

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

**OS PLOT 0114, RUGBY ROAD,
CATTORPE, LEICESTERSHIRE**

SP 5500 7813

On behalf of

Mr. M. Grindal

JULY 2003

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Summary</i>	1
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Site location	
1.2 Planning background	
1.3 Archaeological background	
2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	3
3 STRATEGY	3
3.1 Research Design	3
3.2 Methodology	4
4 RESULTS	4
4.1 Geology and topography	4
4.2 Medieval	5
4.3 Post-medieval and recent	6
4.4 Un-dated	7
5 FINDS	7
5.1 Pottery	7
5.2 Other finds	9
6 DISCUSSION	9
7 CONCLUSIONS	10
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	10
APPENDIX 1 Archaeological context Inventory	15
Figure 1 Site Location	2
Figure 2 Trench 1 Plan and sections	11
Figure 3 Trench 2 Plan and sections	12
Figure 4 Trench 3 Plan and sections	13
Figure 5 Trench 4 Plan and sections	14

Summary

The evaluation of this proposed development site found a number of archaeological features. These include a possible corner of an enclosure that is tentatively dated to the mid to late Iron Age. Pits, a gully and ditches show that there was activity in the western part of the proposal site during the 12-14th centuries.

Sand and gravel quarrying took place in parts of the eastern part of the site on occasions from the mid 16th century to relatively recently. The remains of a building and associated trackway in the south-east corner of the site is probably early 20th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Fig. 1)

The site of the proposed development is located on the north side of Rugby Road, west of Manor Farm in the village of Catthorpe (NGR SP 5500 7813). The site is currently pasture. The underlying geology is Boulder Clay.

1.2 Planning Background

Planning permission has been sought from Harborough District Council to develop OS Plot 0114, Rugby Road, Catthorpe by the erection of eight dwellings (03/0337/OUT). Due to the archaeological potential of the site an archaeological evaluation is required prior to the determination of the application. Due to the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services (LCCHS) advised that an archaeological evaluation of the site should be undertaken. LCCHS produced a Brief for such an evaluation. John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with LCCHS carried out such an evaluation.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The area in which the proposed development is located is of archaeological potential. The site lies within the conjectured historic core of Catthorpe with the church to the east of the site dating to at least the early 14th century. Catthorpe was fully inclosed in 1655 (Nichols, 1807). The Sites and Monuments Record makes reference to the remains of 'old buildings' being discovered by workmen during the construction of new farm buildings to the north of Catthorpe Hall (SMR 57 NE F), 50m east of the proposed development site, south of Rugby Road.

Large scatters of flint have been found at the eastern edge of the village as well as 400-600m north of the site. A number of cropmark enclosures and a possible quern stone (57 NE G) dating to the late Iron Age or Roman period lie to the east of the village. Roman pottery was found during fieldwalking in the area of the cropmark (57 NE V) some 600m to the east of this proposed development site. Further Roman pottery was found north of another series of cropmarks (57 NE Q) 350m east of this proposal site. However this latter cropmark complex could be Iron Age in date.



Figure 1. Site and Trench Location

Scale 1:1250

Limited Iron Age and Saxon pottery was found 600m NNW of the application site. A ditch (57 NW U) dating to the late Bronze Age to early or late (unclear on SMR entry) Iron Age was found during a watching brief 600m due east of the site. Watling Street passes 700m to the west.

No buildings are present within the proposal site on the 1846 Tithe Map. This shows the present field being larger (extending further to the east) with a building in its south-east corner. The landowner and occupier of Parcel 51 (Walls Homestead) was John Compton. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1890) shows the eastern part of the field separated off, leaving the present field. No buildings are shown within this field on this map or the later 2nd edition (1900). The buildings to the east, now Manor Farm, were called Model Farm on the 1st edition OS. The buildings to the west of the proposal site are present on the 1846 Tithe Map.

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 assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.
- In particular to determine whether the medieval settlement extended onto the site.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to a Brief issued by LCCHS a scheme of investigation was designed by JMHS and agreed with LCCHS and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the excavation of four trenches.

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994), and was monitored by LCCHS.

3.2 Methodology

Four trenches each measuring 30m x 1.6m was excavated within the proposed development area (Fig. 1). This amounts to a 6.86% sample of the proposal area/

Excavation was carried out by JCB fitted with a 5 foot wide ditching bucket. Excavation proceeded in spits until the top of undisturbed natural subsoil was exposed.

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. The trenches were backfilled after recording. Levels were related to the benchmark (114.59m OD) on the parish church.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Geology and topography

The underlying geology varied across the site. Within Trench 1 it consisted of coarse gravel (1/08) similar to that in Trench 2 except for the western 4m in the latter where it was dark blue grey clay. Within Trench 3 the natural comprised bright orange sand and flinty gravel with areas that contained silt and other areas of pale yellow sand (3/03). Within Trench 4 the western 6m was grey clay containing 5% by volume gravel. Between 6m and 8m the clay had a 50% content of small stone, before changing for the next 8m to pale grey clay with yellow patches of clay. Also present in this stretch were pockets and bands of clay with 40-80% stone. The natural within the eastern 12m of the trench comprised orange sandy clay with pockets of medium sized boulders (4/04).

The ground sloped down from the highest point at the north end of Trench 1 (109.56m OD) southwards towards Rugby Road (107.17m OD - south end of Trench 1) and also westwards (105.40m OD – west end of Trench 4).

An old ploughsoil was found across the site. Within Trench 1 (1/09) it was confined to the northern 18m north of the post-medieval track, while it was only present in the western 16m of Trench 2 (2/07) having been removed by later quarrying in the eastern part. Within Trenches 1, 2 and 3 (3/02) it consisted of light yellowish grey brown sand with 30% small pebbles or small gravel with 10-20% silty clay varying in thickness from *c.* 100-120mm (Trenches 1 and 2) to 240mm (Trench 3). Within Trench 4 the old ploughsoil (4/03) was pale grey clay with varying amounts of small pebble/gravel (0-15%). This was only in the western 15m of the trench and increased in thickness westwards to a maximum of 450mm. The only dating from this ploughsoil were two sherds from Trench 3 (3/02), one Cistercian ware late 15th/early 16th century and one earthenware which is dated from the 16th century onwards to the mid 18th century.

The uppermost deposit across the field was a former ploughsoil now supporting pasture. This was 200mm thick except in Trench 3 where it was slightly thicker at

250mm. Trench 4 lying on, or just below, a slight break of slope where the field slopes slightly more steeply towards Rugby Road and where the ploughsoil has crept down slope explains this increase.

All four trenches produced archaeological remains. These are discussed by period below followed by a discussion of the potential impact of the proposed development on the remains.

4.2 Medieval

At the west end of Trench 2 was a series of intercutting pits (Fig. 3, 2/14). Only part of one pit was sampled. This was 330mm deep with near vertical sides and a very slightly rounded base. Pottery from the fill dates the feature to the 12th-13th centuries.

Just east of the pit complex were three intercutting ditches. The top fills of each (2/21, mid yellowish grey brown sandy clayey silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles) were so similar that the relationships between them could not be determined. The western ditch (2/10) was orientated NNE-SSW and was *c.* 1.40m wide and 440mm deep. The west side was at an angle of *c.* 65-70⁰ and the base was generally flat. The lower fill (2/11) was a mid grey brown clayey silt with the very occasional pebble (Fig. 3, Sect. 02). Above this on the western side was a deposit of yellow grey brown clayey silt (2/20). The middle ditch (2/22) was 800mm wide at the base and 350mm deep with a flat base. It was filled with the homogeneous material (2/21). This ditch is considered to be the same ditch as 3/16 seen further to the east on an ESE-WSW orientation, which had a similar depth, fill (2/17), and a flat base (see Discussion below for consideration of the dating of this feature). The eastern ditch (2/12) again on the same NNE-SSW orientation was *c.* 1.35m wide and 800mm deep with steep sides and a concave base. The primary fill (2/13) was mid grey brown clayey silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.

Further east ditch 2/18 appeared to be orientated WNW-ESE but turning northwards at its west end. The southwest side of the ditch was near vertical; the other side lay outside the trench where the ditch was sampled. The ditch was *c.* 1.70m wide and at least 400mm deep; the water table prevented excavation reaching the bottom of the feature. The fills were variable with the lower fill in Section 04 (Fig. 3) comprising mid black grey clayey silt (2/25) overlaid by orange silty sand (2/26). Further west the fill was mid grey brown clayey silt (2/19). Ditch 2/18 was later than the shallow ditch 2/16. Cut into the top of ditch 18 was a further ditch (Fig. 3, Sect. 04). This was present in Section 04 but not in Section 03, suggesting that the ditch terminated between the two. Its depth was increasing west to east within Section 04. The ditch cut (2/28) was *c.* 1.00-1.40m wide and up to 450mm deep where excavated. The ditch had 45⁰ sides and a concave base (the section drawing shown is misleading – the shallow NE side is probable erosion of the earlier ditch fill). Ditch 2/28 was filled with mid grey brown silty sand. It is probable that the ditch is contemporary with either ditch 2/10 or ditch 2/12 further west leaving an approximately 1.5m wide entrance between two paddocks/enclosures.

East of the ditches and partly within the north side of the trench was a posthole or small pit (2/23). This feature was oval (400mm NW-SE by *c.* 600mm), with sides at an angle of 60⁰ from the horizontal and a slightly rounded base 310mm below the

surviving pit top. The fill was yellow grey brown silty sand with the occasional pebble.

Towards the west end of Trench 4 was a north-south orientated ditch (Fig. 5, 4/08). The ditch was 1.9m wide and 350mm deep with 40-50° angled sides and a flat base (Fig. 5, Sect. 02). It was filled by compact pale brown grey slightly sandy clay with 5% small and medium stones (4/09). The ditch contained pottery dated to 12th-13th centuries. Further west were other north south orientated ditches. Ditch 4/11 cut ditch 4/12 (Figure 4, Sect. 03). The former was 2.4m wide and at least 500mm deep (the high water table prevented full excavation). The sides were at an angle of 45-50°. This ditch was later than a ditch to the east (4/12). This ditch was only part excavated due partly to the high water table and partly to time constraints. The ditch may have been recut as the again north-south ditch was at least 3.25m wide. The fill was more compact than the fill of the ditch to the west, and comprised blue grey and orange brown (60:40) slightly sandy clay with 10% small and medium sized stone (4/10). Pottery from this feature dates it to the 12th century.

At the extreme west end of Trench 4 was an ENE-WSW orientated gully (4/06). This was 380mm wide and 120mm deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 5, Sect. 01). The fill was a mid-dark grey clay with 15% small stone content. Pottery from the feature included several sherds from a vessel of Brill/Boarstall ware dated to the 14th century. The gully must have cut the earlier medieval ditch 4/08. It either terminated within the line of the earlier ditch or turned southwards as it was not apparent in the excavated section of ditch 4/08 and did not appear on the east side of the ditch.

4.3 Post-medieval and recent

The remains of a building were found within Trench 3. Near the eastern end of the trench two parallel foundation cuts orientated N/S were present. The eastern one (Fig. 4, 3/06) consisted of a shallow cut 300mm wide, 100mm deep with sides at a 45° angle and a flat base. It was filled compact grey brown sandy silt containing mortar, fragments of tile and flint pebbles (3/07). It was found slumping slightly into the edge of an earlier quarry (3/05). 1.8m to the west another foundation was set in a cut (3/12), which was 500mm wide and 80mm deep. This foundation cut had near vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (3/13) was similar to 3/07. The top of the fill was a mortar scar only 290mm wide. This scar probably represents the base of a brick wall. Internal to the building were two drains. The western one (Fig. 4, 3/10) was parallel to the east foundation. This only extended 1m into the trench and joined with the other drain (08) at the south side of the trench. They were both filled by broken tile and 10% sandy silt (3/09, 3/13). 1m west of the east side of the building was a post hole ((17). The majority of this apparently rectangular feature lay outside the trench. It was 350mm wide with slightly rounded corners, 60mm deep with near vertical sides. The fill was mostly brick fragments. 10m to the west of the building was a ?postpad. This was a circular cut (3/14) 540mm in diameter and 100mm deep filled by loose silty sand capped by 50mm thick layer of hard white mortar.

East of the building was an area of quarrying in the southern 7.5m of Trench 1 that continued into the extreme east end of Trench 3 (3/05). The quarry was backfilled with layers and lenses of silty sand, clayey silt, clay, mortar and sandy gravel, many

containing brick and tile rubble (Fig. 2, Sect. 01; 1/03, 3/04). All the fills dip away to the south. Pottery from the backfill indicates a date from the mid 16th century onwards. Sealing the backfill, within Trench 1 was a compact surface of light yellow brown sand, mortar and ceramic building material (CBM) some 190mm thick (1/02). This had been patched with cobbles in two places including on the edge of the quarry (1/04) and 2m further north (1/07) where the surface ended. This is interpreted as a track probably contemporary with the building in Trench 3. The single medieval sherd from this surface is residual as the surface seals the post medieval quarrying.

Further quarrying was apparent in the eastern 14m of Trench 2. The cut (3/06) had a primary fill of silty sand with lumps of clay and small pieces of CBM (3/05), overlaid by sand mixed with mortar lumps, CBM and pebbles (3/04), which in turn was covered by silty sand containing 10% pebbles bailer twine and pieces of plastic sacking. The depth of the quarrying was *c.* 1m (Fig. 3, Sect. 05). The quarrying may have extended southwards to the extreme west end of Trench 3 where the probable shallow sloping edge of quarrying was just apparent. The pottery recovered from the infill of the quarry must be residual given the presence of the plastic sacking and bailer twine.

Truncated by the quarrying in the east end of Trench 2 was the base of a pit (2/08). The pit was circular (900mm in diameter) with near vertical sides and an irregular base. The majority of the fill was yellow grey brown clayey silt (2/09) with the top 20mm filled by the lowest fill of the quarry. The fill contained two pieces of wood. That the pit fill should settle to allow the lowest fill of the quarry to sink into it and the presence of the wood suggests that the pit was dug when the quarry was open.

A layer of cobbles (4/02) 120mm deep and 3.30m wide was present over the old ploughsoil (4/03) in Trench 4 (Fig. 5, Section 03) and under the topsoil (4/01). This may represent an old entrance into the field where problems had arisen due to the softer fill of the underlying ditches 4/10 and 4/12.

4.4 Undated

Part of a small pit (1/06) was found towards the north end of Trench 1. Lying only partly in the trench it appeared to be sub-rectangular with rounded corners, 700mm wide and 180mm deep. The pit had near vertical sides and a flat base, and was filled by mid yellow brown silty sand with 10-15% flinty gravel (1/05). The pit was sealed by the old ploughsoil (1/02).

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

Iron Age

A large sherd of Iron Age pottery, weighing 140g, was noted in context 02/21B. It is a rim from a large jar, in a coarse shelly fabric, with a finger-impressed rim and light diagonal scoring on the body.

The sherd is fairly typical of the Scored Ware tradition of the East Midlands, and is likely to date to between the 5th/4th – 2nd centuries BC (Knight 2002, 133-4 and fig.

12.4). The fabric, comprising moderate to dense crushed shell up to 10mm is similarly typical of the tradition. The rim, with its double row of finger impressions, is a little unusual, although finger-impressed rims are something of a staple of the Scored Ware potters.

Medieval

The pottery assemblage comprised 30 sherds with a total weight of 1677g. All the pottery was medieval or later. The range of ware types present indicates that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, and into the 17th century. Most of the sherds were fairly large and unworn, and suffered very little attrition before deposition.

The assemblage was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows:

- PM, Potter's Marston ware, 1100-1300. 6 sherds, 119g.
- CC2, Chilvers Coton 'C' ware, 1200-1475. 1 sherd, 6g.
- MP2, Midland Purple ware, 1375-1550. 9 sherds, 1238g.
- CW2, Cistercian ware 2, 1475-1550. 1 sherd, 6g.
- FR, Frechen Stoneware, 1550+. 1 sherd, 10g.
- EA6: Earthenware, 1500-1750. 2 sherds, 74g.

The following fabrics, not in the Leicester type-series, were also noted:

SHL: Shelly Coarseware, Northamptonshire/Bedfordshire types, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 290-2). 9 sherds, 55g.

BB: Brill/Boarstall ware, 1200 – 1600 (Mellor 1994). 1 sherd, 169g.

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

Tr	Cntxt	PM		SHL		BB		CC2		MP2		CW2		FR		EA6		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2									1	28							L14thC
1	3									8	1210			1	10			M16thC
2	4			1	6													12thC?
2	5	1	47															12thC
3	2											1	6			1	61	17thC?
4	1															1	13	17thC?
4	5			1	2	1	169											14thC
4	7			6	31													12thC
4	9	1	22	1	16			1	6									13thC
4	10	4	50															12thC
	Total	6	119	9	55	1	169	1	6	9	1238	1	6	1	10	2	74	

In addition three sherds of Potter's Marston Ware were recovered from 2/15 but have been misplaced.

5.2 Other finds

A quantity of post-medieval tile and brick was recovered from several contexts. The majority of it derived from the backfilling of the quarry pits in Trenches 1 and 2. Other fragments came from the present topsoil/modern ploughsoil and features associated with the remains of the post-medieval building in Trench 3.

Part of a bowl of a clay tobacco pipe was found in the backfill of the quarry in Trench 1. This fragment is not dateable. A piece of post-medieval glass came from the track (1/02).

6 DISCUSSION

The presence of the mid-late Iron Age sherd is of interest. It is a large sherd that has not been abraded and therefore was deposited very close to its point of recovery. The position of it within the upper fill of ditches 2/10 and 2/22 suggests that ditch 2/22 is of Iron Age date and that it eroded from the backfill of this ditch into the silting up of what must be a later ditch 2/10. The shallowness of ditch 2/22 is at odds with all the other ditches, which are considered to be medieval, found within the evaluation. This north south ditch (2/10) turns eastwards as 2/16 and therefore may form part of an enclosure.

Medieval pottery was present in the ditches within Trench 4. The three or four ditches and the gully in Trench 4 give a sequence of boundaries from the 12th to 14th century. It is tempting to suggest that ditches 4/07 and the west part of 4/12 flank an trackway *c.* 5m wide that was in use in the 12th century. This would have gone out of use or perhaps was only marked on the east side by a trackway ditch (4/11) in the 13th century. The presence of a small gully (4/06) suggests that the extreme south-west corner of the site had more of a ?domestic use in the 14th century and it is possible that the eastern part of 4/12 is a later recut of this period.

The north-south ditches projected northwards would miss the west end of Trench 2. The north-south ditches in Trench 2 do not extend down to Trench 4. None of the ditches within Trench 2 were dated. Apart from ditch 2/22, the ditches are probably medieval in date and where they are investigated it appears to be at a junction of a field/paddock/enclosure system. The presence of pit complex 2/14, and pit 2/23 on two sides of the system suggests that the last is more likely. The pits are dated to 12th-13th centuries.

The medieval activity appears confined to the western half of the site with perhaps domestic settlement set back from Rugby Road in the 12th-13th centuries. The later 14th century activity maybe confined to the extreme south-west corner of the site adjacent to Rugby Road.

The building within Trench 2 is not shown on 1846 Tithe Map or the 1890 and 1900 OS maps. Later OS maps were not examined. The building either pre-dates the Tithe Map or post-dates the 1900 2nd edition OS map. The latter is more likely as the current owner knew from former villagers that a building stood here once.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The exact proposed development layout has not been finalised. However it is likely to consist of a number of residential units fronting Rugby Road in a line immediately north of Trench 4 and inline with the building line to the west. An access road at the east end of the site will lead round westwards to garages set along the north side of the proposal site. Little archaeology of significance appears to be present in the east part of the site. It is suggested that consideration should be given to minimising the impact of the proposed access road to the garages and the garages themselves on the archaeological features found in Trench 2. These features survive c. 400-550mm below existing ground level. The proposed houses will undoubtedly have an impact on archaeological remains. However the remains appear mostly to be boundary ditches. The only other feature found was a gully close to the extreme south-east corner of the site.

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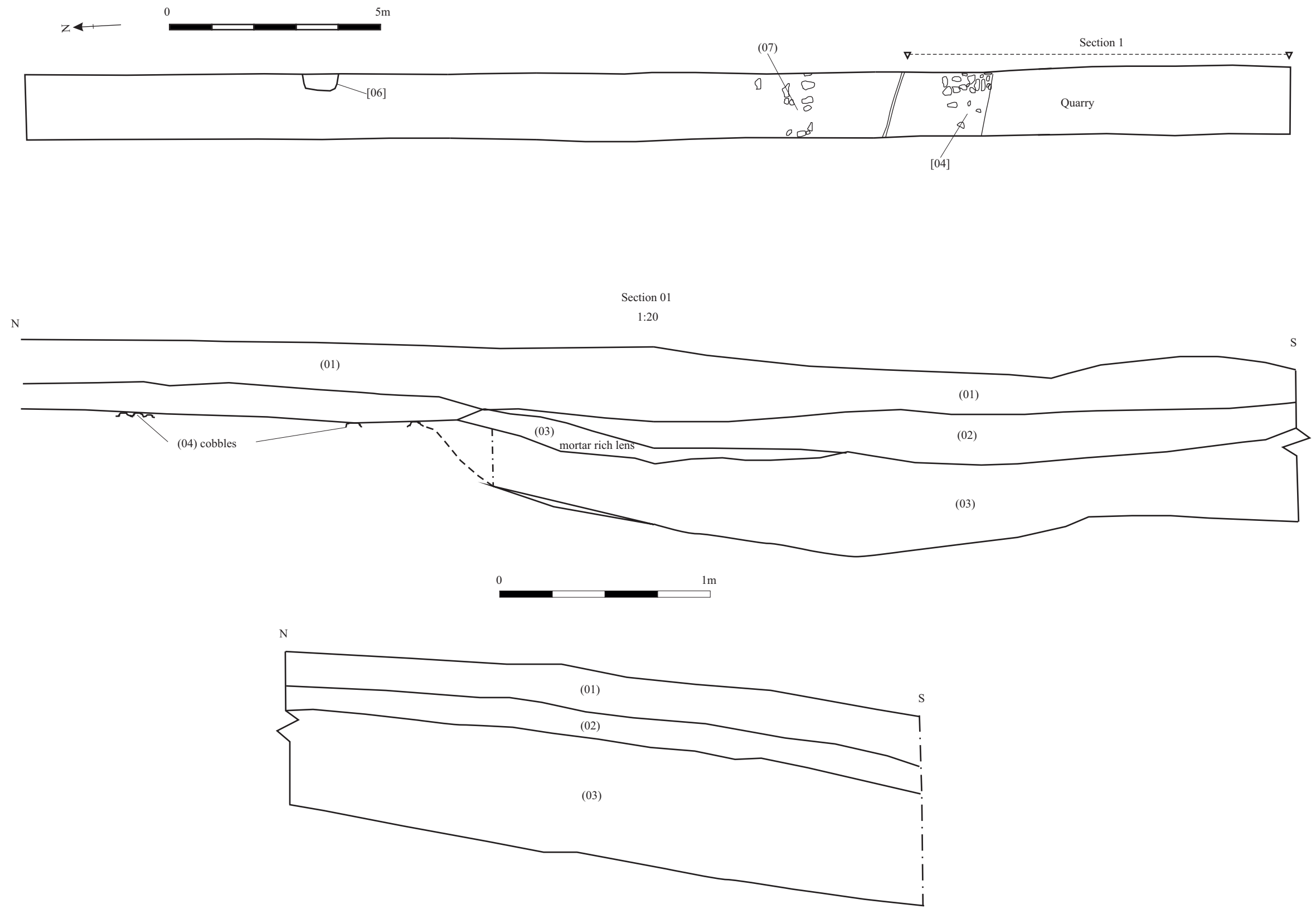


Figure 2. Trench 1 Plan and Section.

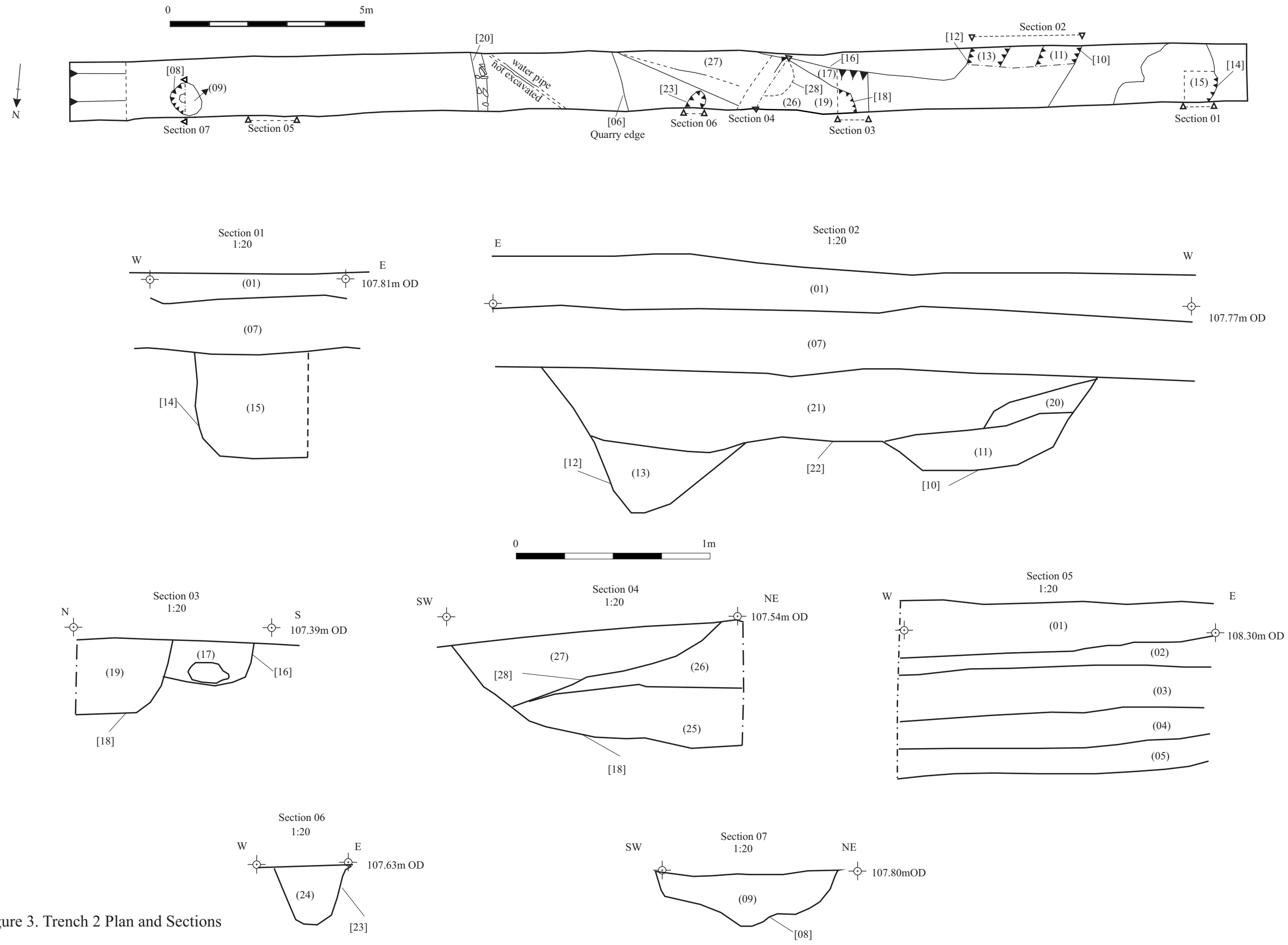


Figure 3. Trench 2 Plan and Sections

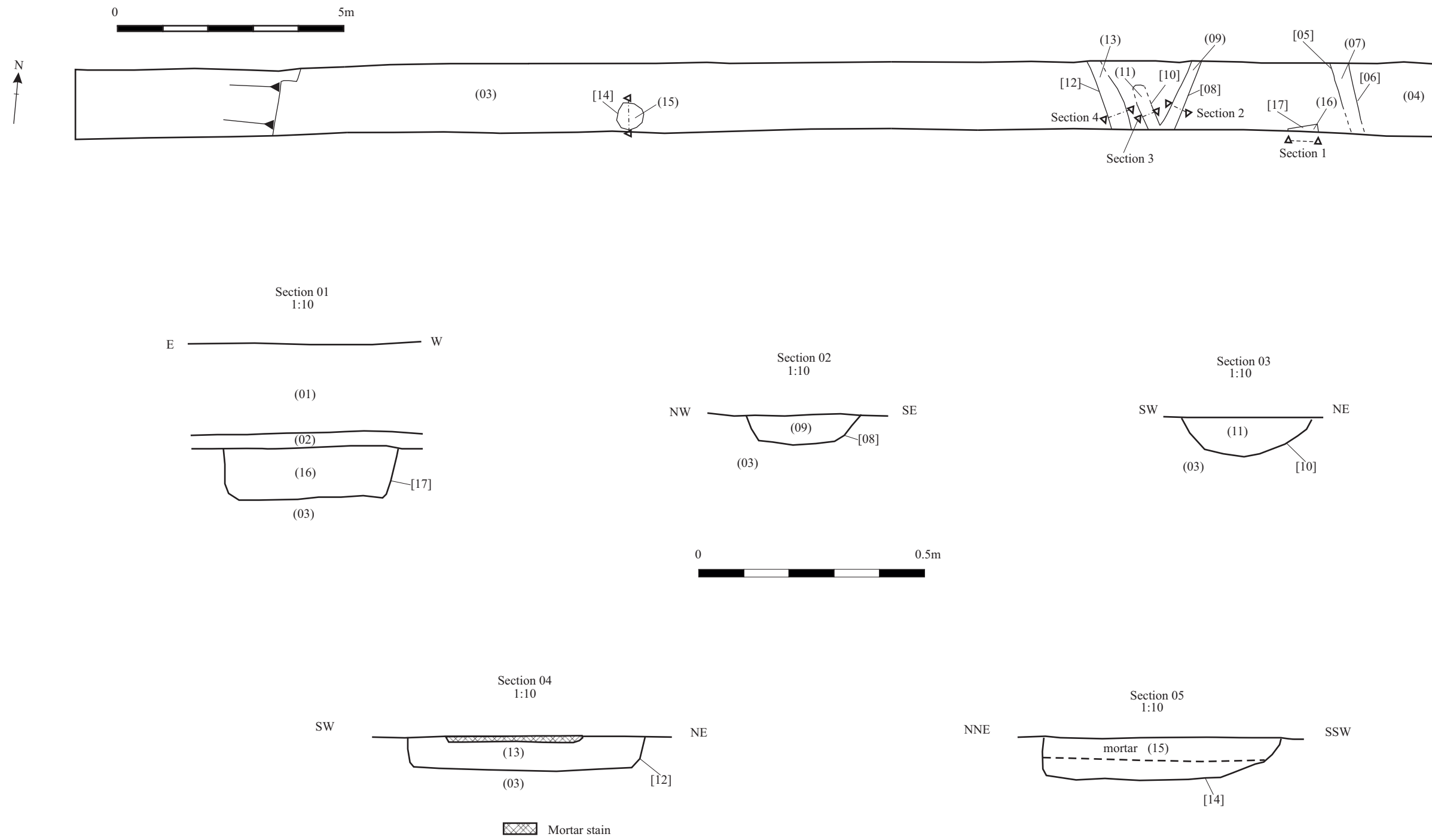


Figure 4. Trench 3 Plan and Sections

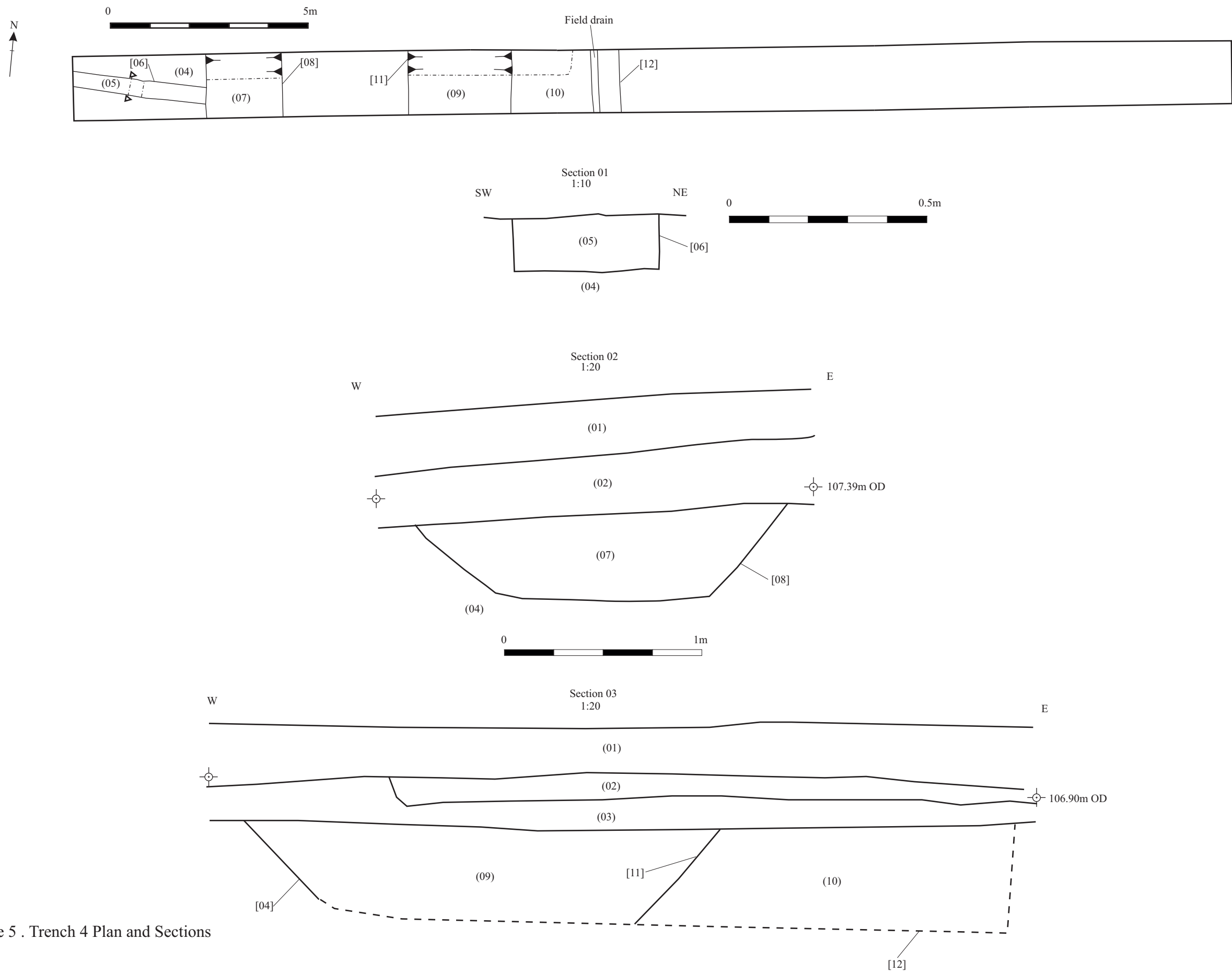


Figure 5 . Trench 4 Plan and Sections

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
<i>Trench 1</i>			0.58-0.90	1.60	30.00		
1/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.21	Tr.	Tr.	1 AB, 2 CBM	Modern
1/02	Deposit	Track	0.19	Tr.	11.50	1 glass, 4 CBM, 1 sherd	Post-medieval-
1/03	Fill	Fill of quarry	0.50	Tr.	11.50	2 AB, 1 clay pipe, 4+ CBM, 9 sherds	M16thC+
1/04	Deposit	Track repair	0.06	0.60+	1.10	-	Post-medieval
1/05	Fill	Fill of 1/06	0.23	0.36+	0.70	-	-
1/06	Cut	Pit	0.23	0.36+	0.70	-	-
1/07	Deposit	Track repair	0.06	Tr.	0.70	-	Post-medieval
1/08	Deposit	Natural	-	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
1/09	Layer	Old ploughsoil	0.10	Tr.	18.00	-	-
<i>Trench 2</i>			0.69-0.90	1.60	30.00		
2/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.20	Tr.	Tr.		Modern
2/02	Fill	Quarry fill	0.15	Tr.	12.60		Modern
2/03	Fill	Quarry fill	0.21	Tr.	12.60	-	Modern
2/04	Fill	Quarry fill	0.07-0.23	Tr.	12.60	4 CBM	Modern
2/05	Fill	Quarry fill	0.25	Tr.	12.00		Modern
2/06	Cut	Quarry	0.70	Tr.	12.60		Modern
2/07	Deposit	Old ploughsoil	0.24	Tr.	17.40		-
2/08	Cut	Pit	0.23	0.90	0.90		Modern
2/09	Fill	Fill of 2/08	0.23	0.90	0.90	1 CBM	Modern
2/10	Cut	Ditch	0.44	1.40	1.60+		-
2/11	Fill	Fill of 2/10	0.28	-	-	1 AB	-
2/12	Cut	Ditch	0.90	1.30	1.60+		-
2/13	Fill	Fill of 2/12	0.40	-	-	10 AB	-
2/14	Cut	Pit complex	0.33	Tr.	2.70	3 sherds	12-13 th C
2/15	Fill	Fill of 2/14	0.33	-	-		-
2/16	Cut	Ditch	0.20	1.00+	3.50+		-
2/17	Fill	Fill of 2/16	0.20	-	-		-
2/18	Cut	Ditch	0.60+	1.50	6.00+		-
2/19	Fill	Fill of 2/19	0.38	-	-		-
2/20	Fill	Fill of 2/10	0.20	0.45	-		-
2/21	Fill	Fill of 2/10 2/12, 2/22	0.40	-	-	6 AB, 1 sherd	Iron Age, ?medieval

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
2/22	Cut	Ditch	0.35	0.80+	-		?Iron Age
2/23	Cut	Posthole/pit	0.32	0.40	0.60		12-13 th C
2/24	Fill	Fill of 2/23	0.32	-	-	1 sherd	12-13 th C
2/25	Fill	Fill of 2/18	0.28+	-	-		-
2/26	Fill	Fill of 2/18	0.33	-	-		-
2/27	Fill	Fill of 2/28	0.35-0.45	-	-		-
2/28	Cut	Ditch	0.35-0.45	1.00-1.40	4.00+		-
<i>Trench 3</i>			0.23-0.40	1.60	30.00		
3/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.20	Tr.	Tr.	2 CBM	Modern
3/02	Layer	Old ploughsoil	0.04-0.12	Tr.	Tr.	2 sherds	17 th C
3/03	Deposit	Natural	-	Tr.	1.70		
3/04	Fill	Quarry fill	0.20	Tr.	2.20	4 CBM	M16 th C+
3/05	Cut	Quarry	0.20	Tr.	2.20		M16 th C+
3/06	Cut	Wall foundation	0.10	0.30	1.65+		Post-medieval
3/07	Fill	Fill of 3/06	0.10	-	-		Post-medieval
3/08	Cut	Drain	0.07	0.23	1.65+		Post-medieval
3/09	Fill	Fill of 3/09	0.07	-	-	8 CBM	Post-medieval
3/10	Cut	Drain	0.07	0.29	0.96		Post-medieval
3/11	Fill	Fill of 3/10	0.07	-	-		Post-medieval
3/12	Cut	Wall foundation	0.08	0.50	1.67+		Post-medieval
3/13	Fill	Fill of 3/12	0.08	-	-	10 CBM	Post-medieval
3/14	Cut	Posthole/pit	0.10	0.53	0.54		?Post-medieval
3/15	Fill	Fill of 3/14	0.10	-	-		?Post-medieval
3/16	Fill	Fill of 3/17	0.06	-	-	8 CBM	Post-medieval
3/17	Cut	Posthole	0.06	0.35	0.21+		Post-medieval
<i>Trench 4</i>			0.22-0.80	1.60	29.4		
4/01	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.25	Tr.	Tr.	1 AB, 1 sherd	Modern
4/02	Deposit	Patching	0.12	Tr.	3.30	-	?Post-medieval
4/03	Layer	Old ploughsoil	0.01-0.45	Tr.	15.00	-	?Post-medieval
4/04	Deposit	Natural	-	Tr.	Tr.	-	-
4/05	Fill	Fill of 4/06	0.12	-	-	1 AB	14 th C

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	 Finds	Date
4/06	Cut	Gully	0.12	0.38	3.50	-	14 th C
4/07	Fill	Fill of 4/08	0.35	Tr.	Tr.	2 AB	12 th C
4/08	Cut	Ditch	0.35	1.90	1.60+		12 th C
4/09	Fill	Fill of 4/11	0.56+	-	-	1 AB	13 th C
4/10	Fill	Fill of 4/12	0.56+	-	-		12 th C
4/11	Cut	Ditch	0.56+	2.40	1.60+		13 th C
4/12	Cut	Ditch	0.56+	3.25+	1.60+		12 th C

AB = animal bone

CBM = ceramic building material (brick and tile)