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Malthouse Bungalow, East Hanney, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by BHP Harwood Architects on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. P Carter to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed residential development (Planning Application P16/V1652/FUL) at land to the rear of Malthouse Bungalow, East Hanney (NGR SU41849291).

The evaluation was carried out between the 30th January and the 1st February 2017.

Three parallel shallow linear features were identified in Trenches 4 and 5, aligned east-west. Although undated, their spacing and alignment suggest that they relate to the system of ridge and furrow illustrated on Rocque's map of Berkshire of 1761. The gullies themselves are however too narrow and deep to represent furrows themselves, but were perhaps drainage trenches dug along the furrows.

There are further similar gullies in Trenches 1 and 3 on different alignments, however, so they may instead belong to a system of drainage for small enclosures following the enclosure of the open field at the start of the 19th century. Another possibility is that the ditch and gullies were dug for drainage of the land prior to the planting of an orchard in the 19th century, as illustrated on the Ordnance Survey maps dated 1875 and 1883.

The evaluation also identified a large feature, either a large pit or a substantial boundary ditch, close to the south-eastern boundary of the development. A boundary is shown in the appropriate position on the First edition Ordnance Survey maps dated 1875 and 1883, but is not marked on Rocque's map of Berkshire, dated 1761, or on the Inclosure map of 1803, suggesting that the boundary was only established in the 19th century. It had been replaced by the current boundary by 1913, when the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map was issued.

A sequence of shallow pits was identified in Trench 4, which were dated to the 18th or 19th century.

A further ditch was identified in Trench 3. Although undated its character was strongly suggestive of a modern date.

The archaeological remains can be considered to be of low significance.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank BHP Harwood Architects for commissioning this project, and Robin Heath of Green and Co. for his practical help and advice. Thanks are also extended to Hugh Coddington, who monitored the work on behalf of Oxford County Council, for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen. The fieldwork was directed by Paul Murray, assisted by Isobel Bentley and Ben Slader. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Conan Parsons and Ben Brown. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by BHP Harwood Architects to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Malthouse Bungalow, East Hanney, Oxfordshire (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in support of a planning application (P16/V1652/FUL) for residential development of the land. A design brief for archaeological field evaluation was produced by Hugh Coddington, Archaeology Team Leader for Oxfordshire County Council, detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A Written Scheme of Investigations (OA 2017) was prepared outlining how OA intended to implement the specified requirements, and this was approved by Hugh Coddington.

1.1.3 This report details the results of the evaluation, which was carried out between 30th January and 1st February 2017.

1.1.4 All work was carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCMS 2015) with the MoRPHE Project Manager's guide (EH 2006), and in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, of which OA is a Registered Organisation. The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation and archiving (CifA 2014a; CifA 2014b).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site was located to the rear of Malthouse Bungalow on the east side of Main Street, East Hanney, at NGR SU 418929 (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The area was under rough pasture. A pond excavated in the 20th century was located in the south-eastern area of the site and a bank formed by spoil from the excavation of the pond was evident along the eastern boundary of the site.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Ampthill and Kimmeridge clay (mudstone), overlain by the Northmoor sand and gravel.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in the Desk Based Assessment (OA 2016), and is summarised here.

1.3.2 No previous fieldwalking, geophysical survey or archaeological investigations had been undertaken within the site.

1.3.3 An evaluation carried out to the south of Steventon Road, 250m south-east of the site, identified middle-late Bronze Age (1500-700 BC) features comprising a hearth, pit, postholes and a coaxial field system. Further Bronze Age pottery had been recovered c 500m south of the site.

1.3.4 No Iron Age activity has been recorded within 500m of the site.

1.3.5 The line of a Roman Road is recorded c 60m to the east of the site, broadly following the route of the current A338. This is Viatores and Margary's Route 164 (Margary 1973; Viatores 1964).

1.3.6 A small, rural Roman occupied site surrounded by paddocks and enclosures was recorded during an evaluation carried out 525m south-west of the site and Roman pottery was recovered yet further south.

1.3.7 No early medieval activity is recorded in the vicinity of the site. Documentary evidence suggests that there was a manor at East Hanney from at least the 10th century, when the manor is documented as being gifted to the Abbots of Abingdon by King Edwin. The village appears in the Domesday Book three times, with each of the references referring to one of the three manors held there. The medieval manor in the centre of East Hanney, 360m north-west of the site, was named Philberts Manor and is recorded as having two mills and 38 acres of meadow.

1.3.8 Building platforms and croft earthworks have been recorded on either side of a hollow-way 160m north-west of the site. The hollow-way continues the line of Snuggs Lane westwards until it meets Letcomb Brook. The remains have been associated with the shrinkage of the medieval village at East Hanney after the Black Death. A medieval ditch containing 12th and 13th century pottery was identified c 65m to the north-east of the site. Further 13th century finds have also been identified c 250m south-east of the site. Earthworks located c 374m to the south-west of the site are interpreted as a fishpond of medieval date.

1.3.9 The site appears to have been part of East Hanney Field in the late medieval and post-medieval period, and is shown under ridge-and-furrow cultivation on Rocque's map of Berkshire, dated 1761.

1.3.10 The site became one of a number of smaller enclosures after the Enclosure Act of 1801. An orchard is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The specific project aims and objectives were:

- i. to determine whether the site contains Roman finds or features associated with the Roman road to the east;
- ii. to determine whether the site lies within the medieval village of East Hanney to the north, or was part of the open field system to the east of it.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised five trenches, each 1.6m wide and varying in length from 25-40m, equating to a 4% sample of the site excluding standing buildings (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 The trenches were excavated with a JCB fitted with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of the Project Officer, Paul Murray.

2.2.3 Excavation of the revealed soilmarks was carried out by hand, except in the case of feature 504, which was excavated by machine due to its size. Recording followed the procedures laid down in the WSI (OA 2017).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Trench 2 did not contain any archaeological features. Full details of all the trenches, with dimensions and depths of each deposit, form the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers were prefixed with the trench numbers (e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3 etc).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence was generally similar in all of the evaluation trenches. The natural geology comprised Northmoor sand and gravel, which was typically exposed 0.6m below the current ground level. The upper 0.1m of the geological horizon appeared to be heavily disturbed by root action, almost certainly related to the orchard that occupied the site until the 1950s. In all trenches the geology was overlain by a 0.3m thick subsoil of grey or dark grey silty clay with few inclusions, which was heavily disturbed by roots. The subsoil was overlain by the current topsoil, comprising a dark brown humic loam 0.3m thick. In some trenches the percolation of topsoil into the subsoil through root action led to the identification and recording of the interface between topsoil and subsoil as a third layer.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally poor. The geological horizon was generally c 0.2m above the current water table. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, but difficult to define once hand excavation reached the water table. Low points within the trenches were under 0.1m or more of standing water. A pump was utilised in order to excavate and record the features and prior to backfilling of the trenches.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Linear archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5 (Fig. 2). At least two intercutting pits were recorded in Trench 4. The only feature identified in Trench 2 was an area of root disturbance.

3.4 Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plate 1)

3.4.1 This trench was excavated in the north-western part of the site and lay on a north-south alignment.

3.4.2 The geological horizon (104) was found at a depth of 0.6m (61.4m aOD). Two shallow gullies (105, 107), both aligned east-west and some 16m apart, cut the geological horizon.

3.4.3 Gully 105 lay towards the south end of the trench. It was 0.63m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile (Plate 1). The gully contained a single fill (106) comprising soft, grey silty clay with no notable inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.4.4 Gully 107 was close to the north end of the trench and measured 0.25m wide and 0.14m deep with a U-shaped profile. The gully contained a single fill (108) comprising soft, grey silty clay with no notable inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.4.5 A third feature was observed towards the middle of the trench, in an area that was underwater. This was not investigated by hand, but was later recognized as a probable continuation of ditch 309, which was excavated in Trench 3.

3.5 Trench 3 (Fig. 4, Plate 2)

3.5.1 This trench was excavated on an ESE-WNW alignment and was 40m long.

3.5.2 The geological horizon (304) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m (61.89m aOD). Two shallow gullies, one aligned north-south (307), the other aligned east-west (309), cut the geological horizon. An amorphous soilmark (305) was also investigated but proved to be irregular in form and was clearly formed by root-disturbance.

3.5.3 Gully 307 was 0.52m wide and 0.31m deep with irregular, near-vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 2). It contained a single fill comprising friable, dark grey-brown silty clay with 5% chalk particles, which did not produce any finds.

3.5.4 Gully 309 was identified towards the western end of the trench and lay on a NE-SW alignment. It measured 0.71m wide and 0.33m deep. The profile was somewhat irregular, the south-eastern side being near-vertical and the north-western side sloping at 45°, and the base was gently curved. It contained a single fill (310) comprising friable, mid to dark grey-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.

3.6 Trench 4 (Fig. 5, Plates 3 and 4)

3.6.1 This trench was excavated on an ENE-WSW alignment in the south-western part of the site and was 25m long (Plate 3).

3.6.2 The geological horizon (403) was encountered at a depth of 0.64m (61.34m aOD). Two parallel gullies (404, 406), both aligned WNW to ESE, cut the geological horizon. In the middle of the trench at least two pits (402 and 409) were also revealed; it is possible that cut 409 in fact represented two intercutting pits.

3.6.3 Gully 404 was located toward the eastern end of the trench. It was 0.27m wide and 0.14m deep with 45° sides and a gently rounded base (Plate 4). It contained a single fill (405) comprising soft, light grey gravelly silt with no notable inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.6.4 Gully 406 was located towards the western end of the trench. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.25m deep, with 45° side and a gently rounded base. The gully contained a single fill (407) comprising soft, grey gravelly silt with no notable inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.6.5 The subsoil (401) that overlay these features was cut by pits 402 and 409, although this relationship was not realised during machining due to the similarity of their fills to the subsoil and was only evident in section. The features were not excavated but clay pipe and animal bone were recovered from the surface of pit 402. Pit 409 comprised two curving edges, appearing to represent two rounded pits, although these were under water and difficult to define clearly. The west side of the pit was truncated by pit 402. Only part of this pit was revealed within the trench, but its straight edges strongly suggest the pit was either square or sub-rectangular in plan. Its defined dimensions were 3.6 x 1.8m. Since post-medieval finds

had been recovered from pit 402, and as these pits were situated within a slight dip in the topography and were under c 0.1m of water, it was agreed with Hugh Coddington at a site visit that they need not be excavated.

3.7 Trench 5 (Fig. 6, Plates 5 and 6)

3.7.1 Trench 5 was excavated in the south-eastern part of the site and was T-shaped in plan, orientated north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west (Plate 5). The geological horizon (501) was encountered at a depth of 0.64m (61.52m aOD), and was cut by a shallow gully (502) and a large feature, possibly a ditch (504). An area of tree-root disturbance (513) was recorded in plan but not excavated.

3.7.2 Feature 504 (Plate 6) was partially revealed at the north-eastern end of the trench. It occupied the whole of the last 4m at this end of the trench, and continued beyond it. It was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.2m below the ground surface without reaching the base but could not be excavated further due to ingress of ground water. Due to the flooding of the feature only the upper 0.3m could be recorded, which revealed that the western side appeared to be aligned N-S and sloped at an angle of c 40° (Fig. 6 Section 501).

3.7.3 The feature contained three fills (505, 506, 507), all of which were moderately compact. Fill 505, which tipped in from the western side of the cut, was 0.28m thick and comprised grey sandy silt with 10% gravel inclusions. This was overlain by a similar deposit (506), again tipping into the feature from its western edge, which was 0.3m thick and comprised a grey-brown sandy silt with 15% gravel inclusions. Both deposits appeared to be derived from the geology and may represent upcast material eroded from a bank on its western side. Most of the feature was filled by layer 507, which overlay 506 and was revealed to a depth of 0.6m. It consisted of dark grey-brown clayey silt with 2% gravels and was a generally homogeneous deposit, which may indicate the deliberate backfilling of the feature in a single event. A single fragment from a Brill Boarstall jug handle manufactured between AD 1400 and 1550 was recovered. A number of rotted roots extended into the fill, perhaps indicating that a large tree has been removed from the area.

3.7.4 Gully 502 was aligned WNW-ESE, and was 0.38m wide and 0.26m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a friable grey silt with 10% gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered. North of 502 the dashed outline of another possible gully was planned, but as a cable was exposed at the bottom of machining here, it was assumed that the feature was dug to take the cable. This may however represent a continuation of gully 406, with which it is in line.

3.7.5 At the eastern end of the trench a sequence of three layers (510, 511, 512) overlay the topsoil (508) and clearly represented upcast material from an extant pond c 2m to the north-east, which was created during the 20th century (landowner pers com).

3.8 Finds summary

3.8.1 The evaluation only recovered two datable finds, comprising a sherd of Brill Boarstall ware jug handle from feature 504 and a fragment of clay pipe stem dated 17th-early 18th century from pit 402. A fragment of mammal long bone and a fragment of mammal rib were recovered from contexts 408 and 507 respectively.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation can be considered fairly reliable, despite being hampered by the water table which was only c 0.1m below the surface of the geological horizon, as a result of which the fills of the features were saturated with water.

4.2 Interpretation

4.2.1 The character of the large feature 504 in Trench 5 was uncertain. The western edge appeared to be straight and it is therefore possible that it represented a large ditch on a north-south alignment, but it could instead have been a large, straight-sided pit. It was not identified within Trenches 2 or 3, where it would have been present had it been a straight ditch.

4.2.2 The feature appears to have been backfilled in a single event with a generally homogeneous deposit, which included a single medieval jug handle in an otherwise sterile deposit. The recovery of a sherd of Brill Boarstall ware jug handle, dated AD 1400-1550, might suggest a late medieval date for the feature, although dating based on a single sherd is not secure. A late medieval ditch is very unlikely, as this would have cut across the open field, and even a large pit within the open field is somewhat unlikely. The sherd is most probably residual.

4.2.3 The Ordnance Survey maps published in 1875 and in 1883 (Fig. 7) show a boundary generally corresponding with the current eastern boundary to the site, but deviating from the current boundary towards the south-east corner. Here the 1883 boundary begins further westwards (very close to Trench 5), and runs north for around 7m, then turns to the north-east for about 10m before turning NNE and following the current boundary. This would strongly suggest feature 504 at the east end of Trench 5 represents the boundary line mapped in 1883.

4.2.4 The Inclosure Map of 1803 (Fig. 8) does not show the kinked boundary evident in 1883, and although not as accurate as the later OS maps, suggests that the boundary was only added after 1803. On the evidence presently available it appears likely that feature 504 was only dug in the 19th century.

4.2.5 The smaller linear features, numbering seven in total, did not produce any finds and did not appear to form a coherent pattern. Three of these, those in Trenches 4 and 5, have a roughly parallel WNW-ESE alignment and are roughly equidistant from one another, some 8m apart. This roughly corresponds to the alignment of the system of ridge and furrow shown south-east of the site on Rocque's map (Fig. 8), and the spacing is within the usual range for such cultivation. The three east-west gullies in Trenches 1 and 3 also formed another group with similar (7.5m) spacing, although they were not parallel to those in Trenches 4 and 5. This may perhaps be the reverse-S curve seen at the edges of medieval fields. These linear features appear too narrow and deep to represent the furrows of medieval cultivation, but may perhaps represent land drainage dug along the lines of the furrows before they were obliterated.

4.2.6 There was however another similar gully on a north-south alignment in Trench 3, so alternatively these gullies may represent a system of small ditched plots or land drainage following the enclosure of the site.

4.2.7 The subsoil identified within all the trenches was recorded as truncating the narrow linear gullies, although the fill of the narrow linear features in Trench 3 is very similar. The fills of the linear features in Trenches 1, 4 and 5 are, however, lighter in colour. This suggests a period of cultivation subsequent to the open field system, during which the furrows and ridges were levelled, and any plots levelled. The subsoil is therefore interpreted as the remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation soil, subsequently mixed by further cultivation. This may have occurred soon after the open field was superseded by the line of properties established east of Main Street, or may have followed a system of garden plots bordered by the gullies.

4.2.8 The root disturbance observed in Trenches 2, 3 and 5 probably derived from the use of the area as an orchard during the 19th century, as recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883.

4.3 Evaluation objectives and results

4.3.1 The specific project aims and objectives were to establish whether the site contained Roman finds or features associated with the Roman road to the east, and to determine whether it lay within the medieval village of East Hanney or was part of the open field system, and the results of the evaluation clearly addressed both issues. The absence of any features or finds of Roman date demonstrates that it was not the site of occupation associated with the road, while the absence of definite evidence for medieval occupation, and the linear features tentatively associated with the furrows of ridge-and-furrow cultivation suggests that it lay entirely within the village fields.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The results of the evaluation indicate that there is no evidence for activity before the medieval period, when the site lay within the open field system associated with the village. The linear features appear to be furrows and/or drainage gullies associated with cultivation during the medieval and later periods, and other features are limited to two post-medieval pits and a probable post-medieval boundary ditch.

4.4.2 The archaeological remains can be considered to be of low significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Trench 1 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | N-S |
| Trench contained a single shallow gully aligned E-W. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. | | | | | Length (m) | 30 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 1.8 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.60 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 101 | Layer | - | 0.23 | Topsoil | - | - |
| 102 | Layer | - | 0.23 | Subsoil | - | - |
| 103 | Layer | - | 0.18 | Bioturbated geological horizon | - | - |
| 104 | Layer | - | - | Geology | - | - |
| 105 | Cut | 0.4 | 0.25 | Gully aligned E-W | - | - |
| 106 | Fill | 0.4 | 0.25 | Fill of 105 | - | - |
| 107 | Cut | 0.25 | 0.13 | Gully aligned E-W | - | - |
| 108 | Fill | 0.25 | 0.13 | Fill of 107 | - | - |

| Trench 2 | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | E-W |
| Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. Two areas of tree root disturbance were investigated and a land drain was identified. | | | | | Length (m) | 29.5 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 1.8 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.6 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 201 | Layer | - | 0.36 | Topsoil | - | - |
| 202 | Layer | - | 0.24 | Subsoil | - | - |
| 203 | Layer | - | 0.21 | Bioturbated geological horizon | - | - |
| 204 | Layer | - | - | Geology | - | - |
| 205 | Cut | 0.6 | 0.2 | Root disturbance | - | - |
| 206 | Fill | 0.6 | 0.2 | Fill of 205 | - | - |
| 207 | Cut | 0.6 | 0.2 | Root disturbance | - | - |
| 208 | Fill | 0.6 | 0.2 | Fill of 207 | - | - |
| 209 | Cut | 0.64 | 0.31 | Root disturbance | - | - |
| 210 | Fill | 0.64 | 0.31 | Fill of 209 | - | - |
| 211 | Cut | 0.12 | - | Cut of modern land drain | - | - |

| Trench 3 | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | NE-SW |
| Trench contained two gullies, aligned NNE-SSW and E-W. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. An area of root disturbance was also investigated. | | | | | Length (m) | 39.8 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 1.8 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.6 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 301 | Layer | - | 0.27 | Topsoil | - | - |
| 302 | Layer | - | 0.26 | Subsoil | - | - |
| 303 | Layer | - | 0.3 | Bioturbated geological horizon | - | - |
| 304 | - | - | - | Geology | - | - |
| 305 | Cut | 0.52 | 0.18 | Root disturbance | - | - |
| 306 | Fill | 0.52 | 0.18 | Fill of 305 | - | - |
| 307 | Cut | 0.52 | 0.31 | Gully aligned NNE-SSW | - | - |
| 308 | Fill | 0.52 | 0.31 | Fill of 307 | - | - |
| 309 | Cut | 0.71 | 0.33 | Gully aligned E-W | - | - |
| 310 | Fill | 0.71 | 0.33 | Fill of 309 | - | - |

| Trench 4 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | E-W |
| Trench contained two shallow gullies, both aligned E-W. Three pits were also identified. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. | | | | | Length (m) | 35 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 1.8 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.6 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 400 | Layer | - | 0.15 | Topsoil | - | - |
| 401 | Layer | - | 0.15 | Subsoil | - | - |
| 402 | Cut | 3.7 (as seen) | 1.8 (as seen) | Large square pit (unexcavated). | - | - |
| 403 | Layer | - | - | Geology | - | - |
| 404 | Cut | 0.27 | 0.14 | Gully aligned E-W | - | - |
| 405 | Fill | 0.27 | 0.14 | Fill of 404 | - | - |
| 406 | Cut | 0.53 | 0.25 | Gully aligned E-W | - | - |
| 407 | Fill | 0.53 | 0.25 | Fill of 406 | - | - |
| 408 | Fill | 3.7 (as seen) | 1.8 (as seen) | Fill of 402 | Animal bone and clay pipe | 17th-18th C |
| 409 | Cut | 2.2 (as seen) | 1.8 (as seen) | Pits (unexcavated) | - | - |
| 410 | Fill | 2.2 (as seen) | 1.8 (as seen) | Fill of 409 | - | - |

| Trench 5 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | T shaped NE-SW NW-SE |
| Trench contained substantial ditch aligned N-S and a shallow gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. | | | | | Length (m) | 30 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 2 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.30 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 501 | Layer | - | - | Geology | - | - |
| 502 | Cut | 0.38 | 0.26 | Gully aligned E-W | - | - |
| 503 | Fill | 0.38 | 0.26 | Fill of 502 | - | - |
| 504 | Cut | 1.7 (as seen) | 1.2 (as seen) | Wide ditch aligned NNW-SSE | - | - |
| 505 | Fill | 0.8 | 0.28 | Fill of 504 | - | - |
| 506 | Fill | 2.5 | 0.4 | Fill of 504 | - | - |
| 507 | Fill | 0.6 (as seen) | 3.6 (as seen) | Fill of 504 | Pottery, animal bone | 1400-1550 |
| 508 | Layer | - | 0.38 | Bioturbated orchard soil | - | - |
| 509 | Layer | - | 0.3 | Topsoil | - | - |
| 510 | Layer | 0.8 | 0.12 | Dumped/re-deposited geology | - | 20th C |
| 511 | Layer | 2 | 0.26 | Dumped/re-deposited geology | - | 20th C |
| 512 | Layer | 2 | 0.8 | Re-laid topsoil over 510, 511 | - | 20th C |
| 513 | Deposit | 0.5 | - | Tree root disturbance (unexcavated) | - | - |
| 514 | Layer | - | 0.3 | Bioturbated geological horizon | - | - |

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

A single sherd of Brill Boarstall ware (OXAM) jug handle, with slashed decoration, weighing 64g, was recovered from context 507. It can be dated to between 1400-1550.

B.2 Clay Pipe

By John Cotter

A single fragment of 17th-early 18th century clay pipe stem weighing 4g was recovered from context 408.

B.3 Animal Bone

By Lee Broderick

No animal bones identifiable to species were recovered from the evaluation. A single fragment of medium mammal long bone weighing 3g was recovered from context 408. A single large mammal rib fragment weighing 8g was recovered from context 507.

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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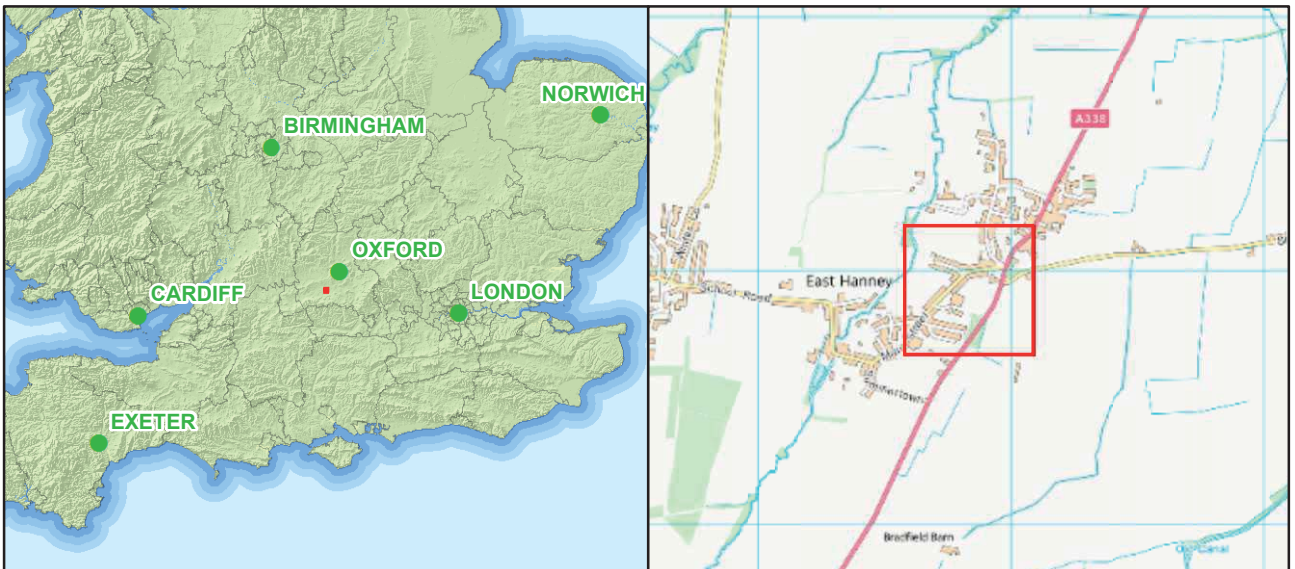
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Oxford Archaeology, 2017 Malthouse Bungalow, East Hanney, Oxfordshire, Written Scheme of Investigation

APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Site name: | Malthouse Bungalow, East Hanney |
| Site code: | EAMB 17 |
| Grid Reference | SU 418929 |
| Type: | Evaluation |
| Date and duration: | 31/1/17-1/2/17 |
| Summary of Results: | Five evaluation trenches were excavated in a small pasture field. A number of narrow linear features may be either the remains of medieval furrows or drainage gullies associated with cultivation of the plot after it had been enclosed at the start of the 19th century. Two post-medieval pits and a large feature of uncertain form, but probably a post-medieval field boundary, were also recorded, as was root disturbance associated with the use of the site as an orchard during the 19th century |
| Area of Site | 0.65ha |
| Location of archive: | The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number OXCMS: 2017.8 |

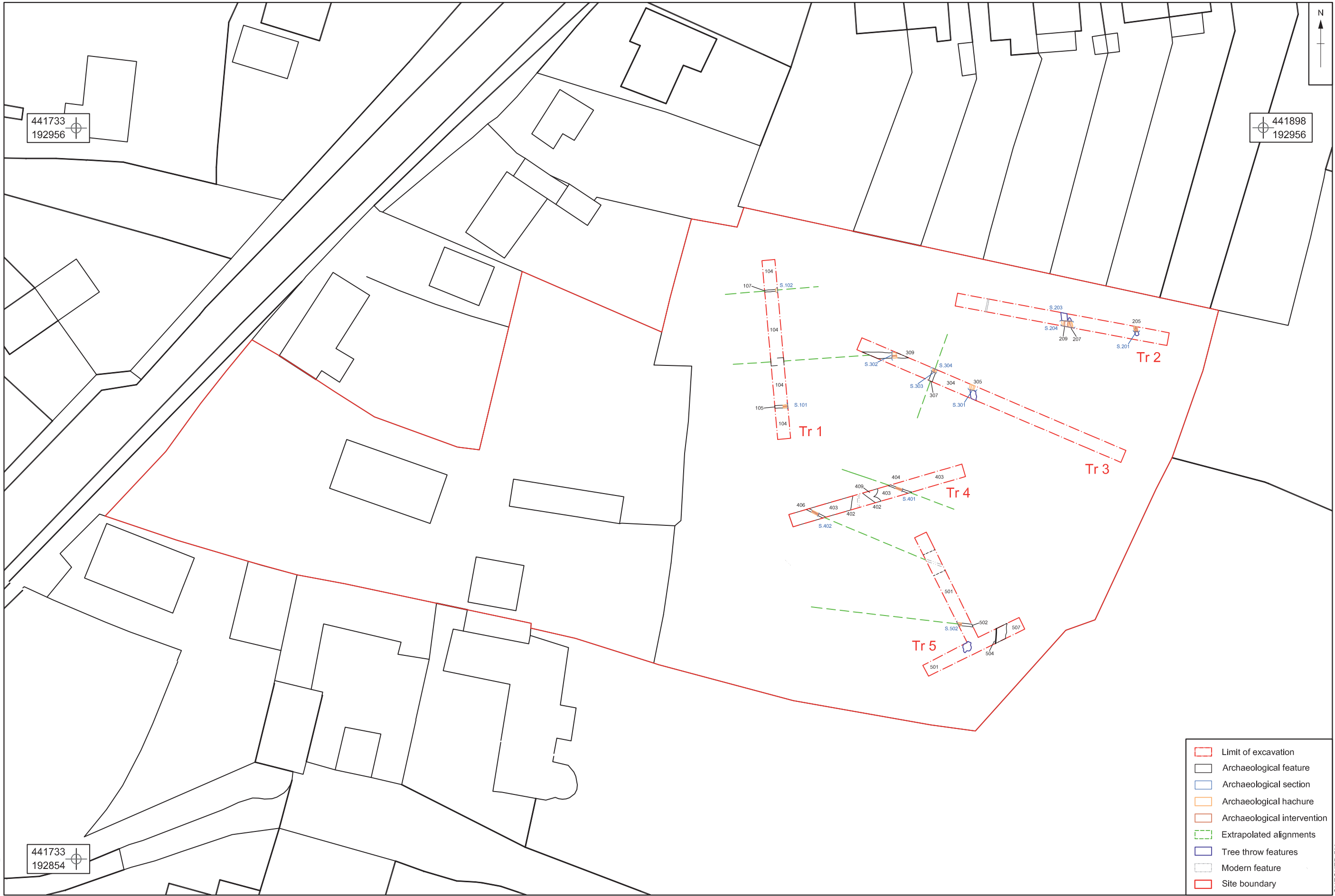


X:\Oxfordshire, East Hanney (malt house)\10\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\Figure 1 - Site Location.mxd*benjamin.brown\04/10/2016

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 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA,

Figure 1: Site location

X:\Oxfordshire, East Hamney (malt house)\010Geomatics\02 CAD\EAHASEY 2017-02-02.dwg(Figure 2)***EAHASEY\Benjamin Brown* 02 Feb 2017



441733
192956

441898
192956

441733
192854

- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological section
- Archaeological hachure
- Archaeological intervention
- Extrapolated alignments
- Tree throw features
- Modern feature
- Site boundary

0 20 m
 Scale at 1:500

Figure 2: Trench locations

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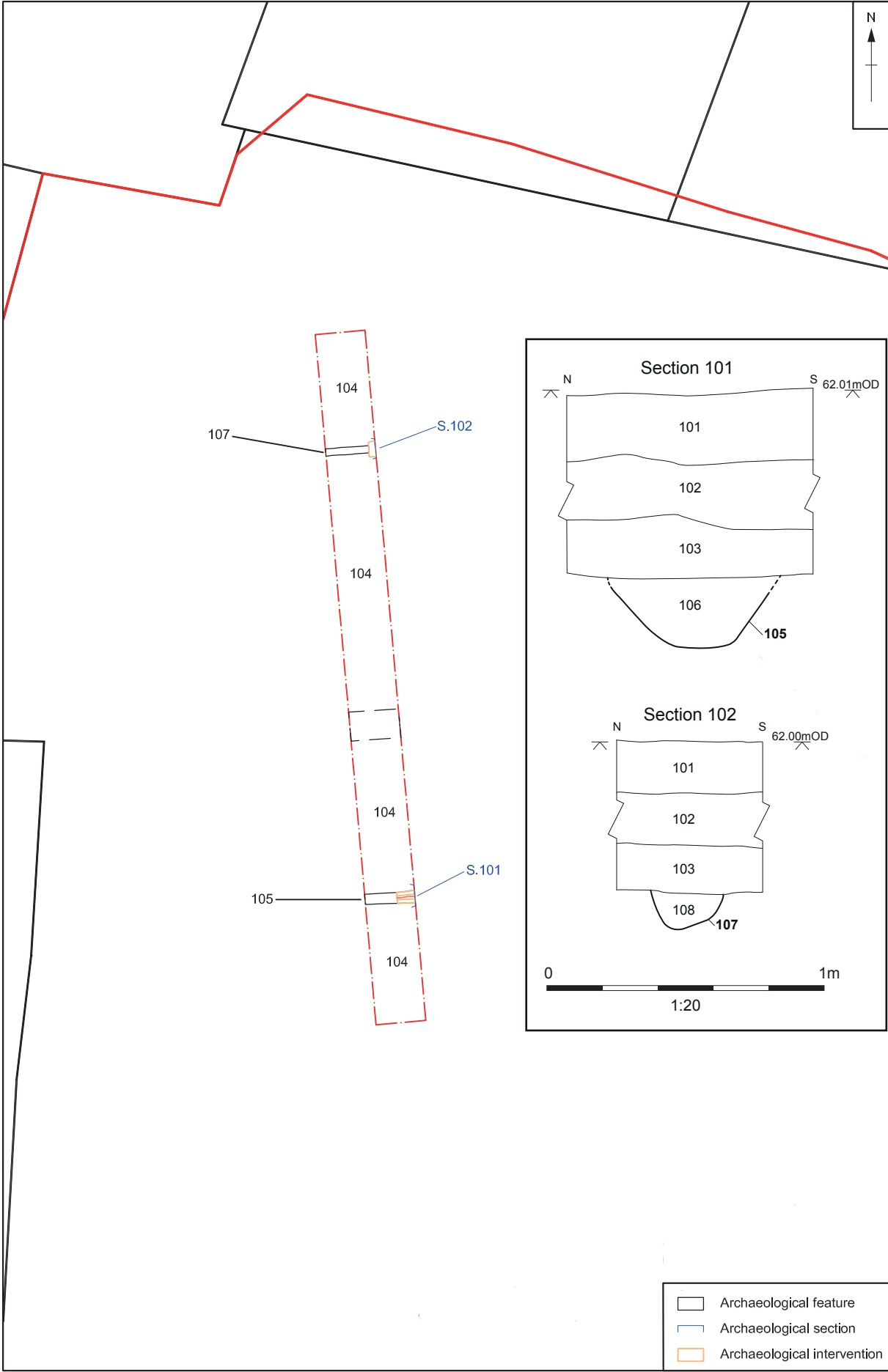
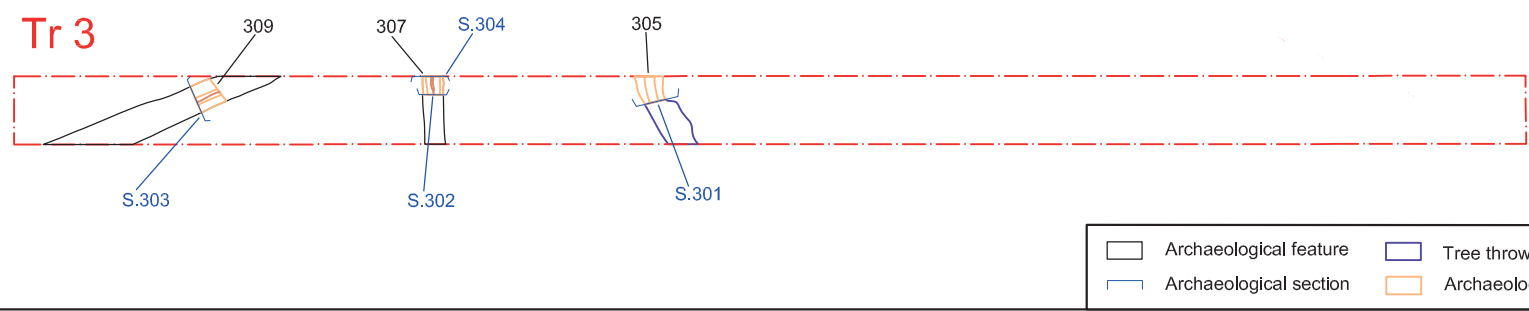
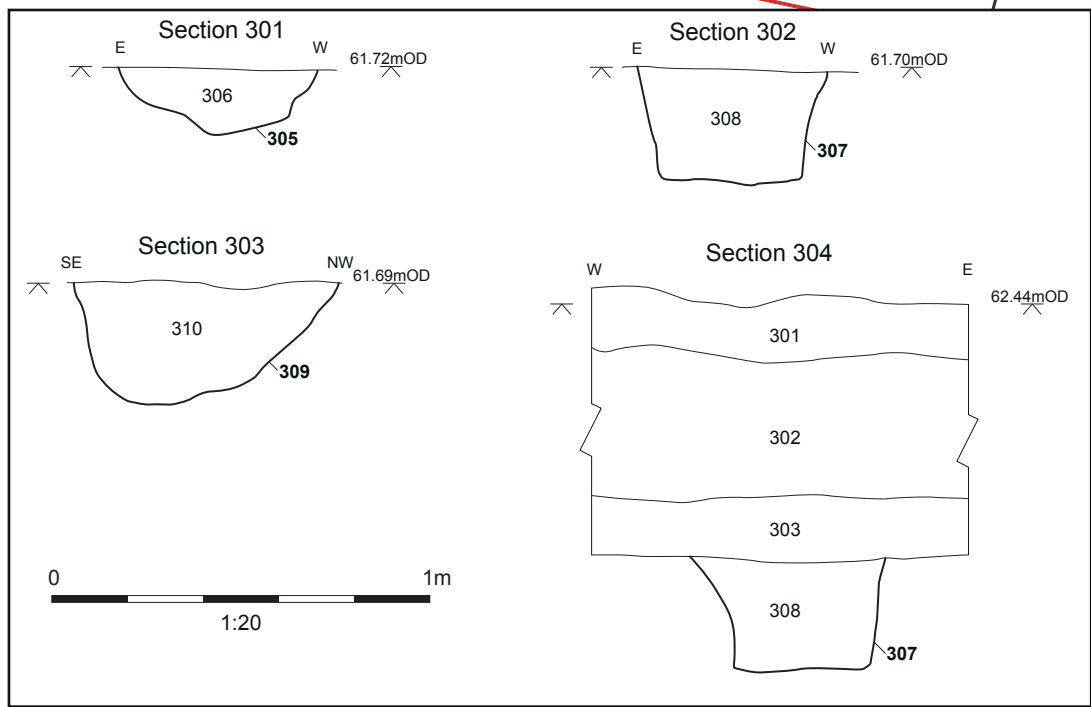


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan



- Archaeological feature
- Tree throw features
- Archaeological section
- Archaeological intervention

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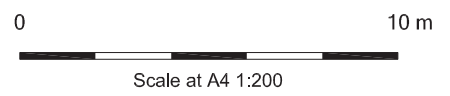
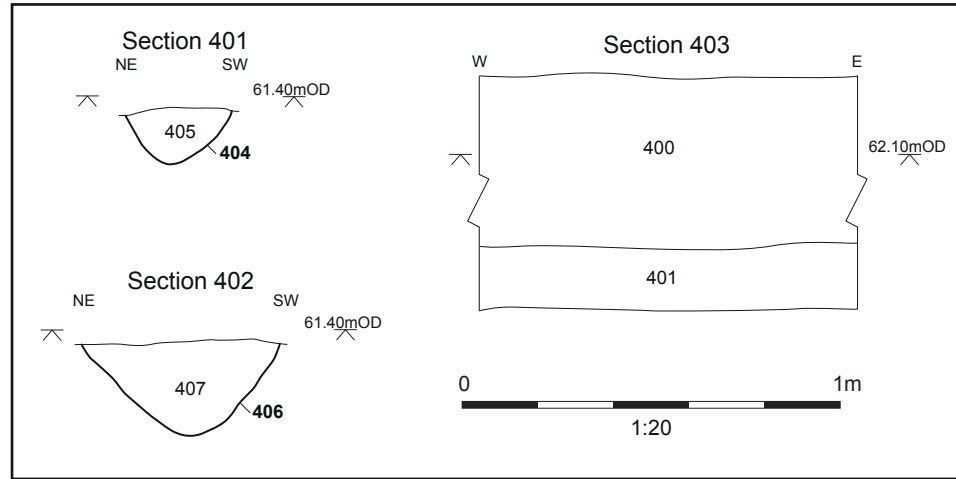
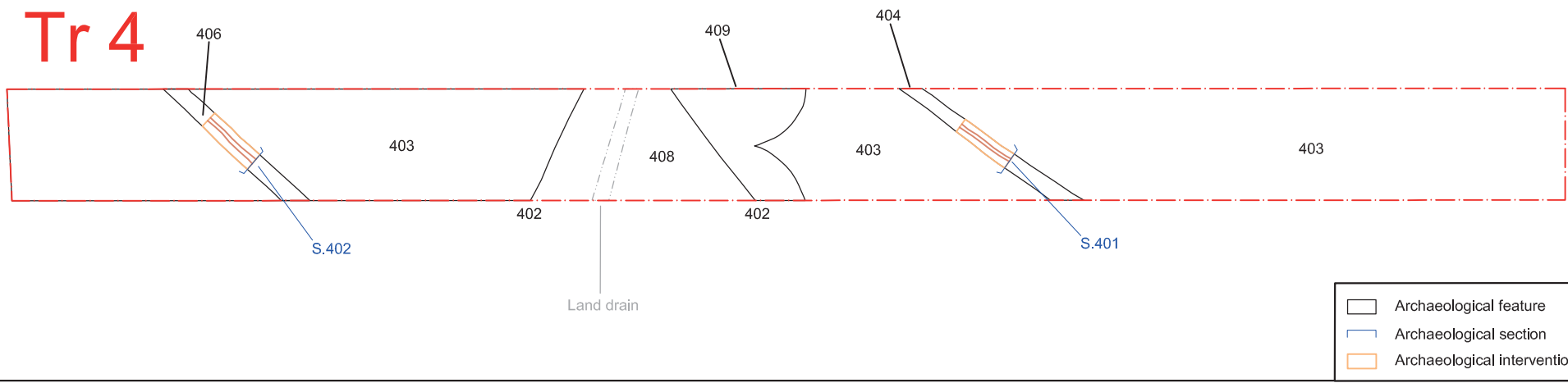


Figure 4: Trench 3 plan

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Tr 4



- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological section
- Archaeological intervention

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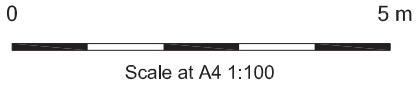
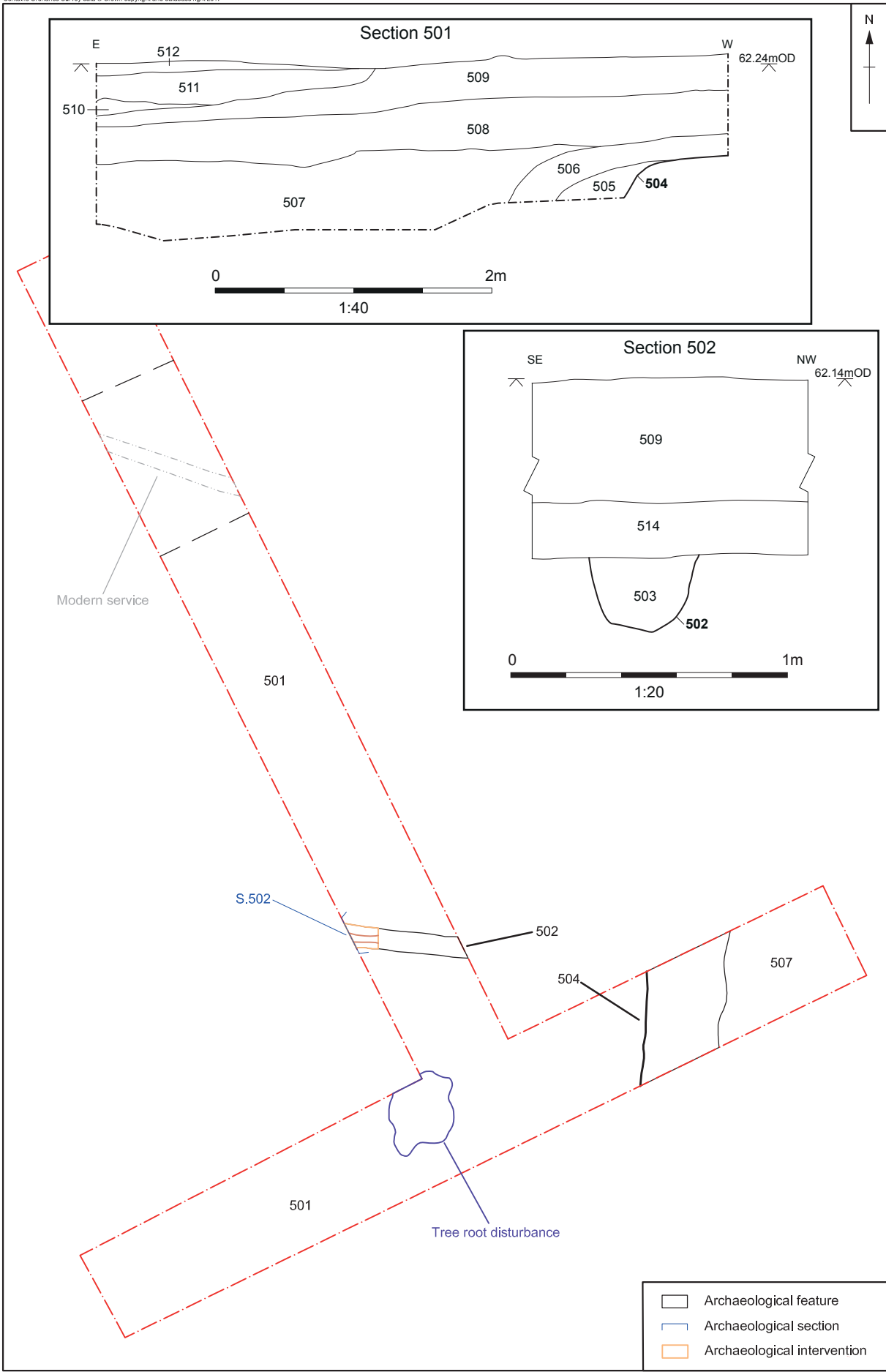


Figure 5: Trench 4 plan

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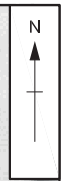
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Figure 6: Trench 5 plan

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Site boundary

0 20 m
Scale at 1:500

Figure 7: Site boundary overlaid on the OS Six-inch map of 1883

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Plate 1: Gully 105, looking south-east



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking west



Plate 3: Trench 4 general shot,
looking east



Plate 4: Gully 404, looking south-east



Plate 5: Trench 5 general shot,
looking north-west



Plate 6: Ditch 504 part-excavated, looking south-east



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