



Glebe Farm, Weald, Bampton, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

September 2018

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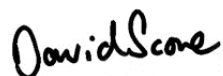


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Glebe Farm, Weald, Bampton, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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with illustrations by Conan Parsons

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by S&M Collins to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development at Glebe Farm, Weald, Bampton, Oxfordshire. The works comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches targeting the footprints of the proposed houses. The evaluation did not identify any archaeological remains, although it did establish that the site had been extensively truncated by agricultural buildings which previously occupied the site. The evaluation was conducted on the 5th and 6th of September 2018.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank S&M Collins for commissioning this project. 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 John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Conan Parsons and Paul Murray. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Conan Parsons. Thanks are extended to the staff that 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 S&M Collins to undertake an evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 17/03912/S73). The Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, although discussions with Hugh Coddington, Principal Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council, established the scope of work required, and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on the eastern edge of the hamlet of Weald in the civil parish of Bampton, Oxfordshire (Fig. 1; NGR: SP 30840 02169). Weald lies approximately 1.1km to the south-east of Bampton. The site is bounded to the north and south by residential properties, to the west by Weald Street and agricultural fields, and to the east by agricultural fields.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consisted of agricultural buildings which were demolished prior to the evaluation works.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as undifferentiated Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation, sedimentary mudstone formed approximately 157 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (BGS Online).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is reproduced from a written scheme of investigation produced by OA in 2016 for an evaluation at Weald Manor c 500m to the north of the site (OA 2016a). The background has been supplemented and amended as appropriate for these works.
- 2.1.2 The Bampton area has been the subject of a series of historical and archaeological investigations carried out by Professor John Blair of the Queen's College, Oxford and by Oxford Archaeology. The relevant information is summarized here.
- 2.1.3 Bampton has its origins as an Anglo-Saxon religious community with royal connections, whose importance continued into the medieval period. It is mentioned in documentary sources as early as AD 614, and the presence of a minster is mentioned in AD 956-8 and again in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it appears to have been one of the richest settlements in the county.
- 2.1.4 The original layout of Bampton is centred on two points: the triangular market place, with three converging streets, fronting a network of lanes to the rear, and the church of St Mary that stands on the site of the Anglo-Saxon Minster Church. The Minster Church stood within a large precinct defined by a substantial boundary ditch, the northern part of which has been reasonably well defined, the location of which is still echoed by the line of some roads, particularly Landells. The boundary between Bampton and Weald ran in the 18th and 19th centuries up Cheapside from the Talbot Inn in the market place, along Church Street, and around the west side of the churchyard, bringing the Deanery, Churchgate House (the former south vicarage house), and much of the south-west part of the town into Weald, but leaving the church, Bampton Manor House, and all of Broad Street in Bampton.

Prehistoric Period

- 2.1.5 A large Bronze Age ring ditch or barrow lay west of the church, and the Deanery was constructed within its limits. Two trenches excavated in 1997 in Bampton churchyard revealed a ring ditch directly underlying the south transept. Three superimposed burials of Anglo-Saxon date overlay the inner lip of the Bronze Age ditch. The ring ditch is a smaller version of the one previously found to surround the Deanery, and it now appears likely that the Church and Deanery Chapel were laid out in relation to a line of barrows.
- 2.1.6 A pit and a ditch of early Iron Age date (800-600 BC) were found in excavations west of Church View.

Roman Period

- 2.1.7 Roman activity is suggested by finds from the Ashton Road area around Calais Farm where there may have been continuous settlement from the Iron Age to the 4th century AD. Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon inhumations have also been found. Roman pottery, animal bones and coins were found in 1893-4 in pits during gravel-

working opposite Calais Farm (HER 1531). A Roman Wayside Altar and possible settlement located south of Bampton Knaps Farm were found in 1985-87.

- 2.1.8 Cropmarks located approximately 1 km to the north-west of the site are indicative of late Iron Age or Roman settlement. Several enclosures are well defined, along with a possible trackway represented by a pair of parallel ditches. The ditches appear to continue into the current proposed development area.
- 2.1.9 Archaeological features are also indicated by cropmarks recorded to the south-east of the site. Although the remains appear to be less extensive than those to the north-west, it is not possible to assess their full extent as they are obscured by the remains of ridge and furrow in the surrounding fields.

Anglo-Saxon Period

- 2.1.10 Radiocarbon dating of skulls in a roadside ditch adjacent to the churchyard gave a date in the mid 9th century AD, and evidence of mid Anglo-Saxon burials adjacent to a 'minster' are known to have existed from documentary evidence by AD 1069. Early or middle Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were recovered from the excavations west of Church View some 170m south of the church, as well as sherds of imported pottery (North French Blackware) of 8th-9th-century date. The presence of high status pottery is further evidence for a mid-Anglo-Saxon minster.
- 2.1.11 A large boundary ditch, believed to have surrounded the minster, was excavated at the north-west corner of the churchyard only 60m south of the site, and is believed to have extended north beneath the road just west of Cobb House. Pottery recovered was of late 11th-century date, suggesting that the ditch was infilled by around AD 1100, but also included earlier sherds. This ditch may indicate that Cobb House lay within the late Anglo-Saxon minster enclosure.
- 2.1.12 A gully, ditch and large pit of late Anglo-Saxon date were also found in the excavations west of Church View, 250m south of the site.
- 2.1.13 A market at Bampton is mentioned in Domesday Book, and a royal centre was present, probably west of the Highmoor Brook.

Saxon-Norman Period

- 2.1.14 St Mary's church probably dates from as early as AD 1070, and is believed to overlie a late Saxon predecessor. The Deanery is of late 11th- or early 12th-century origin, and it is suggested that the church enclosure was enlarged when the Deanery was built, hence the infilling of the earlier western boundary ditch just south of the site. Known dates for undisturbed burials in the churchyard start in the late 12th century.
- 2.1.15 Excavations in 1997 on Church Street revealed a small rectangular sunken building of two phases, flanked on its western side by the terminal of a north-south ditch of 11th-century date. Similarly, late Anglo-Saxon and medieval features were found during an evaluation on land at the rear of the Eagle in 1999.
- 2.1.16 Further ditches and pits of the 11th-13th centuries were found west of Church View to the south, confirming the extensive nature of occupation in the area at this time.

- 2.1.17 Below Londis in the Market Square, a 2005 watching brief recorded medieval and post-medieval pits and possibly 11th-century structural remains.
- 2.1.18 Archaeological investigations at Cobb House in 2014 revealed an area of densely intercutting features, including two pits of the Late Anglo-Saxon period; a range of medieval pits, mostly of later 13th- or 14th-century date, a concentration of features and activity from the later 18th century; and a Victorian sewer truncating all earlier deposits. The finds have the character of domestic waste, such as might be expected in a tenement at the centre of the settlement, although due to the limited sampling, the finds assemblages are fairly small and of limited variety. The Late Anglo-Saxon remains, however, include non-local pottery from St Neots in Cambridgeshire and a probable harness buckle. The medieval remains include a stylus, while the post-medieval finds include a hinged spur and a sherd of North Devon ware pottery, which had been traded well beyond its normal range.

Medieval Period

- 2.1.19 In the early 14th century a castle was built west of the Highmoor Brook, probably overlying the earlier royal centre, and it appears that the northern church enclosure boundary was recut at this time. Although the site west of Church View to the south was given over to quarries at this time, the site of the proposed development lay within the church enclosure at the heart of the settlement throughout the medieval period.

Post-medieval Period

- 2.1.20 Activity is likely to have continued during the early post-medieval period, as the adjacent ecclesiastical buildings remained in use. To the south, at land west of Church View, a late 15th- or 16th-century barn was found.
- 2.1.21 There are a number of listed buildings within Bampton which reflect its later rebuilding and development. Further afield, two farmhouses along Weald Street are designated Grade II listed. Back House dates to the late 18th/early 19th century (Listed Building 1053541, Historic Environment Record HER 25126) and The Old Farmhouse originated in the early/mid 17th century but has later alterations and extensions (Listed Building 1199033, HER 25128).
- 2.1.22 In the 1830s and 1840s there were a few outlying farmhouses and cottages, and some existing farmhouses were rebuilt, among them Weald Manor Farm (in 1884 according to a documented date stone).
- 2.1.23 The Davis Map of 1797 indicates structures at the southern end of Weald Street within the general area of the site, possibly including Glebe Farm House. Further development in the area is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876.

3 THE EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, use and social activity.
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation are:

- x. To determine the impact of the existing structures on any archaeological remains present.
- xi. To inform a strategy for further mitigation should it be required

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 With the exception of Trench 2, trenches were positioned in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and were located using a GPS with a sub 25mm accuracy (Fig. 2). Trench 2 was moved slightly to the north-west due to a standing structure still awaiting demolition because of the presence of asbestos.

3.3.2 The trenches will be excavated using 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from, trench edges.

3.3.3 Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology. Once archaeological deposits have been exposed, further excavation proceed by hand.

3.3.4 The exposed surface was cleaned sufficiently to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.

3.3.5 Upon agreement with Hugh Coddington, Principal Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council, the trenches were backfilled.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and the depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.
- 4.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated (e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3).

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 4.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches varied. Natural geology of stiff, brown clay was identified in Trenches 2 and 3, whilst in Trenches 1, 4 and 5 it comprised sandy gravels. In Trenches 1, 2 and 4 any overlaying deposits were truncated by building foundations or removed during the demolition works. A thin layer of subsoil survived at the south-eastern end of Trench 4 and at the north-western end of Trench 5.
- 4.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, although not present, would have been easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.4 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the evaluation.

4.5 Trench 1

- 4.5.1 The geological horizon (104) was identified at a depth of 0.24m. The south-eastern half of the trench had been truncated by substantial foundations. Two linear features, 101 and 102, were identified in the north-western half of the trench. Upon excavation it was apparent that both features were modern service trenches.
- 4.5.2 The geological horizon was overlain by sand and rubble deposits extensively disturbed by the demolition works.

4.6 Trench 2

- 4.6.1 The geological horizon (204) was identified at a depth of 0.3m (Plate 1). The north-eastern portion of the trench comprised contaminated soils (202) which smelled strongly of petrochemicals and were not investigated. The south-western portion of the trench contained a backfilled pig slurry tank (203) and again was not investigated. A 5m wide area of geology was exposed in the centre of the trench, but no archaeological features were revealed.
- 4.6.2 The geological horizon was overlain by rubble associated with the demolition works.

4.7 Trench 3

- 4.7.1 The geological horizon (304) was identified at a depth of 0.9m. This was overlain by a deposit of stiff, dark brown clay (302/303), up to 0.5m thick. Sherds of late 19th-century bottle glass was noted in the deposit, but were not retained. This deposit

appeared to represent redeposited geology, probably representing excess material excavated during the construction of the agricultural buildings.

- 4.7.2 Deposit 302/303 was overlain by the topsoil (301), 0.4m thick, which was highly disturbed by the recent demolition works.

4.8 Trench 4

- 4.8.1 The geological horizon (404) was identified at a depth of 0.3m (Plate 2). The northern 16.6m of the trench was cut by a large modern feature (402) which was filled by contaminated deposits, which smelled of methane and sulphides, and mixed redeposited clay and silt geology (403).

- 4.8.2 Natural geology was exposed in the rest of the trench, but no archaeological features were present.

- 4.8.3 Both the natural geology and the backfill of the modern feature were overlain by a subsoil (401) disturbed by recent demolition works.

4.9 Trench 5

- 4.9.1 The geological horizon (505) was established at a depth of 0.3m (Plate 3). The eastern 17.5m of trench was truncated by concrete footings (504) which were cut into contaminated deposits of black odorous silts (503). At the western end of the trench the geological horizon was overlain by a subsoil (502) of silty sand, 0.15m thick which was overlain by a disturbed topsoil (501), 0.15m thick.

4.10 Finds summary

- 4.10.1 Modern finds were noted in the fill of a pipe trench (103) in Trench 1 and fragmented bottle glass was noted from layers 302 and 303 in Trench 3. Due to the nature of the material and the contexts from which it was recovered these finds were not retained. A small quantity of unstratified animal bone was also noted but again this was not retained.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 Where the geological horizon survived any archaeological deposits would have been clearly visible, although roughly 50% of the area revealed in the trenches was truncated by modern disturbance associated with the agricultural buildings and their use.

5.2 Evaluation objectives and results

5.2.1 The evaluation successfully determined that the impact from the agricultural structures was quite extensive, estimated to impact about 50% of the trenches. No archaeological features were observed cutting areas of undisturbed geology and the absence of material culture suggest there is little potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of horizon disturbed by demolition works overlying geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.22	Sandy gravel and rubble	-	-
101	Cut	0.4m		Modern service trench (unexcavated)	-	-
102	Cut	0.7	0.66	Pipe trench?		
103	Fill	0.7	0.66	Fill of 102	Modern glass noted	20 th C
104	Layer			Natural		

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of horizon disturbed by demolition works overlying geology.					Length (m)	18.6
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
201	Layer	-	0.30	Sandy gravel, clay and rubble	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Deposit contaminated by Petrochemicals. Unexcavated.	-	-
203	Layer	-	-	Disturbed area contaminated by pig slurry? Unexcavated.	-	-
204	Layer	-		Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of horizon disturbed by demolition works overlying a layer of made ground which overlaid geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
301	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil heavily disturbed by demolition works.	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.5	Re-deposited clay geology	Bottle glass noted	L 19 th C
303	Layer	-	-	Same as 302	-	-
304	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW

Trench 4						
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of horizon disturbed by demolition works overlying geology.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
402	Cut	17m +	-	Modern disturbance	-	-
403	Fill	17m +	-	Fill of 402. Contaminated.	-	-
404	Layer	-	-	Sandy gravel geology	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of horizon disturbed by demolition works overlying concrete foundations for pig sheds at the SE end of the trench and geology at the NW end.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, NW end of trench only	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, NW end of trench only	-	-
503	Layer	-	-	Contaminated layer cut by 504	-	-
504	Structures	-	-	Concrete foundations	-	-
505	Layer					

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

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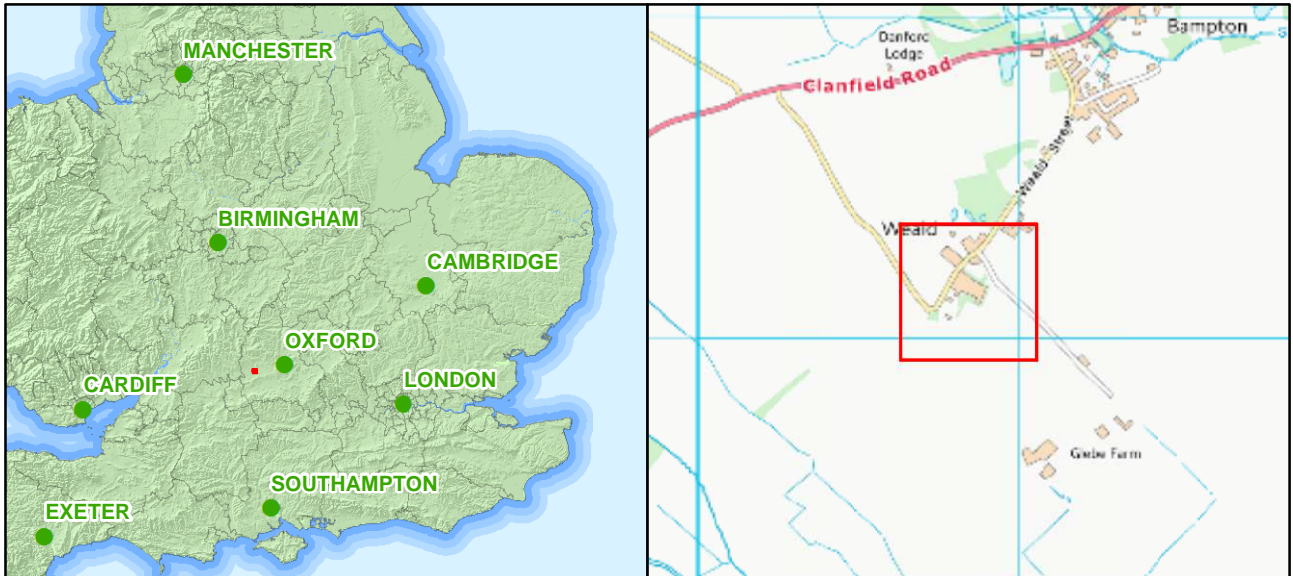
OA 2016a, *Archaeological Evaluation at Weald Manor Farm Bampton*, Written Scheme of Investigation, Oxford Archaeology

OA 2016b, *Weald Manor Farm Bampton*, Archaeological Evaluation Report, Oxford Archaeology

APPENDIX C

SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Glebe Farm, Weald, Bampton, Oxfordshire
Site code:	BAMGLE18
Grid Reference	SP 30840 02169
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	5th – 6th September 2018
Area of Site	0.78ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxford Museum in due course, under the following accession number OXCMS:2018.25
Summary of Results:	The evaluation did not identify any archaeological remains. It established that the site had been extensively truncated by agricultural buildings previously occupying the site.



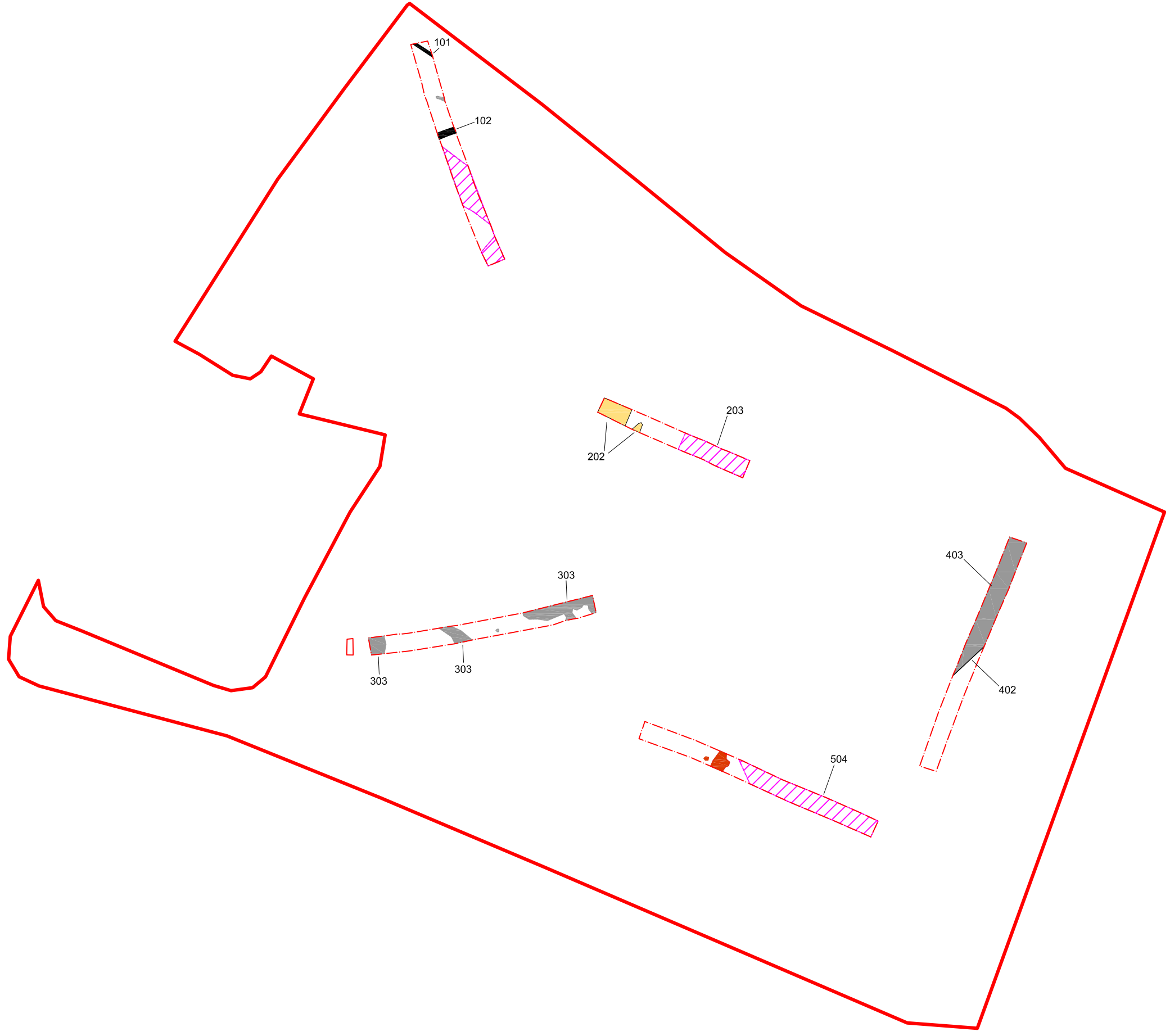
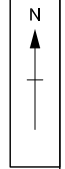
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Figure 1: Site location









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430764
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202199



430764
202098

-  Site boundary
-  Evaluation trenches
-  Modern service
-  Modern feature
-  Section line
-  Area of contamination
-  Area of modern truncation
-  Tree root disturbance

0 20m
Scale at A3 1:500

Figure 2: Trench locations

CHECKED BY:



Plate 1: Trench 2 view to NW



Plate 2: Trench 4, view to N



Plate 3: Trench 5, view to W



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