

Berry Morris Chartered Surveyors

College Farm, Aynho, Northamptonshire

*ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT*

SP 5115 3331

Planning Ref. No. S 98/0763P

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

July 1999

# College Farm, Aynho, Northamptonshire

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### LIST OF CONTENTS

	SUMMARY .....	1
1	INTRODUCTION .....	2
1.1	Location and scope of work .....	2
1.2	Geology and topography .....	2
1.3	Historical and archaeological background .....	2
2	EVALUATION AIMS .....	3
3	EVALUATION METHODOLOGY .....	4
3.1	Sample size .....	4
3.2	Fieldwork methods and recording .....	4
3.3	Finds .....	4
3.4	Environmental data .....	4
4	RESULTS: GENERAL .....	4
4.1	Soil and ground conditions .....	4
4.2	Distribution of archaeological deposits .....	5
4.3	Presentation of results .....	5
5	RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS .....	5
5.1	Trench descriptions .....	5
5.1.1	Trench 1 .....	5
5.1.2	Trench 2 .....	6
5.1.3	Trench 3 .....	6
5.1.4	Trench 4 .....	7
5.1.5	Trench 5 .....	7
5.1.6	Trench 6 .....	8
5.1.7	Trench 7 .....	8
5.2	Finds .....	9
5.3	Environmental data .....	9
6	DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION .....	9
6.1	Reliability of field investigation .....	9
6.2	Overall interpretation .....	10
6.2.1	Summary of results .....	10
6.2.2	Significance .....	10
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	11

### *Appendix 1* Archaeological Context Inventory

### *List of Figures*

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Trench location map
- Fig. 3 Trench 1: plan and sections
- Fig. 4 Trenches 4 and 5: plans; 5 and 6: sections
- Fig. 5 Trench 7: plans and sections
- Fig. 6 Map of historical topographic features

## SUMMARY

*The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at College Farm, Aynho, Northamptonshire, for Berry Morris Chartered Surveyors on behalf of Mr and Mrs Oakley, the landowners. The evaluation comprised 7 trenches, 4 sited in the main farmyard and the remainder located to the south and west of the farmyard. The archaeological evidence from within the farmyard was limited, and comprised a small number of features on the south side of the yard. Prominent among these were two rectangular settings of stone slabs. The absence of datable finds, particularly of medieval material, is worthy of note and suggests that the present farm buildings were the first structures built on the site.*

*The remaining trenches investigated the walled orchard to the south-west of the farmyard and confirmed that the wall around the present garden is almost certainly the original wall of the orchard shown on early maps. Part of a water channel, which is probably the artificial watercourse shown on early maps, was uncovered. Within the garden a robber trench was located which may mark the line of the original west wall of the orchard.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work (Fig.1)

In July 1999 the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation at College Farm, Aynho, Northamptonshire for Berry Morris Chartered Surveyors on behalf of Mr and Mrs Oakley. The work was undertaken in connection with a planning application for the development of the farmyard and adjoining land for residential purposes, with a combination of conversion and new building (Planning Application No. S 98/0763P). The work was conducted in accordance with a brief prepared by Northamptonshire Heritage, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by the OAU. The development site (Fig.1) lies on the eastern slope of the Cherwell Valley at the north-west end of Aynho village (centred at SP 5115 3331) and is bounded to the north by the Banbury Road. The Deddington Road lies about 100 m to the south and the Hobrook is located c.100 m to the west of the site.

### 1.2 Geology, topography and trench location (Fig. 2)

The site of the proposed development lies on Upper Lias Clay at the head of a small valley that slopes west to the Cherwell Valley. The nearest watercourse is the Hobrook, although springs are evident in the immediate vicinity of the site. One such source rises within the present farmhouse and the water is channelled through the farmyard in stone-built conduits.

The site slopes from east to west from about 118 m OD to about 111 m OD. The trenches in the upper part of the farmyard (Trenches 1, 2 and part of 4) revealed Upper Lias Clay. Lower down the slope (Trench 3 and part of 4) revealed a mixed sand and clay deposits over the Lias clay. Trenches 5 and 7 exposed orange brown silty clay, presumably again overlying Upper Lias clays. A small deposit of calcareous material overlaid the silty clay in Trench 5. Trench 6 at the lowest point of the site revealed a substantial apparently calcareous deposit, greyish white in colour, overlying the silty clay. The deposit was loose and friable with a crumbly texture and was stone free.

Part of the site is occupied by the farmyard (Trenches 1-4 and part of 7), part is within the present farmhouse gardens and under lawn (Trench 5 and part of 7) and part outside the immediate farmyard and under pasture (Trench 6).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The historical evidence for the site and the standing buildings were the subject of a desk-top study by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU February 1999). This section summarises the historical evidence from the desk-based assessment, which should be consulted for further details.

#### 1.3.1 Prehistoric and Roman

The College Farm site lies within an area of known archaeological potential. Although the site itself contains no known pre-medieval remains, probable prehistoric remains have been

recorded within 1 km radius of the site. These include a crouched inhumation in Aynho Park; enclosures to the north and north-east and enclosure and ring ditch to the south. Port Way Roman road aligned north-south lies c. 600m to the east of the site.

### *1.3.2 Saxon and Medieval*

Aynho is likely to have originated in the Saxon period as a roadside settlement on a major road between London and Banbury. The village is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) which indicates that Aynho was in existence by the time of the Norman Conquest. The settlement never developed into anything more than agricultural village, despite short-lived market status. In 1615 the Cartwright family purchased and occupied the manor at Aynho. They made sweeping changes in the village intended to maximise the productivity of their estate.

### *1.3.3 The Hospital of St James and St John*

The farm itself may occupy the site of the medieval Hospital of St James and St John, which was founded c.1180 by Roger FitzRichard on the north-western edge of the village of Aynho. The hospital was built for the relief of the poor, the sick and infirm.

The presence of a hospital in Aynho, unlike many other cases of hospitals that are distinctly urban in distribution, had nothing to do with the development of the market but was rather due to its location on a major road from London to Banbury. It comprised a courtyard to the west, a hall for wayfarers to sleep and refresh themselves, and a chapel for two or three brothers and a master. The Hospital was a small institution and was never particularly rich (Cooper 1984, 30) and by the latter half of the 15th century, possibly due to insufficient income, the aims of the institution had clearly fallen by the wayside. As a result, in 1485 the hospital's patron, the Earl of Arundel, granted the hospital and all its property to Magdalen College, Oxford, and the hospital itself was dissolved. The exact location of the medieval hospital within the area of land owned by Magdalen College is not certain, but is thought to lie in the area now occupied by College Farm.

No medieval remains have been identified in either the buildings or the wider area of the site. However, it is possible that the main farmyard was the focus of the medieval hospital and therefore it is possible that this area contains medieval remains associated with this foundation.

## **2 EVALUATION AIMS**

The aims of the evaluation are as set out in the WSI (OAU June 1999, section 2):

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.

- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

### 3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Sample size (Fig.2)

The evaluation consisted of 7 trenches. Three trenches were 15 m long, two were 10 m long, one was 18m long and one was 35 m long. All were c. 1.8 m wide. The overburden was removed by JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision. The trenches were located primarily to investigate the areas of the existing buildings around the farmyard as well as the yard itself, to establish whether there was evidence for earlier structures and occupation on the site. Trenches were also located to investigate the walled orchard to the south-west and the area immediately to the west.

#### 3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned (at a scale of 1:100) and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

#### 3.3 Finds

All artefacts were retained for specialist identification and assessment.

#### 3.4 Environmental data

Deposits and features were to be sampled as appropriate for the purposes of environmental assessment.

### 4 RESULTS: GENERAL

#### 4.1 Soils and ground conditions

Within the farmyard the layers overlying the natural deposits comprised dumped materials and hardcore. In the garden and outside the walled orchard the soil type was silty clay, with a few inclusions. Ground conditions were dry but channelled water from springs was present in some trenches. Preservation of waterlogged materials was poor. No bone was recovered from archaeologically significant deposits.



## 4.2 Distribution of Archaeological Deposits

The trenching results show that there is little or no evidence for structures or occupation of the area of the development before the construction of the farmyard which is first mapped in the late 16th century. Archaeological features were very limited in number. Trenches 2 and 3 on the north side of the farmyard revealed no evidence for medieval, or earlier occupation. Trench 1 on the south side of the main farmyard produced some evidence for structures in the form of two rectangular, or square, stone post pads, a linear feature which may have been the truncated remains of a wall footing and a circular post hole. There was also a small gully. There was no dating evidence from these features and the likelihood is that they are post-medieval in date. Trench 4 down the centre of the farmyard produced little of significance, but confirmed that the present barn was almost certainly the first structure on its site.

Beyond the farmyard, Trenches 5, 6 and 7 revealed little of interest. Trench 7 revealed the footings of the north orchard wall, and the line of a wall and a stone-lined drain or culvert both on an E-W alignment. Trench 5 revealed a stone-lined drain, or culvert, on an N-S alignment, and the robber trench for the east wall of the walled orchard. Trench 6 at the south-west corner of the site produced no archaeological evidence.

One of the most interesting aspects of the evaluation, was the opportunity to study the geology closely. The natural substrate at the east end of the site, towards the top of the slope was Blue Lias Clay. This overlaid orange brown sandy clay and silty clay deposits in the western part of site.

## 4.3 Presentation of Results

The trenches are discussed individually (sections 5.1.1- 7). The limited artefactual evidence is discussed briefly (section 5.2). A full listing of all contexts and other deposits is presented in Appendix 1.

# 5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

## 5.1 Description of deposits

### 5.1.1 Trench 1 (16 m x 1.8 m; approximately E-W) (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was located near to the south wall of the farmyard. All deposits were sealed by the tarmac surface (1001) of the farmyard and the underlying hardcore (1002). The natural comprised Blue Lias clay (1006 and 1005) overlain by friable orange brown sandy deposits (1003 and 1004). At the west end of the trench the sand deposit (1003) was a mid brown and contained little or no stone; the deposit in the east half of the trench (1004) was darker and contained a substantial proportion (c. 20%) of small limestone fragments. Neither sand layer produced any finds and both were almost certainly natural deposits. Most of the features identified were all cut into layer 1003 and most were sealed by the make-up deposit (1017) for the farmyard surface. They comprised a linear stone feature (1014), a posthole (1011), a gully

(1018) and two square stone settings (1008 and 1010). In addition there was a second circular posthole (1015), which was 0.7 m deep, and cut through the makeup layer (1017) and therefore more recent in date, and a more modern cess pit and a pipe trench, which were not further investigated. The finds recovered from the make-up layer (1017) comprised two sherds of red earthenware.

The linear feature (1014) was aligned NW-SE and comprised a single layer of stone laid directly on a ridge of clay natural (1006). Either side of the feature the clay sloped away and was overlain by the sand deposit (1003). Originally the stones were probably laid in a trench cut through the sand, which may have been truncated by subsequent activity. No finds were found associated with the linear feature, but the posthole (1011) was cut immediately adjacent to it. The posthole was circular and 0.6 m deep and was filled with a silty clay with some limestone pieces (1012) beneath a stone layer (1013). It produced no finds. The NW terminal of the linear feature was adjacent to the edge of one of the square stone pads (1010). To the west of the linear stone feature and on a similar orientation was a small gully (1018) which was 0.7 m wide and 0.5 m deep (Fig 3, Section 1001). The gully curved slightly and ran very close to the second stone pad 1008. It was cut through layer 1003, filled with yellow brown sand (1019) and produced no finds.

The most interesting features were two square or rectangular stone settings (1008 and 1010) each comprising a single layer of limestone slabs carefully laid in shallow foundation cuts (1007 and 1009) and spaced 1.9 m apart. Neither feature was deep and neither produced dating evidence. The pads were located on the north side of the trench and were truncated just beyond the trench edge by a substantial modern pipe trench. Structure 1008 measured c. 1.2 m x 0.8 m and pad 1010 measured 1.2 m x 0.7 m.

#### *5.1.2 Trench 2 (10 m x 1.8 m; NNE-SSW) (not illustrated)*

Trench 2 was located between the stable range on the north side of the farmyard and an outhouse (Buildings VII and VIII: OAU February 1999, Fig 9). The natural was a dark blue Lias Clay (2004) and was overlain by light brown silty sand layer about 0.2 m thick. Over this was a hardcore layer (2002) sealed by tarmac. The tarmac and hardcore were c. 0.3 m thick. No features or significant deposits were located. It is certain that this area was the original entrance to the 16th-century farmyard and remained so until comparatively recently, when a concrete block wall was constructed to block the entrance and create a lean-to shelter.

#### *5.1.3 Trench 3 (10 m x 1.8 m; N-S) (not illustrated)*

Trench 3 was aligned N-S and was located between the north end of barn on the west side of the farmyard and the stable range on the north side (Buildings IV and VII: OAU February 1999, Fig. 9). The natural in Trench 3 was an orange brown sand clay mix. This was cut by the foundation trench (3004) for the footings (3005) of the farmyard north wall. The latter comprised rough limestone masonry. The present farmyard wall (3006), which is constructed of roughly squared stone is built onto this on a very slightly different alignment, which suggests that the wall may have been rebuilt on an earlier footing. No dating evidence was recovered from the foundation trench. There were no other archaeological features, although the natural was cut by a modern water pipe trench.

#### *5.1.4 Trench 4 (32 m x 1.8 m, E-W) (Fig.4)*

Trench 4 was aligned E-W and ran downhill across the centre of the farmyard and through the door in the east wall into the large barn on the west side of the yard (Building IV: OAU February 1999, Fig. 9). The natural in the eastern part of the trench was dark Blue Lias clay (4004). This was traced for approximately 11 m from the east end of the trench. In the remainder of the trench, lower down the slope and extending into the barn, the clay was overlain by an orange brown sand and clay deposit (4005). Over part of the latter on the lower part of the slope was a further deposit of orange brown sand (4006). Both of these deposits appear to be natural in origin. The orange brown sand deposit extended from the west end of the trench for about 12 m and was up to 0.7 m thick.

Within the barn the orange brown sand deposit (4006) was sealed by a friable light grey sand (4010) which was the make-up for the barn floor. The floor is formed in part of limestone slabs (4009) and in part of brick (4007, bedded on yellow sand 4008). There were no cut features within the barn, and, where the evaluation trench passed through the barn doorway, no evidence for a foundation trench for either the existing barn, or for any earlier structure.

Outside the barn, the natural deposits were sealed beneath a silty-sand make-up layer (4003), which was itself cut by two modern water pipe trenches on a NW-SE alignment and a sewer pipe trench on a N-S alignment. Further east on a similar alignment to the water pipe trenches was a stone capped channel taking water from the spring under the farm house across the farmyard. The trench for this channel was also cut through the make-up layer, suggesting perhaps that the channel had been recapped in more recent times. This and the modern services were the only features found in Trench 4.

#### *5.1.5 Trench 5 (18 m x 1.8 m, E-W) (Fig.4)*

Trench 5 was located within the walled orchard and orientated E-W. The natural was an orange brown clay (5005) capped by a thin layer of grey brown clay (5004). The surface of the natural slopes uniformly down from east to west. Extending from the east end of the trench for about 8 m is a layer of friable calcareous material (5003). The layer varies in thickness, and is sealed by the subsoil (5002) and the topsoil (5001). A similar but more extension calcareous deposit was identified in Trench 6 (layer 6003).

Two features were found in the trench, both aligned approximately N-S. One, a stone-lined drain or culvert (5009) set in a foundation trench 5005, was cut through the calcareous deposit (5003). The culvert comprised two walls each about 0.2 m wide with a channel 0.4 m wide between. The channel was capped with limestone slabs, some of which were still in situ. The channel was filled with silt (5013). Sealing the capstones was a clay layer (5010) and a dark brown silty clay (5012). The fills (5011 and 5012) of the drainage trench cut were sealed by subsoil (5002). No dating evidence was recovered. The second feature was a robber trench (5006) which was cut through the subsoil 5002. The trench was 0.9 m deep and 1.2 m wide. It was filled with grey silty clay (5007) and capped with layer of limestone slabs (5011), perhaps as stabilising material. The wall was clearly removed at a late date. From its position and orientation it is likely that the robbed wall formed the east side of the enclosed 16th-century orchard. The line of the wall is shown on the OS Second Edition 25 inch map (OAU February 1999, Fig. 6), which indicates that it was demolished quite recently. It is instructive that the

present ground surface has a slightly different profile from the natural which slopes uniformly east to west. The ground surface slopes gently to a point on a line with the robbed wall. To the west of this point the ground slopes more steeply before levelling out slightly. This suggests that the profile of the present ground surface developed as a result of soil build up against the orchard wall.

#### *5.1.6 Trench 6 (150 m x 1.8 m, N-S) (Fig. 4)*

Trench 6 was located at the south-west corner of the proposed development area. No archaeological features were observed in the trench. The natural deposits comprised a friable stone-free calcareous deposit (6003) up to 0.4 m thick. This is similar to the friable calcareous deposits (5003) identified in Trench 5. It had some slight small charcoal flecking. This tufa-like deposit sealed stiff grey brown clay (6004) up to 0.18 m thick, which in turn overlaid an orange grey clay (6005). All these deposits were natural. Sealing these deposits was a subsoil layer (6002) and topsoil (6001).

#### *5.1.7 Trench 7 (15 m x 1.82 m, N-S) (Fig. 5)*

This trench was located outside the farmyard to the south-west of the large barn and straddled the boundary of the walled orchard. Most of the trench lay to the south of the wall within the orchard. The orchard wall is approximately 0.6 m wide at ground level, but wider below ground.

The deposits inside the orchard were quite distinct from those outside. The natural was a compact light to mid orange silt clay and was sealed by topsoil. There were two modern features, a wide trench orientated SSW to NNE and an electricity cable trench aligned SW-NE near to the orchard wall. Between the cable trench and the orchard wall it was not possible to fully excavate because of water flowing into the trench probably from the channel (7015) immediately north of the orchard wall.

North of the orchard wall a number of structural features were located in addition to the foundations (7016) of the wall. The natural (7011), where it was revealed, was a silt clay green grey in colour. The footings of the orchard wall, which were constructed with a pronounced batter, are amongst the earliest features identified. Immediately adjacent to the orchard wall was the most interesting structural feature. This was a stone-lined channel (7015) which had been built parallel to the wall. This channel as found had low stone side walls and a capping of limestone slabs (7014), some of which were still in place. The channel was silted-up but water still flowed out of the section. The capping was sealed by layer of mid brown silt clay (7012), which was mounded up against the remains of a second E-W wall 7010 (= 7021 and 7022). Layer 7012 produced the only finds from the trench. These comprised two sherds of earthenware, four sherds of china, including three transfer-printed sherds, and a sheep metatarsal. The wall appears to comprise a rubble and mortar core (7021) with a south face (7022) of roughly squared stones. However the facing stones were the wrong way around, with their squared faces against the mortar core and their irregular edges facing outwards. This suggests that the facing stones originally formed part of a structure over the water channel. The channel perhaps was then reduced in height and capped-off and the facing (7022) re-used with the addition of the mortar and rubble core (7021) to create a wall or similar structure to south. The south edge of 7021 is marked by a number of slabs set on edge (7024) but their purpose is unclear. Although it is not possible to be certain of the sequence on the basis of the limited

evaluation evidence, confirmation is provided by the fact that the rubble and mortar structure (7021) overlies a rough paving of slabs (7018) in the south part of the trench. This paving was probably associated with the original water channel structure. It sealed a thin burnt clay deposit (7017) which sealed the natural silt clay (7011). There was a clay layer (7013) sealing the slabs. Layer 7013 was sealed beneath a layer of yellow brown clay silt (7007). A layer of similar material (7023) was found on the south side of the wall (7010) overlying 7012. Layer 7007 and the wall 7010 (=7021 and 7022) had both been cut by the foundation cut (7009) for the wall (7008) of the standing building. After the construction of the wall the ground appears to have been levelled with dumped material (7006) which also filled the foundation cut. A door into the building was subsequently blocked, and the foundation trench (7005) for the blocking wall and its footings (7001 and 7004) cut layer 7006. The concrete yard surface (7002) and its hardcore make-up (7003) post date the blocking.

## **5.2 Finds**

The finds from the evaluation were very limited. Only the small selection of material from context 7012 were from an archaeologically interesting deposit. These comprised two sherds of earthenware, three sherds from a blue transfer-printed china plate, and single small sherd of china with a hand-painted blue pattern. There was also a sheep metatarsal. The only other finds were two sherds of red earthenware from the make-up under the farmyard in Trench 1 (context 1017). The most notable feature of the site is the lack of finds and in particular the lack of any medieval material. Given that the development site was close to the medieval Hospital of St John and St James, this is perhaps a surprise. It strongly suggests that the farm buildings shown on the plan of 1696 were the first structures on the site, and were of post-medieval date with no medieval precursors.

## **5.3 Environmental data**

No environmental samples were taken because no appropriate deposits or features were excavated.

# **6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

## **6.1 Reliability of field investigation**

There was little evidence for the heavy disturbance of the stratigraphic deposits and features, although in some areas, notably in the farmyard, there were number of service trenches which truncated deposits. In the areas investigated by trenching, particularly in the farmyard, there was little evidence for recent building work on any significant scale to disturb potential archaeological evidence.

The major problem is the lack of finds from the evaluation trenches. The fact that so few finds were found or recovered is in itself of interest, the significance of which is discussed below.

## 6.2 Overall interpretation

### 6.2.1 *Summary of Results*

Within the main farmyard (Trenches 1-4) the archaeological evidence was limited, although some features were located near the south side (Trench 1). These comprised a linear feature of stone, possibly a wall footing, a single circular posthole, a small gully or ditch and two substantial square or rectangular stone settings. The latter may have supported a structure or structures. No dating evidence was associated with any of these features. Two sherds of earthenware were recovered from a make-up layer.

To the south and west of the main yard the remaining trenches revealed limited archaeological features and deposits. To the west of the main yard structural evidence for a water channel and associated paved surface was recovered on the north side of the enclosed orchard (Trench 7). The structure associated with the channel appears to have been partially demolished and the channel capped-off. A small quantity of late post-medieval pottery was found in a layer sealing the partially demolished structure and capped water channel. Within the orchard a robbed-out wall and a stone-lined water channel were found (Trench 5). No pottery was found. Just west of the enclosed orchard no archaeological features were located (Trench 6).

### 6.2.2 *Significance (Fig. 6)*

In the farmyard, the absence of medieval material and of evidence for earlier structures underlying the present farm buildings is the most significant finding. This may suggest that the medieval hospital and associated occupation was concentrated at the east end of the site and was located around the present farmhouse and to the south of the farmhouse where evidence for fishponds survives. It seems that there were no buildings on the development site until the post-medieval period when the farmyard was laid out. The structures under the farmyard in Trench 1 were not closely datable but need not be earlier than the farm buildings.

The walled garden to the south-west of the farmyard is probably the same structure as the walled orchard shown on the 1696 map of Aynho (OAU February 1999, fig. 2) (Fig. 6). Three sides, to the south, west and north survive. The excavation of the footings of part of the north wall in Trench 7 suggested that it was an early structure and therefore the original orchard wall. It is possible that the robber trench identified in Trench 5 marks the line of the original east wall of the orchard. This wall appears to have been demolished by 1763 because it is absent from the Madgalen College map of that date (OAU February 1999, fig. 3) (Fig. 6). N-S wall shown on the Second edition OS 25inch map of 1900 is probably a later wall, and it is possible that this is the robbed wall.

The water channel and associated structure identified in Trench 7 may very likely be part of the artificial water course, or courses, shown on maps of 1696 and 1763 (OAU February 1999, figs 2 and 3) (Fig. 6). The watercourse shown on the 1763 map ran from the north-west corner of the walled orchard then swung across the field to the west (OAU February 1999, Fig. 3).

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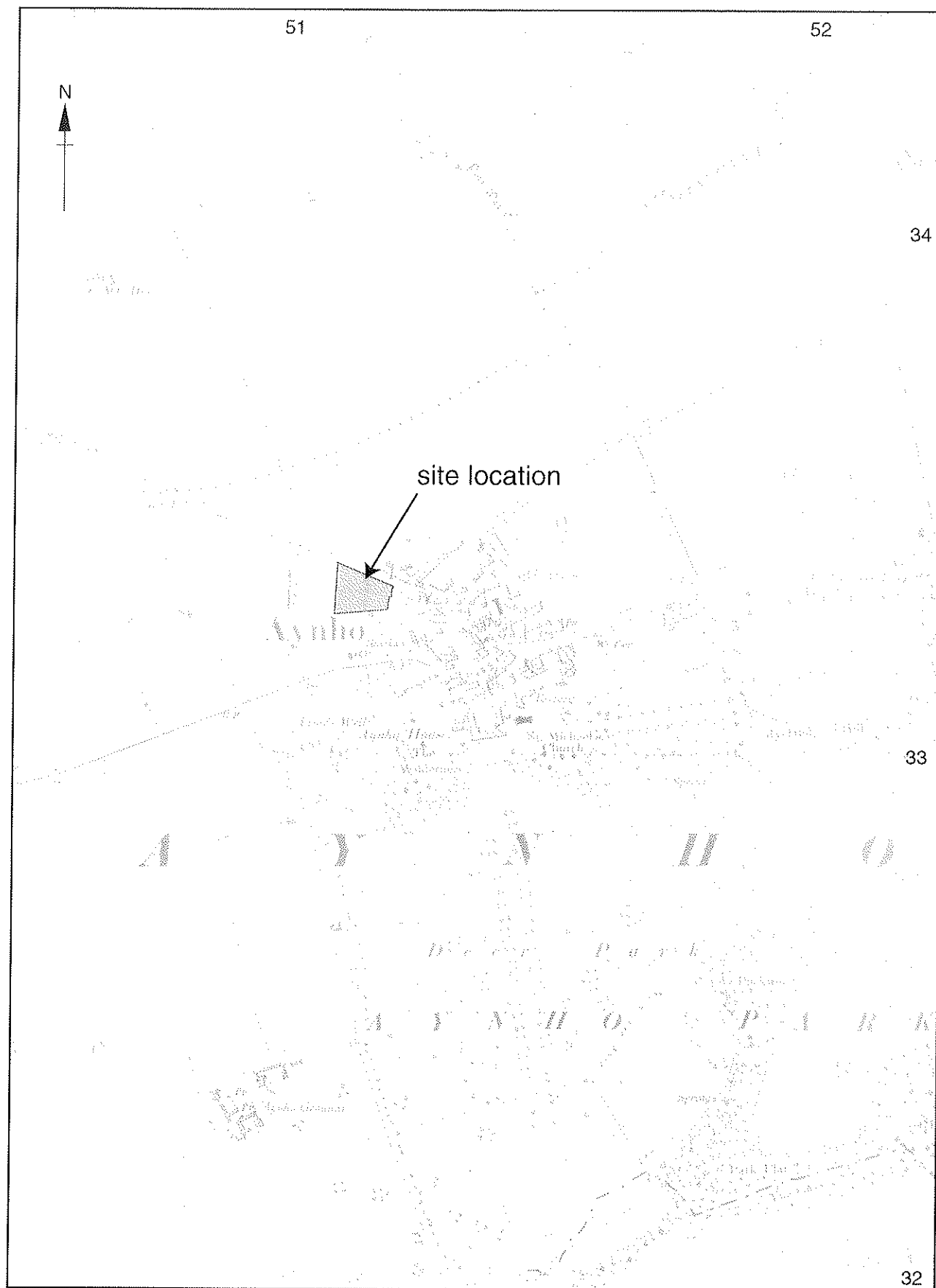
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# APPENDIX 1: Context Inventory

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
<b>Trench 1</b>							
1001	layer	Tarmac	0.05	-	-	none	modern
1002	layer	hardcore	-	-	-	none	modern
1003	layer	make-up	0.2			none	
1004	layer	natural sand	-	-	-	none	
1005	layer	natural clay				none	
1006	layer	natural clay				none	
1007	cut	cut for 1008	0.18	0.8	1.2	none	
1008	stone structure	fill of 1007	0.18	0.8	1.2	none	
1009	cut	cut for 1010		0.7	1.2	none	
1010	stone structure	fill of 1009		0.7	1.2	none	
1011	cut	circular posthole	0.6	0.5	-	none	
1012	fill	fill of 1011	0.25	-	-	none	
1013	fill	fill of 1011	0.35	-		none	
1014	layer	stone layer		-	4.5	none	
1015	cut	circular posthole	0.7	0.4	-	none	
1016	fill	fill of 1015	0.7	-	-	none	
1017	layer	make-up	0.35	-	-	2 x earthenware	Post-medieval
1018	cut	drain	0.5	0.7		none	
1019	fill	fill of 1018	0.5			none	
<b>Trench 2</b>							
2001	layer	Tarmac	0.05	-	-	none	
2002	layer	hardcore	0.25	-	-	none	
2003	layer	make-up	0.2	-	-	none	
2004	layer	Natural clay	-	-	-	none	
<b>Trench 3</b>							
3001	layer	Tarmac	0.05	-	-	none	
3002	layer	hardcore	0.15			none	
3003	layer	natural clay and sand	-	-	-	none	
3004	cut	wall foundation trench	-	-	-	none	
3005	structure	wall foundation	0.5	-	-	none	
3006	structure	standing wall	-	-	-	none	
<b>Trench 4</b>							
4001	layer	Tarmac	0.2			none	
4002	layer	hardcore	0.15			none	
4003	layer	make-up	0.25			none	
4004	layer	natural clay	-	-	-	none	
4005	layer	natural sand and clay	-	-	-	none	
4006	layer	make-up	0.7			none	
4007	structure	red brick floor	0.07	4.5	4	none	
4008	layer	Sand bedding	0.1	-	-	none	
4009	structure	limestone slab floor	-	-	-	none	
4010	layer	make-up	0.35	-	-	none	
<b>Trench 5</b>							
5001	layer	topsoil	0.12-0.2	-	-	none	
5002	layer	subsoil	0.1-0.4	-	-	none	
5003	layer	natural deposit	0.25	-	-	none	
5004	layer	possible buried soil	0.2	-	-	none	

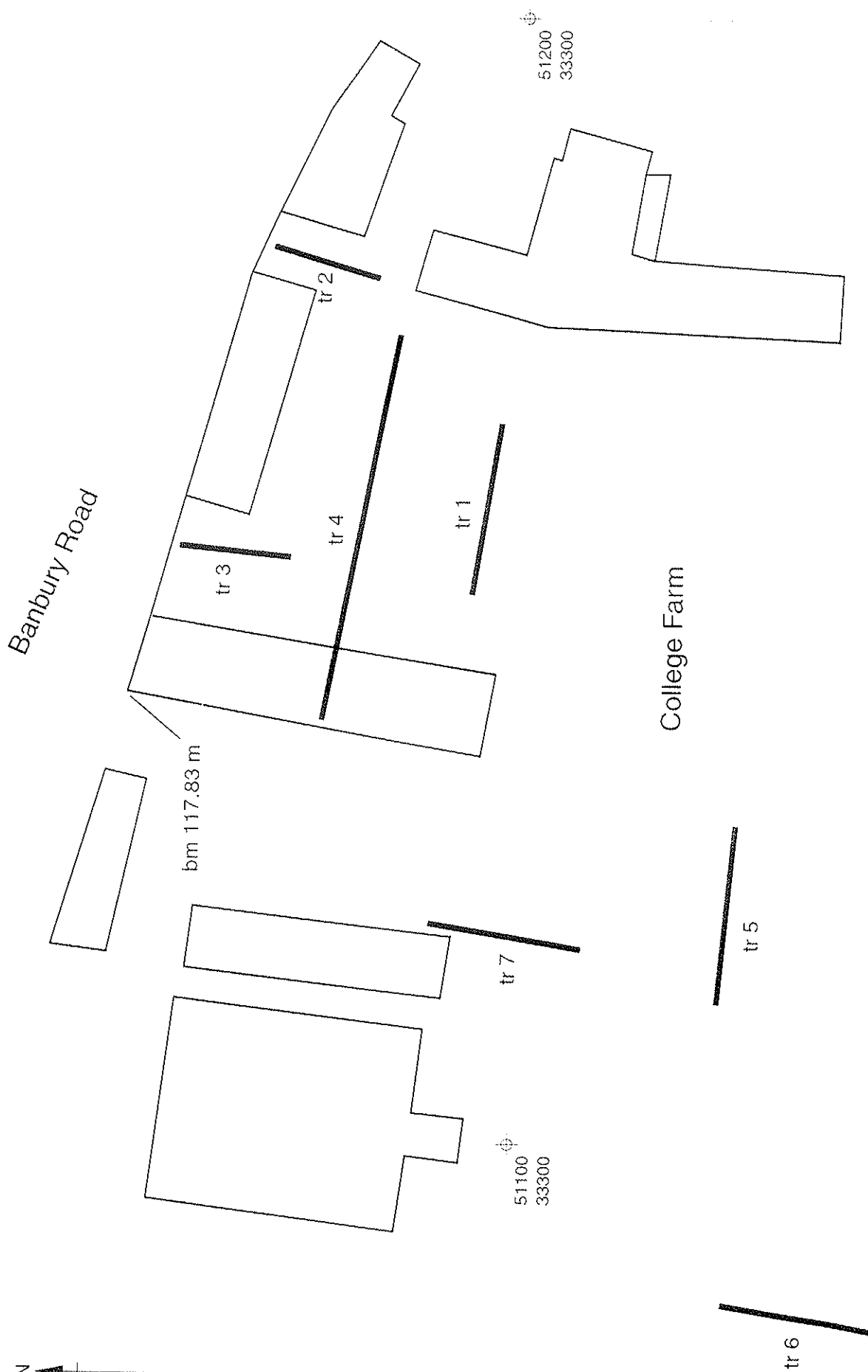


Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Findings	Date
5005	layer	natural clay	-	-	-	none	
5006	cut	robber trench	0.9	1.2	-	none	
5007	layer	fill of 5006	0.6	-	-	none	
5008	cut	foundation trench	1	0.4-	-	none	
5009	structure	drain, fill of 5008	1	-	-	none	
5010	layer	fill of 5008	0.14	-	-	none	
5011	layer	fill of 5006	-	-	-	none	
5012	layer	fill of 5008	0.2	-	-	none	
<b>Trench 6</b>							
6001	layer	topsoil	0.2	-	-	none	
6002	layer	subsoil	0.3	-	-	none	
6003	layer	natural deposit	0.4	-	-	none	
6004	layer	natural deposit	0.18	-	-	none	
6005	layer	natural	-	-	-	none	
<b>Trench 7</b>							
7001	structure	same as 7004	-	-	-	none	
7002	layer	concrete surface	0.08	-	-	none	
7003	layer	hardcore	0.1	-	-	none	
7004	structure	wall, fill of 7005	-	-	-	none	
7005	cut	foundation trench	-	-	-	none	
7006	layer	clay, fill of 7009	0.58	-	-	none	
7007	layer	silt clay	0.24	-	-	none	
7008	structure	wall, fill of 7009	-	-	-	none	
7009	cut	foundation trench	-	-	-	none	
7010	wall	same as 7021 and 7022	1.15	-	-	none	
7011	layer	natural	-	-	-	none	
7012	layer	silt clay	0.32	-	-	2 x earthenware 4 x china 1x animal bone	Post-medieval
7013	layer	silt clay	0.08	-	-	none	
7014	structure	stone slabs	-	0.96	0.52	none	
7015	structure	stone-built channel	0.8	-	-	none	
7016	structure	orchard wall	-	-	-	none	
7017	layer	burnt clay	0.2	-	-	none	
7018	structure	stone slab surface	-	-	-	none	
7019	layer	natural	-	-	-	none	
7020	layer	topsoil	-	-	-	none	
7021	structure	wall facing	-	-	-	none	
7022	structure	wall core	-	-	-	none	
7023	layer	silt clay	-	-	-	none	

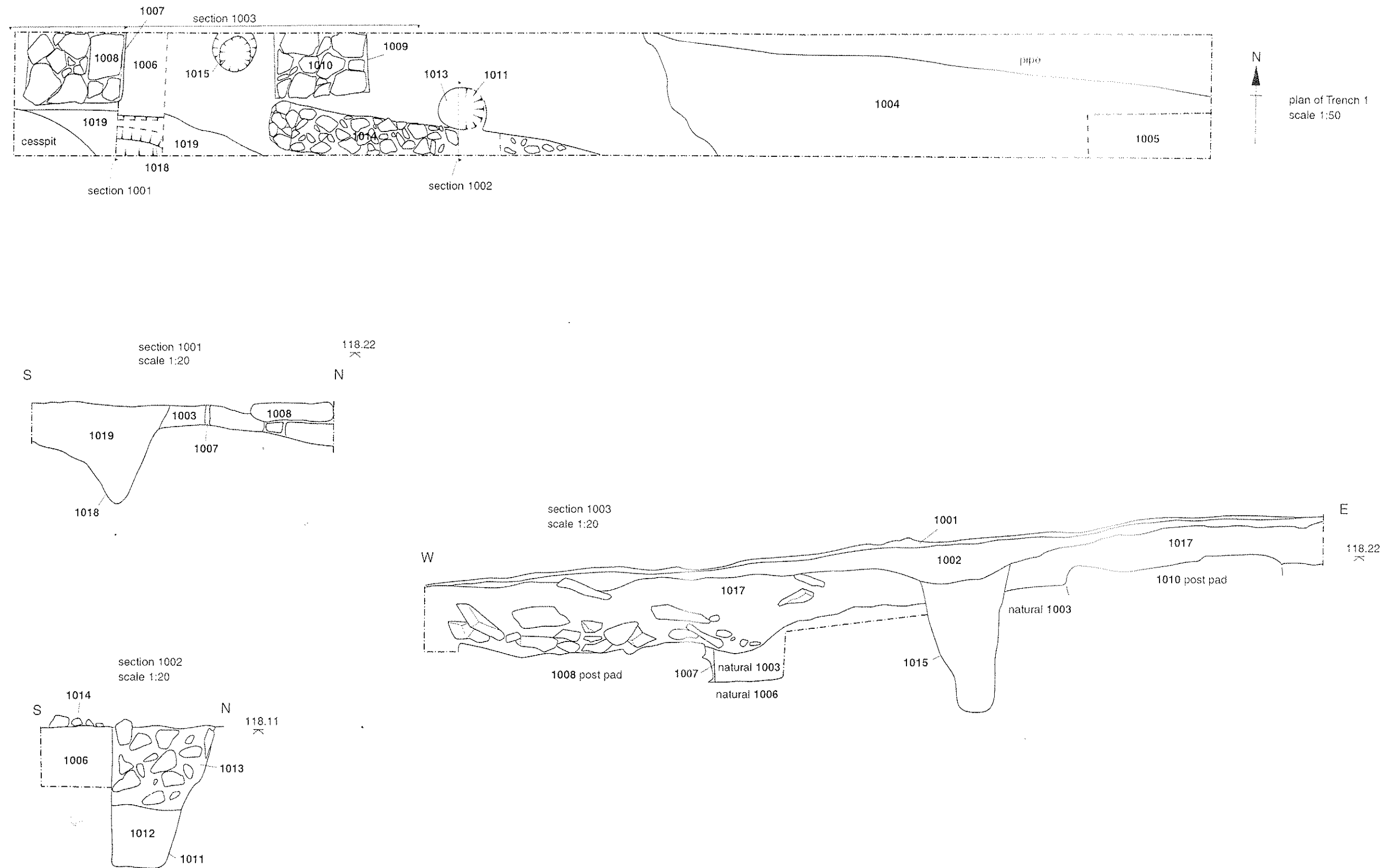


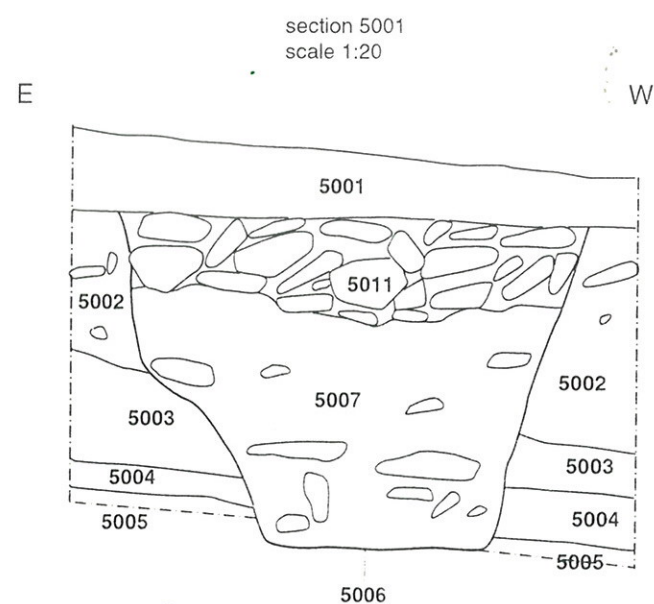
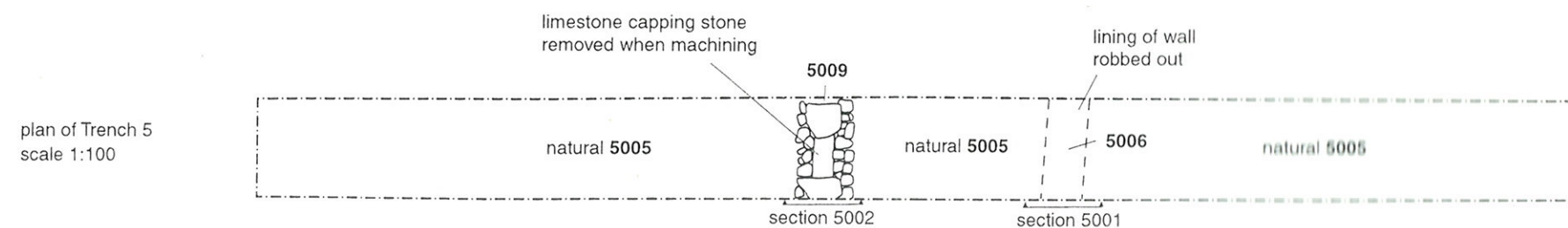
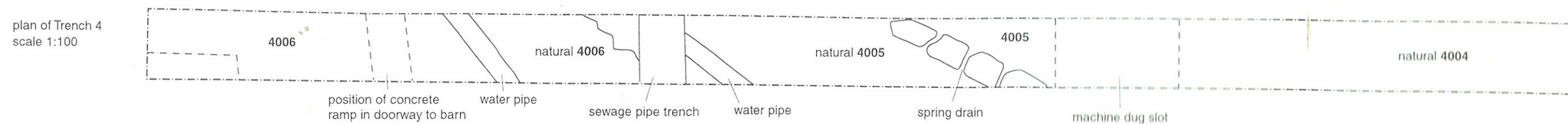
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figure 1: location of site

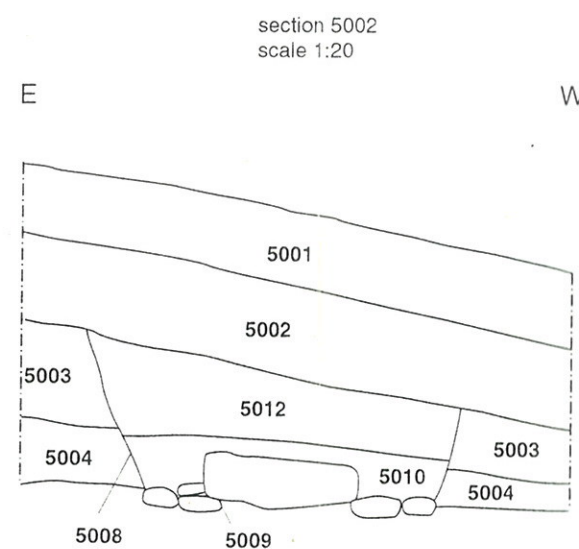


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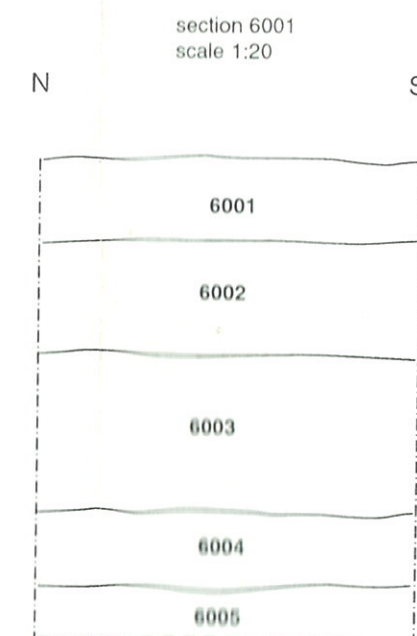




115.57  
X



114.99  
X



112.0  
X

figure 4: plan and sections of Trenches 4, 5 and 6

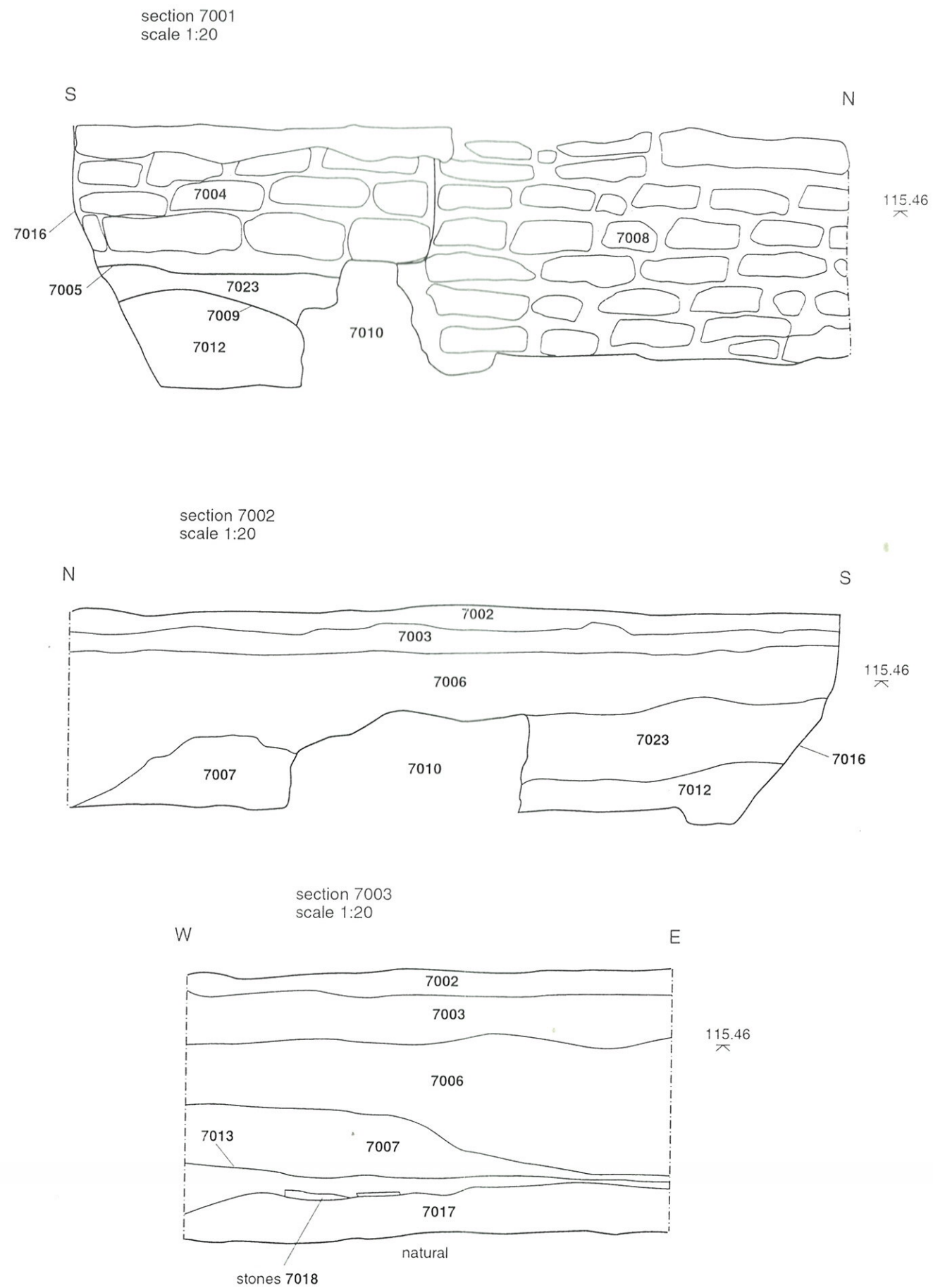
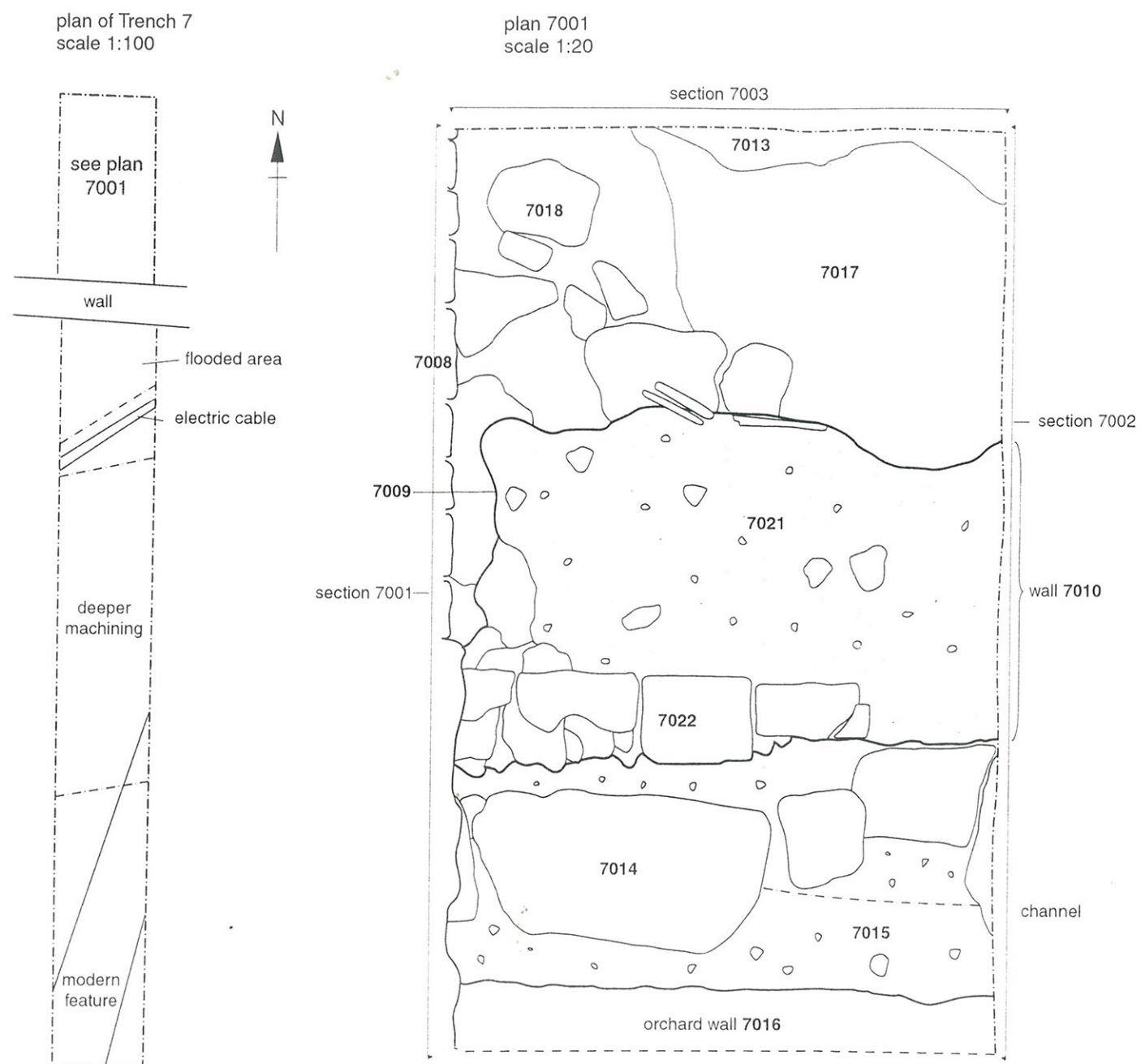
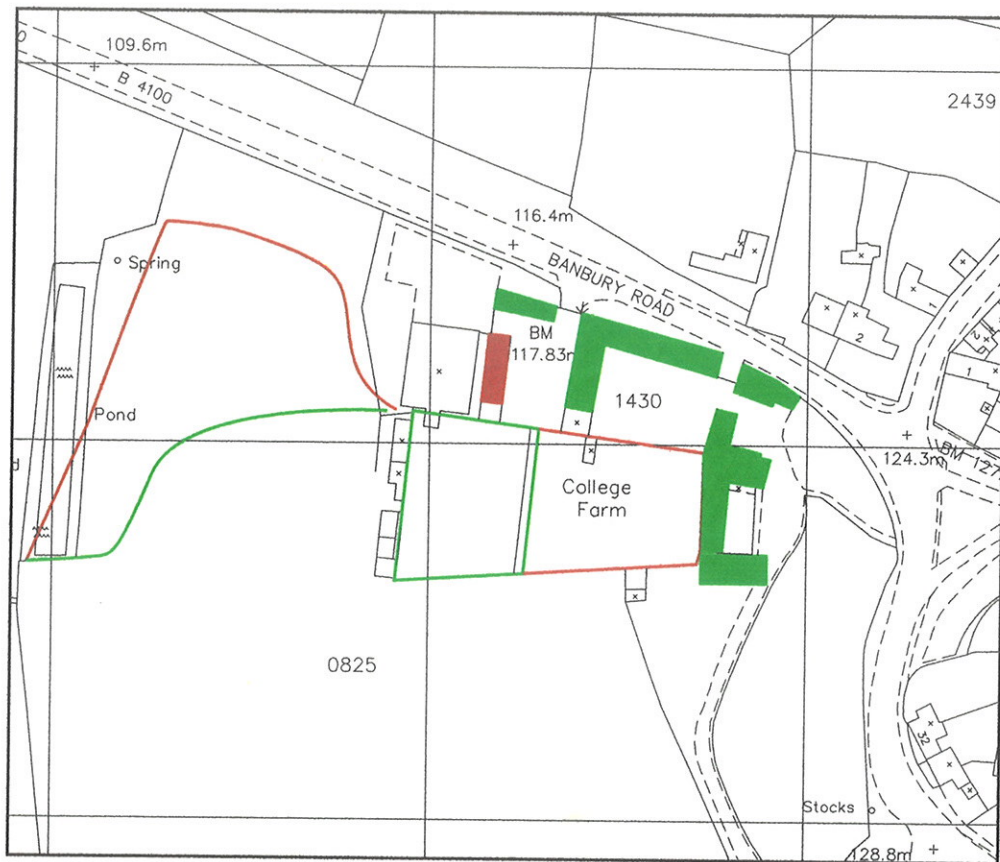


figure 5: plan and sections of Trench 7



**Key**

- buildings and structures on 1696 map
- structures on 1763 Magdalen College map

figure 6: map of historical topographic features



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