench see Figure 6 for detail

possible N-S aligned wall partly visible

concrete 13

Area A

Area C



- Key for wall 8
- cbm
  - flint
  - mortar
  - worked stone

Figure 5: Detail plan of area B

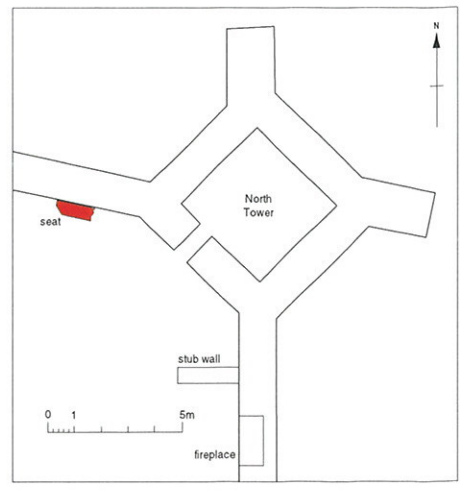
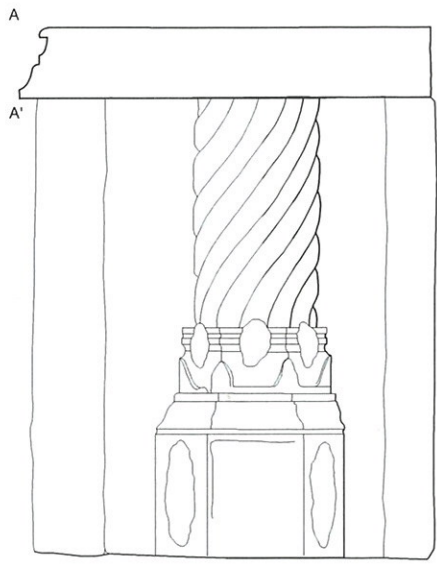
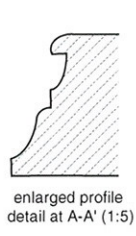
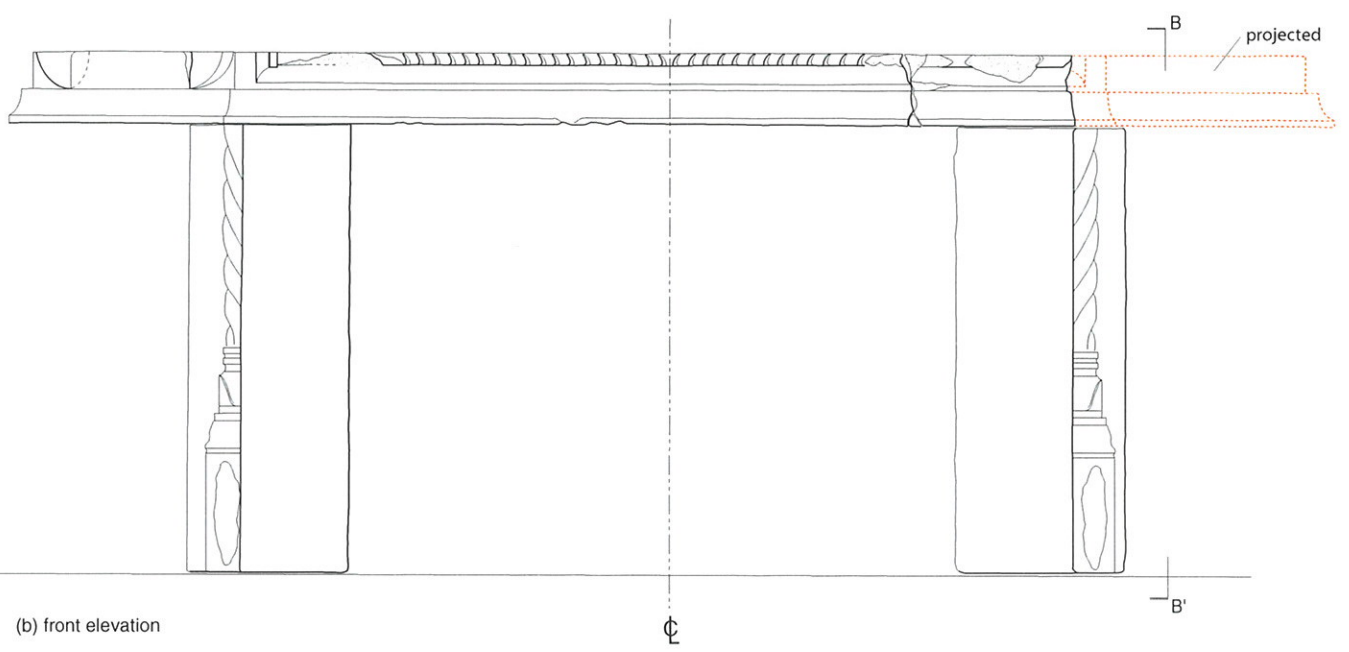
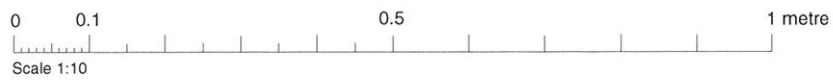
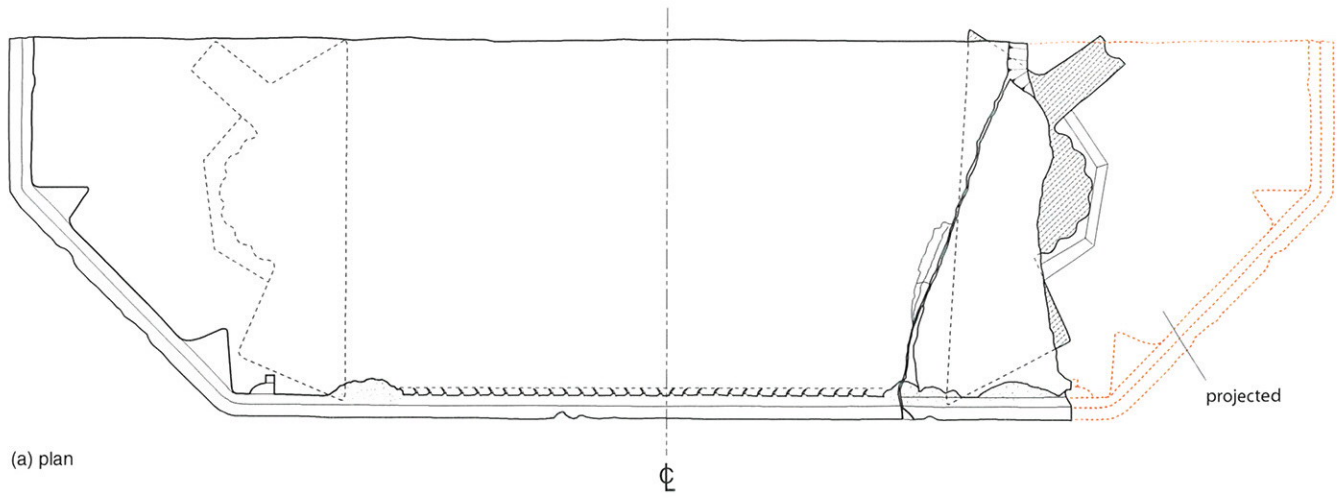


Figure 6: Garden seat





Plate 1: Fireplace and brick floor 7



Plate 2: Stub wall 8





Plate 3: Fallen masonry



Plate 4: Concrete 13 and rough surface 10 within tower





Plate 5: Seat and stone floor





### **Oxford Archaeology**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



### **Oxford Archaeology North**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1TF

t: (0044) 01524 848666  
f: (0044) 01524 848606  
e: [lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)

**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA



Oxford Archaeological Unit is a  
Private Limited Company, N<sup>o</sup>: 1618597  
and a Registered Charity, N<sup>o</sup>: 285627

**Registered Office:**

Oxford Archaeological Unit  
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES