JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

19 ST ANDREW'S LANE, HEADINGTON, OXFORD,

OXFORDSHIRE

NGR SP 5454 0773

On behalf of

Mr Julian Bradwell

JANUARY 2012

REPORT FOR	Mr Julian Bradwell 19 St Andrew's Lane Old Headington Oxford.
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CONTENTS

FIGURES

Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 19 St Andrew's Lane, Headington, Oxford. In addition to a post-medieval or early modern well backfilled with demolition debris, a series of pits were also identified, filled with dump deposits containing animal bone fragments and late medieval and early post-medieval pottery and brick fragments. In addition to this domestic refuse, green staining around the sides of the pits indicated that they had once also contained significant quantities of cess and/or urine. At least six postholes from an unidentified structure possibly post-dating the pits were also present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development area (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') is located on the south-eastern side of St Andrew's Lane, Headington, Oxford (NGR SP 5454 0773) (Figure 1). It is bordered to the north-west by St Andrew's Lane and to the north-east, south-east and south-west by existing residential properties.

The existing ground level is terraced to the rear of the property, and is level immediately adjacent to the south-west of the cottage where the garage once stood at approximately 94.10 metres above Ordnance Datum (OD), but on St Andrew's Lane slopes to the north and north-east. The underlying geology of Headington consists of Lower Corallian beds of sands and grits interspersed with layers of limestone rubble (Oxford City Council 2011, 7). Until recently the Site was occupied by a late post-medieval or early modern stone-built dwelling and garden, and a 1970's garage built on a base of concrete paving slabs and poured concrete.

1.2 Planning Background

Planning application was sought from Oxford City Council for the alteration of the existing cottage to include a first floor rear extension and dormer window to the front elevation, the demolition of the existing garage and the erection of a new two bedroom house on this part of the Site, along with an undercroft parking system (11/02375/FUL). Due to the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the Site, the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council attached a condition to the permission requiring the implementation of a staged programme of archaeological works. The first stage is an archaeological evaluation.

John Moore Heritage Services were commissioned to undertake this work, and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared by John Moore Heritage Services to satisfy the requirements of the Brief. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation was to be carried out.

The WSI was accepted by the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council, and the fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation took place on 19th January 2012.

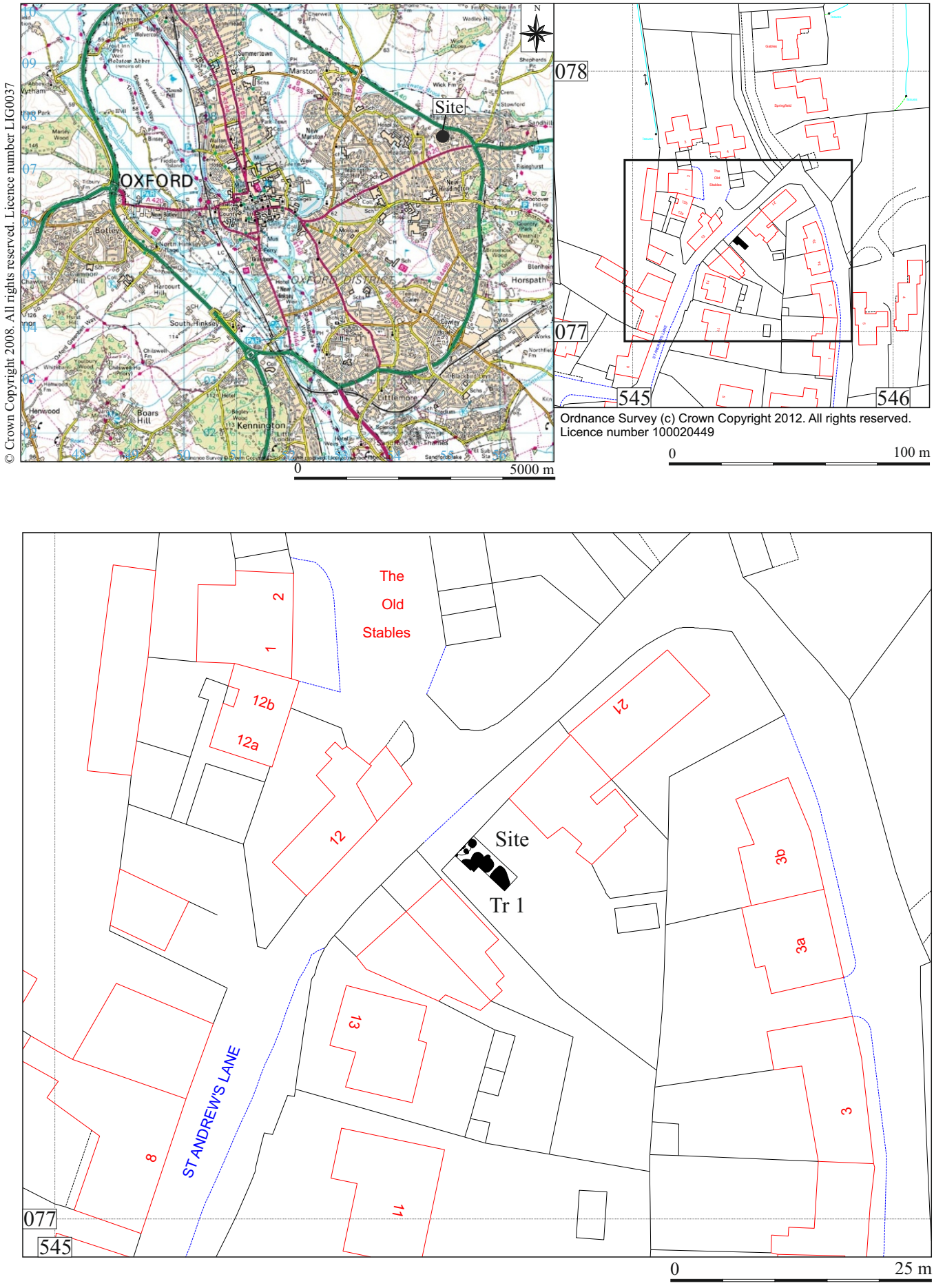


Figure 1. Site location

1.3 Archaeological Background

As noted in the Brief by the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council, this area of Old Headington had not been subject to previous archaeological investigation, and is consequently poorly understood. The Oxford City Conservation Area Appraisal mentions the archaeological interest of this area (OCC 2011, 21).

The evidence for prehistoric archaeology in the wider Headington area has been outlined in the Oxford Archaeological Plan Resource Assessment (Beckley and Radford 2011a, 2011b). This includes an isolated find of a Neolithic polished stone axe from Headington (OHER 3801), and late Mesolithic, Neolithic and/or early Bronze Age flintwork found during investigations at the Manor Ground, London Road, Headington (Hart 2003). This excavation also recorded some postholes and pottery of possible Bronze Age date. During an archaeological evaluation at Ruskin College, Headington, a pit was found containing sherds of Early Iron Age pottery (Dodd 2008), and at the Manor Ground, Headington small amounts of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery were also recorded, along with traces of Later Iron Age activity (Hart 2003). Later Iron Age activity was also identified during excavations at the New Music Building, Headington School (Cass and Pine 2008).

The New Music Building site at Headington School also revealed Romano-British ditches (Cass 2007; Cass and Pine 2008). Roman pottery was recorded at The Rookery (now the Ruskin College Campus) at Old Headington in 1964 (Sturdy and Sutermeister 1966, 191), whilst the evaluation at Ruskin College produced mortaria sherds that may indicate a possible kiln in the vicinity (Dodd 2008, 15).

There is little evidence for Anglo-Saxon Headington. A watching brief at Stephen's Road, Headington, uncovered a 6th century female burial with grave goods including copper alloy brooches, a necklace of amber beads and an iron knife (Witkin 2003). Headington was recorded in Saxon documents as *Hedenandun*, a royal hundredal manor, and king Aethelred II issued a charter to St Frideswide's Priory there in 1004. During the late Saxon period it formed part of the Royal Forest of Shotover and Stowood, and there might have been a hunting lodge or palace at Headington (Lobel 1957, 275). This royal manor was also mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, where it was described as being ten hides (*circa*. 486 hectares) in size, with 2.4 hectares of meadow, five fisheries and two mills. The population of the manor included 20 *villeins* or serfs, and 24 *bordars*, another lower class of serf (Beckley and Radford 2011c, 19). It remained Crown property until 1142 when it was sold off. St Andrew's Church is first mentioned in 1122 when it was granted to St Frideswide's Priory (Lobel 1957, 166), and a 1993 building survey suggested that the chancel and aisleless nave were probably 12th century in date (Monckton 1993, 4).

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

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

- To establish the presence or 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;
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present;
- In particular to establish the character and extent of any Saxon or medieval activity;
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation;
- To inform a decision regarding the need for a further stage of archaeological work;
- To address some of the key issues highlighted in the Solent Thames Research Framework. This will depend on the type and date of remains encountered.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to the Brief issued by the Oxford City Archaeologist, JMHS carried out the work, which comprised an evaluation within the proposal area (Fig. 1). This consisted of the removal of the concrete base for the demolished garage and the machine excavation of a trench, originally intended to be 10m long, although in the event due to physical constraints this had to be reduced to 5.80m in length.

3.2 Methodology

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the WSI and agreed with the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council.

Any archaeological deposits and features revealed would cleaned by hand and recorded in plan before being excavated and recorded at an appropriate level. Archaeological features or other archaeological remains such as a concentration of artefacts would have written, drawn and photographic records made of them. All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material. Site procedures were carried out followed IfA guidelines. All artefacts would be collected and retained except for concentrations of building material where only a representative sample could be retained.

The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) and the principles of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991). David Radford, the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council, visited the Site on the 19th January 2012 in order to monitor the fieldwork.

4 RESULTS

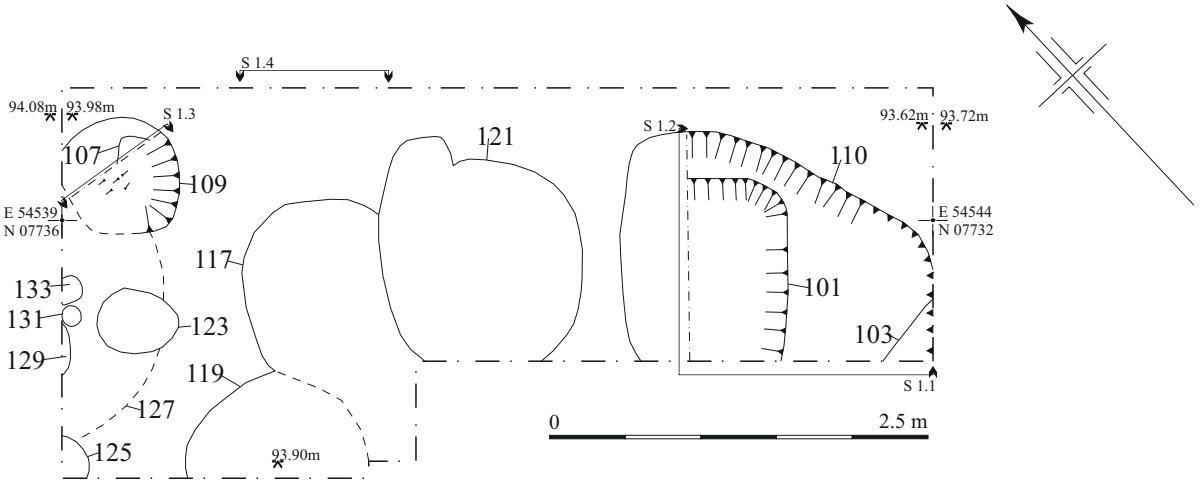
4.1 The Recorded Archaeology

The developers removed the concrete slabs forming the old garage floor, and then used a small, tracked mini-digger equipped with a 0.50m wide toothless ditching bucket to scrape off the plastic and sand forming the thin (up to 0.05m thick) makeup deposit for the floor. Trench 1 was a maximum of 5.80m long and initially was 1.80m wide. Following a visit by David Radford, the Archaeological Officer of Oxford City Council, the northern part of the trench was widened to 2.60m in order to expose more archaeology (Fig. 2).

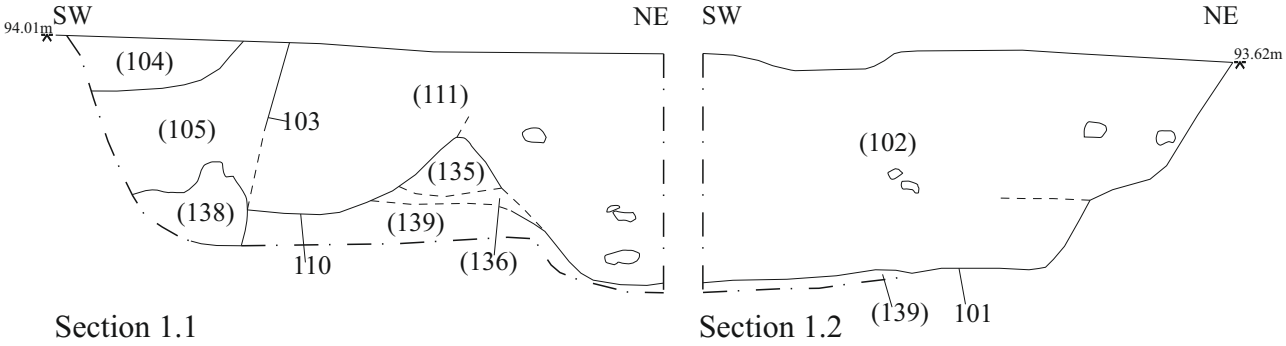
Archaeological features were revealed immediately underneath this layer, cut into the compact mottled sand which formed the undisturbed natural subsoil. At the southern end of the trench, cut 101 was identified, initially considered to be one large, irregular pit at least 1.70m long and 1.40m wide, though it was only partially exposed in the trench. This feature was cleaned up and quarter-sectioned. It was filled with deposit (102), compact mottled dark grey clayey sand mixed with greenish silty material, yellow-orange sand, charcoal flecks and angular and subangular limestone and chalk fragments. The south-east facing section suggested that (102) was probably formed by a dump or series of dump deposits, with no individual layer interfaces discernible within it.

Cut 101 had quite steep and initially quite regular sides, and it was thought that it might level out to a flat or gently concave base, but then a noticeable break in slope was identified in its profile and in its base. It therefore seemed highly likely that feature 101 was actually two cuts, with a lower cut in turn recut by a second, later pit. Their combined depth was 0.60m. Detailed examination of the south-east facing section also identified a possible layer interface coinciding with the break of slope on the sides of cut 101. This consisted of an especially compact and dark grey band of material, probably a deposit at the base of the later, upper feature. Three sherds of pottery, shell and brick and animal bone fragments were recovered from the lower part of fill (102). Two sherds were probably medieval in date, but these were probably residual as another was mid-16th century or later in date.

As cut 101 was being excavated it also became apparent that it had stratigraphic relationships with one or more features in the south-western corner of Trench 1. Another pit cut 110 was identified, at least 0.70m wide and 0.45m deep. Its relationship with pit 101 was unclear as its fill (111) consisted of very similar mixed dump material to (102), but there were faint indications in the north-east facing section that 111 might have truncated 101, and thus post-dated it. Between cuts 101 and 110 there was a 'triangle' of deposits truncated by both these features. Layer (135) was a mixed orange-yellow sand, with mottles of dark grey silty material within it, whilst deposit (136) beneath consisted of dark grey more compact clayey silt. Whilst both of these deposits could have represented layers cut by the two pits, it is more likely that they represent the fills of a third unidentified pit feature, although this could not be proven in the small area that was actually excavated. No finds were recovered from pit 110 or layers (135) and (136), though very little of their extent was investigated.

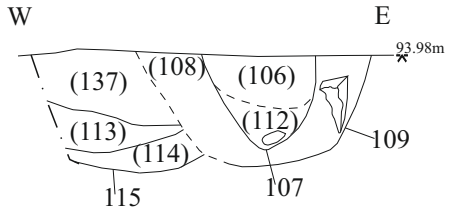


Trench 1

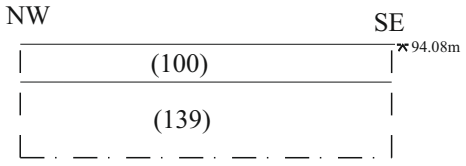


Section 1.1

Section 1.2



Section 1.3



Section 1.4

Figure 2. Plan and sections

Figure 3. Machine excavating Trench 1, looking north-west, with pit cut 101 in the foreground.

Figure 4. South-east facing section pit cut 101, showing step in profile and possible layer interface.

In the extreme south-western corner section of Trench 1, a fourth possible feature was identified, cut 103. This was at least 0.60m wide and 0.60m deep although it was not bottomed, and only a small portion of it was exposed in section. Its upper fill (104) was mottled grey and yellow clayey sand, above a layer of mostly yellow-orange sand (105) that was probably largely redeposited natural subsoil. Below (105) and right in the corner of the trench, several large limestone blocks were identified (138), at least 0.25m high and 0.20m wide. These could have been a dump of rubble within a pit, or more likely, the stone lining of a pit or well. The redeposited natural (105) may suggest a backfilled well. No finds were recovered from the extremely small portion of this feature that was excavated.

Figure 5. North-east facing section of Trench 1 showing cuts 101, 110 and 103.

Near the centre of Trench 1, a subcircular spread of demolition debris 1.30m across included bricks, tiles, limestone fragments and plaster or mortar (120). This proved to be a dump of demolition debris forming the upper fill of well 121. It was judged too dangerous to excavate this loose layer within a well of unknown depth and stability, but probing through the voids in the rubble established that this feature was at least 0.50m deep. To the north and north-west it appeared to have a lining formed by large subrectangular limestone blocks up to 0.25m long and 0.15m wide. To the south, however, the well appeared to be lined with bricks, although this may have been a later partial repair or rebuild. On the north-eastern edge of the well there was a small subrectangular cut lined with re-used early modern roof tiles, which may have been where a later lead pipe had been inserted to drain/draw water from this feature.

Well 121 truncated an earlier subcircular pit, feature 117. The upper fill of this feature (116) was a mixed deposit of dark grey clayey sand and silt, with patches light yellow brown sand and olive green cessy material. It also contained off-white plaster, charcoal flecks and subangular limestone fragments. This feature was not excavated and it extended beyond the south-western edge of the trench, but it was at least 1.40m long and up to 1.20m wide. Two sherds of mid-16th century pottery were recovered from the upper surface of fill (116).

Figure 6. Well 121 and earlier pit 117, looking south-west. Note the possible stone lining of the well, and the possible later pipe hole in the foreground.

When Trench 1 was extended further to the south-west, it became apparent that pit cut 117 had an uncertain relationship with another unexcavated subcircular pit, cut 119. At least 1.00m long and 0.80m wide, the fill of this feature (118) featured a notable concentration of angular limestone fragments but was otherwise extremely similar to (116) though, and therefore no clear relationship between these features could be ascertained. One sherd of medieval pottery and one sherd of mid-16th century or later pottery were recovered from the surface of this deposit, along with animal bone. Pits 117 and 119 both had greenish-yellow staining around their edges that indicated that there had once been cess and/or urine present in the past.

At the north-western end of Trench 1, a series of postholes were identified. Most of these were not excavated (cuts 123, 125, 129, 131 and 133), but cut 109 was investigated. This was initially identified as a dark ring within a wider circular arrangement of limestone blocks, and this proved to be the interface of a postpipe or post-removal episode 0.30m in diameter, set within a large subcircular posthole at least 0.60m across. The primary fill (108) of posthole 109 was a mottled dark olive green and dark grey compact sand containing large angular limestone blocks up to 0.20m long, probably post-packing stones. Fill (108) also contained two brick fragments, and posthole 109 was up to 0.30m deep. The south-western extent of this feature was very difficult to define, as the posthole appeared to be cutting into an earlier but unidentified feature. A very diffuse spread of mottled greenish-grey staining across this part of the Site may have indicated the approximate extent of this feature 127, possibly a pit. The fills of all of the unexcavated postholes were similar to (108) and consisted of a mixture of dark grey clayey sand and more greenish silty material, the latter presumably more cess material. In addition to the recorded and numbered postholes, a roughly circular concentration of limestone blocks within the upper fill (118) of pit 119 may represent another posthole.

Figure 7. The north-western end of Trench 1 showing pits 117 and 119, posthole 109 and unexcavated postholes 123, 125, 129, 131 and 133. The circular stone concentration in pit 119 is also visible.

4.2 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of the results is considered to be good. The archaeological evaluation took place in initially wet conditions but in general the light and visibility were relatively good.

5 FINDS

5.1 The Pottery *by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 6 sherds with a total weight of 49 grammes. It was recorded utilising the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXY: **Medieval Oxford ware**, AD 1075-1350. 1 sherd, 6g.
OXAM: **Brill/Boarstall ware**, AD 1200-1600. 2 sherds, 21g.
OXDR: **Red Earthenwares**, AD 1550+. 3 sherds, 22g.

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*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. All the pottery is residual, except for the sherds of OXDR, which from their relatively small sherd size appear to be the product of secondary deposition. The redeposited pottery includes both early and late Brill Wares as well as OXY, indicating that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period.

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

	OXY		OXAM		OXDR		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
102	1	6	1	17	1	8	M 16th C
116			1	4	1	9	M 16th C
118					1	5	M 16th C
Total	1	6	2	21	3	22	

5.2 The Brick and Tile *by Gwyl Williams*

Tile and brick was recovered from five contexts during the evaluation at St Andrew's Lane, Headington. The brick is not dateable, as no full bricks were recovered; only a single brick had a complete thickness. The tile is not closely dateable as the fragments were too small and only two fragments had extant peg holes.

The tile was scanned, weighed and counted and a quick assessment of the fabrics was made (Table 3). The tile recovered from the evaluation comprised 12 fragments of ceramic roof, weighing 1011g (Table 2), and a single piece of stone roof tile, weighing 44g (Table 4).

Table 2. Ceramic roof tile

Context	Frags	Wt (g)	Fabric	Dimens.	Comments
102	2	150	1	14	Edge of peg hole
102	2	52	2	15	1 spall
108	1	9	2	-	1 spall
116	1	47	1	13	
118	1	18	4	11	
120	3	491	1	13	2 frags. with peg holes
120	1	84	2	15	
120	1	160	3	12	

The roof tile was generally quite fragmented, including spalls, with only two fragments having complete peg holes. A secure date is equally not possible, although a medieval or early post-medieval date is most likely. The fragments were recovered from fill (102) pit 101, fill (116) of pit 117 and fill (118) of pit 119, the fill (108) of posthole 109 and the backfill (120) of well 121. They did include a couple of fragments with edges, but these were unfortunately insufficient to establish the original size of the tiles. Fabrics 1 and 2 occurred in the fills of several features. This might indicate the chronological closeness of the features, particularly fill (102) of pit 101 and fill (120) of well 119.

Table 3. Ceramic roof tile fabrics

Fabrics	Description
1	Sandy orange with occasional quartz, marl and haematite
2	Pink to orange marly clay
3	Red silty fabric with occasional haematite
4	Beige sandy fabric

The stone roof tile (Table 4) which was recovered from fill (116) of pit 115, is not closely dateable, but comprises a single small fragment, with part of a peg hole extant. The stone is a Corallian limestone and likely to be local – Headington Quarry is within 1km of the site.

Table 4. Stone roof tile

Context	Frags	Wt (g)	Fabric	Dimens.	Comments
116	1	44	Corallian lmst	15	Peg hole

The brick (Table 5) recovered during the evaluation comprised three fabrics (Table 6), and was recovered from the fills of two features – (102), the fill of pit 101; and (108), the fill of posthole 109. The brick was very fragmented, and not enough of it survived to suggest any date beyond medieval or later.

Table 5. Brick

Context	Frags	Wt (g)	Fabric	Dimens.	Comments
102	5	460	1	600mm thick	1 brick frag has its full thickness
102	1	61	2		
102	1	195	3	500mm thick	
108	1	232	1		

Table 6. Brick fabrics

Fabrics	Description
1	Silty pinky orange to red orange with haematite and quartz pieces
2	Marly pink with very occasional quartz pieces
3	Sandy orange occasional marl and haematite

The assemblages of tile and brick are entirely in keeping with a late medieval or early post-medieval context. It is not recommended retaining the building materials as they are incomplete and are not diagnostic.

5.3 The Animal Bone *by Hayley McParland*

In total thirteen fragments of animal bone were recovered from two contexts, pit fill (102) and pit fill (118). The fragments are largely unidentified, although a significant proportion is likely to be from *Bos* sp. (Cattle) or *Ovis/Caprid* sp. (Sheep/Goat).

Table 7. Animal bone

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comments
102	12	222	Twelve fragments of animal bone, including jaw, teeth, and unspecified long bone fragments.
118	1	79	A single fragment of unidentified animal long bone.

5.4 The Shell *by Hayley McParland*

A single oyster shell fragment was retrieved from pit (102). The fragment is small and undiagnostic, and was not retained.

Table 8. Shell

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comments
102	1	2	Undiagnostic and fragmentary.

6 DISCUSSION

A complex of intercutting pits survives across the Site. Those pits that produced finds were probably early post-medieval rather than medieval in date, but as equal numbers of sherds from both periods were recovered, it may well be that some of the unexcavated/partially investigated or earlier features were in fact medieval in date. These pits seem to have been backfilled with dumps containing some small quantities of domestic waste, in addition to cess deposits. Near St Andrew's Lane itself a series of postholes survive, probably from a timber structure. These postholes may post-date at least some of the pits, though this was by no means securely established, and they are thus also likely to be of earlier post-medieval date. No surfaces or features such as robber cuts, beam slots or clay sill beam supports were identified, and this suggests that no domestic structures were present. Instead, these postholes may have been from one or more phases of a lean-to or ancillary structure.

At least one, possibly two wells were also identified. The one definitive well post-dates one of the pits, and though probably post-medieval in date it could have been use until the early modern period. It might have been backfilled in the later 19th or earlier 20th century, although there is no closely dateable artefactual evidence for this.

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Appendix 1: Archaeological Context Inventory

	Context	Type	Description	L (m)	B (m)	D(m)	Finds	Date	Interpretation
19 St Andrew's Lane, Headington									
	c. 0.60	0.30	Concrete slabs, sand and plastic sheeting.	5.80	1.80	0.10	-	Modern	Modern overburden
	101	Cut	Subcircular in plan, step in sides and base may indicate recut.	*c*. 1.70	1.60	0.60	-	Post-med	Cut of pit
	(102)	Fill	Mottled dark grey clayey sand mixed with greenish cessy silty sand, yellow-orange sand, charcoal flecks & angular and subangular limestone and chalk fragments.	*c*. 1.70	1.60	0.60	Pot, brick, animal bone	Post-med	Fill of pit
	103	Cut	Steep sided cut, only partly exposed in corner of trench.	>0.60	-	>0.60	-	Med/post-med?	Cut of pit/well
	(104)	Fill	Mottled grey & yellow clayey sand.	>0.50	-	0.15	-	Med/post-med	Fill of pit/well
	(105)	Fill	Yellow orange sand with some grey mottles of silty material.	>0.50	-		-	Med/post-med	Fill of pit/well
	(106)	Fill	Mottled dark grey & olive green clayey sand silt with charcoal flecks.	0.30	0.30	0.25	-	Post-med	Fill of postpipe
	107	Interface	Circular in plan, quite steep sides with a rather concave base.	0.30	0.30	0.15	-	Post-med	Postpipe/post removal episode
	(108)	Fill	Mottled dark olive green & dark grey compact sand with large angular limestone blocks & brick fragments.	*c*. 0.80	*c*. 0.60	0.30	-	Post-med	Fill of posthole
	109	Cut	At least 0.60m wide, up to *c*. 0.80m long. 0.30m deep. Steep sides & a gently concave base	*c*. 0.80	*c*. 0.60	0.30	-	Post-med	Cut of posthole
	110	Cut	Sides sloping at approx. 45°, flat base.	*c*. 0.70	-	0.45	-	Post-med?	Cut of pit
	(111)	Fill	Mottled grey & dark grey clayey sand with greenish cessy silt, some subangular limestone frags.	*c*. 0.70	-	0.45	-	Post-med?	Fill of pit
	(112)	Fill	Mottled dark grey & olive green clayey silty sand with some angular limestone frags. & charcoal flecks.	0.30	0.30	0.12	-	Post-med?	Fill of postpipe
	(113)	Fill	Very dark grey clayey silt.	>0.35	-	0.10	-	Post-med?	Fill of pit?
	(114)	Fill	Compact olive green clayey sand.	>0.35	-	0.10	-	Post-med?	Fill of pit?
	115	Cut	Possible pit cut.	>0.35	-	0.30	-	Post-med?	Cut of pit?

	(116)	Fill	Mixed dark grey/dark grey-brown, light yellow brown, olive green & off-white clayey sand, sand & silty/cessy sand. Charcoal flecks & subangular limestone fragments.	>1.40	*c*. 1.20	-	Pot	Post-med?	Fill of pit
	117	Cut	Subrounded in plan, not excavated.	>1.40	*c*. 1.20	-	-	Post-med?	Cut of pit
	(118)	Fill	Mixed dark grey /dark grey-brown clayey silty sand with greenish cessy silty sand, angular limestone blocks & charcoal flecks.	>1.00	*c*. 0.80	-	Pot, animal bone	Post-med?	Fill of pit
	119	Cut	Subrounded in plan, not excavated.	>1.00	*c*. 0.80	-	-		Cut of pit
	(120)	Fill	Bricks, tiles, limestone fragments and plaster or mortar.	1.30	1.30	>0.50	Tile	Post-med/early mdn	Demolition debris dump in well
	121	Cut	Rounded in plan, not excavated.	1.30	1.30	>0.50	-	Post-med/early mdn	Cut of well
	(122)	Fill	Dark grey-brown clayey silt.	0.54	0.42	-	-	Post-med?	Fill of posthole
	123	Cut	Subrounded in plan, not excavated.	0.54	0.42	-	-	Post-med?	Cut of posthole
	(124)	Fill	Dark grey-brown clayey silt.	0.30	0.30	-	-	Post-med?	Fill of posthole
	125	Cut	Subrounded in plan, not excavated.	0.30	0.30	-	-	Post-med?	Cut of posthole
	(126)	Layer /fill	Compact greyish-green sand.	-	-	-	-	-	Possible unidentified pit fill
	127	Cut?	Unknown, unidentified feature.	-	-	-	-	-	Possible unidentified pit cut
	(128)	Fill	Dark grey-brown clayey silt.	0.36	>0.08	-	-	Post-med?	Fill of posthole
	129	Cut	Subrounded in plan, not excavated.	0.36	>0.08	-	-	Post-med?	Cut of posthole
	(130)	Fill	Dark grey-brown clayey silt.	0.14	0.14	-	-	Post-med?	Fill of posthole
	131	Cut	Subrounded in plan, not excavated.	0.14	0.14	-	-	Post-med?	Cut of posthole
	(132)	Fill	Dark grey-brown clayey silt.	0.20	0.18	-	-	Post-med?	Fill of posthole
	133	Cut	Subrounded in plan, not excavated.	0.20	0.18	-	-	Post-med?	Cut of posthole
	134	Layer	Same as 139.	-	-	-	-	-	Natural undisturbed subsoil.
	135	Layer /fill	Mottled orange-yellow sand, with mottles of dark grey silt.	0.25	-	0.15	-	Med/post-med?	Layer/fill of pit
	136	Layer /fill	Compact dark grey clayey silt.	0.35	-	0.10	-	Med/post-med?	Layer/fill of pit
	137	Fill	Compact mottled olive green sand with dark grey silt.	>0.35	-	0.20	-	Med/post-med?	Fill of pit

	138	Layer /structure	Limestone blocks up to 0.30m long within cut 103.	0.20	-	0.25	-	Med/post-med?	Possible stone lining of pit/well
	(139)	Layer		-	-	-	-	-	Natural undisturbed subsoil