



(14)- Fill: mid grey brown sandy silt, with less than 10% patches of orange clay, very frequent coarse gravel and small stones, frequent tile, chalk and charcoal fragments and occasional animal fragments of animal bone. Context (14) is visible in the east facing section (see Figure 3: Section 1) and was encountered at a depth of 0.20 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.70 metres O.D.).

(15)- Fill: mid orange brown sandy silt, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional fragments of charcoal and tile. Context (15) is visible in the east facing section (see Figure 3: Section 1) and was encountered at a depth of 0.50 to 0.55 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.45 to 2.40 metres A.O.D.).

(16)- Cut: only visible in east facing section (see Figure 3: Section 1). Cut containing fills (14) and (15), approximately 1.20 metres in width by 0.80 metres in depth.

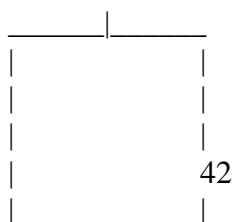
(19)- Fill: mid grey brown sandy silt, with frequent sub-rounded pebbles and coarse gravel, frequent flecks of chalk and charcoal and moderate fragments of tile. Context (19) is visible in the west facing section (see Figure 3: Section 2), and was encountered at a depth of 0.20 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.70 metres A.O.D.).

(20)- Fill: mid yellow brown sandy silt, with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, tile fragments and charcoal flecks, moderate fine gravel and occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Context (20) is visible in the west facing section (see Figure 3: Section 2) and was encountered at a depth of 0.35 to 0.40 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.55 to 2.50 metres A.O.D.).

(21)- Cut: only visible in west facing section (see Figure 3: Section 2). Cut contains fills (19) and (20), approximately 1.70 metres in width by 0.80 metres in depth.

Group 2b may represent the robbing of the foundations represented in Group 2c (see below), to provide chalk for re-use as a building material or for other constructional applications.

Group 2c

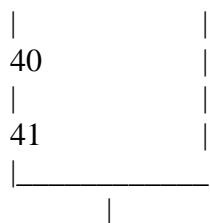


(42)- Layer: loose to moderate compaction, composed of 50% chalk fragments and 50% ceramic building material fragments. Context (42) is visible only at the southern end of the drain cut (see Figure 3: Section 3). In section its dimensions were 3.50

metres in length by 0.20-0.50 metres in depth, with its upper limit level at a depth of approximately 2.75 metres .OD..

Group 2c may represent a demolition layer related to group 2d (see below).

Group 2d

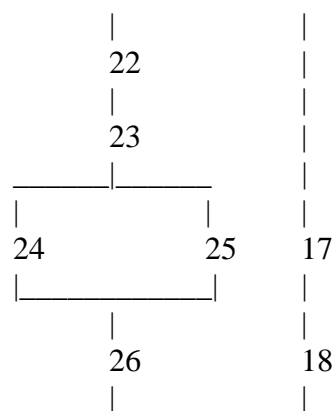


(40)- Structure: remains of possible chalk foundations, visible in the southern end of the drain cut (see Section 3). The dimensions of (40) in section were 1.20 metres wide by 0.20 metres deep by 0.40 metres long (corresponding to the width of the drain cut). Context (40) was encountered at an approximate height of 2.80 metres A.O.D.

(41)- Cut: construction cut for (40). The visible dimensions of (41) were 1.20 metres in width by 0.20 metres in depth (see Section 3).

Group 2d represents the remains of the chalk foundations of a since demolished structure. It is not possible to securely date this group, however peg tiles of medieval type were recovered from the overlying topsoil, context (39).

Group 2e



(17)- Structure: foundations constructed of roughly squared chalk blocks (the dimensions of which in section vary between 0.10 to 0.40 metres in length and 0.10

to 0.15 metres in depth), surviving to a height of three courses, with light yellow grey fine sandy mortar. The foundations (17) are visible only in the east facing (see Section 4), section and were encountered at a depth of 0.80 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.10 metres A.O.D.).

(18)- Cut: construction cut for foundations (17). The cut was 1.30 metres wide in section and in depth it extended beyond the limit of excavation (1.20 to 1.30 metres below the present ground surface). (18) was exposed in the east facing section of the drain cut (see Section 1).

(22)- Fill: 50% mid orange grey silty sand and 50% light yellow brown fine sandy mortar, with frequent chalk fragments, moderate tile fragments and occasional charcoal flecks as inclusions. Context (22) was exposed in the west facing section (see Section 2), and was encountered at a depth of 0.65 to 0.75 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.25 to 2.15 metres A.O.D.).

(23)- Fill: mid yellow brown clayey silty sand, with very frequent chalk fragments and moderate coarse gravel as inclusions. Context (23) was exposed in the west facing section (see Section 2), and encountered at a depth of between 1.00 and 1.10 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 1.90 to 1.80 metres A.O.D.).

(24)- Structure: foundations constructed of roughly coursed and squared chalk blocks (varying in dimensions between 0.10 to 0.20 metres in depth and 0.10 to 0.40 metres in length), with light yellow sandy mortar, with up to 10% coarse gravel and small stones as inclusions. The dimensions of (24) in section are 0.40 metres in width by 1.10 metres in depth. Context (24) was exposed in the west facing section (see Section 2), of the drain cut and the top of the foundations were encountered 0.20 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.70 metres A.O.D.).

(25)- Structure: foundations constructed of roughly coursed and squared chalk blocks (varying in dimensions between 0.10 to 0.20 metres in depth and 0.10 to 0.25 metres in length), with light yellow sandy mortar, with up to 10% coarse gravel and small stones as inclusions. The dimensions of (25) in section are 0.25 metres in width by 0.55 metres in depth. Context (25) was exposed in the west facing section of the drain cut (see Section 2), and the top of the foundations were encountered 0.75 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.15 metres A.O.D.).

(26)- Cut: construction cut for foundations (22), (23), (24), and (25). The cut is only partially visible in the west facing section (see Section 2), with the base of the cut beneath the lower limit of excavation at its north east end. The maximum width of the cut is 1.80 metres and its depth 1.30 metres, at the south west end.

Group 2e represents the foundations of a substantial structure. The foundations can be securely assigned a medieval date, on the basis of fragments of peg tile found incorporated in their fabric (see Appendix II: Finds).

Group 2f

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11
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(11)- mid yellow grey sandy silt, with very frequent gravel and small stones. Context (11) had a maximum thickness of 0.10 metres, and was encountered at approximately 2.80 metres A.O.D. (see Section 1 and 2).

Group 2f represents a naturally accumulated deposit of topsoil.

Group 2g

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| 12
43 |
 13

(12)- Layer: mid yellow grey sandy clayey silt, with occasional gravel inclusions. Context (12) was visible in both sides of the drain cut (see Sections 1 and 2),and was encountered at a depth of 0.30 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.60 metres A.O.D.).

(13)- Layer: mid orange grey silty clay, with negligible inclusions. Context (13) was visible in both sides of the drain cut (see Section 3), and was encountered at a depth of 0.60 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.30 metres A.O.D.).

Group 2g represents a naturally accumulated alluvial deposit.

Area 3: Drain 2

Group 3a

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2
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34
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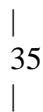
See Group 1a for descriptions of contexts (1) and (2).

(34)- Layer: moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt, with frequent small stones and coarse gravel and occasional fragments of ceramic building material and chalk. Context (34) was encountered continuously in both sections of the drain cut, to a depth

of between 0.15 and 0.25 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.55 metres O.D.).

Group 3a represents a naturally accumulated deposit of topsoil.

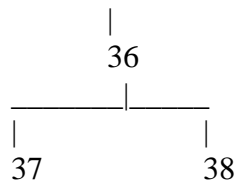
Group 3b



(35)- Layer: moderately compact mid grey brown sandy clayey silt, with frequent coarse gravel. Context (35) was encountered at a depth of between 0.15 and 0.25 metres throughout the section and was between 0.25 and 0.35 metres thick (the base of the layer being at approximately 2.30 to 2.20 metres A.O.D.).

Group 3b represents a naturally accumulated deposit of subsoil.

Group 3c



(36)- Layer: moderately compact mid red brown gravel. Context(36) is present in section along whole length of French drain, but extends below the lower limit of excavation between 0 metres and 5 metres and 9.50 metres and 11 metres from the western end of the section. Where bottomed the thickness of (36) was between 0.20 and 0.35 metres, and it was encountered at depths of between 0.40 and 0.60 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.10 to 1.90 metres A.O.D.).

(37)- Layer: moderately compact orange yellow fine sand. Context (37) was encountered between 5 and 9.50 metres from the western end of the section, extending from a depth of 0.70 metres below the present ground surface to beyond the limit of excavation (approximately 2.10 metres A.O.D.).

(38)- Layer: moderately compact orange yellow silty clay. Context (38) was encountered in the last 3 metres of the western end of the section, extending from 0.90

metres below the present ground surface to beyond the limit of excavation (approximately 1.90 metres O.D).

Group 3c represents a series of naturally accumulated alluvial deposits.

Area 4: Drain 3

Group 4a

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2
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30
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See Group 1a above for descriptions of contexts (1) and (2).

(30)- Layer: moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt, with frequent gravel and small stones in inclusion. Context (30) was visible in section along the whole length of the drain cut, to a depth of between 0.10 and 0.20 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 2.40 to 1.80 metres A.O.D.).

Group 4a represents a naturally accumulated deposit of topsoil.

Group 4b

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31
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(31)- Layer; moderately compact mid grey brown sandy silt, with frequent coarse gravel and occasional chalk and ceramic building material fragments in inclusion. Context (31) was visible in section along the whole length of the drain cut, to a depth of between 0.35 and 0.40 metres below the ground surface.(approximately 2.25 to 1.60 metres A.O.D.).

Group 4b represents a naturally accumulated deposit of topsoil/subsoil

Group 4c

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32
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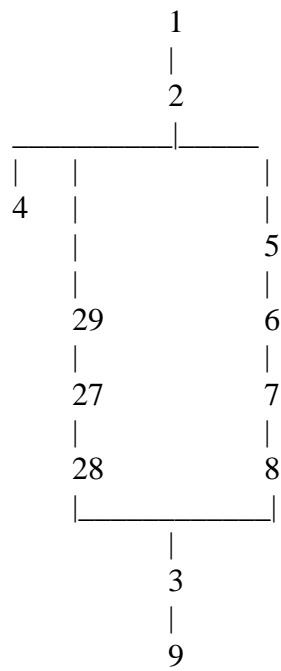
(32)- Layer: moderately compact yellow grey silty clay. Context (32) was visible in section for 12 metres from the southern end of the drain cut, was encountered at a depth of 0.45 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 1.55 metres A.O.D.) and extended beyond the level of excavation for the first 5 metres. The maximum thickness of this deposit was 0.30 metres.

(33)- Layer: loose to moderate compaction yellow brown sandy gravel. Context (33) was visible in section for the entire length of the drain cut, except for the first 5 metres at the southerly end. The upper limit of (33) was encountered at a depth of 0.30 to 0.45 metres below the present ground surface (approximately 1.80 to 1.55 metres A.O.D.).

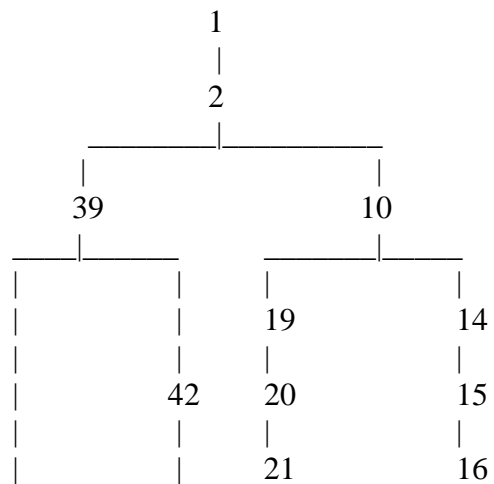
Group 4c represents a series of naturally accumulated alluvial deposits.

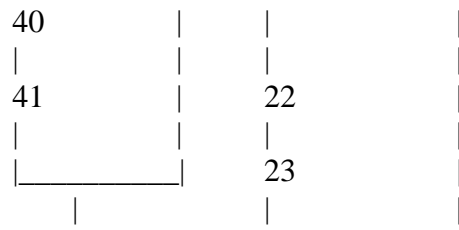
Appendix II: Site Matrices

Area 1

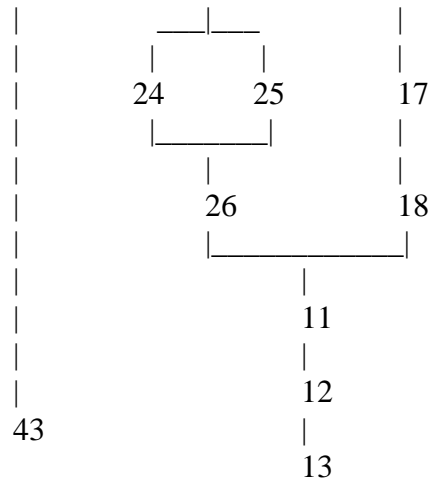


Area 2

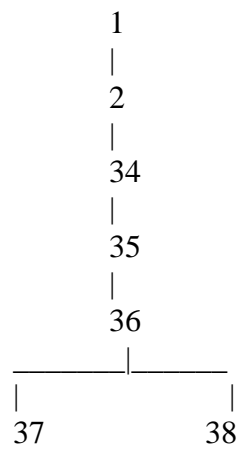




PTO.



Area 3



Area 4



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32

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33

Appendix III Level III Index

Context	Type	Area	Section	Group	Phase
1.	Layer	1	/	1a	9
2.	Layer	1	/	1a	9
3.	Layer	1	/	1f	2
4.	Layer	1	/	1b	8
5.	Layer	1	/	1c	8
6.	Layer	1	/	1d	7
7.	Structure	1	/	1d	7
8.	Cut	1	/	1d	7
9.	Layer	1	/	1g	1
10.	Layer	2	1/2	2a	9
11.	Layer	2	1/2	2f	2
12.	Layer	2	1/2	2g	1
13.	Layer	2	1/2	2g	1
14.	Fill	2	1	2b	6
15.	Fill	2	1	2b	6
16.	Cut	2	1	2b	6
17.	Structure	2	1	2e	3
18.	Cut	2	1	2e	3
19.	Fill	2	2	2b	6
20.	Fill	2	2	2b	6
21.	Cut	2	2	2b	6
22.	Fill	2	2	2e	3
23.	Fill	2	2	2e	3
24.	Structure	2	2	2e	3
25.	Structure	2	2	2e	3
26.	Cut	2	2	2e	3
27.	Structure	1	/	1e	7
28.	Cut	1	/	1e	7
29.	Fill	1	/	1e	7
30.	Layer	4	/	4a	9
31.	Layer	4	/	4b	2
32.	Layer	4	/	4c	1
33.	Layer	4	/	4c	1
34.	Layer	3	/	3a	9
35.	Layer	3	/	3b	2
36.	Layer	3	/	3c	1

37.	Layer	3	/	3c	1
38.	Layer	3	/	3c	1
39.	Layer	2	3	2a	9
40.	Structure	2	3	2d	4
41.	Cut	2	3	2d	4
42.	Layer	2	3	2c	5
43.	Layer	2	3	2g	1

Appendix IV: Finds

Unstratified finds from Drain 1

1 sherd of late medieval slipware (L.M.S.), of 15th to 16th century date. Sherd of orange red fabric, with light grey core and frequent sand particles up to 1 mm in diameter.

2 fragments of unidentified peg tile, with a mid red fabric and frequent sand particles.

1 fragment of post medieval peg tile (fabric type 2276), dating from circa 1500 to 1900. Fabric of tile red in colour with frequent fine sand particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter.

3 fragments of medieval peg tile (fabric type 2816), dating from the mid 12th century to circa 1500. The fabric of these tiles is red with frequent fine sand particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter. One of the examples survives to its full width of 133 mm.

Context 1

1 sherd of transfer printed ware (T.P.W.), dating from 1780 to 1900.

1 rim sherd of 19th century yellow glazed stoneware (V.I.C.).

5 body sherds of post medieval red ware (P.M.R.), circa 1600 to 1800.

1 fragment of 19th century glazed tile, blue and white in colour on alternate sides.

2 late 19th century rifle cartridges.

1 unfused ungulate long bone epiphyses, diameter 50 mm.

1 fragment of the rib of an unidentified large animal, length 95 mm.

4 fragments of unidentified animal bone, length up to 25 mm.

Context 2

1 rim sherd of post medieval red ware fabric (P.M.R.), with a green glaze, dated circa 1600 to 1800.

1 distal head of a bovine tibia, length 102 mm.

1 bovine astragalus, length 63 mm.

1 bovine tarsal, 50 mm in length.

1 bovine metatarsal, 92 mm in length.

10 bovine rib fragments, lengths between 31 mm and 95 mm.

1 fragment of unidentified animal mandible, length 50 mm.

4 fragments of unidentified animal long bone, lengths between 38 mm and 107 mm.

Context 14

2 fragments of post medieval peg tile (fabric type 2276), circa 1500 to 1900. Fabric of the tile light red with a grey reduced core and frequent sand particles up to 2 mm in diameter.

1 unidentified fragment of tile, of a light red fabric with frequent sand particles.

3 fragments of porcine rib, lengths between 27 mm and 59 mm.

1 fragment of porcine mandible, length 138 mm.

3 fragments of unidentified animal bone, in length between 23 mm and 63 mm.

Context 24

3 fragments of medieval peg tile (fabric type 3094). The fabric of this type is red with frequent black iron oxide, frequent sand particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter and occasional calcium carbonate.

1 fragment of medieval peg tile (fabric type 2587), dating from 1240/70 to circa 1500. The fabric of this type is red with frequent black iron oxide, frequent sand up to 0.5 mm in diameter, occasional calcium carbonate and silt bands.

Context 39

4 fragments of medieval peg tile (fabric type 2271), dating from circa 1180 to 1500. This type has an orange red fabric, with a slightly darker core and moderate fine sand particles up to 0.5 mm in diameter.