

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

AT

17, 17A & 19 LONDON ROAD, BICESTER,

OXFORDSHIRE

SP 586 222

On behalf of

Chopping Partnership

SEPTEMBER 2006

REPORT FOR

Chopping Partnership
Begbroke Manor
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Summary

An evaluation of this site was conducted by John Moore Heritage Services on 17th May 2005. Two trenches, totalling 40 metres in length, were excavated to reveal the underlying Oxford Clay geology at a maximum height of 70.11m OD. The archaeological deposits identified required a full excavation to take place.

This excavation was conducted between 19th and 28th June 2005. Recorded were a early agricultural ditches backfilled prior to the construction of a fourteenth or fifteenth century building, a French drain of horn cores that ran parallel to and behind the building, a second drain covered the main entrance to the dwelling. The building had gone out of use by the seventeenth century and had collapsed by the eighteenth century. Also located were three ditches associated with agriculture or a market garden, dating from the fourteenth century onwards. Also located were two sherds of residual Romano-British pottery. The watching brief revealed a well a short distance away probably associated with the dwelling.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is located in the south of Bicester, to the east of London Road, at NGR SP 586222. The site was formerly occupied by a dwelling and residential gardens. The underlying geology is Oxford Clay close to the junction with the Cornbrash. The site lies at approximately 71m OD.

1.2 Planning Background

Planning permission was sought in November 2003 for the conversion of Rose Cottage (no. 19) to form 3 flats and a two storey extension to form 2 flats, the construction of 8 new town houses and 2 new flats in the grounds of Rose Cottage (no. 19) and the erection of a 2 metre high wall and car park to the rear of 17 and 17a London Rd (03/02022/F). Due to the potential disturbance of archaeological deposits a condition was attached to the planning consent requiring that a staged programme of archaeological work be undertaken prior to the development of the site. This was in line with PPG 16 and Cherwell District Local Plan policies.

The first stage of the archaeological programme required an evaluation by trenching of the areas of new build. Significant features and deposits of archaeological interest were identified in the first stage of the programme, thus requiring a second stage of archaeological excavation and recording in one area of the new build. Other areas of the development were subject to an archaeological watching brief.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The site lies at the southern edge of the historic core of Bicester. It is at the southern limit of 18th century Bicester but archaeological excavations undertaken in 1978 after the demolition of 8-16 London Road produced some medieval pottery and 18th-19th century rubbish pits associated with the properties.

More recent archaeological excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2002) on land in the area behind the Kings Arms, also known as Wessex Way, or Saxon Court, produced evidence of an extensive early-middle Anglo Saxon settlement as well as subsequent structures of the Saxo-Norman period. While it is unlikely that the main Saxon period settlement extended into the current application area, there was the potential for archaeological remains in the development area. In particular medieval ditches found in the eastern side of the Saxon Court development appeared to be part of a field system / burgage plots running northwest – southeast and it was thought that these could continue into the development site.

A recent reappraisal of medieval Bicester by Paul Smith, County Archaeologist has concluded that the town was further south than previously thought, centred on the area of Market Square and areas to the south. It would appear that the town in the medieval period did not extend very far along Sheep Street.

Throughout the centre of Bicester archaeological investigations have turned up sherds of Roman fineware and more recently just outside of the centre of Bicester, to the east, a fragment of a wooden writing tablet was recovered from the bottom of a Roman well. All this suggests the likely presence of a high status Roman settlement in the Bicester area although none has been found as yet.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

In particular

- To confirm that the Anglo-Saxon settlement does not extend into this area.
- To determine if the previously recorded ditches are part of a field system or burgage plot.
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman remains on the site.
- To obtain dating evidence from features and deposits of particular interest.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to the *Brief* issued by Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service schemes of investigation were designed by JMHS and agreed with the Oxfordshire

County Archaeological Services and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the excavation of two trenches across the site followed by full excavation in one area (Figure 1). A watching brief was carried out during the site strip of the car park area and during excavation for services in this area. Also a watching brief was carried out during excavation for new services to the west of the excavation area.

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in two *Written Scheme of Investigations*; one for the evaluation and one covering the excavation and watching brief. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994/5).

3.2 Methodology

3.21 Stage One

The trenching sample specified within the brief for stage one was achieved through the excavation of two 20.0m trenches (see figure 1). These trenches were 1.6 m wide and were excavated by a mechanical mini-excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand prior to limited hand excavation of any identified archaeological deposits.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced.

3.22 Stage Two

The overburden above the archaeological horizon was excavated using a JCB equipped with a ditching bucket under supervision by a qualified archaeologist. The resulting surface was cleaned by hand prior to the features being planned.

Features identified during stage one were further sampled. The ditch [40] was be sectioned in 2 places to define its character and to recover dateable artefacts. The post-medieval pits were sampled by a narrow section across the middle to ascertain their profile, filling sequence and to recover dating material. The deposit containing the horn cores was fully excavated in order to understand the type and extent of the deposit and to enable dateable material to be recovered.

The excavation strategy considered the need to fully excavate and record those features that were to be severally truncated or fully removed by the excavation for foundations. Elsewhere features were sampled to identify form, function, date and their relationship to other features.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced.



Figure 1: Site Location

4 RESULTS

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material.

The Stage One Evaluation Trenches 1 & 2 (Figure 1)

Two trenches were excavated, as part of the archaeological evaluation that formed the first stage of a staged programme of archaeological work, within the area of the proposed development. The most southerly of these revealed no archaeological finds or features and it appears that this area had been farmland for a considerable period of time before becoming incorporated into the garden of the current house. The topsoil (01) overlay a buried cultivation soil (02) which was directly above the natural clay (03).

The second trench revealed several features of archaeological interest which required further mitigation: A wall which appears to be the foundation [27] of a garden wall that was still upstanding elsewhere in the garden; a spread of horn cores (13); several negative features including two ditches [40] and [50]. The area of horn cores (13) was of particular interest and initially thought to be associated with tanning activity in the medieval or post medieval period. Unfortunately no associated dating evidence was recovered during the evaluation. The negative features also required further investigation.

It was also thought likely that medieval ditches found in the eastern side of the Saxon Court development which appeared to be part of a field system/burage plots running northwest-southeast, continue into the area of the development [08] & [10].

The Stage Two Excavation (Figures 2 & 3)

Earlier Features

The earliest recorded level, visible at various areas of the site, was that of a brown-orange clay cultivation soil (25), (32) & (60). This lay directly above the natural orange clay (03). Cut into the natural clay were a large ditch [40], a series of shallow ditches [08] & [10], gullies [51] & [53] and a pit [12]. However these have been truncated by later archaeological features and their relationship to this cultivation soil (25) could not be determined.

A ditch [40] over 2m wide aligned east to west was recorded. It was 0.5m in depth and filled with an orange-brown loam (39), 0.2m thick. Above this was a layer of grey-brown loam (38), 0.3m thick. The full width of the ditch could not be determined as it was truncated to the north by a later ditch [44]. The upper fill (38) was later cut by a U-shaped shallow gully [37], 0.2m deep and 0.7m wide. It appeared to follow the line of the earlier ditch [40] and was filled by a dark grey humic loam with 25% small

limestone fragments and the structured deposit of cattle horn cores (13). This feature lies at 69.96m OD has been interpreted as a French drain (see Discussion).

The two linear features [08] & [10] were U-shaped and parallel, both are of similar dimensions, [10] is 0.45m wide and [08] at least 0.45m wide and both are very shallow c. 0.1m at 69.59m OD (Fig 3 Section 2). The extent of the two ditches could not be determined. Both were filled with a similar grey-yellow clay (07) & (09). The fill (07) of ditch [08] produced a small quantity of red earthenware pottery dating from the mid 16th century or later. It is possible that these features were associated with cultivation, possibly planting beds.

A single early pit [12] was recorded within the cultivation area to the south of the occupation area. It was roughly 0.2m in diameter and very shallow, 0.03m at 69.75m OD. It was filled with a yellow-grey clay (11), which produced no finds.

Covering the ditches [08], [10] and the pit [12] was a layer 0.24m thick of grey-yellow clay (06), which sealed all deposits. This was identified as a cultivation horizon and contained a single sherd of Creamware of late 18th –early 19th century date. A thin layer 0.16m thick of yellow-grey silty clay (05) covered this layer again containing a sherd of Creamware.

The gullies [51] & [53] also appear to be parallel, but were individually only traced for 1m across the site. One [53] gully is 0.5m wide while the other [51] is 0.7m. Both are shallow, about 0.1m, with rounded bases and filled with a similar orange-brown loam (49) & (52). No finds were associated with these gullies.

A broad feature [44] & [50], 4.8m wide and aligned east to west was cut across the centre of the site. This was initially recorded as [15] during the evaluation when it was difficult to see the feature. It appears to have been cut through the cultivation soil (25) and truncated several earlier features [40], [51] and [53]. This feature was deeper in the south 96.63m OD than the north 96.85m OD. The lowest fill (43) covers only the southern side of the feature and consists of an orange-grey silty loam 0.2m thick. Above this, again only in the south, sloping south to north was a brown-orange clay with large amounts of limestone fragments 0.1m thick (61). Above this and cover the entire feature was a greyish brown with orange mottle silty-clay loam, with some limestone fragments and flecks of charcoal (42) & (48). It varied in thickness from 0.1m to 0.38m. If this is two separate ditches inter-cutting then the interface has been removed by the wall.

Into this upper fill (48) was cut a sub-rectangular pit [19] measuring 0.7m x 1.4m and 0.2m deep. It was filled with a dark brown silty clay (18). Some animal bone was associated with this fill.

The Building

To the north of the site a thin layer 0.06m of grey-brown to orange-brown clay (17), containing building material and some pottery was recorded. It was at 70.22m OD and directly above the cultivated soil (25). This was likely to pre-date the building, possibly suggesting some earlier building in area. However, this could be associated

with the construction of the building, such as stone preparation prior to digging the foundation trench [28] for the north wall (21).

Cutting this mixed layer (17) was the trench [28] for the foundations of the north wall (21) of the building. This cut is aligned east to west, and was traced for 6m before it turns south at a right-angle to form the foundation trench for the east wall (22).

Investigations of the foundations of the standing wall running east to west across the site showed that part of this was the original southern wall of the early building. The foundation trench [27] was cut through the fills of the earlier ditch feature [44] & [50] until it cut the natural clay beneath (03) at 69.61m OD. The lower fill of this trench was large limestone blocks (26) and grey-yellow sandy clay (34).

Inside the building was a compact surface of greyish yellow silty clay 0.1m thick (47) at 70.20m OD. It was intermittent and damaged by later activity but was also identified on the eastern side of the building (58). This floor layer was laid directly above the old cultivation soil (25), (60) and the fill (48) of the earlier ditch [50]. This cultivation soil contained pottery dating between the 13th and 16th century.

Cut into the old cultivation soil (32) on the exterior eastern side of the buildings wall (22) is a stone lined drain [30] 0.28m wide, which was also capped with limestone slabs (Fig 3 Sections 5 & 6). This drain was aligned north-south. This drain was partially filled with an orange-brown silt 0.1m thick (31), which contained some residual pottery and brick fragments. In places an upper fill of grey-brown loam (54) up to 0.15m thick was overlying this. This upper fill contained a small quantity of ceramic roof tile and animal bone.

Overlying the drain [30] was a stone slab pathway (33) 1m wide at 70.24m OD. This path was aligned west-east and overlies wall (22) at a doorway and butts onto a cobbled threshold (59) on the wall line, which was also 1m wide at 70.21m OD.

The width of building remains unknown as the west wall lies outside excavation area. This wall was not seen during the watching Brief.

Later Features

A rubble layer (16) partially covered the building's floor (47). This layer butted the walls and thinned out as it reached the centre of the structure, it is likely that this represents collapsed material from the walls (21), (22) & [27]. It contains late 18th century or later pottery sherds. On the south side of the building is a similar rubble layer (41), again this may be collapsed wall material. Overlying the wall (21) was a layer of grey clay with limestone (24); this may also be remains of the wall matrix. It contained some 13th century or later pottery sherds, although these may be residual.

Against the east wall (22), on the interior of the building was a cut [57] or possible "void" left by a slot for a wooden beam. This was filled by an orange clay with limestone fragments (56), which also contained some quantity of pottery (mid 16th century or later). This not only filled the cut [57] but also was present outside and overlaid the floor layer (58). It may have been a repaired support of clay and stone replacing an earlier timber one.

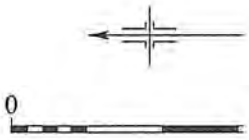
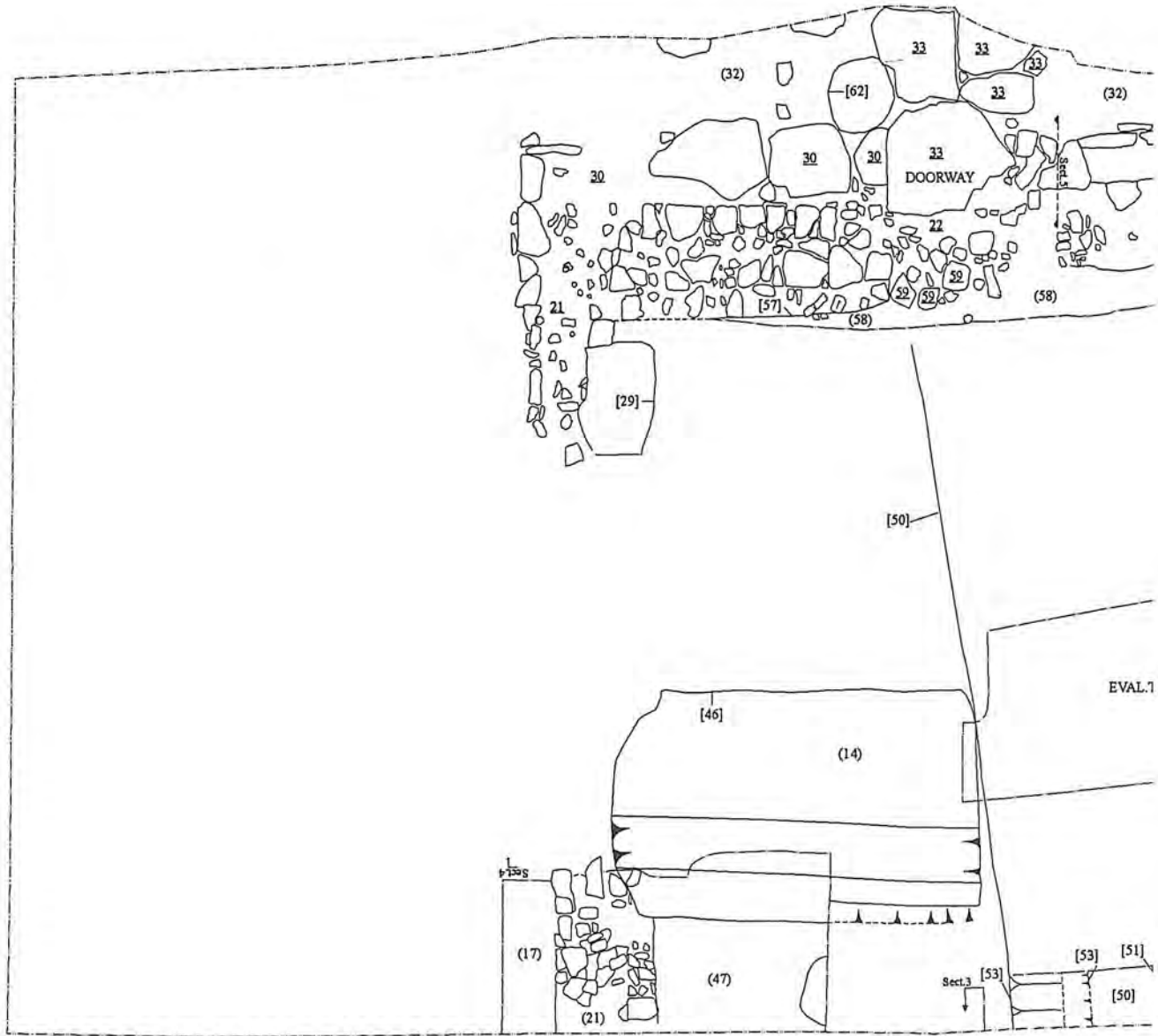


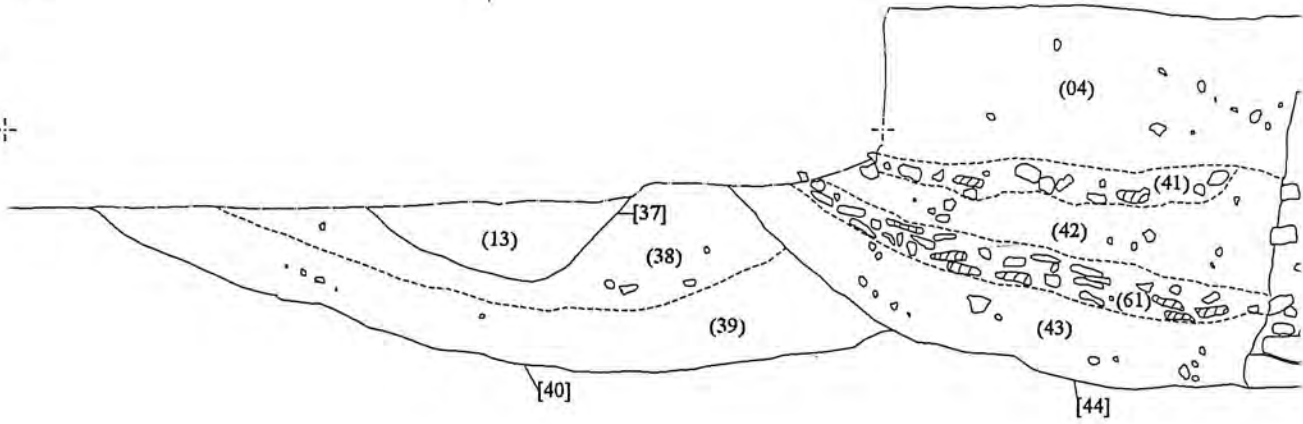
Figure 2. Plan of Excavation



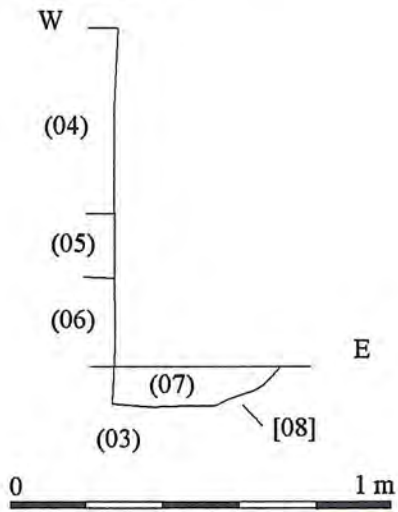
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SECTION 3

SOUTH
70.31 OD



SECTION 2



TRENCH 2
SECTION 1

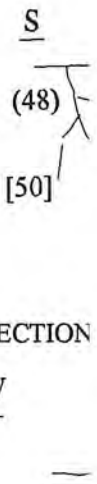
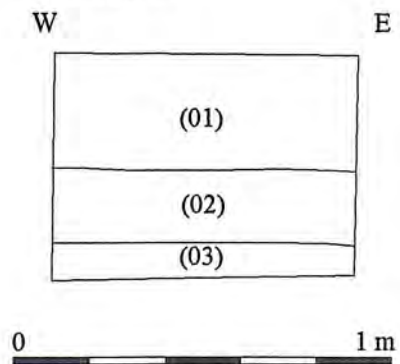
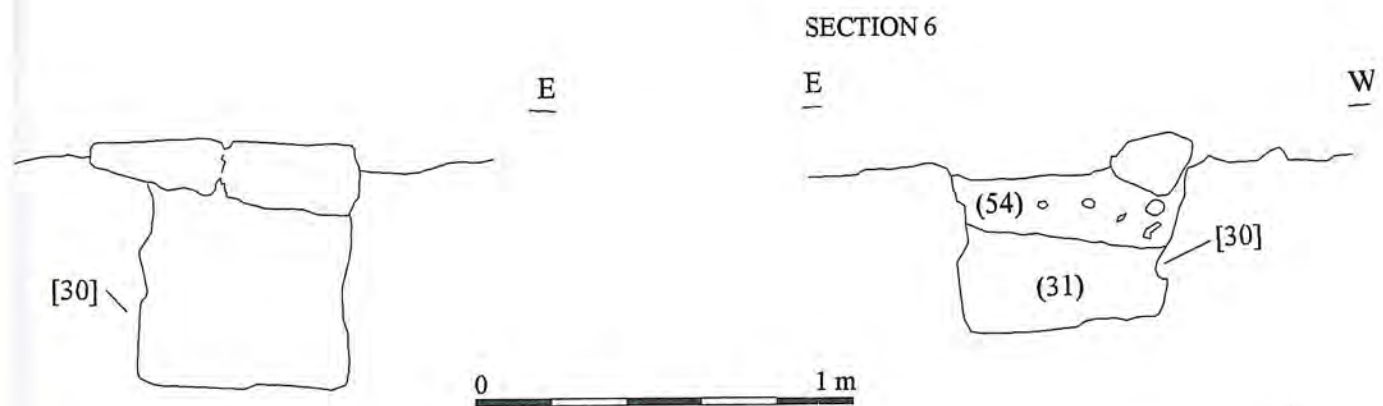
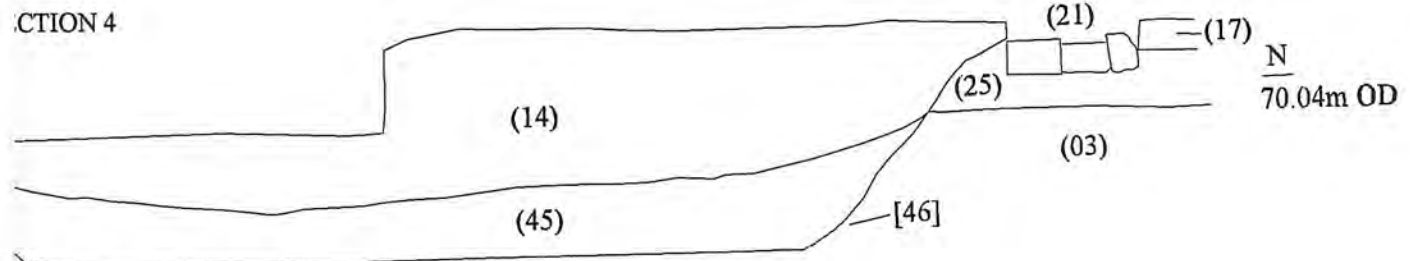
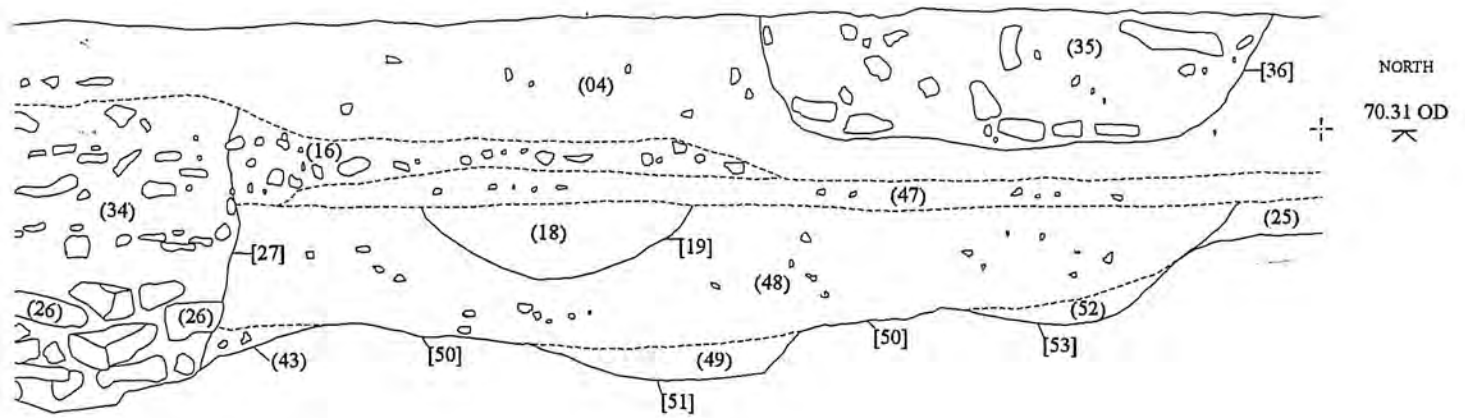


Figure 3. Sections



Two later pits were cut through the building's floor (47). The largest [46] was rectangular and measured 2.75m by 1.8m (Fig. 3 Section 4). It was 0.6m deep, the lower fill was a grey-brown clay 0.2m thick (45), containing a small quantity of 17th century pottery. Above this was a pale yellow-grey clay (14) that was 0.4m thick. In the north-east internal corner of the building was a second pit [29]. This was rectangular in plan and measured 0.4m by 0.7m, it was not excavated, it was thought to be an animal burial of a very late date.

Outside of the building on the north edge of the pathway (33) was another pit [62]. This pit was sub-circular roughly 0.6m in diameter. It was very shallow only 0.1m deep and was filled with a grey-brown loam (55) which contained 19th-20th century pottery.

Covering the majority of all upper deposit across the site was a 0.5m thick layer of very dark grey sandy loam (04). Cut into this was the latest feature on the site, a pit [36]. This pit was 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep, it is visible in the western section of the excavation. This pit was filled with a loose grey sediment.

The Stage One Watching Brief

Dwelling Area (Figures 1 & 4)

The watching brief in the housing area, to the rear of 19 London Road, monitored the deposits in the area to a depth of 0.6m within a pit cut for services. The lowest deposit was an spread of rubble, this was covered by a compact layer of light grey silty sand with some charcoal flecks 0.2m to 0.3m thick (102). A small quantity of pottery was recovered from this deposit (subsequently lost). Above this was a thin layer, 0.06m thick, of pale orange silty sand (101). The upper most layer was loose a dark grey silty sand (100) that was up to 0.5m thick. It is possible that this upper layer (100) is a continuation of the upper layer (04) recorded on other areas of the site.

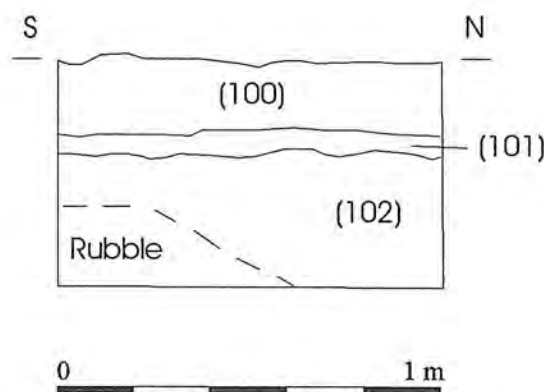


Figure 4. Section within Service Pit.

Also located in this area was a well (106). It was sub-circular approximately 0.8m in diameter at the surface, and constructed of rough stone. It was at least 1.2m deep. At

this level from the surface it was filled with a mid-brown silt and rubble, this was unexcavated.

Some excavation for a wall footing and services were monitored in this area but there was nothing of significance.

Garage Area (Figures 1 & 5)

At the rear of 17 London Road and north-west of the excavated area, a test pit measuring 1.1m x 1.8m was excavated. The deposits in this area were monitored to a depth of 1.2m. The lowest deposit was that of the natural light brown-grey cornbrash (105). Lying above this was a layer of compact orange sandy clay with some fragments of limestone, 0.2m thick (104). Above this was a 1m thick layer of light brown-orange sandy clay (103). All of these layers have been interpreted as natural soil formations, and it would appear that (104) is equivalent to (03) located during the initial evaluation.

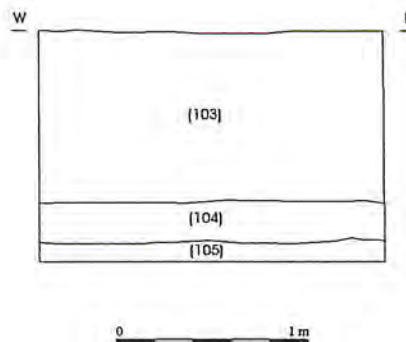


Figure 5. Section to the rear of 17 London Road

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 30 sherds with a total weight of 790g. It consisted of a range of medieval and post-medieval wares which are typical of sites in the region, and which indicate that there was activity at the site from the 13th century onwards. Two very abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery were also present. One of these, from context 17, was the only pottery from the feature, but a number of fragments of probable medieval tile were also noted.

The pottery was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

- OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 2 sherds, 31g.
 OX68: Potterspury ware, late 13th - 17th century. 1 sherd, 8g.
 OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 9 sherds, 89g.
 OXRESWL: Polychrome Slipwares, 17th century. 2 sherds, 192g.
 OXCE: Tin-glazed Earthenware, 1613 – 1800. 1 sherd, 317g.
 OXFG: Staffordshire Manganese Glazed ware, 18th century. 1 sherd, 13g.
 OXEST: Late English Stoneware, 1750+. 1 sherd, 11g.
 CRM: Creamware, late 18th - early 19th C. 5 sherds, 25g.
 WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, mid 19th - 20th C. 3 sherds, 35g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	RB		OXAM		OX68		OXDR		OXRESWL		OXCE		OXFG		OXEST		CRM		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2																	1	5	1	14	19thC
5																	1	2			L18thC
6																	1	3			L18thC
7							1	3													M16thC
14							3	16													M16thC
15					1	8															14thC
16															1	11	1	13			L18thC
17	1	3																			RB??
20	1	10					3	42	1	170							1	2			L18thC
23							1	19					1	13							18thC
24			1	27																	13thC
31			1	4																	13thC
45									1	22	1	317									17thC
55																			2	21	19thC
56							1	9													M16thC
60			3	56																	13thC
Total	2	13	5	87	1	8	9	89	2	192	1	317	1	13	1	11	5	25	3	35	

6 DISCUSSION

The material (24) from the matrix of the buildings wall contained sherds of pottery dated between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. The lower silt fill (31) of the drain also contained pottery of this date. It would seem likely that this dates the construction and use of the building. It seems likely that the pottery within the construction matrix was probably lying around for a time, so not dating the construction to the earlier part of this sequence. The same type of pottery is present within the cultivation soil (60) sealed beneath the buildings floor.

Later activity within the building was identified from the middle of the sixteenth century onwards. The fill (56) of the cut by the eastern wall contained material of this

date, and it is possible that the building was undergoing repairs at this point (see above). In the seventeenth century a large pit was cut into the floor [46] indicating that the building was out of use by this time. The collapsed material of the walls (16) contained eighteenth century material, indicating that by this time the building had collapsed to almost ground level, 70.31m OD.

The numerous ditches located were originally thought to be medieval. One ditch [50] was dated to between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries, while one [08] was dated to the sixteenth century or later. The apparently parallel nature of ditches [08] and [10] may point to a contemporary date for the two. The extent of these ditches appears limited, they were not located in Trench 2 of the evaluation, and so may be associated with small scale market gardening, although it is possible that this later activity has totally removed all evidence for these ditches. Ditch [08] was only 0.04m deep in some places due to truncation by later agriculture.

Ditch [50] as has been stated dates to between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. It would appear that this ditch was deliberately back-filled prior to the construction of the building.

It seems unlikely that the drain [30] drained into the French drain (13). Even though these two drains are at right angles to each other the height difference is too great. It would appear that the drain was only a short run and simply protected the house from any flow of water from the courtyard (33), acting more like a soak-away than a real drain. This would have led to a rather damp foundation in the area. A fact borne out by the repair to the timber structure [57] with clay and stone. Examples of French drains like the one located have been seen in Buckingham where one ran parallel and behind a row of cottages (G Podbury *pers com*). This drain appears from the levels to flow westward.

Cultivation continued in the area into the late eighteenth century, as identified by the material recovered from the buried cultivation horizons (02) and (06).

The rubble layer located by the watching brief in the garage area may represent the collapsed material of another building. The manner in which the deposit thickens towards the south of the section may indicate the material is from an east-west wall just outside the area of ground works. This could be a boundary wall for the excavated building.

The well (106) located during the watching brief is likely to be associated with this building, but without further investigation it is impossible to be sure.

Throughout the centre of Bicester archaeological investigations have turned up sherds of Roman fineware. Two more sherds were recovered during this excavation as residual pieces in later contexts.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The pottery evidence suggests that the building and its associated agricultural plot is likely to be fourteenth to fifteenth century in date. This building was in a poor state of repair by the late sixteenth century, in fact some repair had possibly been carried out

and it had totally collapsed by the eighteenth century. The associated agriculture in the area is separated from the building by a land-drain. The ditches had silted up by the late sixteenth century, indicating a period of disuse contemporary with the decline of the building. Later agricultural use continued in the area into the 19th century.

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APPENDIX – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date	Equal to
01	Deposit	Dark grey loam	0.3 - 0.35	tr.	tr.	-		04
02	Deposit	Pale grey-brown loam	0.2	tr.	tr.	pot, bone, glass, clay pipe	C.19th	06?
03	Natural	Orange clay	-	tr.	tr.	-	-	
04	Deposit	Very dark grey loam	0.5			-		01
05	Deposit	yellow-grey silty clay	0.16			CBM, clay pipe	Late C.18th	
06	Deposit	grey-yellow clay	0.24			pot, CBM	Late C.18th	02?
07	Fill	grey-yellow clay				pot	Mid C.16th	
08	Cut	Linear ditch	0.02 - 0.11	0.45	tr.	-		
09	Fill	grey-yellow clay	-	-	-	-		
10	Cut	Linear ditch	-	0.45	0.2	-		
11	Fill	grey-yellow clay	0.03	-	-	-		
12	Cut	sub-circular pit	0.03	0.18	0.2	-		
13	Deposit	Dark grey loam	0.2			bone		
14	Fill	pale yellow-grey clay	0.4			pot, bone, CBM	Mid C.16th	50
15	Ditch	Not Fully Excavated	-	-	-	pot	C.14th	
16	Deposit	Stone rubble	0.1 - 0.15	-	-	pot, CBM	Late C.18th	41?
17	Deposit	grey-brown - orange-brown clay	0.06	-	-	pot, CBM		
18	Fill	Dark brown silty clay	0.2	-	-	bone		
19	Cut	sub-rectangular pit	0.2	0.7	1.4	-		
20	Cleaning	cleaning after machining	-	-	-	pot	Late C.18th	
21	Wall	Wall	-	0.7				22
22	Wall	Wall	-	0.6				
23	Finds	Finds N of 21	-	-	-	pot, CBM	C.18th	17
24	Deposit	grey clay with small stones		-	-	pot, CBM	C.13th	16 ?
25	Deposit	Brown orange clay	0.1	-	-	-		32, 60

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date	Equal to
26	Deposit	large limestone blocks	0.3	-	-	-		
27	Cut	Foundation cut	0.7	0.7				
28	Cut	Foundation cut	0.7	0.7				
29	Cut	Pit	Not Excavated	0.4	0.7	n/a		
30	Cut	Drain	0.3	0.28				
31	Fill	brown-orange clay-silt	0.1	0.28		pot, CBM	C.13th	
32	Deposit	Grey-brown silty clay	0.16	-		-		25, 60
33	Flagstones	Flagstones	0.05	1	1.5 +	-		(59)
34	Deposit	grey-yellow sandy clay	-	-	-	-		
35	Deposit	grey sediment	0.4	1.4		-	Modern	
36	Cut	Pit	0.4	1.4		-	Modern	
37	Cut	U-shaped gully	0.21	0.68		-		
38	Deposit	grey-brown loam	0.3		tr.	-		
39	Deposit	orange-brown loam	0.2		tr.	-		
40	Cut	U-shaped ditch	0.5	1.7 +	tr.	-		
41	Deposit	Limestone rubble	0.1			CBM		16 ?
42	Deposit	Brown orange clay	0.32	1.2		-		48
43	Deposit	orange-grey silty loam	0.2			-		
44	Cut	U-shaped ditch	0.6		tr.	-		50
45	Fill	grey-brown clay	0.2			pot	C.17th	
46	Cut	sub-rectangular pit	0.6	1.8	2.6	-		
47	Deposit	greyish yellow silty clay	0.1			-		58
48	Deposit	Brown orange clay	0.38			-		42
49	Fill	orange-brown clay loam	0.1	0.7		-		

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date	Equal to
50	Cut	Broad cut feature	0.35	2.6 +		-		15, 44
51	Cut	U-shaped gully	0.1	0.7		-		
52	Fill	Orange-brown silt loam	0.1	0.5		-		
53	Cut	U-shaped gully	0.1	0.5		-		
54	Fill	grey-brown loam	0.1 - 0.15	0.28		pot, bone		
55	Fill	grey-brown loam	0.1	0.58	0.6	pot	C.19th	
56	Fill	orange clay & limestone	0.05			pot	Mid C.16th	
57	Cut	Narrow cut	0.06	0.18		-		
58	Deposit	yellow - grey/white mortary clay	0.1			-		47
59	Feature	Threshold Stones	0.04	0.7	1	-		
60	Deposit	Grey-brown orange silty clay	0.12			-		25, 32
61	Fill	Brown orange clay	0.1	1		-		
62	Cut	circular pit	0.1	0.58	0.6	-	C.19th	

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date	Equal to
100	Deposit	Dark grey silty sand	0.5	-	-	-		04?
101	Deposit	Pale orange silty sand	0.06	-	-	-		
102	Deposit	Light grey silty sand	0.2 - 0.3	-	-	pot		
103	Deposit	Brown-orange sandy clay	0.8	-	-	-		
104	Deposit	Orange sandy clay	0.2	-	-	-		03?
105	Natural	Brown-grey cornbrash	-	-	-	-		