

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

MALTHOUSE FARMHOUSE, BRIGHTHAMPTON,

STANDLAKE, OXFORDSHIRE

SP 3833 0334

On behalf of

Wychwood Homes

MAY 2008

REPORT FOR Wychwood Homes
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FIELDWORK 14th – 17th April 2008

REPORT ISSUED 12th May 2008

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Site Code STMF 08
JMHS Project No: 1921
Archive Location The archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire
Museum Service under accession number 2008.32

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services conducted an archaeological evaluation of land to the southwest of Malthouse Barn, Standlake on the 14th-17th April 2008. Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services, the archaeological advisory body to the Local Planning Authority, West Oxfordshire District Council, called for a pre-determination archaeological evaluation in order to make an informed decision on the planning application, (07/2242/P/FP), for the redevelopment. The proposed redevelopment of the area consists of demolition of the existing buildings at Malthouse Barn and the construction of five dwellings with garaging and associated services. Wychwood Homes commissioned John Moore Heritage Services to carry out the evaluation. Six trenches, totalling 79.6 metres in length, were excavated to the natural geology. Archaeological deposits mainly were confined to the Romano-British period along with two features of Anglo-Saxon date and comprised ditches, pits, and postholes.

Evidence for earlier structures was present and these are probably dated to the post-medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is located on the south-east side of Aston Road (B4449) approximately 200m south of the junction with the A415 at Brighthampton in Standlake (NGR SP 3833 0334).

1.2 Planning Background

A planning application (07/2242/P/FP) for the demolition of the existing buildings at Malthouse Farmhouse and the construction of five dwellings with garaging on the proposal plot with associated services has been submitted to West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC). Hugh Coddington, Deputy County Archaeologist, from Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (OCAS), the archaeological advisors to WODC requested a predetermination archaeological evaluation of the site in support of the application.

2 GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology and Topography

The underlying geology is First Terrace Gravels and the site lies at c. 67m OD. The site is currently occupied by a house, garden, and outbuildings within a grassed yard area. The proposal site is flat.



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Figure 1. Site and trench location

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

The proposal sites lies in an area of some archaeological potential. An archaeological brief was prepared by OCAS for the site (OCAS 2008), the results of which are summarised and included with the JMHS background research below.

3.2 Prehistoric and Roman

Concentrated cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs immediately to the south-west of the proposal site the other side of the track to Malthouse Farm. These are likely to be late prehistoric or Roman in date. Roman coins were found in association with some of the Anglo- Saxon graves (see below). Other cropmarks are known on the north-west side of the Aston Road.

3.3 Saxon

An Anglo-Saxon child's grave buried with a brass-bound wooden bucket, beads of amber and glass, a pair of bronze gilt brooches, a knife and fragments of bronze was found in 1857 under the floor of the 'old malthouse'. The malthouse was reported in 1859 to have been 'lately pulled down' (PSA, 1st ser. IV (1859), 231-2). The site of it may have been the south-west end of the north range of the present building where tiles for malting have been found under the floor.

Subsequent investigations revealed 14 graves with one supposedly containing a double burial. From examination of the report (Arch. 37, 1857, 391-98) this is probably two intercutting burials. The graves were accompanied by a variety of grave goods. In addition two urned cremations were found. Where these graves were exactly is unknown. Further work to the south-east of the first area of graves found a further 40 graves. Eight urns were found between the graves. Investigation to the west of the first area of graves revealed an absence of graves (Arch 38 1958, 84-97). In addition several complete skeletons were found while digging gravel in the rickyard behind the barn (BBOAJ, IV (1898), 12). This area must be to the south of the application area.

The area of the graves previously excavated cannot be to the south-west of the application area as a palimpsest of linear and other features show on cropmarks. It is possible that they were to the north-west of the application area or within the south-western part. It is unlikely that the garden area immediately to the south-west of the house would have been used for gravel digging.

Roman coins were also found, mainly in association with the graves. Other cropmark features are visible on aerial photographs on the other side of the Aston Road. These include rectilinear enclosures, trackways and pits. Possible grubenhäuser are also present and this area has been interpreted as an Anglo Saxon settlement.

3.4 Post-medieval

On the Ordnance Survey map of 1883 the site is shown much the same as at present.

4 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 the extent of the cemetery within the application area
 - to determine whether previous excavation of graves occurred within the application area
 - to determine whether earlier remains are present

5 STRATEGY

5.1 Research Design

In response to a *Design Brief* issued by Hugh Coddington of Oxfordshire County Archaeology Service (OCAS) on behalf of West Oxfordshire District Council (WODC) a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was designed by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) and agreed with OCAS. The work was carried out by JMHS and was to involve the excavation of five trenches across the site.

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).

5.2 Methodology

Initially five trenches totalling 60m were excavated. Due to the lack of evidence for the Anglo-Saxon burial ground a further trench was excavated within the garden area giving a total of 75m of trenching.

Excavation was undertaken by a 5 tonne excavator using a ditching bucket for Trenches 1-3 and by a ¾ tonne excavator with a toothless bucket for Trenches 4-6. The trenches were taken down to the top or natural undisturbed geology. The resulting surfaces were hand-cleaned and selected features and deposits were sample excavated by hand in order to meet the aims as defined above. The integrity of any archaeological features or deposits that might better be excavated in conditions pertaining to full excavation, or might warrant preservation *in situ*, were not compromised.

6 RESULTS (Figure 2)

6.1 Natural

“Natural” (First Terrace Gravels) was observed in all six trenches and consisted of well sorted light yellowish orange loose sand and gravels. In Trench 1 (1/03) the gravels lay between 66.62m OD and 66.78m OD, in Trench 2 (2/05) between 66.65m OD and 66.68m OD, in Trench 3 (3/03=3/12) between 66.43m OD and 66.49m OD, in Trench 4 (4/03) between 66.58m OD and 66.67m OD, in Trench 5 (5/03) between 66.50m OD and 66.58m OD and in Trench 6 (6/03) between 66.11m OD and 66.37m OD. The “natural” gravels are highest in the south and southeast of the site in the area of Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 falling on a gentle slope to the north and are lowest in the area of Trenches 3 and 6.

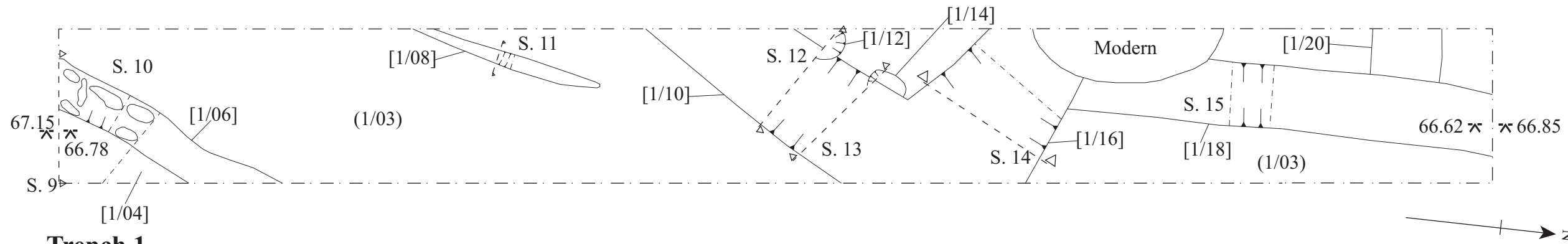
6.2 Surface Topography

The current topography of the site masks the form of the “natural” through the development of an accretionary soil, which is thickest in the north of the site, 66.85m OD. Truncation in the north of the site is expected to have occurred during construction of the currently standing 19th century domestic dwelling and subsequent landscaping to the rear of the property, at present lying at 66.81m OD, may have further altered the landscape. Truncation of the “natural” in the west of the site is likely to have been caused by 20th century land use as a market garden, 67.26m OD, (the present day kitchen garden). Topography in the east of the site has been artificially raised by the 20th century construction of concrete floored, brick built pig sties, 66.97m OD, (now derelict) aligned north-south along the inside of the eastern site boundary wall. The south of the site appears to be the only part of the site where the surface topography, 67.15m OD, has not been substantially altered in the later post-medieval period.

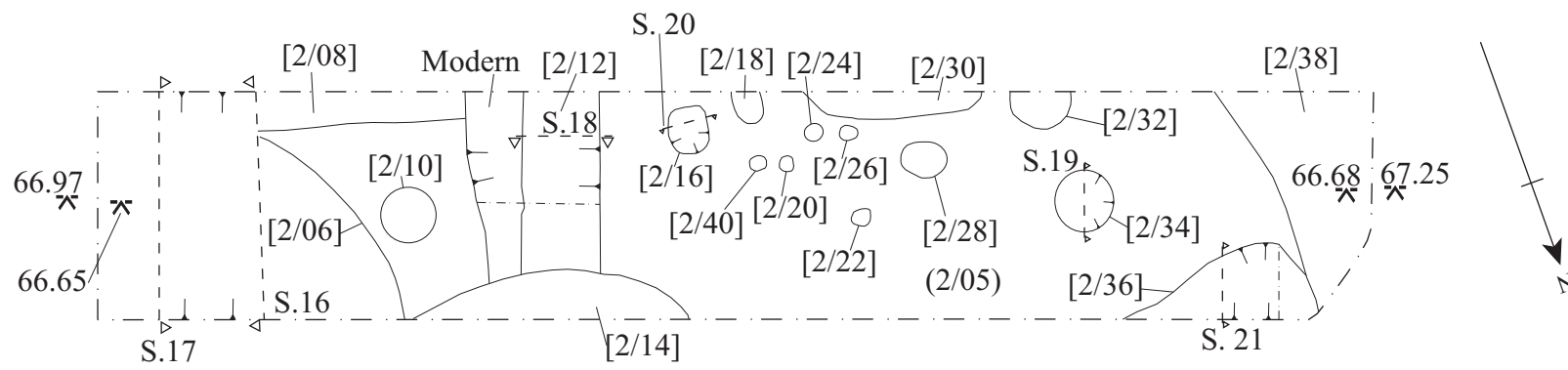
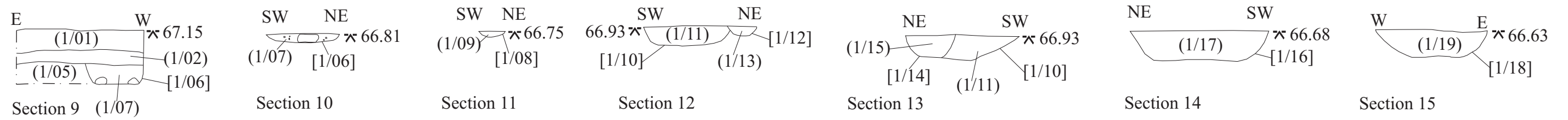
6.3 Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Trench 1 was 15.30m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m. The trench was aligned Northwest-Southeast, the Southeast of the trench had a height at the top of the trench of 67.15m OD and a height at the base of 66.78m OD. In the Northwest the top of the trench lay at 66.85m OD and the base lay at 66.62m OD.

In Trench 1 “natural” gravels were truncated by ditch (1/04), narrow gully (1/08), ditch (1/20) and ditch (1/10). Ditch (1/04) lay in the Southeast of the site at 66.78m OD and was truncated on its western side by post-medieval drain (1/06). The ditch was at least 2.20m long and 0.50m wide and was 0.16m deep; the sides were not visible, the eastern lying outside the trench and the western being truncated away by the later drain. The base was flat and the ditch was oriented on a North-South alignment. The fill of the ditch (1/05) was a loose dark brownish grey silty sandy clay with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. The ditch fill contained two sherds of Oxford colour-coated ware dated to AD 240+. The fill also produced two fragments of animal bone. Gully (1/08) was an isolated feature in the centre of the trench that was at least 2.10m long, 0.21 m wide and 0.04m deep and lay at a height of 66.75m OD; no finds were recovered from the feature. The gully was aligned Southwest-Northeast, had concave sides and base and was filled with (1/09) a loose dark greyish black gravelly clay. An unidentified iron object was recovered from the



Trench 1



Trench 2

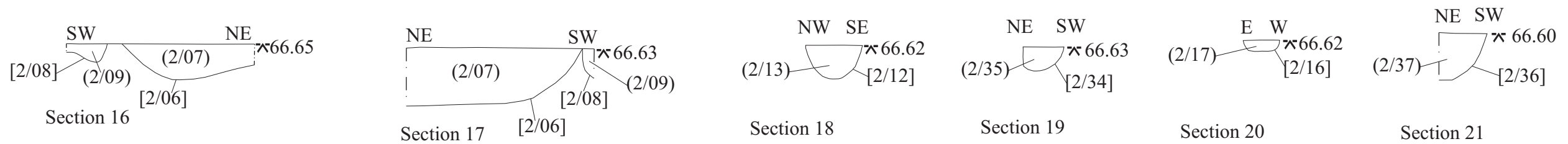


Figure 2. Plans and sections of Trenches 1 and 2

fill. Ditch (1/10) lay in the centre of the site at 66.73m OD and was aligned Southwest-Northeast. The ditch was at least 1.50m long, 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep with concave sides and a flat base. The fill (1/11) was a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecking. The fill contained two sherds of moderately sandy reduced coarse ware dated to the 3rd/4th century. The northwestern side of the ditch had an unclear relationship with ditch (1/16), it may be that they are contemporary and part of the same rectilinear feature. Ditch (1/20) lay in the north of the trench and was aligned East-West, was 0.60m wide and lay at a height of 66.62m OD. The fill from the ditch (1/21) was a dark greyish brown silty clay. The ditch was not excavated and no finds were recovered from the feature.

The western side of ditch (1/10) was truncated by two postholes (1/12) and (1/14). Posthole (1/12) had a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of 0.08m with concave sides and base and a height of 66.73m OD. The fill (1/13) was a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small stones; no finds were recovered from the feature. Posthole (1/14) may have been a small pit; it had a diameter of 0.68m and a depth of 0.20m with concave sides and a flat base and a height of 66.73m OD. The fill (1/15) was a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate gravel; no finds were recovered from the feature. The southern end of ditch (1/20) was truncated by North-South aligned ditch (1/18) which had concave sides and a flat base, was at least 4.70m long, 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep and had a height of 66.68m OD. The fill from the ditch was a (1/19) a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small stones. The fill produced one sherd of Oxford parchment ware and one sherd of a fine reduced coarse ware both dated to AD 240+. The southern end of ditch (1/18) was truncated by ditch (1/16) which was aligned Northwest-Southeast, had concave sides and a flat base; the ditch was at least 2.00m long, 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep and had a height of 66.68m OD. The fill (1/17) of the ditch was a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate gravel which produced 13 sherds of pottery comprised of Oxford colour coated ware, black-surfaced reduced coarse ware (lid), Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1) (bowl) and Shell-tempered coarse ware (jar). The fill also produced seven fragments of animal bone. The pottery has been dated to the 4th century. Ditch (1/16) may be contemporary with (1/10) forming a corner of a rectilinear enclosure.

Ditch (1/04) in the South of the trench was truncated by (1/06) the cut for a dry stone constructed stone land drain. The cut was 2.20m long, 0.53m wide and 0.04m deep with a height of 66.81m OD; the sides were steeply angled and the base was flat. The limestone constructed drain (1/07) was trench-built with a central channel, the individual stones had average dimensions of 200mm x 150mm x 40mm, each side of the drain having a width of 150mm and the central channel being 200mm wide; brick fragments were recovered from the drain. A 0.10m thick layer (1/02) of greyish yellow crushed limestone sealed the archaeology with a maximum height of 66.91m OD and was possibly derived from demolition material from a previously standing building on the site. A 0.15m thick layer of dark blackish brown sandy clay topsoil in turn, covered the demolition material.

6.4 Trench 2 (Figure 2)

Trench 2 was 8.60m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. The trench was aligned Northwest-Southeast, the Southwest of the trench had a height at the top of the trench of 67.25m OD and a height at the base of 66.68m OD. In the Northeast the top of the trench lay at 66.97m OD and the base lay at 66.65m OD.

Trench 2 displayed very little stratigraphy, most features lay below buried soil horizon (2/04) and cut into “natural” (2/05). The exceptions to that are possible robbed out foundation trench (2/08), the ditch, which truncates it (2/12), and the pit that truncates the ditch (2/14).

Foundation cut (2/08) with concave sides and base was aligned East-West, survived 2.10m long, was at least 0.20m wide extending to the South outside the trench. It was 0.30m deep and lay at a height of 66.65m OD. The fill (2/09) of the cut was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones and frequent limestone fragments and produced one sherd of moderately sandy reduced coarse ware dated to the 3rd/4th century. The limestone fragments may be debris left behind after a wall was robbed.

The foundation cut was truncated by ditch (2/12) which was aligned North-South and had concave sides and base. The ditch extended across the trench until it was truncated by pit (2/14) in the North. The ditch was 1.00m long, 0.50m wide, had a depth of 0.30m and a height of 66.63m OD. The ditch fill (2/13) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones which did not produce any finds. The northern end of ditch (2/12) was truncated by pit (2/14). Most of the pit lay to the north outside the trench, that which could be seen was sub-circular, was 1.80m long, 0.35m wide and had a height of 66.63m OD. The fill (2/15) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones. The feature was not excavated but produced three sherds of pottery as surface finds, comprised of; moderately sandy reduced coarse ware and Dorset black burnished ware (BB1). The fill also produced one fragment of brick that may be intrusive.

A series of postholes and stakeholes were sealed by buried soil horizon (2/04) and cut into “natural” (2/05); these were (2/18), (2/20), (2/22), (2/24), (2/26), (2/28) and (2/40). All the post and stakeholes had a diameter of c.0.10m except for (2/28) which had a diameter of 0.30m; all also lay at the same height of 66.62m OD. The fills of the post and stakeholes (2/19), (2/21), (2/23), (2/25), (2/27), (2/29) and (2/41) were all the same; loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones. None of these features were excavated and none of them produced any surface finds.

Large pit (2/06) was located in the Northeast corner of the site and extended to the North and East outside the trench. The pit was circular with concave sides and a flat base; it was 2.00m long, 1.30m wide, 0.45m deep and had a height of 66.65m OD. The fill (2/07) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones, which produced four sherds of pottery representing Oxford colour-coated ware, fine oxidised coarse ware (dish?), fine reduced coarse ware and Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1); all dated to AD 240+.

Possible linear feature (2/30) was located to the West of foundation cut (2/08) and may be a continuation of the same wall alignment. The feature was possibly aligned East-West, extending 1.20m East West by 0.20m within the trench continuing to the South beyond the trench and had a height of 66.63m OD. The fill (2/31) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt; the feature was not excavated but produced one sherd of moderately sandy reduced coarse ware dated to the 2nd-4th century. Square cut posthole and post pad (2/16) was located on the same alignment in the gap (centrally) between (2/08) and (2/30). The posthole was 0.25m square, 0.10m deep, had a height of 66.62m OD, with vertical sides and a flat base. The fill was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones and limestone fragments 100mm x 100mm x 60mm and one brick fragment 100mm x 80mm x 50mm forming a post pad; no finds

other than the brick fragment were recovered from the feature. Three large postholes (2/10), (2/32) and (2/34) form a possible Northwest corner, North wall and West wall to a timber post structure. Posthole (2/10) is located in the East of the site and may represent the easternmost post in the North wall, (2/32) is the southernmost and may represent a post in the West wall and (2/34) is located directly North of (2/32) and may represent the corner post of the two walls. All three postholes had a diameter of 0.40m, posthole (2/34) had concave sides and a concave base and was 0.20m deep. One fragment of animal bone was recovered from (2/35). The heights of the postholes varied between 66.63m OD - 66.65m OD. The fills of the postholes were also all the same; loose greenish brown sandy silt with small stones. The two pairs of stakeholes (2/40 & 2/20) and (2/24 & 2/26) may functional settings within a building.

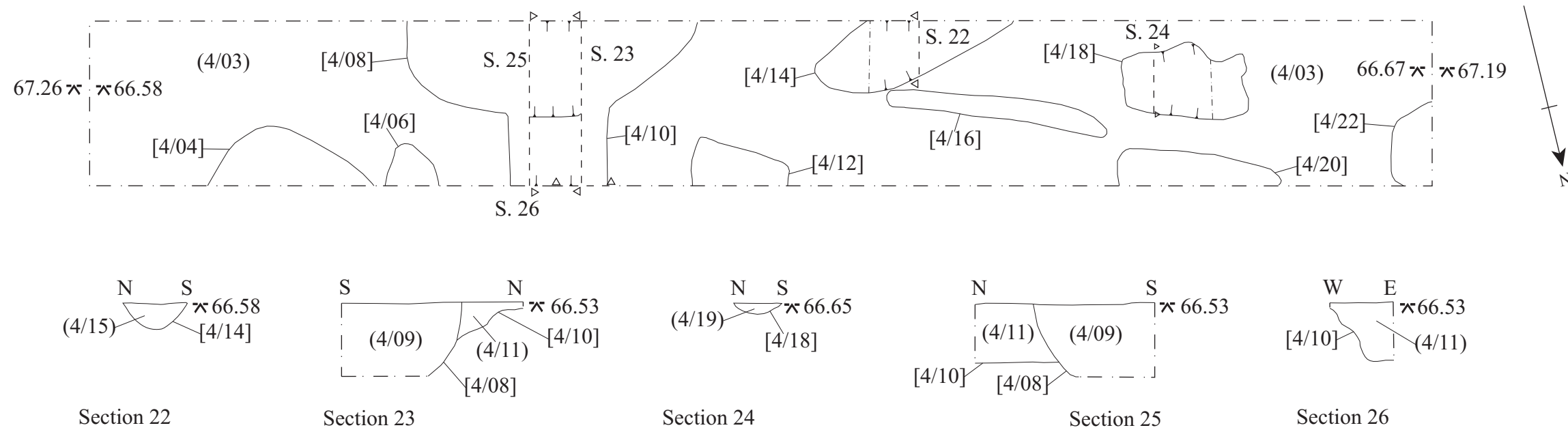
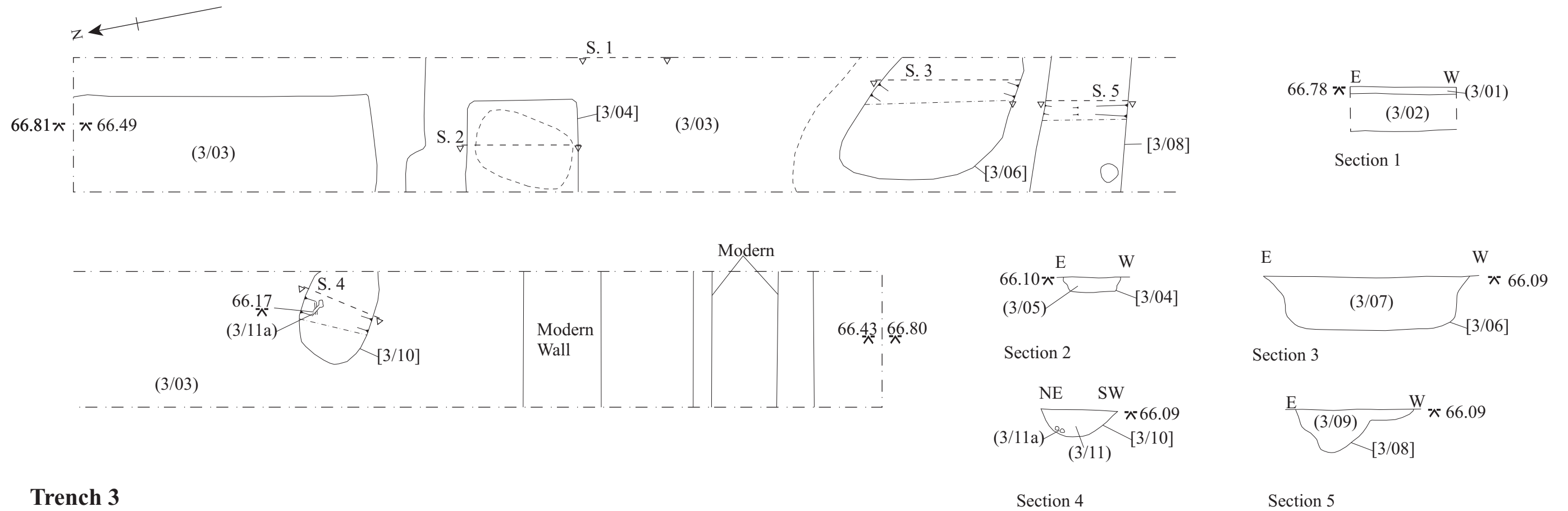
Pit (2/36) was located in the Northwest corner of the trench and extended beyond it to the North. The pit was sub-rectangular with concave sides and a concave base, was at least 1.30m long and 0.50m wide, and was 0.40m deep with a height of 66.60m. Pit or ditch (2/38) was located in the West of the trench and was aligned North-South, was in excess of 1.80m long and 1.00m wide and had a height of 66.68m OD. The fill (2/39) was loose greenish grey sandy silt; the feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered from the feature.

A 0.10m thick layer of buried soil (2/04) that may represent a preserved medieval/post-medieval soil horizon (but see Discussion below) sealed the archaeology in the trench and lay at a height of 66.75m OD. The layer was dark reddish brown sandy silt with small stones; no finds were recovered from the layer. The soil horizon was covered by a 0.20m thick layer of 20th century brick and concrete demolition material (2/03) which lay at a height of 66.95m OD. The demolition material acted as a sub-base for 0.10m thick concrete floor (2/02) which lay at a height of 67.05m OD. The youngest deposit in the trench was (2/01) a 0.20m thick dark blackish grey accretionary soil, which had developed in the 20th century over the concrete floor.

6.5 Trench 3 (Figure 3)

Trench 3 was 22.50m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m. The trench was aligned Northeast-Southwest, the Southwest of the trench had a height at the top of the trench of 66.80m OD and a height at the base of 66.43m OD. In the Northeast the top of the trench lay at 66.81m OD and the base lay at 66.49m OD.

Four features truncated “natural” (3/03=3/12) in Trench 3; square cut pit (3/04), pit (3/06), ditch (3/08) and pit (3/10). Pit (3/04) was square with rounded corners, had slightly irregular stepped sides and a flat base. The pit was at least 1.10m long, 0.80m wide, 0.14m deep and had a height of 66.78m OD. The fill (3/05) was loose greyish brown sandy silt; no finds were recovered from the feature. Pit (3/06) was sub-oval, had vertical sides and a flat base. The pit was 1.60m long, 1.30m wide, 0.20m deep and had a height of 66.10m. The fill (3/07) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones; no finds were recovered from the feature. Ditch (3/08) was aligned East-West, had irregularly shaped sides and a concave base. The ditch was at least 1.80m long, extending beyond the trench to the East and West, 1.20m wide and 0.30m deep. The pit’s fill was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones; no finds were recovered from the feature. Pit (3/10) was sub-oval, had concave sides and a concave base. The length of the pit was in excess of 1.20m extending



Trench 4

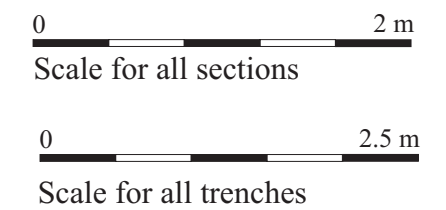


Figure 3. Plans and sections of Trenches 3 and 4

beyond the trench to the East. The width was 0.70m, the depth was 0.26m and it had a height of 66.17m OD. The fill of the pit was loose dark brown silt with frequent small stones. Contained within the fill were two possible human bones (although this is far from certain) (3/11a) that may be fragments of femur and tibia. The height of the bones was 66.00m OD. The archaeological features within the trench were sealed by (3/02) a 0.30m thick layer of hardcore laid down as a pathway through the yard. The youngest deposit in the trench was a loose dark blackish sandy silt accretionary soil (3/01) which had developed over the gravel pathway.

6.6 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

Trench 4 was 13.00m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m. The trench was aligned Northwest-Southeast, the Southeast of the trench had a height at the top of the trench of 67.26m OD and a height at the base of 66.58m OD. In the Northwest the top of the trench lay at 67.19m OD and the base lay at 66.67m OD.

There was very little stratigraphy in Trench 4, all features were discrete with the exception of ditch (4/10) which was truncated by pit (4/08). Ditch (4/10) was located towards the East end of the trench, was aligned North-South, had irregularly shaped sides and a flat base. The southern end of the ditch was truncated by pit (4/08). The ditch survived 0.80m long within the trench, and was 0.95m wide, 0.44m deep and lay at a height of 66.53m OD. The fill of the ditch (4/11) was loose dark greyish brown silty sand with small stones. No finds were recovered from the feature. Pit (4/08) truncated ditch (4/10), and extended beyond the trench to the South. The pit was circular and had concave sides, the base was not observed. The fill of the pit (4/09) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones producing 19 sherds of pottery representing Oxford colour-coated ware, fine reduced coarse ware (jar/bowl), sandy reduced coarse ware, moderately sandy reduced coarse ware, fine sandy reduced "West Oxfordshire" coarse ware (lid), black Dorset burnished ware (BB1) (dish), wheel-thrown black-burnished ware imitation fabric and shell tempered coarse ware (jar). The pottery has been dated to AD 240+. Seven fragments of animal bone were also recovered from (4/09) as was one undated small copper alloy coin (believed to be Roman in date).

Pit (4/04) was located in the East of the trench and extended beyond it to the North. It was sub-circular and in excess of 1.75m in diameter and had a height of 66.58m OD. The fill (4/05) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones; the feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered. Pit (4/06) was located in the East of the trench immediately to the West of (4/04) and extended beyond it to the North, it was sub-oval, at least 0.50m long, 0.45m wide and had a height of 66.53m OD. The fill (4/07) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones; the feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered. Pit (4/12) was located in the centre of the trench immediately to the West of (4/10) and extended beyond it to the North. It was sub-rectangular, 1.00m long and at least 0.50m wide and had a height of 66.58m OD. The fill (4/13) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones. The feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered.

Ditch (4/14) oriented Southwest-Northeast was located in the centre of the trench immediately to the West of (4/08) and extended beyond it to the South. It terminated to the north-east within the trench. It was 0.75m wide, 0.20m deep with a height of 66.58m OD. The fill (4/15) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones;

no finds were recovered from the feature. Potential linear feature (4/16) was located in the centre of the trench immediately to the North of (4/14), it was oriented East-West, 2.00m long, 0.15m wide and had a height of 66.58m OD. The fill (4/17) was loose medium greyish brown sandy silt with small stones. The feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered; it is believed to be root disturbance.

Irregular pit (4/18) was located in the West of the trench immediately to the West of (4/16), it was 1.25m long, 0.75m wide, 0.07m deep and had a height of 66.65m OD. The fill (4/19) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones; no finds were recovered from the feature. Pit (4/20) was located in the West of the trench and extended beyond it to the North. It was sub-rectangular, 1.55m long, at least 0.30m wide and had a height of 66.65m OD. The fill (4/21) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones; the feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered. Pit (4/22) was located in the West of the trench and extended beyond it to the North and West. It was sub-circular and at least 0.75m long in diameter and had a height of 66.67m OD. The fill (4/23) was loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with small stones; the feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered.

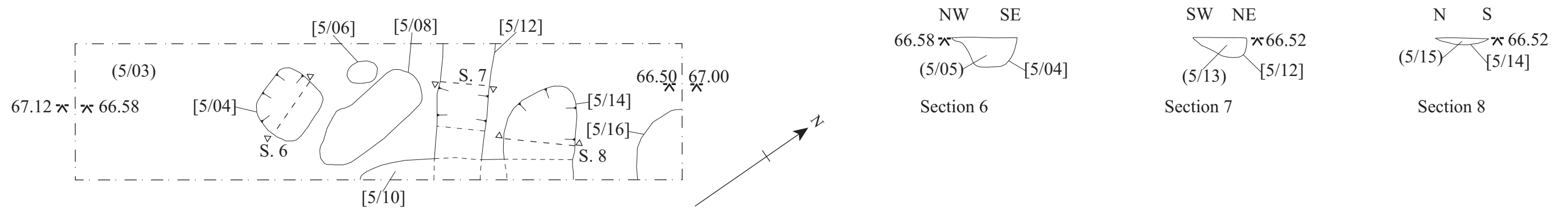
The archaeology in the trench was sealed by (4/02) a 0.25m thick layer of loose dark blackish grey gravely sandy silt with small stones that lay at a height of 66.96m OD. The youngest deposit in the trench was (4/01), the topsoil, a 0.30m thick layer of loose dark blackish grey sandy silt with gravel.

6.7 Trench 5 (Figure 4)

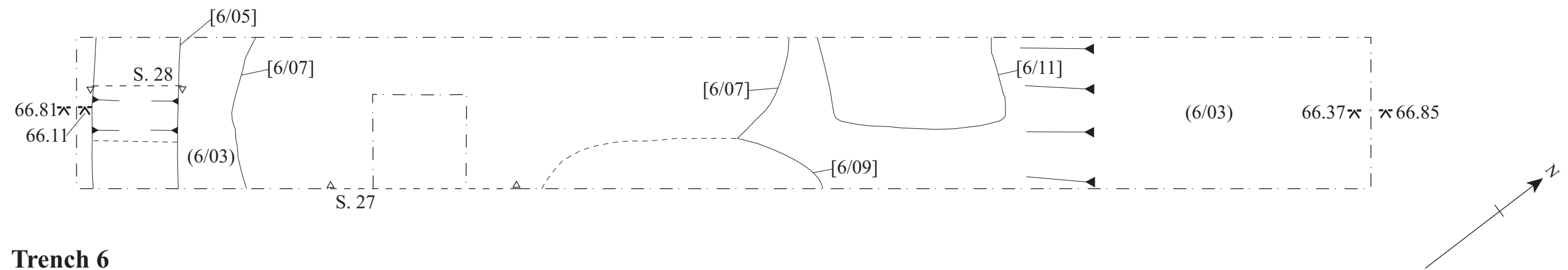
Trench 5 was 7.00m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. The trench was aligned Northeast-Southwest, the Southwest of the trench had a height at the top of the trench of 67.12m OD and a height at the base of 66.58m OD. In the Northeast the top of the trench lay at 67.00m OD and the base lay at 66.50m OD.

Six features truncated the “natural” gravels (5/03) in Trench 5; a sub-rectangular pit (5/04), posthole (5/06), an irregularly shaped elongated pit (5/08), ditch (5/12), pit/ditch terminal end (5/14) and pit (5/16). Pit (5/04) was the most southerly lying feature in the trench and was a sub-rectangular pit with rounded corners that was 0.70m long, 0.60m wide, 0.25m deep and lay at a height of 66.58m OD. The pit had steeply angled sides and a flat base. The fill of the pit (5/05) was a loose mid-greenish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. The fill produced one sherd of an Anglo-Saxon coarse tempered ware. Posthole (5/06) lay immediately to the north of (5/04) and had a diameter of 0.30m and a height of 66.54m OD. The fill of the posthole was a loose light brown silt with occasional small stones; the feature was not excavated and there were no surface finds. The irregularly shaped pit (5/08) was rectangular at its northern end and sub-oval at its southern end. The feature was 2.50m long, 1.00m wide and lay at a height of 66.54m OD. The fill of the feature was a loose mid-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones; the feature was not excavated and no surface finds were recovered.

Ditch (5/12) was aligned East-West, had a steeply angled northern side and a gently sloping southern side with a slightly concave base. The ditch was at least 1.30m long, 0.60m wide, 0.18m deep and lay at a height of 66.54m OD. The fill of the ditch (5/13) was a loose mid-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones. The feature produced one sherd of Oxford colour-coated ware dated to AD 240+. The western end



Trench 5



Trench 6

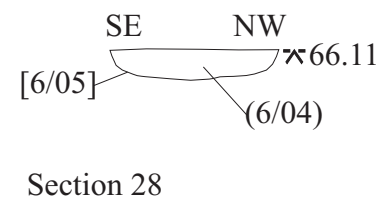
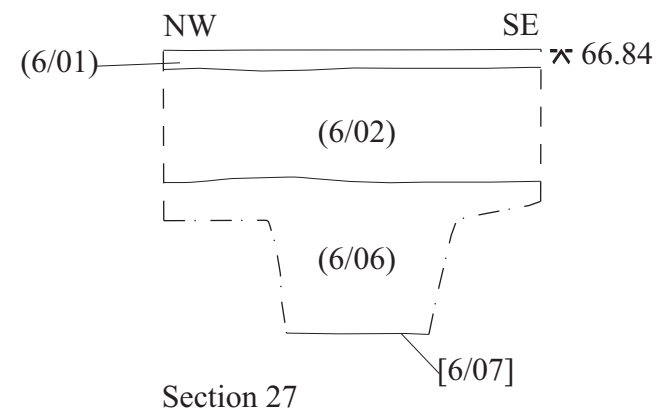


Figure 4. Plans and sections of Trenches 5 and 6

of the ditch was obscured by root disturbance, as was the western end of pit/ditch terminal end (5/14). The probable ditch (5/14) was oriented East-West, had very shallow sides which merged imperceptibly with the slightly concave base. It was 0.90m long, 0.80m wide, 0.06m deep and had a height of 66.52m OD. The fill of the feature was loose dark greyish brown gravely sandy silt that did not produce any finds. Pit (5/16) was located in the Northeast corner of the trench and ran to outside it to the North and East. It was circular, within the trench was 0.85m long, 0.55m wide and had a height of 66.50m OD. The pit's fill was loose dark greyish brown gravely sandy silt. The pit was not excavated and there were no surface finds.

Ditches (5/12) and (5/14) were truncated by (5/10). Initially this feature was thought to be a ditch aligned at 90° to ditch (5/12); upon inspection it was found to be root disturbance. The area of disturbance was 2.50m long, 0.25m wide, ran to the East outside the excavation area and had a height of 66.52m OD. The material within the disturbed area was gravely mid-brown sandy silt, which produced no finds. The archaeology in the trench was sealed by a 0.35m thick layer (5/02) of loose dark blackish grey gravely sandy silt subsoil with small stones that lay at a height of 66.85m OD.

6.8 Trench 6 (Figure 4)

Trench 6 was 14.00m long, 1.80m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.90m. The trench was aligned Northeast-Southwest, the Southwest of the trench had a height at the top of the trench of 66.81m OD and a height at the base of 66.11m OD. In the Northeast the top of the trench lay at 66.85m OD and the base lay at 66.37m OD.

Four features truncated the "natural" gravels (6/03) in Trench 6; an East-West aligned ditch (6/05), 66.11m OD, a large sub-circular pit (6/07), 66.05m OD, another pit (6/09) and a sub-rectangular post-medieval pit (6/11), 66.13m OD. The ditch (6/05) was located at the South end of the trench, crossed the 1.80m width of the trench running into the East and West sections, was 0.40m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. The ditch had concave sides and base and was filled by (6/04) friable mid-brown sandy silt containing frequent pea grit. No finds were recovered from the ditch fill.

The large pit (6/07) which lay immediately to the north of the ditch was sub-circular with a flat base, the angle and shape of the sides was not observed. A machine cut *sondage* was excavated through the fill of the pit, the depth to the base of the pit being 0.80m. The pit extended to East and West outside the trench but had a measurement on the North-South axis of 6.00m. The pit was filled by (6/06) dark brown friable sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions. The fill produced five sherds of pottery and five fragments of animal bone. The pottery sherds from (6/06) almost certainly derived from a single larger sherd with a calcareous grit temper but were non-conjoining. The pieces had no diagnostic characteristics other than fabric and have tentatively been assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period although a later (medieval) date is possible. The East side of the large sub-circular pit was truncated by (6/09), 65.99m OD, a sub-oval pit that extended beyond the trench to the East. The pit was not excavated, was 3.00m long and 1.00m wide. The fill of the pit (6/08) was a loose mid-brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions.

The sub-square post-medieval pit (6/11) was located to the North of the quarry pit and ran into the West section of the trench and had sharp Northeast and Southeast corners. The fill (6/10) was a loose medium greyish brown sandy silt with infrequent charcoal inclusions and a moderate quantity of 20th century bottle glass, plastic and pottery; the pit was not excavated. The finds were noted on the recording sheet for the deposit but not kept for further study.

All of the features were sealed by a 0.60m thick layer of friable mid-brown silty clay subsoil (6/02), 66.74m OD, that extended throughout the length and width of the trench. The youngest deposit in the trench was (6/01) a 0.10m thick layer of friable dark brown silty clay, which extended beyond the length and width of the trench and was the back garden topsoil.

7 FINDS

7.1 Pottery by Paul Booth

The evaluation produced 51 sherds (631 g) of pottery. This was scanned rapidly and recorded using codes in the Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system. Quantification was by sherd count and weight, with quantification of vessels by rim count and EVEs (the full records are in archive). The pottery was divided initially into major ware groups, defined on the basis of significant common characteristics. Sherds were then assigned either to the principal subdivisions of the ware groups or to individual fabrics/wares. The sherds were in variable condition in terms of size, but mostly well-preserved. The pottery is summarised by context group below.

Standlake, Malthouse Barn: pottery quantities (no. sherds/weight) by context and period

Context	Roman	Saxon/ Medieval	Context date	Fabrics etc/comment (vessel types represented by rims in brackets)
US	3/70		late 3-4C	R10, C10
1/5	2/6		AD 240+	F51
1/11	2/32		3-4C	R30 (jar)
1/17	9/201		?4C	F51, R50 (lid), B11 (bowl), C10 (jar)
1/19	2/40		AD 240+	W11 (P24), R10
2/7	4/28		AD 240+	F51, O10 (dish?), R10, B11
2/9	1/14		3-4C	R30 (jar)
2/15	3/72		late 3-4C	R30, B11
2/31	1/6		2-4C	R30
4/9	19/135		AD 240+	F51, R10 (jar/bowl), R20, R30, R37 (lid), B11 (dish), B30, C10 (jar)
5/5		1/3	?Anglo-Saxon	coarse sand temper
5/13	1/3		240+	F51
6/6		3/21	?Anglo-Saxon	calcareous grit temper
TOTAL	47/607	4/24		

The Roman pottery fabrics present were:

- F51. Oxford colour-coated ware. 7 sherds, 95 g.
- W11. Oxford parchment ware. 1 sherd, 19 g.
- O10. Fine oxidised 'coarse' wares, mostly Oxford products. 1 sherd, 7 g.
- R10. Fine reduced 'coarse' wares, mostly Oxford products. 7 sherds, 106 g.
- R20. Sandy reduced coarse wares. 2 sherds, 15 g.
- R30. Moderately sandy reduced coarse wares. 7 sherds, 121 g.
- R37. Fine sandy reduced 'west Oxfordshire' coarse ware. 2 sherds, 8 g.
- R50. Black-surfaced reduced coarse ware. 1 sherd, 7 g.
- B11. Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1). 5 sherds, 62 g.
- B30. Wheel-thrown black-burnished ware imitation fabrics. 5 sherds, 39 g.
- C10. Shell-tempered coarse wares. 9 sherds, 128 g.

The range of Roman fabrics and forms is unremarkable for the region. The fine wares and most of the reduced coarse wares are likely to have derived from the Oxford industry. Black-burnished ware (B11) is the only certain extra-regional import, though the wheel thrown 'imitations' (fabric B30) may be more local in origin. The source of the shell-tempered (C10) sherds is uncertain; it is possible that they derived from the Harrold (Beds) industry, but again more local sources are possible. None of the pottery need have been earlier than the early 3rd century, and most of the groups are demonstrably of mid 3rd century or later date. It is possible that the entire Roman assemblage belongs to the later 3rd-4th centuries.

The average sherd weight of the Roman pottery was reasonably high (*c* 13 g), but the material from context 4/9 was notably more fragmented (*c* 7 g) than the remainder. It was not otherwise greatly different in composition from the rest of the assemblage, but it may represent different formation processes and/or even a slightly different date.

Non-Roman sherds came from two contexts 5/5 and 6/6. These were tempered with coarse sand (including fragments of flint etc, probably occurring naturally in the sand) and calcareous limestone grits respectively. The three 'sherds' from context 6/6 almost certainly derived from a single larger sherd but were non-joining. Neither piece had any diagnostic characteristics other than fabric. They are tentatively assigned to the early Anglo-Saxon period, but a later (medieval) date is just possible. It is notable, however, that regardless of size these sherds are relatively fresh and have not been subjected to significant redeposition, for example in medieval and later ploughsoils.

8 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Discussion

Two distinct phases of Roman activity appear to be present from the pottery; mid to late 3rd century, and 3rd-4th century. Again two distinct alignments of ditches are present but these do not fully correspond to the different period phases.

Two different arrangements of field systems appear to be represented in Trench 1; the earlier field system being on a North-South alignment and the second on a Northwest-

Southeast alignment. The earlier comprised of ditches (1/18) and (1/20) being dated to AD 240+ and the later comprised of (1/10) and (1/16) dated to the 3rd-4th century. The close dating for the field systems implies a change in land arrangement at some point in the late 3rd century. Ditch (1/04) probably is the same as ditch (2/12) further to the north which is on the same alignment as ditch (1/10). If they are contemporary then the sherd in ditch (1/04, fill 1/05) are residual but see comments on Trench 4 below.

There are two possible structures. The northern wall of a stone-built structure may be evidenced by the potential robber trench (2/08) and feature (2/30). Most of both of these features lie under the southern section of the trench so there is, at present, no way to assess the true width of the features or to gather additional information to prove that they do represent robbed out wall foundations. Dating evidence for the two features places them in the 3rd-4th century although the material may be residual. A series of postholes (2/10), (2/16), (2/2/32) and (2/34) runs parallel and to the North of these and may represent a post-built element to the structure or a separate building.

The post-medieval brick acting as a post pad within (2/16) suggests that there was an earlier building preceding the pig sties along the eastern site boundary. This raises doubts about the dating of the majority of the features in the trench. The features were apparently sealed by a cultivation soil (2/04) which may have been an interval between earlier post-medieval buildings and the pig sties. While the possible robber trench (2/08) is recorded as being truncated by ditch (2/12) the junction between the two is separated by a modern feature and the truncation is inferred by its non-presence to the east of the ditch.

The ditch (2/12) is truncated by pit (2/14) which produced pottery dated to the late 3rd-4th century again indicating a change of arrangement in the late 3rd to 4th century.

None of the features in Trench 3 are dated. All of them are discrete and therefore there is no phasing and only the East-West aligned ditch (3/08) and the pit containing the potential human bone (3/10) is of interest. It is far from certain if the bone in (3/10) is human, if it is, it appears to be residual as the feature it was found within does not conform to that expected from a grave cut. The function of the ditch is also unclear and cannot be confidently deduced from the evidence presently available although it may belong to the later field system as it is on the later alignment as seen in Trenches 1 and 2.

All the features in Trench 4 are discrete with the exception of ditch (4/10) and the pit which cuts it (4/08). The ditch is on a similar alignment to the later phase in Trenches 1 and 2. However it is cut by the pit that is dated to the earlier phase of activity. It is difficult to characterise the other features in the trench, as they do not fall into the pattern emerging from the other trenches.

The features in Trench 5 are also difficult to interpret and do not lend themselves to easy characterisation, Northwest-Southeast aligned ditch (5/12) is at right angles to ditch (4/10) and may be part of the same system especially as the dates of both are the same. Pit (5/04) is tentatively dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period on the basis of one sherd and is one of only two features on the site to be dated to this period. The finds report states that this dating is uncertain and the putative Anglo-Saxon material may be dated to later in the medieval period although given the earlier finds in the area the later dating is highly unlikely. Feature (5/08) could be grave shaped if it had

been truncated and was irregular towards the bottom of the feature. The 19th century reports suggest that the Anglo-Saxon graves were shallow and had been truncated by ploughing.

There are two features of interest in Trench 6, the first, an East-West aligned ditch (6/05) which may belong to the earlier Roman field system seen in other trenches and the second being a large 6.00m wide pit (6/07) containing three sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery. It may be that the pit is an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building but the curved shape where visible in the North and South of the feature argues against this. Also, normal with a sunken-featured building would be large amounts of residual material deposited in the backfill as the building went out of usage; this is absent from the fill of (6/07). The function of the pit remains unclear although it may be a quarry pit. The area is noted as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery site therefore whatever the true function of the pit it implies a change in land use in the Anglo-Saxon period.

8.2 Conclusions

The evidence from the site is fragmentary, a definitive characterisation of the site has yet to be achieved; the conclusions drawn are not secure and may, if further work is done, need to be reviewed. It appears that the site is a continuation of the site evidenced by the cropmarks in the field to the South of the site. The site is dated, from the pottery recovered, to the 3rd-4th century. The evidence from the features implies a re-alignment of the field boundaries from a North-South oriented pattern to a Northwest-Southeast arrangement; this is thought to have happened at some point late in the 3rd century.

The Anglo-Saxon evidence is even more unclear, the evidence is comprised of four sherds of pottery from two pits and the identification of the pottery as Anglo-Saxon is not secure. If the pottery evidence from the large pit is correct then it implies a change of land use as the pit is in the area or immediate vicinity of the known Anglo-Saxon cemetery. As no other material of medieval date was found it is likely that the material is of Anglo-Saxon date. Fragments of human bone were found in a feature. At least one feature that was not investigated has the appearance of a grave. However the absence of human bone and Anglo-Saxon artefacts in the overburden suggests that the proposal site does not cover the main area of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The earlier work in the area which investigated the graves reported that they were shallow and had been disturbed by ploughing. It is possible that the human bone relates to the Roman activity on the site.

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APPENDIX – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
Trench 1			0.50m	1.80m	15.30m		
(01/01)	Layer	Topsoil	0.14m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(01/02)	Deposit	Demolition layer	0.10m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(01/03)	Natural	Orange gravel	0.04m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(01/04)	Cut	Ditch cut	-	0.70m	0.70m	-	-
(01/05)	Fill	Ditch fill	-	0.70m	0.70m	Pottery 3, Animal bone 2	AD240+
(01/06)	Cut	Drain cut	0.16m	0.50m	2.20m	-	
(01/07)	Structure	Stone drain	0.08m	0.50m	2.20m	Brick 5	Post med
(01/08)	Cut	Gully cut	0.06m	0.21m	2.10m	-	-
(01/09)	Fill	Gully fill	0.06m	0.21m	2.10m	Fe object 1	
(01/10)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.19m	0.80m	1.50m	-	-
(01/11)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.19m	0.80m	1.50m	Pottery 2	3-4C
(01/12)	Cut	Pit cut	0.08m	0.31m	0.31m	-	-
(01/13)	Fill	Pit fill	0.08m	0.31m	0.31m	-	-
(01/14)	Cut	Posthole/pit	0.20m	0.68m	0.68m	-	-
(01/15)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.20m	0.68m	0.68m	-	-
(01/16)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.30m	1.30m	2.00m	-	-
(01/17)	Fill	Posthole fill	0.30m	1.30m	2.00m	Animal bone 7, Pottery 13	?4C
(01/18)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.25m	1.20m	4.70m	-	-
(01/19)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.25m	1.20m	4.70m	Pottery 2	AD240+
(01/20)	Cut	Ditch cut	-	0.60m	0.70m	-	-
(01/21)	Fill	Ditch fill	-	0.60m	0.70m	-	-
Trench 2			0.60m	1.80m	8.60m		

(02/01)	Layer	Topsoil	0.20m	Trench wide	6.50m	-	-
(02/02)	Deposit	Concrete floor	0.10m	Trench wide	2.50m	-	-
(02/03)	Deposit	Demolition layer	0.40m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(02/04)	Layer	Buried soil horizon	0.18m	Trench wide	4.40m	-	-
(02/05)	Natural	Orange gravel	0.04m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(02/06)	Cut	Pit cut	0.45m	1.00m	0.95m	-	-
(02/07)	Fill	Pit fill	0.45m	1.00m	0.95m	Pottery 4	AD240+
(02/08)	Cut	Pit cut	0.15m	0.25m	1.55m	-	-
(02/09)	Fill	Pit fill	0.15m	0.25m	1.55m	Pottery 1	3-4C
(02/10)	Cut	Posthole	-	0.40m	0.40m	-	-
(02/11)	Fill	Posthole fill	-	0.40m	0.40m	-	-
(02/12)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.30m	0.50m	1.00m	-	-
(02/13)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.30m	0.50m	1.00m	-	
(02/14)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.35m	1.80m	-	-
(02/15)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.35m	1.80m	Pottery 3, Brick 1	Late 3-4C
(02/16)	Cut	Posthole	0.10m	0.25m	0.25m	-	-
(02/17)	Fill	Posthole fill	0.10m	0.25m	0.25m	Brick 7	Roman
(02/18)	Cut	Posthole	-	0.20m	0.20m	-	-
(02/19)	Fill	Posthole fill	-	0.20m	0.20m	-	-
(02/20)	Cut	Stakehole	-	0.10m	0.10m	-	-
(02/21)	Fill	Stakehole fill	-	0.10m	0.10m	-	-

(02/22)	Cut	Stakehole	-	0.12m	0.12m	-	-
(02/23)	Fill	Stakehole fill	-	0.12m	0.12m	-	-
(02/24)	Cut	Stakehole	-	0.12m	0.12m	-	-
(02/25)	Fill	Stakehole fill	-	0.12m	0.12m	-	-
(02/26)	Cut	Stakehole	-	0.10m	0.10m	-	-
(02/27)	Fill	Stakehole fill	-	0.10m	0.10m	-	-
(02/28)	Cut	Posthole	-	0.20m	0.30m	-	-
(02/29)	Fill	Posthole fill	-	0.20m	0.30m	-	-
(02/30)	Cut	Ditch cut	-	0.20m	1.20m	-	-
(02/31)	Fill	Ditch fill	-	0.20m	1.20m	Pottery 1	2-4C
(02/32)	Cut	Posthole	-	0.40m	0.40m	-	-
(02/33)	Fill	Posthole fill	-	0.40m	0.40m	-	-
(02/34)	Cut	Posthole	0.20m	0.40m	0.40m	-	-
(02/35)	Fill	Posthole fill	0.20m	0.40m	0.40m	Animal bone 1	
(02/36)	Cut	Pit cut	0.40m	0.50m	1.30m	-	-
(02/37)	Fill	Pit fill	0.40m	0.50m	1.30m	-	-
(02/38)	Cut	Ditch cut	-	1.00m	1.80m	-	-
(02/39)	Fill	Ditch fill	-	1.00m	1.80m	-	-
Trench 3			0.65m	1.80m	22.50m		
(03/01)	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(03/02)	Layer	Subsoil	0.35m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(03/03)	Layer	Natural	-	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-

(03/04)	Cut	Pit cut	0.14m	1.10m	1.30m	-	-
(03/05)	Fill	Pit fill	0.14m	1.10m	1.30m	-	-
(03/06)	Cut	Pit cut	0.20m	1.30m	Trench wide	-	-
(03/07)	Fill	Pit fill	0.20m	1.30m	Trench wide	-	-
(03/08)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.30m	1.20m	Trench wide	-	-
(03/09)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.30m	1.20m	Trench wide	-	-
(03/10)	Cut	Pit cut	0.25m	0.70m	1.20m	-	-
(03/11)	Fill	Pit fill	0.25m	0.70m	1.20m	-	-
(03/11a)	Human bone?	Burial?	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-
(03/12)	Natural	Orange gravel	-	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
Trench 4			0.70m	1.80m	13.00m		
(04/01)	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(04/02)	Layer	Subsoil	0.25m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(04/03)	Natural	Orange gravel	-	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(04/04)	Cut	Pit cut	-	1.10m	1.75m	-	-
(04/05)	Fill	Pit fill	-	1.10m	1.75m	-	-
(04/06)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.45m	0.50m	-	-
(04/07)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.45m	0.50m	-	-
(04/08)	Cut	Pit cut	0.56m	0.95m	2.75m	-	-
(04/09)	Fill	Pit fill	0.56m	0.95m	2.75m	Animal bone 7, Pottery 20, Coin 1	AD240+
(04/10)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.45m	0.95m	0.80m	-	-
(04/11)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.45m	0.95m	0.80m	-	-
(04/12)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.50m	1.00m	-	-
(04/13)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.50m	1.00m	-	-

(04/14)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.20m	0.75m	2.00m	-	-
(04/15)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.20m	0.75m	2.00m	-	-
(04/16)	Cut	Gully cut	-	0.15m	2.00m	-	-
(04/17)	Fill	Gully fill	-	0.15m	2.00m	-	-
(04/18)	Cut	Pit cut	0.07m	0.75m	1.25m	-	-
(04/19)	Fill	Pit fill	0.07m	0.75m	1.25m	-	-
(04/20)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.30m	1.55m	-	-
(04/21)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.30m	1.55m	-	-
(04/22)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.45m	0.75m	-	-
(04/23)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.45m	0.75m	-	-
Trench 5			0.60m	1.80m	7.00m		
(05/01)	Layer	Topsoil	0.15m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(05/02)	Layer	Subsoil	0.35m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(05/03)	Natural	Orange gravel	-	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(05/04)	Cut	Pit cut	0.25m	0.60m	0.70m	-	-
(05/05)	Fill	Pit fill	0.25m	0.60m	0.70m	Pottery 1	Anglo-Saxon
(05/06)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.30m	0.30m	-	-
(05/07)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.30m	0.30m	-	-
(05/08)	Cut	Pit cut	-	1.00m	2.50m	-	-
(05/09)	Fill	Pit fill	-	1.00m	2.50m	-	-
(05/10)	Cut	Ditch cut	-	0.25m	2.50m	-	-
(05/11)	Fill	Ditch fill	-	0.25m	2.50m	-	-
(05/12)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.18m	0.60m	1.30m	-	-
(05/13)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.18m	0.60m	1.30m	Pottery 1	AD240+
(05/14)	Cut	Pit cut	0.06m	0.80m	0.90m	-	-

(05/15)	Fill	Pit fill	0.06m	0.80m	0.90m	-	-
(05/16)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.50m	0.80m	-	-
(05/17)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.50m	0.80m	-	-
Trench 6			0.90m	1.80m	14.00m		
(06/01)	Layer	Topsoil	0.10m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(06/02)	Layer	Subsoil	0.60m	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(06/03)	Natural	Orange gravel	-	Trench wide	Trench wide	-	-
(06/04)	Fill	Ditch fill	0.15m	0.40m	1.80m	-	-
(06/05)	Cut	Ditch cut	0.15m	0.40m	1.80m	-	-
(06/06)	Fill	Quarry pit fill	0.80m	Trench wide	6.00m	Pottery 5, Animal bone 5	Anglo-Saxon
(06/07)	Cut	Quarry pit cut	0.80m	Trench wide	6.00m	-	-
(06/08)	Fill	Pit fill	-	0.60m	3.00m	-	-
(06/09)	Cut	Pit cut	-	0.60m	3.00m	-	-
(06/10)	Fill	Pit fill	-	1.00m	2.00m	-	-
(06/11)	Cut	Pit cut	-	1.00m	2.00m	-	-