



# Land at Malthouse Farm, Brighthampton, Standlake Oxfordshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# Land at Malthouse Farm, Brighthampton, Standlake, Oxfordshire

## *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed development at Malthouse Farm, Brighthampton, Standlake, centred on NGR 438578 203380. The evaluation took place between 13th-16th of March 2017.

The works comprised a trenched evaluation. Ten 30m x 1.8m trenches represented a 2% sample of the investigation area. The trenches were arrayed to investigate anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey and to otherwise form an evenly distributed investigation across the site.

The results of the evaluation confirm the presence of medieval activity at a moderate density across the area. Pits and ditches dating to the 11th-14th centuries were uncovered, although not certain evidence was found for buildings. Finds comprised a range of local, domestic material and included a complete jug of glazed Minety/Wychwood type dating c 1250-1400. No certain features of other periods were discovered, although a small number of late Saxon sherds and a single Roman sherd suggest activity of these periods in the vicinity.

## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this project. Thanks is also extended to Richard Oram who monitored the work on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological Services (Directorate Environment & Economy) for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Richard Brown MCIfA and the fieldwork was directed by Robin Bashford. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff who 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 CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed development at Land at Malthouse Farm, Brighthampton, Standlake, centred on NGR 438578 203380 (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of a submission of a planning application. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition (OA 2017). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies within the village of Brighthampton, near Standlake. It is situated at the confluence of the Windrush and Thames valleys in the Upper Thames catchment.
- 1.2.2 The site has a broadly level topography lying at approximately 66m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with ground level beyond the study site falling gently to the south and east, and rising gently to the north.
- 1.2.3 The course of the River Windrush is located c 1km to the north-west of the study site and that of the River Thames c 1.6km to the south.
- 1.2.4 The solid geology of the study site is mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation. This is overlain across its entirety by superficial quaternary sand and gravel deposits of the Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member (Lower Facet) (British Geological Survey Sheet 236, 1982).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting 2017), and will not be fully reproduced here.
- 1.3.2 A geophysical survey of the site has been completed and reported on (Stratascan 2017). This concluded that there was potential that the site contains below ground anomalies of archaeological origin.

#### *Early prehistoric*

- 1.3.3 Evidence relating to the early prehistoric periods is broadly confined to the recovery of chance or surface lithic finds. A single Lower Palaeolithic hand axe is noted to have been recovered by chance during gravel extraction operations c 760m to the south of the site. Neolithic flint implements and flakes are also recorded as having been recovered in an area approximately south of the Abingdon Road, and during field walking conducted north of Horns Way. These find spots are situated c 435m to the south-east and c 745m to the east of the site respectively. The close correspondence of the recovered Neolithic finds to recorded cropmark remains could suggest that wider buried settlement or ritual activity of this date may be present at the site, such

indications of evidence of later Neolithic settlement being noted during excavations of the barrow cemetery north-west of Standlake (see below).

- 1.3.4 The recorded evidence, as elsewhere within the Upper Thames Valley, shows that the area surrounding Standlake and the site was occupied and utilised throughout the early prehistoric period. Such activity is likely to have comprised transitory occupation by mobile Mesolithic hunter-gatherers, followed by the later monument-building farming communities of the Neolithic period. Such early occupation and use is likely to have been influenced by Standlake's situation within and along the Windrush Valley and the confluence of the river with the River Thames, the courses of which would have formed important communication corridors and whose gravel deposits would have provided fertile, well-drained and easily cultivated agricultural land.

### ***Bronze Age and Iron Age***

- 1.3.5 No heritage assets from this period have been recorded within the site, but significant and extensive evidence of settlement and associated activity of this date has been identified in a 1km area around the site, predominantly in the form of recorded cropmarks. Evidence of Bronze Age activity has been recorded in the form of two barrow cemeteries, identified east of Old Shifford Farm, c 1.4km to the south-west of the site, and along the A415 to the north-west of Standlake (in the approximate area of Cotswold Dene road) c 900m to the north of the site. The now scheduled linear barrow cemetery at Old Shifford Farm comprises up to five round barrows, now only surviving as buried remains, which have not been subject to previous excavation. The barrow cemetery north-west of Standlake has been subject to successive episodes of excavation between 1857 and the 1970s, with 20 to possibly 24 ring ditches in an L-shaped pattern being identified. The excavated evidence from the ring ditches shows that they were constructed and used from the late Neolithic to the middle Bronze Age, perhaps having been constructed by no more than one or two descent groups. Further complexes of similar ring ditch features, perhaps associated with adjacent settlement and land-use features of this period, are noted in other recorded cropmark sites. One of these complexes is scheduled, located c 195m to the south-east of the site, and potentially lies within other cropmark sites surrounding the site, in particular to the south and east.
- 1.3.6 Evidence for Iron Age activity is predominantly characterised by the numerous cropmark enclosure sites and associated trackways and field systems recorded across the study area. Whilst the majority of these cropmarks remain undated, a date in the later prehistoric/Roman period may be inferred given their character and form in relation to other known excavated examples in the region. More direct evidence of an Iron Age presence in association with noted cropmarks has been recorded as part of the excavations of the barrow cemetery to the north-west of Standlake where pit clusters, hut circles and associated ditch and enclosure features were present. These were of early Iron Age date. Late Iron Age occupation in the form of a ring ditch with associated pits and postholes has also been recorded by excavations undertaken at 94 Abingdon Road, situated immediately adjacent to the scheduled cropmark complex south of Standlake and likely to have formed a northerly extension of this complex.

1.3.7 The geophysical survey highlighted the site's potential to contain below ground anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin. As well as later field boundaries that are noted on historic mapping, potential enclosed areas, trackways and discrete pit-like anomalies are recorded across the central and southern area of the site. This evidence could be illustrative of its occupation and use during the Iron Age. In consideration of the geophysical survey results, coupled with the extensive evidence of settlement recorded in the immediate area, a high potential for the site to contain below ground remains of this date is identified.

### **Roman**

1.3.8 A focus of Roman settlement dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD has been recorded through recent evaluation and watching briefs at Malthouse Farmhouse, c 165m to the west of the site was revealed on the site of a previously recorded find of a 3rd century AD coin of Allectus within the garden of the farm and within an area previously identified as the location of a Saxon burial ground from which further Roman coins and a pit were found in association with excavated burials. Evidence of two potential structures were recorded by the field investigations, relating to two phases of occupation activity, and likely form a continuation of activity from recorded cropmarks to the south-west (JMHS 2008 and 2010).

1.3.9 Beyond the dense occupation activity recorded at Malthouse Farm, further evidence of Roman activity in the wider study area is limited to the recovery of surface Roman pottery sherds and a coin of Constantine (AD306 to 337). All these finds were recovered on, or immediately adjacent, to the scheduled cropmark complex recorded south of Standlake and suggest that further occupation activity of this date is likely to be represented in the noted cropmark remains. Such an assumption may also be made for other surrounding cropmark sites recorded across the study area.

1.3.10 The site is identified as lying in close proximity to a previously recorded focus of late Roman settlement, evidence for a possible easterly extension of which may potentially be reflected in the pattern of below ground anomalies recorded by geophysical survey within the site.

### **Saxon**

1.3.11 Evidence for early Saxon occupation at Brighthampton is known primarily from the remains of a Saxon cemetery that has been recorded in its immediate vicinity at Malthouse Farm, c 165m to the west, with a further cemetery site recorded c 900m to the north. Documentary evidence also records Brighthampton or 'Beorhthelm's *tun*' as having formed an outlying settlement within the large royal manor of Bampton by AD 984, wherein Aethelred granted lands at Brighthampton to his 'minister' Aelfwine.

1.3.12 In the area of Malthouse Farm, west of the site, the remains of a child burial was discovered in 1857 beneath the floor of the 'old malthouse', with a further 14 graves and two cremations being recorded in the area as a result of localised gravel digging. Subsequent excavations conducted by Akerman in 1857-59 revealed a further 40 inhumation graves and eight cremation burials, described as having been located on arable land to the west of the Brighthampton to Bampton road. Accompanying grave goods recovered included glass beads, a small brass bucket, a knife, swords,

spearheads, a bronze fibula and hair pin and other brooches, one of which was of a Kentish type of the early 6th century AD. Subsequently, further burials in the area were recorded in 1892 during gravel digging within the brickyard behind the barn and in 1949 during excavations for a drain within the barn. A precise location for these burials remains unclear.

- 1.3.13 Recent trenched evaluation and archaeological monitoring conducted by John Moore Heritage Services between 2008 and 2010 at Malthouse Farmhouse and its associated garden and yard failed to reveal any further clear evidence for burials of this period in the evaluated area. Two pits of possible Saxon date were, however, recorded, one of which may have the characteristics of a grave cut; the limited pottery recovered suggests that these features may have been of early Saxon date. Subsequent monitoring of new building foundations revealed no further Saxon remains, although it did demonstrate the use of the site in the later 11th to 12th centuries AD. On the basis of the limited evidence recorded it was concluded that the area investigated lay beyond the main area of the previously recorded cemetery, which possibly lay further to the south-west, west or north-west of the site, the presence of the pits possibly suggesting a change in the use of the area.
- 1.3.14 Evidence of medieval settlement dating to the 11th to 14th centuries, but containing residual late Saxon finds, has also been recorded immediately to the north of the Malthouse Farmhouse site at the Orchard, lying c 115m to the west of the site (Ford and Preston 2002).
- 1.3.15 The further recorded cemetery on Standlake Down to the north-west of Standlake was first discovered through gravel workings in 1825 and was subject to subsequent excavation between 1857 and 1971. Whilst a precise understanding of the number of burials recorded remains uncertain, it has been proposed that at least 100 graves can be accounted for, probably of late 6th to 7th century AD date.
- 1.3.16 The burial and documentary evidence recorded in the area shows that it was settled in the Saxon period, although substantive corresponding evidence for the location of associated settlement remains uncertain. The recent pit features and residual finds recorded at Malthouse Farm and the Orchard may, however, perhaps indicate a focus of contemporary settlement in close proximity to the previously recorded cemetery in this area. The study site itself, which lies in close proximity to the east of both Malthouse Farm and The Orchard, has the potential to contain further evidence of settlement or associated activity of this period, although it is considered unlikely to contain further burials associated with the previously recorded investigations carried out within the grounds of Malthouse Farmhouse.
- 1.3.17 The site lies in close proximity to the noted historic core of Brighthampton from which extensive Saxon burial remains and associated settlement evidence has been recovered. Geophysical survey within the site has indicated that it contains a number of large pit-like anomalies of possible archaeological origin, which are variously interspersed with smaller discrete features and linear enclosures/trackways. Whilst such larger pit-like disturbances could perhaps reflect later small-scale gravel extraction, the possibility that such anomalies could equally reflect the presence of settlement of this period (i.e. potential sunken-featured buildings) cannot presently be discounted, neither can the possibility that further burial evidence may be

contained within the site. Accordingly, a moderate to high potential for the study site to contain activity of this period is identified.

### **Medieval**

- 1.3.18 The Domesday Survey of AD 1086 records Brighthampton as forming two estates held by Wadard of Bishop Odo of Bayeux and Anketil De Grey of William FitzOsbern (later Standlake manor), that combined comprised 37 villagers and 5 slaves, with 7½ hides, 106 acres of meadow, 10 furlongs of pasture and a mill (Baggs *et al.* 1996; Williams and Martin 1992). By AD 1269, the population of these estates had risen significantly with c 95 free and customary tenants noted in Standlake and Brighthampton of which c 30 or more lived at Brighthampton, which did not apparently suffer any major decline, despite the Black Death, until the later 15th century AD (Baggs *et al.* 1996).
- 1.3.19 The focus of settlement established at Brighthampton at this time (it not having an early church) is thought to have been at, or around, the intersection of existing north-south and east-west routeways, these now being defined by the Aston and Witney Roads and Abingdon Road respectively. Evidence to support this assumption has been revealed by recent field investigations undertaken at Malthouse Farmhouse and the Orchard, situated off the junction, which identified occupation activity spanning the mid-11th to 14th century AD.
- 1.3.20 Excavations at the Orchard, c 115m to the west of the site revealed phased activity from the mid-11th to 14th century AD (Ford and Preston 2002). This was characterised by numerous intercutting rubbish pits, remains of a former timber building of hall type and a possibly associated metalled area, set within an enclosed area defined by ditches, the precise extent of which was not determined. The main timber hall building was seen to be set back from the existing Abingdon Road frontage to the rear of the plot with a south-east facing entrance, between which numerous pits, gullies and ditches were present. The structure revealed may have experienced a single episode of rebuilding or reinforcement, but is thought to have probably been present throughout the entire medieval occupation of the site. Evidence of a possible further building fronting the Abingdon Road suggested by previous evaluation was not corroborated in the excavation results.
- 1.3.21 Archaeological monitoring during groundworks at Malthouse Farmhouse, c 165m to the west of the study site, recorded further occupation activity of mid-11th to mid-12th century AD date within the northern extent of the site investigated. This was characterised by further pit and ditch features and the possible remains of a small dovecote (JMHS 2010). Whilst set some distance to the south of the Orchard site, the evidence suggests that a wider focus of settlement may have been present around the junction of the present-day A415 and B4449 from at least the 11th century onwards.
- 1.3.22 The extent of associated settlement beyond this focus within Brighthampton remains less certain. Expansion of settlement along the Abingdon Road (A415) to the east is certainly known by the 17th century (Baggs *et al.* 1996), although a number of undated pit and ditch features recorded along and behind the frontage of the Abingdon may potentially relate to such activity.

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the proposed development site.

### 2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the investigations were:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To provide sufficient data to allow an understanding of the impact of the proposed development upon any remains present.

### 2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The works comprised a trenched evaluation. Ten 30m x 1.8m trenches were excavated as shown on Figure 2. These represented a 2% sample of the investigation area.

2.3.2 The trenches were arrayed to investigate anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey and to otherwise form an evenly distributed investigation across the site.

2.3.3 All work adhered to the Oxfordshire County Evaluation brief annexes which supersede OA's standard methodology appendices where variant.

2.3.4 A 16 tonne 360° tracked excavator was used for the trenching. This was fitted with a wide toothless ditching blade and all machine work was carried out under the direct supervision of a competent archaeologist.

2.3.5 All topsoil or recent overburden was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. The continued use of machinery beyond this point only took place when specifically agreed with the planning archaeologist as necessary for the particular type of evaluation.

2.3.6 Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits identified were excavated by hand through a specified or agreed sampling procedure to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described. No archaeological deposits were entirely removed unless this was unavoidable. It was not necessarily expected that all trial trenches were to be fully excavated to natural subsoil, and the depth of archaeological deposits across the whole site was assessed.

2.3.7 Spoil heaps were monitored to allow analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

2.3.8 All excavation, either by machine and by hand, was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appeared to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.



## **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 which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 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.

### **3.2 General soils and ground conditions**

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between the trenches varied. The natural first gravel terrace deposits comprising silty sand and sandy gravel were overlain by subsoil in the northern and eastern parts of the site, although subsoil was not found in the western part of the site in Trenches 4-7. Topsoil comprised the uppermost deposit in all of the trenches.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### **3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits**

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all of the trenches. These comprised pits and ditches dating from around the mid-10th to the 14th centuries.
- 3.3.2 Activity appears to have been continuous throughout this period, although three medieval phases have been distinguished based primarily on ceramic phasing, occasionally confirmed by stratigraphy. Phase 1 covers c 1050-1250, Phase 2 covers c 1120-1350, and Phase 3 covers c 1250-1400. Considerable overlap between these phases should be expected. Features are often only phased on a small number of sherds, and the residuality of material is likely in a number of cases based on the relative stratigraphic position of some sherds. A number of features did not produce dating evidence, and others were not excavated. It is likely that the majority of the unphased features date between the mid-10th to the 14th century, although there are some reservations on the dating of the NE-SW/NW-SE ditch system.
- 3.3.3 One Roman and a small number of late Saxon sherds were discovered in later contexts, and no features clearly belonged to either period. A few sherds of 19th century pottery were discovered, and a single feature belongs to Phase 4, covering 1830-1880.

### **3.4 Trench 1 (Fig. 3; Plate 1)**

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 produced the fewest number of archaeological features. Two pits were uncovered, and neither were excavated.

### **3.5 Trench 2 (Figs. 4 and 13; Plate 2)**

- 3.5.1 Four intercutting features were found in the eastern area of Trench 2. These were identified on the geophysical survey. Posthole 226 had a single fill, 227, and appeared

to have been cut by pit 201, in turn cut by pit 205 (Plate 2). Pit 201 contained three fills, 202, 203 and 204. Upper fill 204 contained a single residual late Saxon sherd dated c 900-1100 as well as further sherds dating c 1050-1150, a small point sharpener whetstone of Norwegian Rag and undiagnostic fired clay. The pit has been placed in Phase 1.

- 3.5.2 Pit 205 cut pit 201 and comprised five fills, including two gravel lenses 207 and 209. The upper fill, 210, contained a single residual late Saxon sherd dated c 800-1050 and further sherds dating c 1120-1250. The pit has been placed into Phase 2. The stratigraphic relationship between posthole 224 and pit 205 was not demonstrated.
- 3.5.3 Ditch 213 was aligned SW-NE and was also identified on the geophysical survey. The ditch was not excavated and remains undated.

### **3.6 Trench 3 (Figs. 5 and 14; Plates 3-9)**

- 3.6.1 Pit 315 was partially exposed in the northern area of the trench (Plates 4). The single excavated fill produced predominantly Phase 1 pottery as well as a single worn sherd of slightly early Oxford Late Saxon shelly ware.
- 3.6.2 South-eastern ditch terminal 302 was discovered in the southern area of the trench (Plate 5). This was aligned NW-SE, and its only fill, 303, contained Phase 2 pottery.
- 3.6.3 Pit 304 was located 1.5m to the north-west of ditch 302 (Plates 6-7). The pit was 0.79m deep and contained eight fills, 305-312, including middle fill 310, which contained frequent charcoal. Pit 304 has also been placed in Phase 2 due to the pottery in fills 309 and 310. Phase 1 pottery in upper fill 312 should be considered residual. Pit 304 and unexcavated pit 321 were intersecting.
- 3.6.4 Pit or ditch terminus 313 was located adjacent to pit 317 (Plate 8). The single fill of 313 produced Phase 1 pottery, and 317 did not produce any finds (Plate 9).
- 3.6.5 A probable linear feature in the centre of the trench, 319, remains unexcavated.
- 3.6.6 All of the features exposed in Trench 3 correspond to geophysical anomalies.

### **3.7 Trench 4 (Figs. 6 and 15; Plates 10-12)**

- 3.7.1 Five linear ditches were discovered in Trench 4 (Plate 10). Four were aligned NE-SW, 401, 408, 410 and 403, and do not intercut. Ditch 406 was aligned NW-SE and intersects ditch 408, although the stratigraphic relationship was not ascertained. Ditch 406 was significantly smaller than the other ditches in Trench 4 and has been placed in Phase 1 due to associated pottery.
- 3.7.2 Ditch 401 had an irregular profile and contained a single fill, 402 (Plate 11).
- 3.7.3 Ditch 403 was slightly more regular and contained two fills, 405 and 404 (Plate 12). The upper fill, 404, contained Phase 2 pottery as well as further, probably residual, Late Saxon sherds. The ditch has been tentatively assigned to Phase 2, although it could belong to an earlier period.
- 3.7.4 Ditches 401, 403 and 408 were identified on the geophysical survey and extend to both the north-east and south-west. Ditch 213 might be a continuation of ditch 408.

### 3.8 Trench 5 (Figs. 7 and 15; Plates 13-16)

- 3.8.1 Trench 5 contained the largest number of archaeological features, although only two fills produced datable material.
- 3.8.2 In the southern area of the trench, ditch 504 was orientated E-W and had gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 13). Posthole 508 (Plate 14) was adjacent to unexcavated posthole 510, also nearby ill-defined features 516 and 514 that were only very partially exposed. Ditch terminus 501 was aligned NE-SW and was not excavated, and pit 506 was also not excavated.
- 3.8.3 In the centre of the trench a series of intercutting features, 518, were not excavated, although Phase 1 pottery was discovered on the surface of an upper fill, 519, alongside two iron nails that cannot be closely dated.
- 3.8.4 Pit 520 towards the north of the trench was not excavated, but pit 522 contained a single fill, 523, producing Phase 1 pottery (Plate 15).
- 3.8.5 A series of intercutting features including pit 527 and postholes 529 and 531 were in an area of bioturbation in the extreme north of the trench (Plate 16). None of the features produced dating evidence.
- 3.8.6 The trench was located over two geophysical anomalies. These were both archaeological features, although a number of other features within the trench were not clearly identified on the geophysical survey.

### 3.9 Trench 6 (Figs. 8 and 17; Plates 17-18)

- 3.9.1 The upper fill of pit 601, fill 602, produced Phase 1 pottery and a sherd of St Neots-type ware, probably dating slightly earlier than the rest of the pottery, alongside 30 animal bone fragments, an iron bar, clinker, an oyster shell and frequent charcoal (Plate 18). The context was also one of five from which an environmental sample was taken, three of which, including the sample from 602, produced a large amount of grain. Wheat, barley, oat/brome and chaff were identified, alongside legume fragments, two bean fragments, charred wild seeds and charcoal. At least one of the barley grains had sprouted. Sprouted barley grains were also found in nearby pit 604, and this could be taken as evidence of malting. This would be of interest given the name of Malthouse Farm. Taxation records and wills from the 1500s record malting in the area (Baggs *et al.* 1996), but the plant remains suggest that malting took place significantly earlier. It is impossible to know further details about the deposition of the material within pit 601 given the limited area exposed around the pit.
- 3.9.2 Pit 604 was located at the western end of the trench. Its single fill, 605, contained Phase 1 pottery as well as rich environmental evidence. This comprised a similar assemblage as fill 602, including some sprouted grains.
- 3.9.3 Linear feature 606 was aligned NW-SE. It was identified on the geophysical survey and was not excavated.
- 3.9.4 A number of ill-defined intercutting features, 608, 610 and 612, were found at the eastern side of the trench. These were not excavated, although Phase 1 pottery was found on the surface of the features.

### 3.10 Trench 7 (Figs. 9 and 17; Plates 19-22)

- 3.10.1 Trench 7 produced a relatively large number of archaeological features, although dating evidence was only forthcoming from one pit.
- 3.10.2 Ditches 702 and 715 were aligned NE-SW and found respectively at the south-eastern and north-western edges of the trench (Plate 20). Probable hedgeline 717 was found running perpendicular to these ditches and is likely to be related. These three features were identified on the geophysical survey. Ditch 709 was also aligned NE-SW, and a geophysical anomaly continuing the south-western line of the ditch is present 5m away from the trench.
- 3.10.3 Pit 706 contained two fills (Plate 22). The upper fill, 708, contained Phase 1 pottery. Fired clay that cannot be closely dated was discovered in the upper fill of posthole 712, fill 714.
- 3.10.4 Features that were exposed in the trench but were not excavated include pits 719 and 721, and ditch 715.

### 3.11 Trench 8 (Figs. 10 and 18; Plates 23-25)

- 3.11.1 Trench 8 contained a mass of intercutting features that could not be satisfactorily defined in the limited area of the evaluation trench. In the centre of these features, ditch 804 was cut by pit 802. Pottery from 805, the only fill of 804, places the features in Phase 1. Pit 802 contained two fills, 803 and 806, both containing pottery of Phase 3. A near-complete jug in glazed Minety/Wychwood ware was discovered in upper fill 803 (Plates 23-24). The environmental sample from the fill produced numerous cereal grains, and a gravel lens was found at the base of fill 803.
- 3.11.2 Further intercutting features were found at the south of the trench (Plate 25). Pit 809 was the earliest, and its lower fill, 810, contained Phase 3 pottery. Pit 809 was cut by pit 808. The bottom of pit 808 was not reached but the lowest exposed fill, 812, produced Phase 3 pottery. Pit 808 was in turn cut by ditch 807. Both fills of 807, 814 and 815, contained Phase 2 pottery. A single Roman sherd was also found in upper fill 815, along with frequent burnt stone. Pottery from both periods should be considered residual as the ditch is stratigraphically later than Phase 3 pit 808. Alternatively, the pottery of Phases 2 and 3 could have been broadly contemporary as the date-ranges overlap between the mid-13th and mid-14 centuries. This would suggest a relatively quick sequence of the pits and ditch being cut and filled. The reasonably homogeneous nature of the fills conforms to this interpretation.
- 3.11.3 Cuts 820, 821 and 822 were assigned to the remaining masses of intercutting features, and remained unexcavated. A number of finds were discovered on the surface, including pottery broadly belonging to Phase 2 and an iron 'fiddle key' horseshoe nail. These nails can date to the early medieval period, although may be contemporary with the Phase 2 pottery found nearby.

### 3.12 Trench 9 (Figs. 11 and 19; Plates 26-27)

- 3.12.1 Three intercutting features were found in the northern area of Trench 9 (Plate 27). The earliest was pit 901. The lower third of the pit was undercutting and the top flared outwards. Three fills were discovered, although none contained material culture. Ditch

905 cut pit 901. In common with the majority of the other ditches, ditch 905 was aligned NE-SW. No datable material was found in its single fill. Pit 907 cut pit 901 to the north, but had no relationship with 905. Sherds from a 19th century porcelain teacup and sugar bowl were found in the sole fill of the pit, 908, along with 17 sherds from at least seven bottles that can be accommodated within the date-range of the pottery. This is the only feature to be placed in Phase 4.

3.12.2 A mass of unexcavated intercutting features, 909, 912, 913 and 914, were found in the southern area of the trench. Pottery from Phase 3 was found on the surface of these features in fill 910.

### 3.13 Trench 10 (Figs. 12 and 19; Plates 28-30)

3.13.1 Four postholes were found in the southern area of the trench. Postholes 1002 and 1006 were excavated but did not produce any artefactual material, and postholes 2012 and 1014 were not excavated. Ditches 1010 and 1004 were also in the southern area of the trench (Plate 29). These were aligned NE-SW and did not produce any finds.

3.13.2 Pit 1008 was in the centre of the trench and was the only feature to produce datable material, comprising pottery dated c 1000-1200 that might slightly predate the rest of the material assigned to Phase 1 (Plate 30). The only other pottery from the trench was discovered in the subsoil and belonged to Phase 2.

3.13.3 A number of other features were exposed in trench 10 but were not excavated. These include pits 1016 and 1012, as well as cuts 1022, 1023 and 1024 that were not satisfactorily defined.

### 3.14 Finds summary

#### Pottery

3.14.1 The evaluation produced 214 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 3165g from 32 contexts. The majority of the pottery dates from the 11th to 14th century, although a few late Saxon sherds and a Roman sherd were found in later contexts. A single feature also produced material of 19th century date.

3.14.2 The assemblage is mostly in a very fragmentary condition comprising a mixture of fresh and worn sherds. The exception to this is a near-complete medieval jug from pit 802, fill 803 (see below).

3.14.3 The residual material includes a small sherd of fine Roman greyware, three worn sherds of Oxford Late Saxon shelly ware dating c 775-1050, and two small worn sherds of St Neots-type ware, dating c 900-1100. This Saxon pottery is likely to date just before the bulk of the pottery, and all the sherds were found in contexts also producing later pottery.

3.14.4 Phase 1 pottery comprises cooking pots and some bowls of oolitic-tempered Cotswold-type ware and flinty Kennet Valley A ware. Both have a main date range of c 1050-1250 at Oxford, but small amounts of both were in production from as early as c 875/900. The main date range at Oxford is the more likely one in the case of the present site.

- 3.14.5 Phase 2 pottery includes wares dated c 1120-1350. This includes Flinty Kennet Valley B ware, Minety-type ware and Wychwood-type ware. The last two types contain abundant oolitic limestone inclusions and possibly represent a later development of the Cotswold-type Phase 1 pottery. Similar fabrics belonging to all three types of pottery can lead to some confusion, although this should probably not have a major effect on dating.
- 3.14.6 Phase 3 pottery comprises sherds dated to c 1250-1400. This includes the near-complete jug in glazed Minety/Wychwood-type ware found in pit 802, fill 803 (Plate 23; cover of this report). This has slashed decoration on the handle very similar to jug handles from Wychwood. The jug is wheel-thrown and of rounded/globular form with a sagging base with thumbed decoration. On the front of the jug, below the spout, is a crudely incised motif of three strokes resembling an upward-pointing arrow. This sort of decoration is very rare on local medieval jugs; the 'arrow' may be a potter's mark or a batch mark, or may have some other symbolic significance. Fill 806 from the same pit produced the base of a jug in Brill/Boarstall ware, the main medieval glazed jug ware found in Oxfordshire.
- 3.14.7 Phase 4 pottery was found in a single pit, 907. This comprised shreds from a porcelain teacup and sugarbowl base from c 1830-1880. There is no further pottery definitely later than c 1400 from the site.

#### **Fired clay**

- 3.14.8 Fired clay amounting to three fragments (59g) were recovered from two contexts. None is diagnostic, nor can it be dated.

#### **Iron**

- 3.14.9 Five iron objects were found, comprising three nails, a bar, and an unknown object with an incomplete stem with tight barley sugar twist. Only one of the nails is datable. This is a 'fiddle key' horseshoe nail that could be of early medieval date and was found on the surface of intercutting features 820.

#### **Stone**

- 3.14.10 A small point sharpener whetstone was found in pit 801, fill 804. It is made of Norwegian Rag, a common whetstone material in England from the 11th century. Three fossils were also submitted for analysis.

#### **Glass**

- 3.14.11 There are 17 sherds from at least seven bottles of 19th century or later date. All are from pit 907, fill 908, the only feature assigned to Phase 4.

#### **Clinker and shell**

- 3.14.12 Two fragments of clinker and three small fragments of oyster shell were recovered.

#### **Environmental remains**

- 3.14.13 Five samples were taken from five different contexts. Two contexts, 903 and 815, consist almost entirely of fine modern roots and are not suitable for further work.

3.14.14 The remaining three samples are rich in grain, including wheat, barley, oat and oat/brome. Legume, bean and charred wild seeds are also present.

3.14.15 Two of the samples included sprouted barley, and this may be evidence of the malting process. This would be of interest given the name of Malthouse Farm. Malting may also explain the poor condition of the majority of the grain as the germination process results in the breakdown of the internal structure of the grain rendering it more brittle when burnt. The fact that a number of the wheat grains are extremely well preserved within the same deposits would seem to indicate that the condition is not a result of general preservation of charred remains on site.

### **Animal bones**

3.14.16 A total of 334 animal bones were recovered. The specimens were generally in good condition and each of the principal domesticated mammals (cattle, sheep and/or goats, and pig) were present, as well as horse.

3.14.17 Ten of the specimens had been gnawed by dogs. Butchery marks noted include those related to filleting and those consistent with damage from a butcher's hook.

3.14.18 Material deriving from undated contexts was of a similar state of preservation as the medieval material, possibly suggesting a similar date.

3.14.19 A large amount of material, 93 specimens, came from ditch fill 402. This included a large number of horse bones, including a calcaneum that had been gnawed by dogs.

3.14.20 Herring bones indicate that these fish were brought onto the site as food, whereas the remains from eels, a swan/goose, and a domestic fowl are less equivocally the result of food consumption.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenches were excavated in good dry conditions throughout the evaluation.
- 4.1.2 In general, there was good correspondence of archaeological features to geophysical anomalies, although a number of archaeological features were not identified by the geophysical survey.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains on the proposed development site. Archaeological works have not been previously undertaken on the site, although the nature of the evidence fits well into the picture provided by previous work in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 4.2.2 Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits identified were excavated by hand through a specified or agreed sampling procedure to enable their date, nature and extent to be described. No archaeological deposits were entirely removed, and in a number of cases features were exposed but not excavated as sufficient of the surrounding features were explored to understand the general nature of the archaeological activity.
- 4.2.3 Archaeological features were found in all of the trenches, although the density varied across the site. Trench 1, at the far north of the site, produced the fewest features. Archaeological remains were moderate to abundant in the remaining trenches.
- 4.2.4 Phasing was determined through artefactual means, almost exclusively dating features by associated pottery. Virtually all the dated features could be placed in the medieval period, between c 1050-1400. Within this span, three phases could be recognised, based primarily on pottery but supported by stratigraphic relationships in two instances. These phases should be regarded as continuous and overlapping.
- 4.2.5 A single residual Roman sherd is the only evidence for pre-medieval activity, and a small number of late Saxon sherds predate the phased features. These were all residual in later features, suggesting late Saxon activity in the locality. The only evidence of activity later than c 1400 came from a single pit containing 19th century material culture.
- 4.2.6 The degree of the complexity of the surviving stratigraphy was moderate. Intercutting features of different functions and origins were present, but the results were consistent with a multi-phased site of rural rather than urban character.
- 4.2.7 Due to the small size of the assemblage, it is difficult to determine the implications of the remains in terms of the economy, status, utility and social activity at the site. However, the evaluation did provide evidence for a number of these issues, but further excavation is required to confirm or refute the initial picture granted by the current investigation.
- 4.2.8 The evaluation has shown a range of material types survive on the site, including medieval pottery, fired clay, iron, charred plant remains and animal bone.



### 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The evaluation appears to have uncovered a rural medieval settlement with its earliest phases perhaps dating to the late Saxon period, and continuing up to c 1400. The site appears very similar and is probably a continuation of the settlement excavated 100m to the north-west of the site at the Orchard (Ford and Preston 2002). At The Orchard, a possible timber hall and a complex of rubbish pits were discovered associated with the same types of pottery discovered at Malthouse Farm. In common with Malthouse Farm, at The Orchard a limited amount of residual Roman and late Saxon material was found in later features.
- 4.3.2 A larger number of ditches were found at Malthouse Farm compared to The Orchard. The linear features indicated on the geophysical survey appear to comprise a single coherent system aligned NE-SW/NW-SE, although this might have had multiple phases. Ditches were confirmed in the majority of the trenches that were located over the geophysical anomalies. The ditches are not as well dated as the pits as the majority of the datable material culture came from pits. Indeed, most of the ditches producing material culture were not clearly part of the system identified during the geophysical survey, and it remains possible that these ditches belong to a phase of activity that was not positively established by the evaluation. Apart from this group of less certain ditches, it is reasonable to assume that the remaining unphased features date to the medieval period.
- 4.3.3 Two of the five environmental samples contained sprouted barley. This may be evidence of the malting process which would be of interest given the name of Malthouse Farm. Malting may also explain the poor condition of the majority of the grain. Malting is recorded in the area in taxation records and wills from the 1500s (Baggs *et al.* 1996), and it is possible that the tradition began earlier. Features that produced possible evidence of malting also produced pottery dating c 1050-1250. No similar evidence was reported from the Orchard site (Robinson 2002).
- 4.3.4 The distribution of the pottery suggests chronological development of the site. Phase 1 pottery was the most abundant, and was found across the entirety of the site. Phase 2 pottery was found primarily towards the north of the site, whereas Phase 3 pottery was found exclusively towards the south of the site.
- 4.3.5 Given the range of material culture comprising local and domestic pottery, rare and almost wholly utilitarian metalwork, evidence for crop processing and a low-status animal bone consumption pattern, the nearby site at the Orchard was interpreted as a typical low-status rural medieval settlement. A very similar picture is suggested by the material remains at Malthouse Farm.

### 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 Archaeological features were found across the entire site and evaluation. These add to the picture of rural medieval Brighthampton, and conforms to the results from the nearby Orchard site.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Trench 1   |       |           |           |                                     |                |       |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| General description  |       |           |           |                                     | Orientation    | NE-SW |
| Trench contains 1 pit, 106; and 1 possible pit, 104.<br>Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. |       |           |           |                                     | Length (m)     | 7     |
|  |       |           |           |                                     | Width (m)      | 2     |
|  |       |           |           |                                     | Avg. depth (m) | 0.6   |
| Context No.  | Type  | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description                         | Finds          | Date  |
| 100  | Layer | -         | -         | Natural                             |                |       |
| 101  | Layer | -         | 0.1       | Disturbed gravel                    |                |       |
| 102  | Layer | -         | 0.14      | Subsoil                             |                |       |
| 103  | Layer | -         | 0.35      | Topsoil                             |                |       |
| 104  | Cut   | -         | -         | ?Pit: filled by 105, unexcavated    |                |       |
| 105  | Fill  | -         | -         | ?Pit fill: fill of 104, unexcavated |                |       |
| 106  | Cut   | -         | -         | Pit: filled by 107, unexcavated     |                |       |
| 107  | Fill  | -         | -         | Pit fill: fill of 106, mid brownish |                |       |

| Trench 2   |       |           |           |   |   |                        |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|---|---|------------------------|
| General description  |       |           |           |   | Orientation                                       | NW-SE                  |
| Trench contains 1 pit 201; two ditches 213, 214; two postholes 224, 226; 1 treethrow 218; 4 bioturbation features.<br>Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. |       |           |           |   | Length (m)  | 30                     |
|  |       |           |           |   | Width (m)   | 2                      |
|  |       |           |           |   | Avg. depth (m)                                    | 0.4                    |
| Context No.  | Type  | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description   | Finds   | Date                   |
| 200  | Layer | -         | -         | Natural   |   |                        |
| 201  | Cut   | 2.1       | 0.9       | Pit: filled by 202, 203, 204, steep U-shaped profile  |   |                        |
| 202  | Fill  | -         | 0.07      | Pit fill: lower fill of 201, Mixed sand and gravel and mid reddish brown clay silt              |   |                        |
| 203  | Fill  | 1.9       | 0.38      | Pit fill: middle fill of 201, Mid grey brown clay silt  |   |                        |
| 204  | Fill  | 1.9       | 0.6       | Pit fill: upper fill of 201, Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel fragments | Pottery<br>Whetstone<br>Fired clay<br>Animal bone | 900-1100;<br>1050-1150 |
| 205  | Cut   | 2.5       | 1         | Pit: filled by 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, rectangular, vertical sides                             |   |                        |
| 206  | Fill  | 1.28      | 0.32      | Pit fill: lower fill of 205, Mid brownish grey silty  |   |                        |

|     |       |      |      |  |                        |                         |
|-----|-------|------|------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
|     |       |      |      | clay with 5-10% gravel fragments   |                        |                         |
| 207 | Fill  | 0.35 | 0.02 | Pit fill: middle fill of 205, gravel lens  |                        |                         |
| 208 | Fill  | 0.5  | 0.16 | Pit fill: middle fill of 205, Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel fragments                                       |                        |                         |
| 209 | Fill  | 0.4  | 0.04 | Pit fill: middle fill of 205, gravel lens  |                        |                         |
| 210 | Fill  | 1.4  | 0.68 | Pit fill: upper fill of 205, Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel fragments  | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 800-1050;<br>1050-1250? |
| 211 | Layer | -    | 0.21 | Subsoil, Mid grey clayey silt  |                        |                         |
| 212 | Layer | -    | 0.18 | Topsoil, Mid-dark grey silty loam  |                        |                         |
| 213 | Cut   | 1.6  | -    | Ditch: filled by 214, unexcavated  |                        |                         |
| 214 | Fill  | 1.6  | -    | Ditch: fill of 213, unexcavated, Mid-dark brownish grey clay silt  |                        |                         |
| 215 | Cut   | 1.8  | -    | Bioturbation: Very mixed mid reddish brown clay silt and re-deposited sand and gravel,   |                        |                         |
| 216 | Cut   | 1.5  | -    | Bioturbation: Predominantly reddish brown clay silt  |                        |                         |
| 217 | Cut   | 0.2  | -    | ?Field drain: Predominantly mid reddish brown silty clay   |                        |                         |
| 218 | Cut   | 1.4  | 0.4  | Treethrow: filled by 219   |                        |                         |
| 219 | Fill  | 1.4  | 0.4  | Treethrow fill: fill of 218, Re-deposited sand and gravel in mixed matrix of mid-dark grey silty clay and mid reddish brown silty clay |                        |                         |
| 220 | Cut   | 1.1  | 0.2  | Bioturbation: filled by 221  |                        |                         |
| 221 | Fill  | 1.1  | 0.2  | Bioturbation fill: fill of 221, Mixed re-deposited sand and gravel and re-deposited topsoil  |                        |                         |
| 222 | Cut   | 0.8  | 0.16 | Bioturbation: filled by 223  |                        |                         |
| 223 | Fill  | 0.8  | 0.16 | Bioturbation fill: fill of 222, Predominantly mid-dark grey silty loam   |                        |                         |

|     |      |      |      |  |  |  |
|-----|------|------|------|--|--|--|
| 224 | Cut  | 0.8  | -    | Posthole: filled by 225, unexcavated   |  |  |
| 225 | Fill | 0.8  | -    | Posthole fill: fill of 224, Mid reddish brown silty clay with 5-10% gravel fragments |  |  |
| 226 | Cut  | 0.66 | 0.16 | Posthole: filled by 227  |  |  |
| 227 | Fill | 0.66 | 0.16 | Posthole fill: fill of 226, Mid reddish brown silty clay with 5-10% gravel fragments |  |  |

| Trench 3  |       |           |           |   |                        |           |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------|
| General description   |       |           |           |   | Orientation            | NE-SW     |
| Trench contained four pits 304, 317, 315 and 321; two uncertain pit / ditch terminus 302, 313; and one linear feature 319. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy gravel. |       |           |           |   | Length (m)             | 30        |
|   |       |           |           |   | Width (m)              | 2         |
|   |       |           |           |   | Avg. depth (m)         | 0.45      |
| Context No.   | Type  | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description   | Findings               | Date      |
| 300   | Layer | -         | 0.2       | Topsoil   |                        |           |
| 301   | Layer | -         | 0.25      | Subsoil   |                        |           |
| 302   | Cut   | 1         | 0.25      | Ditch terminus: filled by 303, linear NW-SE aligned, U-shaped profile     |                        |           |
| 303   | Fill  | 1         | 0.25      | Ditch fill: fill of 302, dark greyish brown clayey silt                   | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 1150-1350 |
| 304   | Cut   | 1.4-1.9   | 0.79      | Pit: filled by 305-312, sub-circular, steep U-Shaped profile              |                        |           |
| 305   | Fill  | 0.5       | 0.06      | Pit fill: fill of 304, pale yellowish white sandy gravel                  |                        |           |
| 306   | Fill  | 0.6       | 0.21      | Pit fill: fill of 304, mid greyish orange sandy silt, gravel inclusions   |                        |           |
| 307   | Fill  | 0.32      | 0.21      | Pit fill: fill of 304, pale brownish orange sandy silt, gravel inclusions |                        |           |
| 308   | Fill  | 0.9       | 0.05      | Pit fill: fill of 304, mid grey clayey silt                               | Animal bone            |           |
| 309   | Fill  | 1         | 0.15      | Pit fill: fill of 304, mid orangey grey clayey silt                       | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 1150-1350 |
| 310   | Fill  | 1.1       | 0.1       | Pit fill: fill of 304, pale grey silty clay, frequent charcoal            | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 1150-1250 |

|     |       |     |      |  |                        |                        |
|-----|-------|-----|------|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| 311 | Fill  | 0.3 | 0.19 | Pit fill: fill of 304, pale greyish orange sandy gravel                                  |                        |                        |
| 312 | Fill  | 1.1 | 0.25 | Pit fill: fill of 304, mid greyish brown clayey silt                                     | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 1050-1250              |
| 313 | Cut   | 1.3 | 0.38 | Uncertain Pit / Ditch terminus: filled by 314, sub-rounded, vertical sides and flat base |                        |                        |
| 314 | Fill  | 1.3 | 0.38 | Uncertain Pit / Ditch terminus fill: fill of 313, dark greyish brown sandy silt          | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 1050-1250              |
| 315 | Cut   | >2  | 0.7  | Pit: filled by 316, steep sides gently concave base                                      |                        |                        |
| 316 | Fill  | >2  | 0.7  | Pit fill: fill of 315, dark grey clayey silt   | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 775-1050;<br>1050-1250 |
| 317 | Cut   | 0.8 | 0.2  | Pit: filled by 318, circular, steep sides, flat base                                     |                        |                        |
| 318 | Fill  | 0.8 | 0.2  | Pit fill: fill of 317, dark brownish grey clayey silt                                    |                        |                        |
| 319 | Cut   | -   | -    | Linear feature: filled by 320, unexcavated   |                        |                        |
| 320 | Fill  | -   | -    | Linear feature fill: fill of 319, unexcavated  |                        |                        |
| 321 | Cut   | -   | -    | Pit: filled by 322, unexcavated  |                        |                        |
| 322 | Fill  | -   | -    | Pit fill: fill of 321, unexcavated   |                        |                        |
| 323 | Layer | -   | -    | Natural: pale yellow sandy gravel  |                        |                        |
|     |       |     |      |  |                        |                        |

**Trench 4**

| <b>General description</b>   |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Orientation</b>    | NW-SE       |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| Trench contained five linear ditches aligned NE-SW 401, 403, 406, 408 and 410. |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Length (m)</b>     | 29.8        |
| Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy gravel.                 |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Width (m)</b>      | 2           |
|  |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Avg. depth (m)</b> | 0.5         |
| <b>Context No.</b>   | <b>Type</b> | <b>Width (m)</b> | <b>Depth (m)</b> | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Finds</b>          | <b>Date</b> |
| 400  | Layer       | -                |                  | Topsoil   |                       |             |
| 401  | Cut         | 1.7              | 0.8              | Ditch: filled by 402, NE-SW aligned, irregular stepped sides and concave base |                       |             |
| 402  | Fill        | 1.7              | 0.8              | Ditch fill: fill of 401, mid yellowish brown sandy silt                       | Animal bone           |             |
| 403  | Cut         | 1.6              | 0.65             | Ditch: filled by 404 and 405, NE-SW aligned,                                  |                       |             |

|     |       |     |      |   |                        |                       |
|-----|-------|-----|------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
|     |       |     |      | moderately steep sides, concave base  |                        |                       |
| 404 | Fill  | 1.6 | 0.25 | Ditch fill: upper fill of 403, dark brown sandy silt, gravel inclusions                         | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 775-1050<br>1175-1250 |
| 405 | Fill  | 1   | 0.4  | Ditch fill: lower fill of 403, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, gravel inclusions, rare charcoal |                        |                       |
| 406 | Cut   | 0.6 | 0.15 | Ditch: filled by 407, NW-SE aligned, vertical sides and flat base                               |                        |                       |
| 407 | Fill  | 0.6 | 0.15 | Ditch fill: fill of 406, dark yellowish brown sandy silt, gravel inclusions                     | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 1050-1350             |
| 408 | Cut   | -   | -    | Ditch: filled by 409, NE-SW aligned, unexcavated  |                        |                       |
| 409 | Fill  | -   | -    | Ditch fill: fill of 408, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, unexcavated                            |                        |                       |
| 410 | Cut   | -   | -    | Ditch: filled by 411, NE-SW aligned, unexcavated  |                        |                       |
| 411 | Fill  | -   | -    | Ditch fill: fill of 410, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, unexcavated                            |                        |                       |
| 412 | Layer | -   | -    | Natural: pale yellow sandy gravel   |                        |                       |

| Trench 5   |             |                  |                  |   |                       |             |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>General description</b>   |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Orientation</b>    | NE-SW       |
| Trench contains 2 ditches 501, 504; 4 pits 506, 520, 522, 527; 1 possible pit 514; 4 postholes 508, 510, 529, 531; 1 possible posthole 516, 4 bioturbation features 503, 512, 513, 524; and ill-defined feature 525.<br>Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy gravel. |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Length (m)</b>     | 30          |
|  |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Width (m)</b>      | 2           |
|  |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Avg. depth (m)</b> | 0.47        |
| <b>Context No.</b>   | <b>Type</b> | <b>Width (m)</b> | <b>Depth (m)</b> | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Finds</b>          | <b>Date</b> |
| 500  | Layer       | -                | -                | Natural   |                       |             |
| 501  | Cut         | 0.7              | -                | Ditch terminus: filled by 502, aligned NE-SW,   |                       |             |
| 502  | Fill        | 0.7              | -                | Ditch fill: fill of 501, Mid-dark brownish grey clayey silt with 5-10% gravel fragments |                       |             |
| 503  | Cut         | 1                | -                | Bioturbation, Mid reddish brown silty clay with 30% gravel fragments                    |                       |             |
| 504  | Cut         | 1.3              | 0.28             | Ditch: filled by 505, aligned E-W   |                       |             |

|     |      |      |      |  |                               |           |
|-----|------|------|------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 505 | Fill | 1.3  | 0.28 | Ditch fill: fill of 504, Mid reddish brown silty clay with 2-3% gravel fragments   |                               |           |
| 506 | Cut  | 3.7  | -    | Pit: filled by 507, unexcavated  |                               |           |
| 507 | Fill | 3.7  | -    | Pit fill: fill of 506, Predominantly mid brownish grey clayey silt with concentrations of sand and gravel (up to 40% in plan), unexcavated |                               |           |
| 508 | Cut  | 0.8  | 0.13 | Posthole: filled by 509, gently sloping side, concave base, irregular shape  |                               |           |
| 509 | Fill | 0.8  | 0.13 | Posthole fill: fill of 508, Predominantly mid-dark reddish brown silty clay with 2-3% gravel fragments                                     |                               |           |
| 510 | Cut  | 0.75 | -    | Posthole: filled by 511, circular, unexcavated   |                               |           |
| 511 | Fill | 0.75 | -    | Posthole fill: fill of 510, Mid grey clayey silt, unexcavated  |                               |           |
| 512 | Cut  | 0.6  | -    | Bioturbation, Mid brownish grey clayey silt  |                               |           |
| 513 | Cut  | 2.3  | -    | Bioturbation, Mid reddish brown silty clay   |                               |           |
| 514 | Cut  | 1.7  | -    | ?Pit: filled by 515, unexcavated   |                               |           |
| 515 | Fill | 1.7  | -    | ?Pit fill: fill of 514, Mid brownish grey clay silt with 5-10% gravel fragments, unexcavated   |                               |           |
| 516 | Cut  | 0.6  | -    | ?Posthole: filled by 517, unexcavated  |                               |           |
| 517 | Fill | 0.6  | -    | ?Posthole fill: fill of 156, Mid brownish grey clay silt with 5-10% gravel fragments, unexcavated  |                               |           |
| 518 | Cut  | 3.8  | -    | Intercutting features: filled by 519, unexcavated  |                               |           |
| 519 | Fill | 3.8  | -    | Fill of intercutting features 518, Predominantly mid brownish grey clayey silt with 5-10% gravel fragments, unexcavated                    | Pottery<br><br>Two iron nails | 1050-1250 |

|     |       |      |      |   |                        |           |
|-----|-------|------|------|---|------------------------|-----------|
| 520 | Cut   | 1.75 | -    | Pit: filled by 521, unexcavated   |                        |           |
| 521 | Fill  | 1.75 | -    | Pit fill: fill of 520, Mid-dark brownish grey clayey silt with 2-3% gravel fragments, unexcavated       |                        |           |
| 522 | Cut   | 1.1  | 0.84 | Pit: filled by 523, circular, steep sides, flat base  |                        |           |
| 523 | Fill  | 1.1  | 0.84 | Pit fill: fill of 522, Mid-dark brownish grey clayey silt with 2-3% gravel fragments                    | Pottery<br>Animal bone | 1050-1250 |
| 524 | Cut   | 0.56 | -    | Bioturbation: unexcavated   |                        |           |
| 525 | Cut   | 2    | 0.2  | ?Intercutting pits/ bioturbation, filled by 526   |                        |           |
| 526 | Fill  | 2    | 0.2  | ?Intercutting pits/ bioturbation fill, fill of 525, Mid grey brown clay silt with 2-3% gravel fragments |                        |           |
| 527 | Cut   | 0.9  | 0.48 | Pit: filled by 528, V-shaped profile  |                        |           |
| 528 | Fill  | 0.9  | 0.48 | Pit fill: fill of 527, Mid brownish grey clay silt with 5-10% gravel fragments                          | Animal bone            |           |
| 529 | Cut   | 0.8  | 0.2  | Posthole: filled by 530, oval, V-shaped profile   |                        |           |
| 530 | Fill  | 0.8  | 0.2  | Posthole fill: fill of 529, Mid grey brown clay silt with 5-10% gravel fragments                        |                        |           |
| 531 | Cut   | 0.53 | 0.04 | Posthole: filled by 532, oval, V-shaped profile   |                        |           |
| 532 | Fill  | 0.53 | 0.04 | Posthole fill: fill of 531, Mid grey brown clay silt with 5-10% gravel fragments                        |                        |           |
| 533 | Layer | -    | 0.47 | Topsoil, Mid-dark grey silty loam   |                        |           |

| Trench 6   |             |                  |                  |   |                       |             |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>General description</b>   |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Orientation</b>    | E-W         |
| Trench contained two pits 601 and 604, two linear features 606 and 610 and two uncertain features 608 and 612.<br>Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of sandy gravel. |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Length (m)</b>     | 30          |
|  |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Width (m)</b>      | 2           |
|  |             |                  |                  |   | <b>Avg. depth (m)</b> | 0.5         |
| <b>Context No.</b>   | <b>Type</b> | <b>Width (m)</b> | <b>Depth (m)</b> | <b>Description</b>                          | <b>Finds</b>          | <b>Date</b> |
| 600  | Layer       | -                |                  | Topsoil                                     |                       |             |
| 601  | Cut         | 1                | 0.6              | Pit: filled by 602, rounded, vertical sides |                       |             |



|     |       |      |       |  |   |                       |
|-----|-------|------|-------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 602 | Fill  | 0.7  | >0.55 | Pit fill: upper fill of 601, dark brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal          | Pottery<br>Iron bar<br>Clinker<br>Animal bone<br>Oyster shell<br>Grain-rich | 900-1100<br>1050-1250 |
| 603 | Fill  | 0.3  | >0.55 | Pit fill: lower fill of 601, mid yellowish brown sandy silt, gravel inclusions |   |                       |
| 604 | Cut   | 0.68 | 0.2   | Pit: filled by 605, oval, steep sides concave base                             |   |                       |
| 605 | Fill  | 0.68 | 0.2   | Pit fill: fill of 604, dark yellowish brown, occasional charcoal               | Pottery<br>Animal bone<br>Grain-rich  | 1050-1250             |
| 606 | Cut   | -    | -     | Linear feature: filled by 607, unexcavated                                     |   |                       |
| 607 | Fill  | -    | -     | Linear feature fill: fill of 606, unexcavated                                  |   |                       |
| 608 | Cut   | -    | -     | Uncertain feature: filled by 609, unexcavated                                  |   |                       |
| 609 | Fill  | -    | -     | Uncertain feature fill: fill of 608, unexcavated                               | Pottery<br>Animal bone  | 1050-1250             |
| 610 | Cut   | -    | -     | Linear feature: filled by 611, unexcavated                                     |   |                       |
| 611 | Fill  | -    | -     | Linear feature fill: fill of 610, unexcavated                                  |   |                       |
| 612 | Cut   | -    | -     | Uncertain feature: filled by 613, unexcavated                                  |   |                       |
| 613 | Fill  | -    | -     | Uncertain feature fill: fill of 612, unexcavated                               | Pottery   | 1050-1250             |
| 614 | Layer | -    | -     | Natural: dark yellow sandy gravel  |   |                       |

| Trench 7  |       |           |           |   |                |       |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|---|----------------|-------|
| General description   |       |           |           |   | Orientation    | NW-SE |
| Trench contains three ditches 702, 709 and 715; one posthole 712; three pits 706, 719 and 721; and one hedgeline 717.<br>Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. |       |           |           |   | Length (m)     | 30    |
|   |       |           |           |   | Width (m)      | 2     |
|   |       |           |           |   | Avg. depth (m) | 0.4   |
| Context No.   | Type  | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description   | Finds          | Date  |
| 700   | Layer | -         | 0.12      | Topsoil   |                |       |
| 701   | Layer | -         | 0.3       | Subsoil: mid greyish brown sandy silt   |                |       |
| 702   | Cut   | 1.3       | 0.45      | Ditch: filled by 703-705, linear, NE-SW aligned, straight sides moderate slope, flat base |                |       |

|     |      |      |      |  |             |           |
|-----|------|------|------|--|-------------|-----------|
| 703 | Fill | 0.5  | 0.04 | Ditch fill: earliest fill of 702, dark grey sandy silt                     |             |           |
| 704 | Fill | 0.7  | 0.12 | Ditch fill: fill of 702, above 703, below 705, mid orangey grey            |             |           |
| 705 | Fill | 1.3  | 0.35 | Ditch fill: upper fill of 702, mid greyish brown sandy silt                | Animal bone |           |
| 706 | Cut  | 1    | 0.55 | Pit: filled by 707 and 708, sub-oval, vertical sides and flat base         |             |           |
| 707 | Fill | 0.9  | 0.18 | Pit fill: lower fill of 706, mid greyish orange sandy gravel               |             |           |
| 708 | Fill | 1    | 0.37 | Pit fill: upper fill of 706, dark brown clayey silt                        | Pottery     | 1050-1250 |
| 709 | Cut  | 1.3  | 0.35 | Ditch: filled by 710 and 711, linear NE-SW aligned, V-shaped profile       |             |           |
| 710 | Fill | 1    | 0.13 | Ditch fill: lower fill of 709, mid orangey brown silty gravel              |             |           |
| 711 | Fill | 1.3  | 0.23 | Ditch fill: upper fill of 709, dark orangey brown clayey silt              | Animal bone |           |
| 712 | Cut  | 0.39 | 0.24 | Posthole: filled by 713 and 714, circular, vertical sides and concave base |             |           |
| 713 | Fill | 0.3  | 0.05 | Posthole fill: lower fill of 712, mid orangey brown sandy gravel           |             |           |
| 714 | Fill | 0.39 | 0.17 | Posthole fill: upper fill of 712, dark brownish orange clayey silt         | Fired clay  |           |
| 715 | Cut  | -    | -    | Ditch: filled by 716, linear NE-SW, unexcavated                            |             |           |
| 716 | Fill | -    | -    | Ditch fill: fill of 715, dark grey clayey silt, unexcavated                |             |           |
| 717 | Cut  | -    | -    | Hedgeline: filled by 718, linear NW-SE, unexcavated                        |             |           |
| 718 | Fill | -    | -    | Hedgeline fill: fill of 717, dark greyish brown clayey silt, unexcavated   |             |           |
| 719 | Cut  | 1    | -    | Pit: filled by 720, unexcavated  |             |           |
| 720 | Fill | 1    | -    | Pit fill: fill of 719, mid orangey brown clayey silt, unexcavated          |             |           |

|     |       |     |   |  |  |  |
|-----|-------|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 721 | Cut   | 0.6 | - | Pit: filled by 722, unexcavated                                    |  |  |
| 722 | Fill  | 0.6 | - | Pit fill: fill of 721, dark orangey brown clayey silt, unexcavated |  |  |
| 723 | Layer | -   | - | Natural  |  |  |
|     |       |     |   |  |  |  |

| Trench 8   |       |           |           |  |  |           |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|--|--|-----------|
| General description  |       |           |           |  | Orientation  | N-S       |
| Trench contains three pits 802, 808, 809; and two ditches 804, 807. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. |       |           |           |  | Length (m)   | 30        |
|  |       |           |           |  | Width (m)  | 2         |
|  |       |           |           |  | Avg. depth (m)                                       | 0.35      |
| Context No.  | Type  | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description  | Findings   | Date      |
| 800  | Layer | -         | 0.15      | Topsoil  |  |           |
| 801  | Layer | -         | 0.20      | Subsoil  |  |           |
| 802  | Cut   | 1.3       | 0.65      | Pit: filled by 803 and 806, circular, near vertical sides and flat base            |  |           |
| 803  | Fill  | 1.3       | 0.5       | Pit fill: upper fill of 802, dark blackish brown sandy silt                        | Pottery<br>Animal bone<br>Fossil shell<br>Grain-rich | 1250-1400 |
| 804  | Cut   | 0.85      | 0.14      | Ditch: filled by 805, N-S aligned, slightly concave sides, flat base               |  |           |
| 805  | Fill  | 0.85      | 0.14      | Ditch fill: fill of 804, dark blackish brown sandy silt                            | Pottery  | 1050-1250 |
| 806  | Fill  | 0.3       | 0.18      | Pit fill: lower fill of 802, dark blackish brown, sandy silt                       | Pottery<br>Animal bone                               | 1250-1400 |
| 807  | Cut   | 2.1       | 0.7       | Ditch: filled by 814 and 815, E-W aligned, straight side moderate slope, flat base |  |           |
| 808  | Cut   | 1         | 0.76      | Pit: filled by 812 and 813, moderate sloping side, unknown shape, not bottomed     |  |           |
| 809  | Cut   | 0.5       | 0.56      | Pit: filled by 810 and 811, moderate sloping side, unknown shape                   |  |           |
| 810  | Fill  | 0.8       | 0.5       | Pit fill: lower fill of 809, light brownish orange clayey sandy silt               | Pottery<br>Animal bone                               | 1250-1400 |
| 811  | Fill  | 0.5       | 0.1       | Pit fill: upper fill of 809, soft mid greyish brown sandy silt                     |  |           |

|     |       |      |      |   |  |                              |
|-----|-------|------|------|---|--|------------------------------|
| 812 | Fill  | 1.96 | 0.22 | Pit fill: lower fill of 808, loose dark grey sandy gravel, not bottomed | Pottery<br>Animal bone                           | 1250-1350                    |
| 813 | Fill  | 1.96 | 0.52 | Pit fill: upper fill of 808, dark grey gritty sandy silt                |  |                              |
| 814 | Fill  | 1.58 | 0.56 | Pit fill: lower fill of 807, mid brown silty clay                       | Pottery<br>Animal bone                           | 1150-1300                    |
| 815 | Fill  | 2.14 | 0.18 | Ditch fill: upper fill of 807, soft yellowy grey sandy silt             | Pottery<br>Animal bone                           | 1150-1350;<br>Roman          |
| 816 | Fill  | -    | -    | Fill of intercutting features 820, unexcavated                          | Pottery<br>Iron 'fiddle key' nail<br>Animal bone | 1150-1350<br>?early medieval |
| 817 | Fill  | -    | -    | Fill of intercutting features 821, unexcavated                          | Pottery<br>Animal bone                           | 1120-1350                    |
| 818 | Fill  | -    | -    | Fill of intercutting features 822, unexcavated                          | Pottery  | 1050-1400                    |
| 819 | Layer | -    | -    | Natural   |  |                              |
| 820 | Cut   | -    | -    | Southerly intercutting features, filled by 816, unexcavated             |  |                              |
| 821 | Cut   | -    | -    | Northerly intercutting features, filled by 817, unexcavated             |  |                              |
| 822 | Cut   | -    | -    | Central intercutting features, filled by 818, unexcavated               |  |                              |
|     |       |      |      |   |  |                              |

| Trench 9   |       |           |           |  |                |       |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------|-------|
| General description  |       |           |           |  | Orientation    | NW-SE |
| Trench contains two pits 901, 907; one ditch 905; and a series of unexcavated intercutting features 909, 912, 913, 914. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand. |       |           |           |  | Length (m)     | 30    |
|  |       |           |           |  | Width (m)      | 2     |
|  |       |           |           |  | Avg. depth (m) |       |
| Context No.  | Type  | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description  | Finds          | Date  |
| 900  | Layer | -         | -         | Natural  |                |       |
| 901  | Cut   | 1         | 0.74      | Pit: filled by 902, 903, 904, S-shaped profile, concave bottom |                |       |
| 902  | Fill  | 0.56      | 0.08      | Pit fill: lower fill of 901, Compact gravel (possible natural) |                |       |

|     |       |      |      |   |  |           |
|-----|-------|------|------|---|--|-----------|
| 903 | Fill  | 0.7  | 0.21 | Pit fill: middle fill of 901, Mixed re-deposited sand and gravel and reddish brown silty clay                               |  |           |
| 904 | Fill  | 1    | 0.6  | Pit fill: upper fill of 901, Predominantly reddish brown silty clay with lenses and concentrations of dark grey clayey silt | Animal bone                            |           |
| 905 | Cut   | 1.04 | 0.37 | Ditch: filled by 906, N-S alignment, V-shaped profile, slightly concave sides   |  |           |
| 906 | Fill  | 1.04 | 0.37 | Ditch fill: fill of 905, Mid brownish grey clayey silt with lenses of charcoal  |  |           |
| 907 | Cut   | 0.5  | 0.6  | Pit: filled by 908, circular, U-shaped  |  |           |
| 908 | Fill  | 0.5  | 0.6  | Pit fill: fill of 907, Fairly sterile pinkish sand  | Pottery<br>Belemnite fossil            | 1830-1880 |
| 909 | Cut   | -    | -    | One of a series of intercutting features at the east end of the trench, unexcavated   |  |           |
| 910 | Fill  | -    | -    | Upper fill of series of intercutting features at east end of trench, Mid-dark brownish grey clayey silt, unexcavated        | Pottery<br>Animal bone<br>Fossil shell | 1250-1400 |
| 911 | Layer | -    | 0.52 | Topsoil, Loamy  |  |           |
| 912 | Cut   | -    | -    | One of a series of intercutting features at the east end of the trench, unexcavated   |  |           |
| 913 | Cut   | -    | -    | One of a series of intercutting features at the east end of the trench, unexcavated   |  |           |
| 914 | Cut   | -    | -    | One of a series of intercutting features at the east end of the trench, unexcavated   |  |           |
|     |       |      |      |   |  |           |

### Trench 10

|   |                       |       |
|---|-----------------------|-------|
| <b>General description</b>  | <b>Orientation</b>    | NE-SW |
| Trench contains four postholes, 1002, 1006, 1012, 1014; two ditches 1004, 1010; four pits 1008, 1016, 1018, 1020; three undefined and unexcavated cuts, 1022, 1023, 1024. | <b>Length (m)</b>     | 30    |
|   | <b>Width (m)</b>      | 2     |
|   | <b>Avg. depth (m)</b> | 1.1   |

| Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy and gravelly river terrace deposits, and loamy silt alluvial deposits. |       |           |           |  |         |           |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--|---------|-----------|
| Context No.   | Type  | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description  | Finds   | Date      |
| 1000  | Layer | -         | 0.8       | Topsoil  |         |           |
| 1001  | Layer | -         | 0.33      | Subsoil  | Pottery | 1150-1350 |
| 1002  | Cut   | 0.36      | 0.11      | Posthole: filled by 1003, steep sides, slightly concave base                                 |         |           |
| 1003  | Fill  | 0.36      | 0.11      | Fill of posthole: fill of 1002, mid greyish brown with brownish orange mottling, clayey sand |         |           |
| 1004  | Cut   | 0.8       | 1.05      | Ditch: filled by 1005, aligned N-S, gently sloping sides, flat base                          |         |           |
| 1005  | Fill  | 0.8       | 1.05      | Ditch fill: fill of 1004, mid greyish brown clayey silt                                      |         |           |
| 1006  | Cut   | 0.45      | 0.05      | Posthole: filled by 1007, circular, steep sides, flat base                                   |         |           |
| 1007  | Fill  | 0.45      | 0.05      | Posthole fill: fill of 1006, light greyish beige clayey silt                                 |         |           |
| 1008  | Cut   | 1.2       | 0.2       | Pit: filled by 1009, circular, vertical sides, flat base                                     |         |           |
| 1009  | Fill  | 1.2       | 0.2       | Pit fill: fill of 1008, dark blackish brown loamy silt                                       | Pottery | 1000-1200 |
| 1010  | Cut   | 0.7       | 0.28      | Ditch: filled by 1011, aligned N-S, gently sloping sides, flat base                          |         |           |
| 1011  | Fill  | 0.7       | 0.28      | Ditch fill: fill of 1010, mid greyish brown loamy silt                                       |         |           |
| 1012  | Cut   | 0.75      | -         | Posthole: filled by 1013, unexcavated  |         |           |
| 1013  | Fill  | 0.75      | -         | Posthole fill: fill of 1012, unexcavated   |         |           |
| 1014  | Cut   | 0.56      | -         | Posthole: filled by 1015, circular, unexcavated  |         |           |
| 1015  | Fill  | 0.56      | -         | Posthole fill: fill of 1014, unexcavated   |         |           |
| 1016  | Cut   | -         | -         | Pit: filled by 1017, unexcavated   |         |           |
| 1017  | Fill  | -         | -         | Pit fill: fill of 1016, dark blackish brown clayey silt, unexcavated                         |         |           |
| 1018  | Cut   | 2.1       | -         | Pit: filled by 1019, unexcavated   |         |           |
| 1019  | Fill  | 2.1       | -         | Pit fill: fill of 1018, unexcavated  |         |           |

|      |       |     |   |  |  |  |
|------|-------|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 1020 | Cut   | 1.2 | - | Pit: filled by 2021, square/rectangular, unexcavated     |  |  |
| 1021 | Fill  | 1.2 | - | Pit fill: fill of 1020, unexcavated                      |  |  |
| 1022 | Cut   | -   | - | Cut, undefined and unexcavated                           |  |  |
| 1023 | Cut   | -   | - | Cut, undefined and unexcavated                           |  |  |
| 1024 | Cut   | -   | - | Cut, undefined and unexcavated                           |  |  |
| 1025 | Fill  | -   | - | Fill of cuts 1022, 1023, 1024, undefined and unexcavated |  |  |
| 1026 | Layer | -   | - | Natural: sandy and gravelly river terrace deposits       |  |  |
| 1027 | Layer | -   | - | Natural: loamy silt alluvial deposits                    |  |  |

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By John Cotter*

#### *Introduction and methodology*

B.1.1 A total of 196 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 3097g were recovered from 32 contexts. An additional 18 sherds (68g) derive from sieved samples. A range of late Saxon and mainly medieval pottery is present plus a few 19th-century sherds. There is also a single residual sherd of Roman pottery. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Fabric codes referred to for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval pottery fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MOLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet and therefore only summarised below.

#### *Date and nature of the assemblage*

B.1.2 The assemblage is mostly in a very fragmentary condition comprising a mixture of fresh and worn sherds. The exception to this is the near-complete medieval jug from pit fill 803 (see below). Most of the assemblage derives from pit fills and a few ditches. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all typical of the wares commonly found in this part of west Oxfordshire. A single very small sherd of Roman fine greyware was identified from a sieved sample from 815, but is residual. In terms of dating there is a strong presence of early medieval and medieval pottery dating from the 11th or 12th century through to the 14th century. All the fabrics from this site were also identified amongst a larger assemblage of 1,573 sherds of pottery from the nearby site at the Orchard (Timby 2002).

B.1.3 A few sherds (and perhaps some contexts) are of late Saxon date. Three worn sherds of Oxford Late Saxon shelly ware were identified (Fabric OXB, c 775-1050), from 210, 316 and 404, but their condition suggests they are somewhat residual. Likewise, there are two small worn sherds of St Neots-type ware (OXR, c 900-1100) from 204 and 602. Several contexts have been spot-dated to the period c 1050-1250 by the presence of oolitic-tempered Cotswold-type ware (OXAC) and flinty Kennet Valley A ware (OXBF), in the form of cooking pots and some bowls. Both fabrics have a main date-range of c 1050-1250 at Oxford but small amounts of both were in production from as early as c 875/900. The main date-range is the more likely one in the case of this site. Flinty Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ, c 1150-1350) occurs in several later contexts.

B.1.4 Precise fabric identification (to individual ware-types or production centres) is slightly complicated for the medieval pottery as two or possibly three types of pottery present



have oolitic limestone (typical of the Cotswolds area) as their main tempering agent and these can easily be confused if the sherds are small and undiagnostic. This has some effect on the suggested dates here but probably not a major one. The main oolitic limestone-tempered fabric present is undoubtedly Cotswold-type ware (OXAC), which is always unglazed. Minety-type ware (OXBB, c 1120-1550) is a regional import from north-west Wiltshire and is relatively common in west Oxfordshire but can easily be confused with Wychwood-type ware (OXCX, c 1175-1500) - a lower quality product made at Ascott under Wychwood and possibly other locations in the Wychwood area (Mellor 1994, 106-111). Both pottery types contain abundant oolitic limestone inclusions and possibly represent a later development of the Cotswold-type ware tradition (OXAC). The major technological advance was that both Minety and Wychwood produced wheel-thrown vessels, from around the middle of the 13th century, and these were sometimes glazed, particularly jugs/pitchers. It is likely that products of both these industries are present here but Wychwood (a few miles north-west of Brighthampton) may be a more likely source than north-west Wiltshire - at least for the glazed wares. Further research on these related limestone-tempered wares is needed, but this lies outside of the scope of the present report.

- B.1.5 Several contexts have high medieval pottery dating to c 1250-1400. These include 803, a fill of pit 802, which produced a near-complete jug in glazed Minety/Wychwood-type ware (Plate 23; cover of this assessment report). This has slashed decoration on the handle very similar to jug handles from Wychwood. The jug is wheel-thrown and of rounded/globular form with a sagging base with thumbed decoration. The rim has a pulled spout/pouring and has a thumbed horizontal strip on the neck below this. On the front of the jug, below the spout, is a crudely incised motif of three strokes resembling an upward-pointing arrow. This sort of decoration is very rare on local medieval jugs, the 'arrow' may be a potter's mark or a batch mark, or may have some other symbolic significance. This vessel is thus important, on several counts, and should be illustrated and published. A contemporary fill, 806, from the same pit produced two other sherds of this jug as well as a jug base in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM), the main medieval glazed jug ware found in Oxfordshire. A sherd from a typical biconical jug in this ware was noted elsewhere.
- B.1.6 With the exception of eight sherds of 19th-century pottery from 908, there is nothing definitely later than c 1400 from the site, and no other post-medieval pottery.

## B.2 Fired clay

*By Cynthia Poole*

- B.2.1 Fired clay amounting to three fragments (59g) were recovered from two contexts. None is diagnostic, nor can it be dated.
- B.2.2 Context 204: Flat slightly undulating hand moulded surface fired brown; back face is broken and fired to dark grey /black. Probably the surface flaked of a portable item of oven/hearth furniture, rather than structural. 1 fragment, 6g. Sandy fabric with mixed quartz, mica, and other rock sand and white calcareous flecking. Thickness: 12mm +
- B.2.3 Context 714: Flat slab-like piece with smooth undulating surfaces, which appear to have formed from the clay being pressed and squeezed between wattles. Though not very clear there appear to be faint grooves of interwoven wattles on either side. These are too poorly defined to measure though one may be c 20mm in diameter and there is the suggestion of vertical pole c 24mm in diameter. If the sizes of the wattles have been correctly estimated, this could indicate this is wall daub from a timber framed building, rather than from an oven structure. 2 fragments, 53g. Orange-red sandy fabric with frequent white chalk grits 1-4mm. Thickness: 38mm, width: 24mm; length: 82mm.

## B.3 Iron

*By Ian R Scott*

- B.3.1 There are five iron objects, one is unstratified, and the remaining four objects are from three contexts. All the objects are hand wrought and most of the ironwork is not closely datable, although the 'fiddle key' horseshoe nail could be early medieval in date.
- |              |     |  |
|--------------|-----|--|
| Context 519  | (1) | Nail, small T-headed nail near complete. Fe. L: 40mm   |
|              | (2) | Nail, small nail with flat circular head, clenches. Fe. L: c 40mm  |
| Context 602  | (3) | Bar. Short length of square section bar. Fe. L: 45mm.  |
| Context 816  | (4) | 'Fiddle key' horseshoe nail, clenched. Fe. Not measured  |
| Unstratified | (5) | Object with incomplete stem with tight barley sugar twist. This bent at a right angle to an incomplete broad flat plate or flange. Purpose or function uncertain. Fe. L extant: 39mm; W: 35mm. |

## B.4 Stone

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

B.4.1 A total of five pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These are summarised in Table 1. The stone consists of three fossils (a belemnite from context 908 and two shells from contexts 803 and 910), an unworked piece of stone and a whetstone. The whetstone is a small example of a point sharpener, with a single groove running the length of one side. It was found in pit 801, fill 804, with early medieval pottery and is likely to be of comparable date – it is made of Norwegian Rag, a common whetstone material in England from the 11th century.

*Table 1: Summary of stone artefacts*

| Ctx | Function  | Lithology             | Ctx Type              | Date   | Notes  | Size  | Wt  |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|---|-----|
| 204 | Whetstone | Norwegian Rag (brown) | Upper fill of pit 201 | Contained a single residual late Saxon sherd dated c900-1100 as well as further shreds dating c1050-1150 | Fragment of fine whetstone used as a point sharpener with long groove running the length of one face. Some metal deposits on several faces. Arrises are sharp and faces are flat. End is tapered on its wide sides | Measures >46 x 13-17mm wide x 5.5 - 8.5mm thick | 12g |

## B.5 Glass

*By I R Scott*

B.5.1 There are 17 sherds from at least seven bottles of 19th-century of later date. All are from the same context.

- Context 908
- 1 Bottle. 3 x sherds (no refits) from a moulded cylindrical bottle made in either a two- or three-piece mould. Pale green glass.
  - 2 Bottle. 2 x sherds (no refits) from a cylindrical bottle probably made in mould. Very pale green.
  - 3 Bottle. Thick walled body sherd with heel from moulded bottle. Made in two- or three-piece mould. Green glass.
  - 4 Medicine bottle. 2 x sherds from a bottle of rectangular or flattened octagonal section, moulded with rim finished using a finishing tool. Pale green glass.
  - 5 Bottle. Sherd from lower body and heel. Probably from an octagonal (or possibly flattened octagonal) section bottle. Moulded. Pale blue green glass.
  - 6 Medicine bottle. 7 x sherds from a bottle (or bottles) of flattened octagonal section. Embossed marking showing doses or spoons. Some embossed lettering: ' ]SLE S[ ' but no clear names. Very pale blue green glass.

7        Medicine bottle. Flat body sherd with one curved edge, from a bottle of rectangular section or more likely of a flattened oval or flask section. Very pale green glass.

## **B.6    Clinker**

*By Geraldine Crann*

B.6.1    Two fragments of clinker weighing 1g were recovered from context 602, environmental sample 1.

## **B.7    Shell**

*By Geraldine Clann*

B.6.2    Three small fragments of oyster shell weighing 7g were recovered from context 602.

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

#### Introduction

C.1.1 Five samples were taken during the evaluation at Malthouse Farm, Brighthampton, Standlake in Oxfordshire in March 2017. Contextual information is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of environmental samples

| Sample No | Context No | Cut No | Trench No | Feature Type        | Period                | Sample volume (L) |
|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1         | 602        | 601    | 6         | Upper fill of pit   | 11-13 <sup>th</sup> C | 40                |
| 2         | 803        | 802    | 8         | Upper fill of pit   | 13 <sup>th</sup> C    | 36                |
| 3         | 903        | 901    | 9         | Middle fill of pit  | undated               | 27                |
| 4         | 605        | 604    | 6         | Single fill of pit  | 11-13 <sup>th</sup> C | 10                |
| 5         | 815        | 807    | 8         | Upper fill of ditch | 12-14 <sup>th</sup> C | 18                |

#### Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety by water flotation using a modified Siraf style machine. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x 10 magnification.

#### Results

C.1.3 Sample 1, from context 602, produced a flot of approximately 200ml, sample 2, from context 803, of 100ml, sample 3, from context 903, of 30ml, sample 4, from context 605, of 75ml and sample 5, from context 815, of 25ml. All flots of 100ml or less were 100% scanned while sample 1 was 50% scanned.

C.1.4 The flots for samples 3 and 5 consist almost entirely of modern fine roots, with occasional small fragments of charcoal which are not suitable for further work. Small land snails are present in both flots with a larger amount being present in sample 5. These include *Cecilioides acicula* which is a modern burrowing snail, in both opaque and transparent condition. Both samples contain a small quantity of indeterminate cereal grain (14 grains in sample 3 and 10 in sample 5) in poor condition. The remaining samples produced very rich charred plant assemblages.

C.1.5 Sample 1 is grain-rich with over 100 examples observed. While the majority are in poor condition due to burning related damage and/or mineral encrustation, there are a number of grains in extremely good condition exhibiting very little damage and

complete exteriors, showing that preservation of charred remains on this site can be very good. While the majority of cereal grains observed could not be identified to species, approximately 30 are wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and four grains are probably barley (*Hordeum* sp.) at least one of which appears to have sprouted, although these are not complete and lack some defining characteristics as a result. Eight grains have been identified as oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*) and 14 grains in extremely good condition have morphological characteristics indicative of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*).

- C.1.6 Small fragments of chaff are also present within the flot from sample 1 including five rachis fragments. However, these are too fragmented to identify to genus although they do not appear to be from glume wheat. Legume fragments include a single <2mm legume and 18 >2mm legumes; these have not been further identified. Two halves of bean (*Vicia faba*) are present although it is unclear if these are from a single bean. Charred wild seeds in the scanned portion of the flot include 19 grass seeds (Poaceae), single stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) seeds, seven knotweed (Polygonaceae) seeds and three unidentified seeds. The flot also contains some modern material including roots and seeds and the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*. No other snails were observed within the scanned portion of the flot. The majority of the charcoal is small although some pieces should be suitable for wood species identification.
- C.1.7 Sample 2 also contains over 50 cereal grains in similar condition to those in sample 1 the majority of which are not further identifiable. Of those that were in better condition, a single possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.), two oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*) and 22 wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) have been identified including a small number of very well preserved grains which have morphological characteristics indicative of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). Two halves of >2mm legume are also present together with a small fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*). The wild seeds in this sample are in poor condition; they include seven grass seeds, one bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and four that are unidentified. Some modern material including roots and seeds and the mollusk *Cecilioides acicula* are present together with a number of different species of land snails. The majority of the charcoal is small although some pieces should be suitable for wood species identification.
- C.1.8 Sample 4 is, like sample 1, very rich in grain with over 100 examples observed. While the majority are not identifiable, ten grains are identified as oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*), 14 as oat (*Avena* sp.), 32 as barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and 42 as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The barley grains include a number which show clear evidence of sprouting. In addition, twelve legume fragments >2mm and eight grass seeds are present together with two stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), one elder (*Sambucus nigra*), six various knotweed seeds (*Polygonaceae*) and 14 other wild seeds. There is also some modern material including roots, seeds and the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* together with occasional other species of land snails which may be ancient. The majority of the charcoal is small although some pieces are suitable for wood species identification.

## Discussion and recommendations

- C.1.9 The flots for samples 1, 2 and 4 are rich in charred remains with each sample including a variety of crops suggesting a mixed arable regime with barley, oats, wheat and legumes present in all three samples, although it is unclear if all of the legumes >2mm were a cultivated crop. Wild legumes – including vetches – are common crop contaminants and inhabitants of waste or fallow land and frequently present within assemblages of this period.
- C.1.10 The sprouted barley within these flots may be evidence of the malting process, which would be of interest given the name of Malthouse Farm. Malting may also explain the poor condition of the majority of the grain as the germination process results in the breakdown of the internal structure of the grain rendering it more brittle when burnt. The fact that a number of the wheat grains are extremely well preserved within the same deposits would seem to indicate that the condition is not a result of general preservation of charred remains on site.
- C.1.11 Malting is recorded in the area in taxation records and wills from the 1500s (Baggs *et al.* 1996) and it is possible that we are seeing the tradition beginning earlier here. The three samples were taken from features which were geographically close to one another but it is unclear if this related to a specific area of activity or if similar material would be found elsewhere on the site.
- C.1.12 In conclusion, the condition of the material within these samples indicates that charred material survives well on this site and consequently any future excavation should include a comprehensive sampling strategy from a range of features across the site following standard guidelines (eg OA 2005; English Heritage 2011).

Further work is not recommended for samples 3 and 5, but full analysis of samples 1, 2 and 4 should be considered should further excavations take place.

## C.2 Animal bone

*By Lee G Broderick*

- C.2.1 A total of 334 animal bones were recovered from the site, mostly associated with contexts dated to the Medieval period (Table 3) and mostly collected by hand. Environmental samples were taken from some of the contexts and these were sieved at 10mm, 4mm and 2mm fractions, a process which increased the amount of fish, amphibian and micro mammal material recovered (Table 4).
- C.2.2 The specimens were generally in good condition and each of the principal domesticated mammals (cattle [*Bos taurus taurus*], caprines [sheep – *Ovis aries* and/or goats – *Capra hircus*], and pig [*Sus ferus domesticus*]) were present as well as horse (*Equus caballus*). Among the caprine remains were three sheep specimens (a humerus, a horncore and a mandible of an adult individual). Ten of the specimens from medieval

contexts on the site (4.78%) had been gnawed by dogs, one of which (a pig scapula) was one of two bones from the period with butchery marks. Both the pig scapula and a sheep humerus had multiple cutmarks around the medial side of the distal end – likely to relate to filleting on the scapula and disarticulation on the humerus. Other butchery evidence on the site came from material from undated contexts, including a cattle scapula which had been punched through, consistent with damage from a butcher's hook.

- C.2.3 It was noted while recording the assemblage that the material deriving from undated contexts was of a similar state of preservation (colour and surface condition) as the medieval material. A large amount of this material (93 specimens) came from ditch fill 402. This material included a tibia and horncore from cattle (gnawed by dogs and chopped through at the base, respectively) and a large number of horse bones including a lower right hindlimb (tibia, astragalus, calcaneum and splint bone) and head (left and right mandible, maxillary teeth, atlas and axis) of a 4-5 year old male individual. The many large mammal specimens (including 13 ribs, 4 cervical vertebrae and 1 thoracic vertebra) were also likely to be associated with this animal and it is possible that more of it might have been recovered had more of the ditch been excavated. Like the cattle tibia, the horse calcaneum had also been gnawed by dogs and so although the remains may have been articulated at the time of deposition they are likely to have remained exposed for a while.
- C.2.4 A total of eight non-mammal bones were also recovered from the site, including four frogs/toads (*Rana temporaria*/*Bufo bufo*) which probably relate to damp micro-environments in the ditches. The other four specimens are more likely to relate to evidence of human activity – eels (*Anguilla anguilla*) are known to migrate to and through ditches but herring (*Clupea harengus*) are a marine species that must have been brought onto the site as food, most likely as dried fish. A swan/goose (*Cygnus* sp./*Anser* sp.) radius is ambiguous but a domestic fowl humerus less equivocally results from food remains and raises the possibility that the birds were being kept on site. This specimen was also among 13 specimens to have been burned, likely as a result of refuse management practice.



*Table 3: Total NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and NSP (Number of Specimens) figures per period from the site.*

|                        | Medieval   | Undated    |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| domestic cattle        | 25         | 5          |
| domestic cattle?       |            | 1          |
| caprine                | 17         |            |
| caprine?               | 1          |            |
| sheep                  | 3          | 1          |
| pig                    | 5          |            |
| pig?                   | 1          |            |
| horse                  | 1          | 17         |
| micro mammal           | 1          |            |
| medium mammal          | 32         | 4          |
| large mammal           | 75         | 97         |
| <b>Total Mammal</b>    | <b>161</b> | <b>125</b> |
| frog/toad              | 2          |            |
| common frog            | 2          |            |
| <b>Total Amphibian</b> | <b>4</b>   | <b>0</b>   |
| swan/goose             | 1          |            |
| domestic fowl          | 1          |            |
| <b>Total Bird</b>      | <b>2</b>   | <b>0</b>   |
| herring                | 1          |            |
| eel                    | 1          |            |
| <b>Total NISP</b>      | <b>169</b> | <b>125</b> |
| <b>Total NSP</b>       | <b>209</b> | <b>125</b> |

*Table 4: NSP recovered from sieved and unsieved samples.*

|                   | Sieved    | Unsieved   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Fish              | 2         | 0          |
| Amphibian         | 4         | 0          |
| Bird              | 0         | 2          |
| Micro Mammal      | 1         | 0          |
| Medium Mammal     | 6         | 58         |
| Large Mammal      | 4         | 217        |
| indet.            | 7         | 33         |
| <b>Total NISP</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>277</b> |
| <b>Total NSP</b>  | <b>24</b> | <b>310</b> |

Table 5: Non-species data recorded for specimens from the site.

|                     | <b>Butchery marks</b> | <b>Pathologies</b> | <b>Gnawed</b> | <b>Burnt</b> | <b>Ageing data</b> | <b>Biometric data</b> | <b>Sex</b> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| domestic cattle     | 2                     | 2                  | 5             |              | 11                 | 1                     |            |
| domestic cattle?    |                       |                    | 1             |              |                    |                       |            |
| caprine             |                       | 1                  | 4             |              | 3                  | 2                     |            |
| sheep               | 1                     |                    |               |              | 3                  | 1                     |            |
| pig                 | 1                     |                    | 1             | 1            | 2                  |                       | 1          |
| horse               |                       | 1                  | 3             |              | 2                  | 1                     |            |
| medium mammal       |                       |                    |               | 7            |                    |                       |            |
| large mammal        | 1                     |                    |               |              |                    |                       |            |
| <b>Total Mammal</b> | 5                     | 4                  | 14            | 8            | 21                 | 5                     | 1          |
| domestic fowl       |                       |                    |               | 1            | 1                  | 1                     |            |
| <b>Total Bird</b>   | 0                     | 0                  | 0             | 1            | 1                  | 1                     | 0          |
| indet.              |                       |                    |               | 4            |                    |                       |            |
| <b>Total</b>        | 5                     | 4                  | 14            | 13           | 22                 | 6                     | 1          |

*Table 6: NSP and total mass of specimens per context.*

| <b>Context</b> | <b>NSP</b> | <b>Mass (g)</b> |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 204            | 6          | 89              |
| 210            | 12         | 246             |
| 303            | 4          | 41              |
| 308            | 3          | 358             |
| 309            | 3          | 26              |
| 310            | 3          | 8               |
| 312            | 19         | 172             |
| 314            | 2          | 30              |
| 316            | 29         | 357             |
| 370            | 4          | 8               |
| 402            | 93         | 2946            |
| 404            | 38         | 718             |
| 407            | 1          | 36              |
| 523            | 1          | 6               |
| 528            | 1          | 13              |
| 602            | 30         | 207             |
| 605            | 4          | 2               |
| 609            | 1          | 62              |
| 705            | 22         | 400             |
| 711            | 1          | 61              |
| 803            | 16         | 24              |
| 806            | 2          | 125             |
| 810            | 4          | 14              |
| 812            | 18         | 106             |
| 814            | 10         | 70              |
| 815            | 2          | 0               |
| 816            | 1          | 1               |
| 817            | 1          | 9               |
| 904            | 1          | 23              |
| 910            | 2          | 14              |

## APPENDIX D      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

**Site name:** Land at Malthouse Farm, Brighthampton, Standlake, Oxfordshire  
**Site code:** BRMH17  
**Grid Reference** 438578 203380  
**Type:** Evaluation  
**Date and duration:** 13-16th March 2017

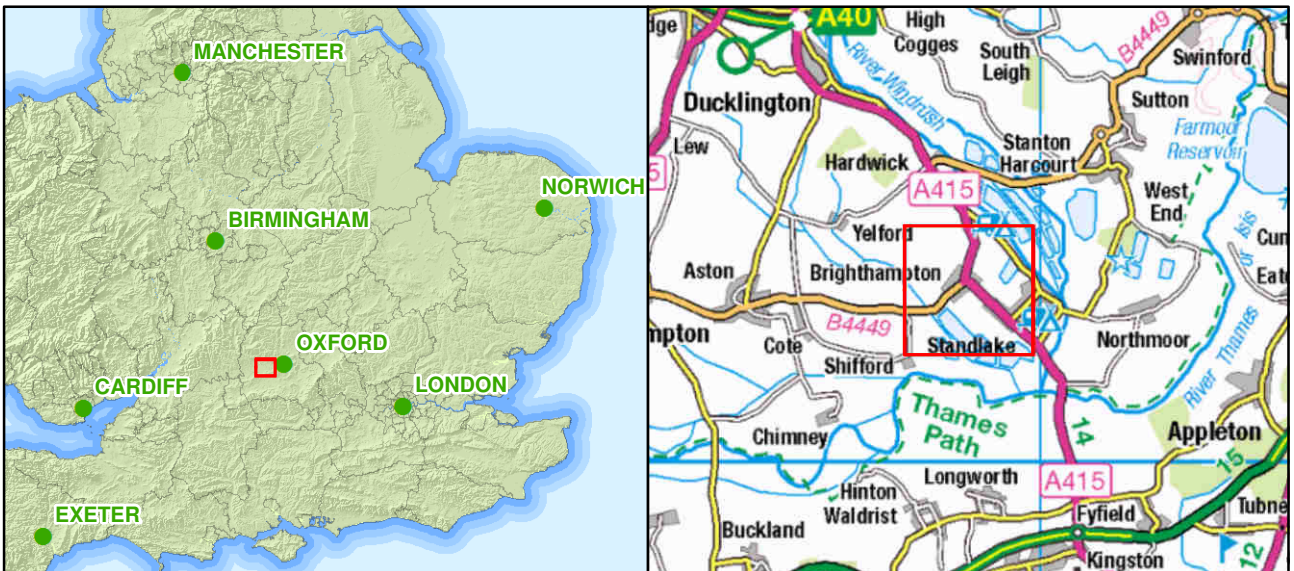
**Summary of Results:** Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed development at Malthouse Farm, Brighthampton, Standlake, centred on NGR 438578 203380. The evaluation took place between 13th-16th of March 2017.

The works comprised a trenched evaluation. Ten 30m x 1.8m trenches represented a 2% sample of the investigation area. The trenches were arrayed to investigate anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey and to otherwise form an evenly distributed investigation across the site.

The results of the evaluation confirm the presence of medieval activity at a moderate density across the area. Pits and ditches dating to the 11th-14th centuries were uncovered, although not certain evidence was found for buildings. Finds comprised a range of local, domestic material and included a complete jug of glazed Minety/Wychwood type dating c1250-1400. No certain features of other periods were discovered, although a small number of late Saxon sherds and a single Roman sherd suggests activity of these periods in the vicinity.

**Area of Site** 22ha site area, 540m<sup>2</sup> trench area (0.54ha)

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Services in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:201749.



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Figure 1: Site location

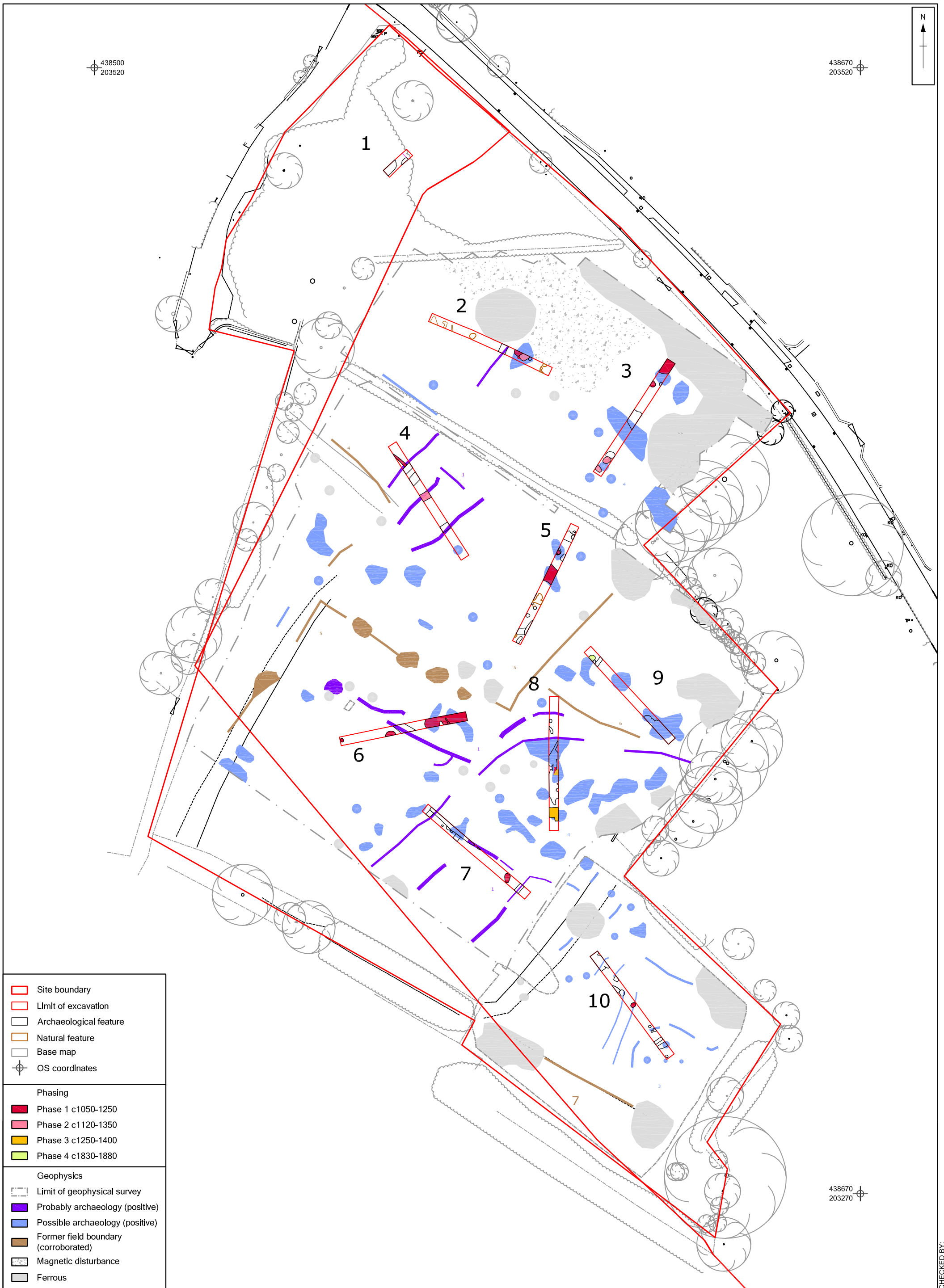
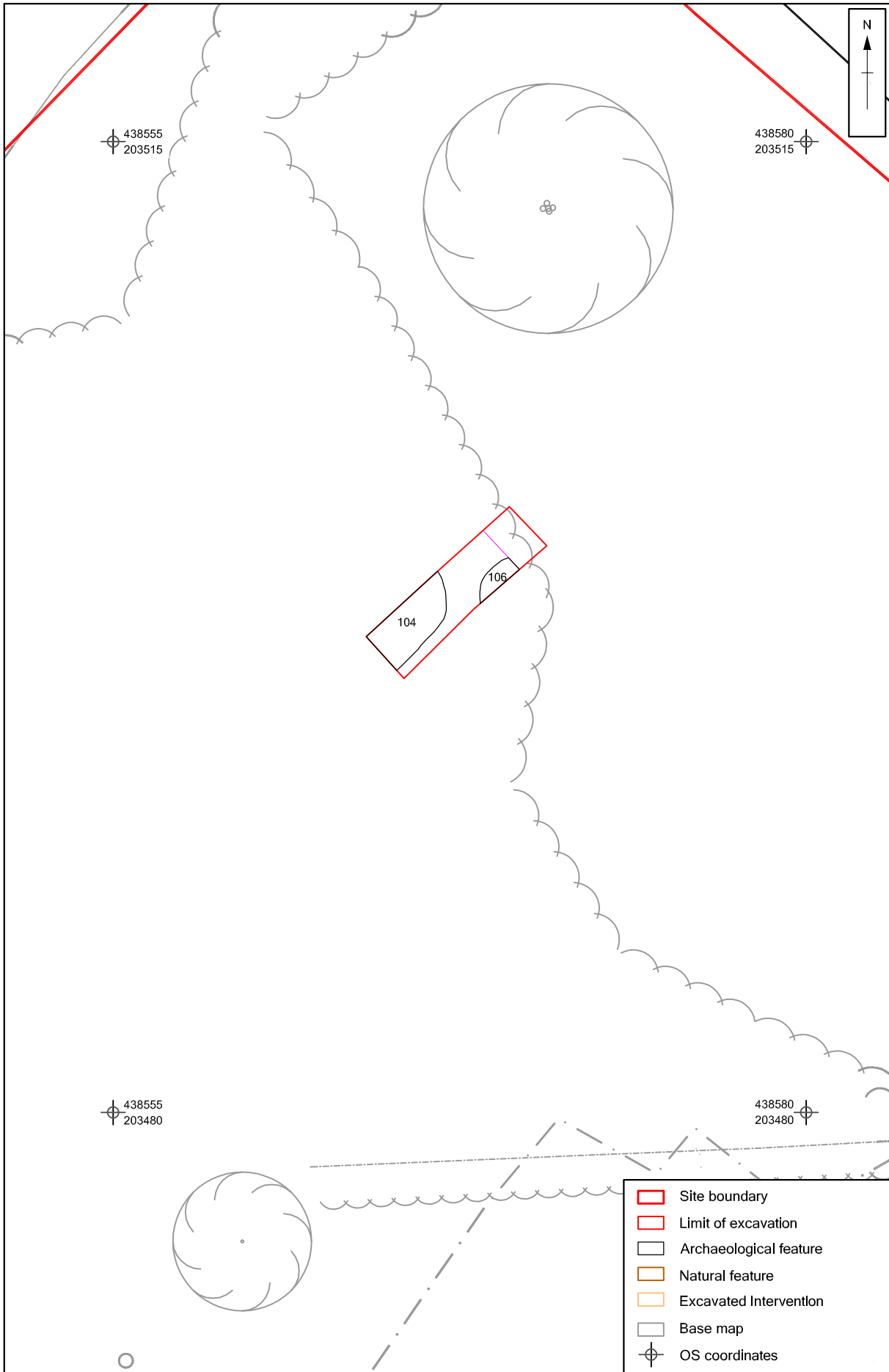


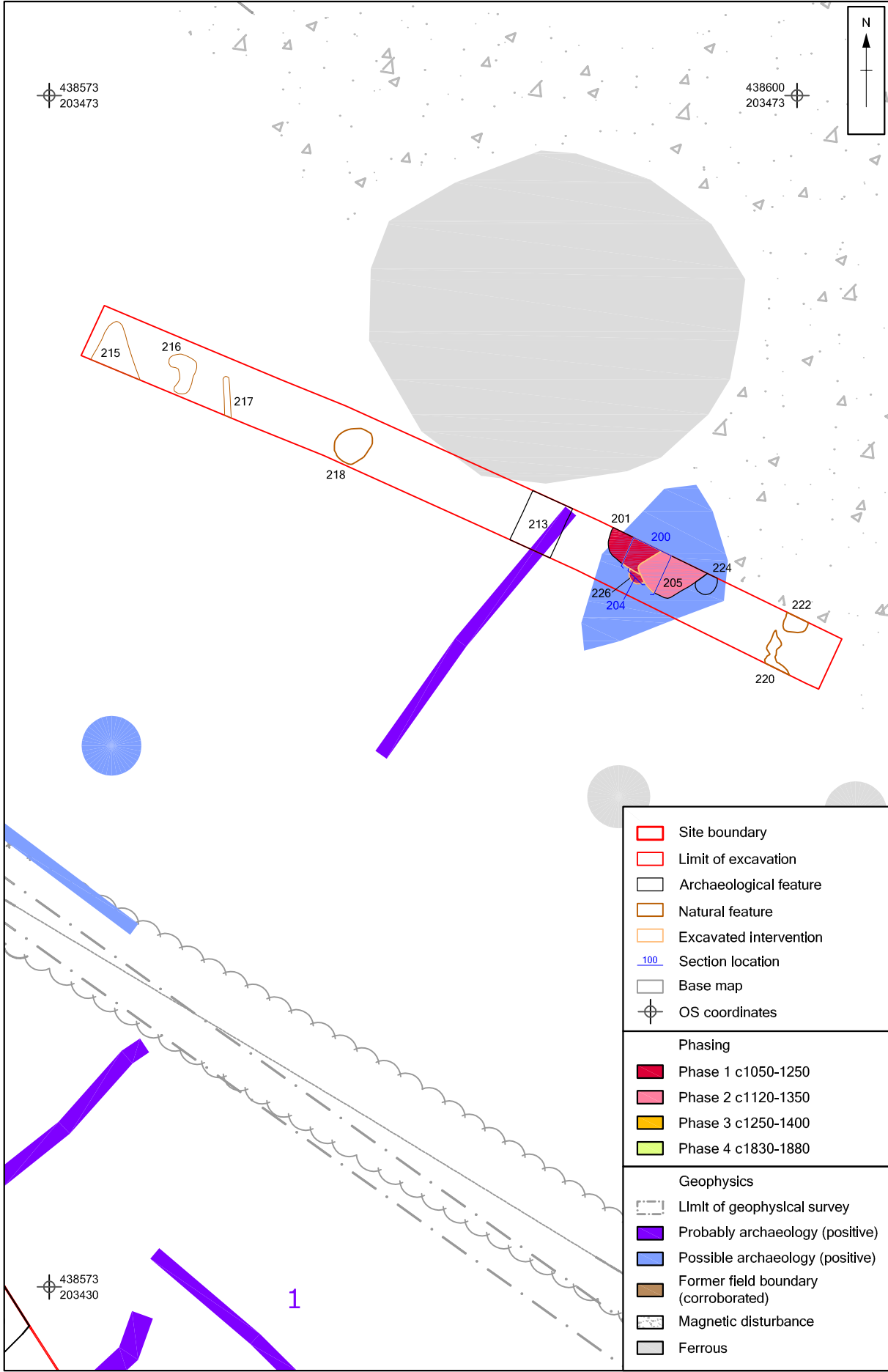
Figure 2: Trench location plan

\\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 1)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 12 Apr 2017





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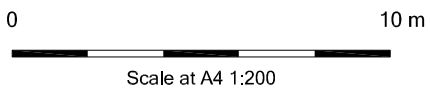
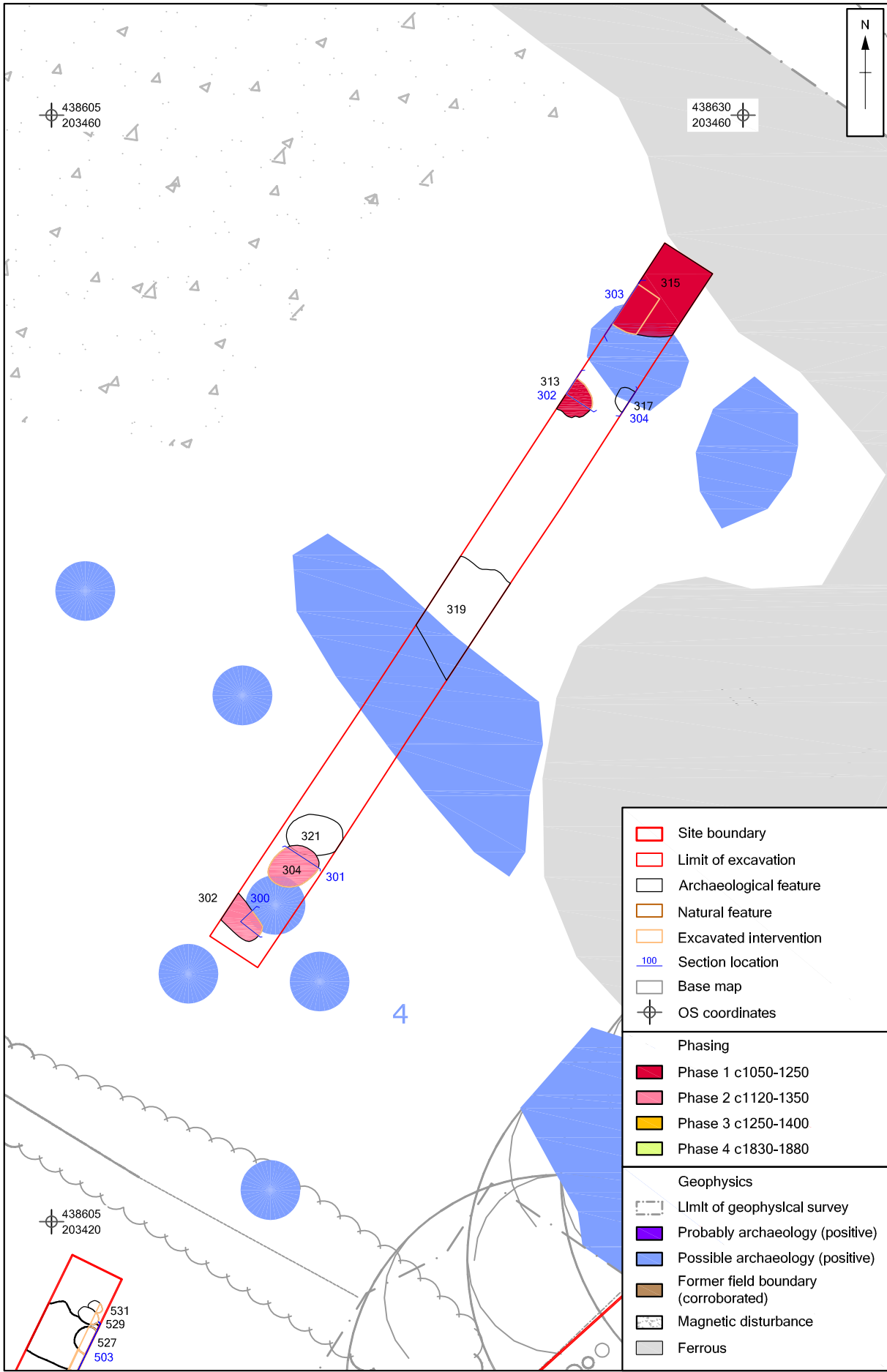


Figure 4: Trench 2

\\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 3)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 12 Apr 2017



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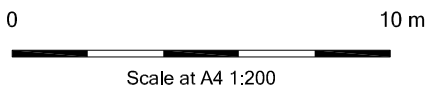
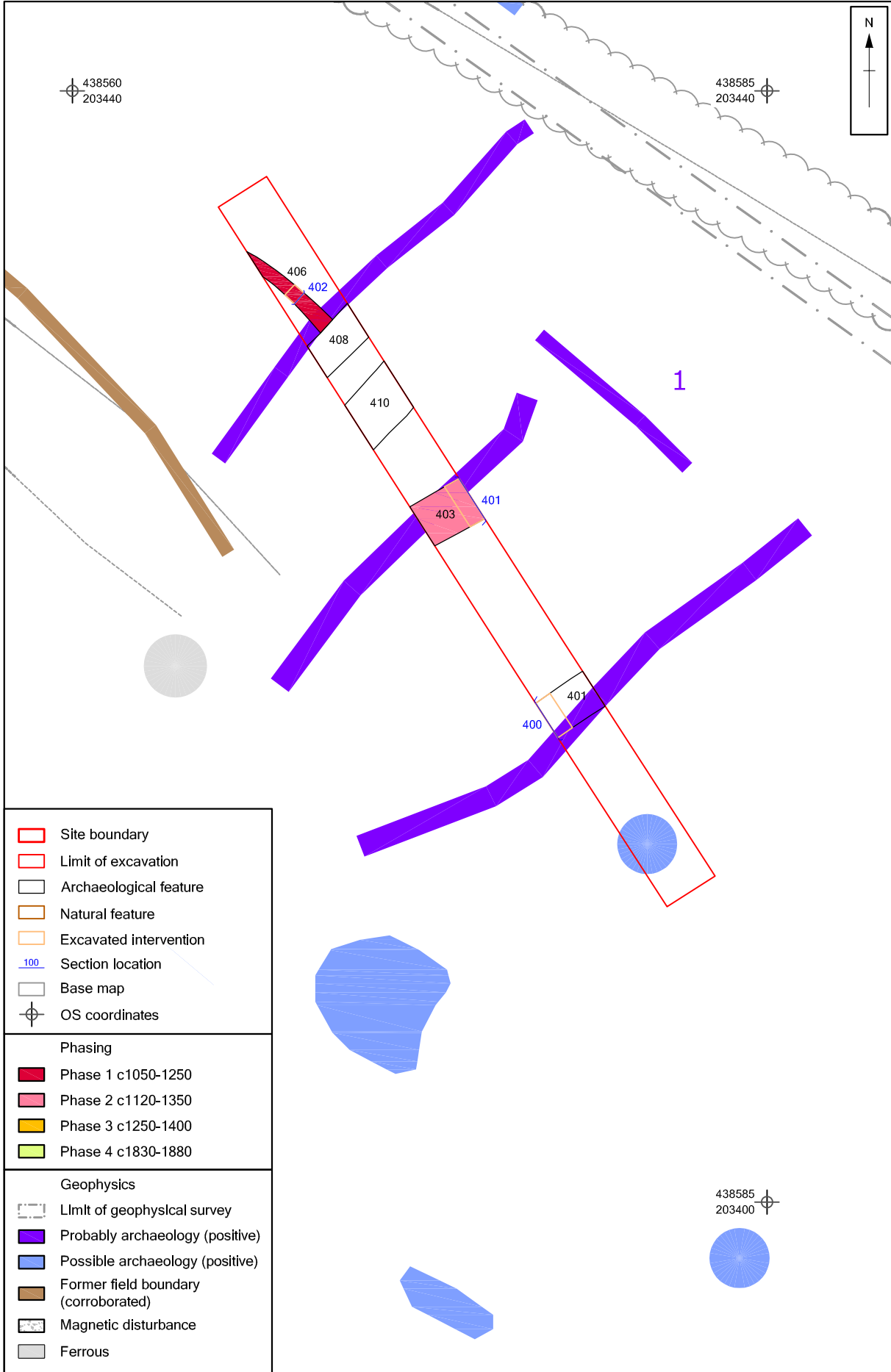


Figure 5: Trench 3

\\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 4)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 12 Apr 2017



|                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                   | Site boundary                        |
|                   | Limit of excavation                  |
|                   | Archaeological feature               |
|                   | Natural feature                      |
|                   | Excavated intervention               |
|                   | Section location                     |
|                   | Base map                             |
|                   | OS coordinates                       |
| <b>Phasing</b>    |                                      |
|                   | Phase 1 c1050-1250                   |
|                   | Phase 2 c1120-1350                   |
|                   | Phase 3 c1250-1400                   |
|                   | Phase 4 c1830-1880                   |
| <b>Geophysics</b> |                                      |
|                   | Limit of geophysical survey          |
|                   | Probably archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Possible archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Former field boundary (corroborated) |
|                   | Magnetic disturbance                 |
|                   | Ferrous                              |

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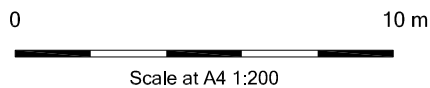
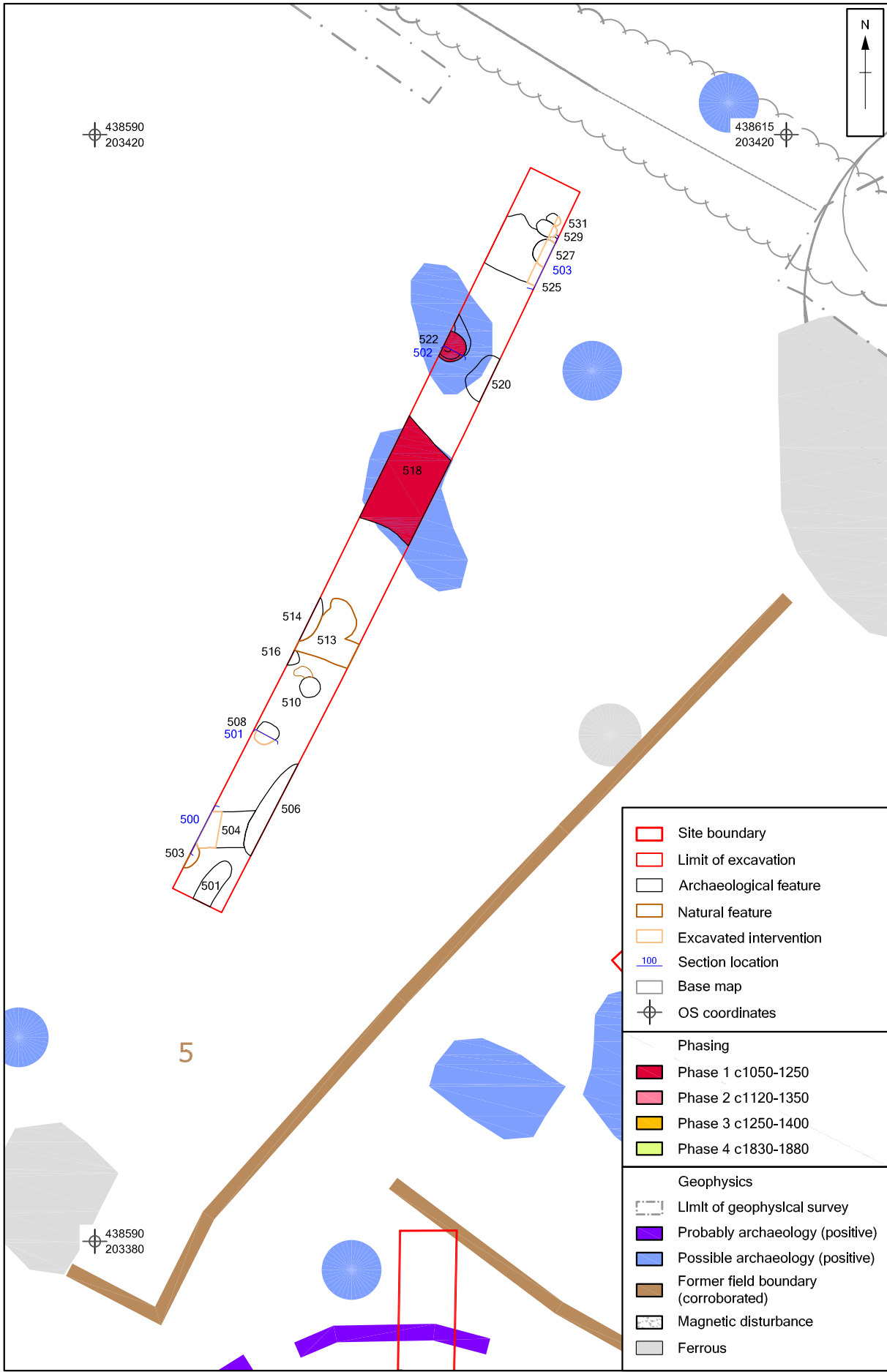


Figure 6: Trench 4

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\\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 5)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 12 Apr 2017



|                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                   | Site boundary                        |
|                   | Limit of excavation                  |
|                   | Archaeological feature               |
|                   | Natural feature                      |
|                   | Excavated intervention               |
|                   | Section location                     |
|                   | Base map                             |
|                   | OS coordinates                       |
| <b>Phasing</b>    |                                      |
|                   | Phase 1 c1050-1250                   |
|                   | Phase 2 c1120-1350                   |
|                   | Phase 3 c1250-1400                   |
|                   | Phase 4 c1830-1880                   |
| <b>Geophysics</b> |                                      |
|                   | Limit of geophysical survey          |
|                   | Probably archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Possible archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Former field boundary (corroborated) |
|                   | Magnetic disturbance                 |
|                   | Ferrous                              |

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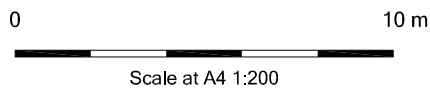
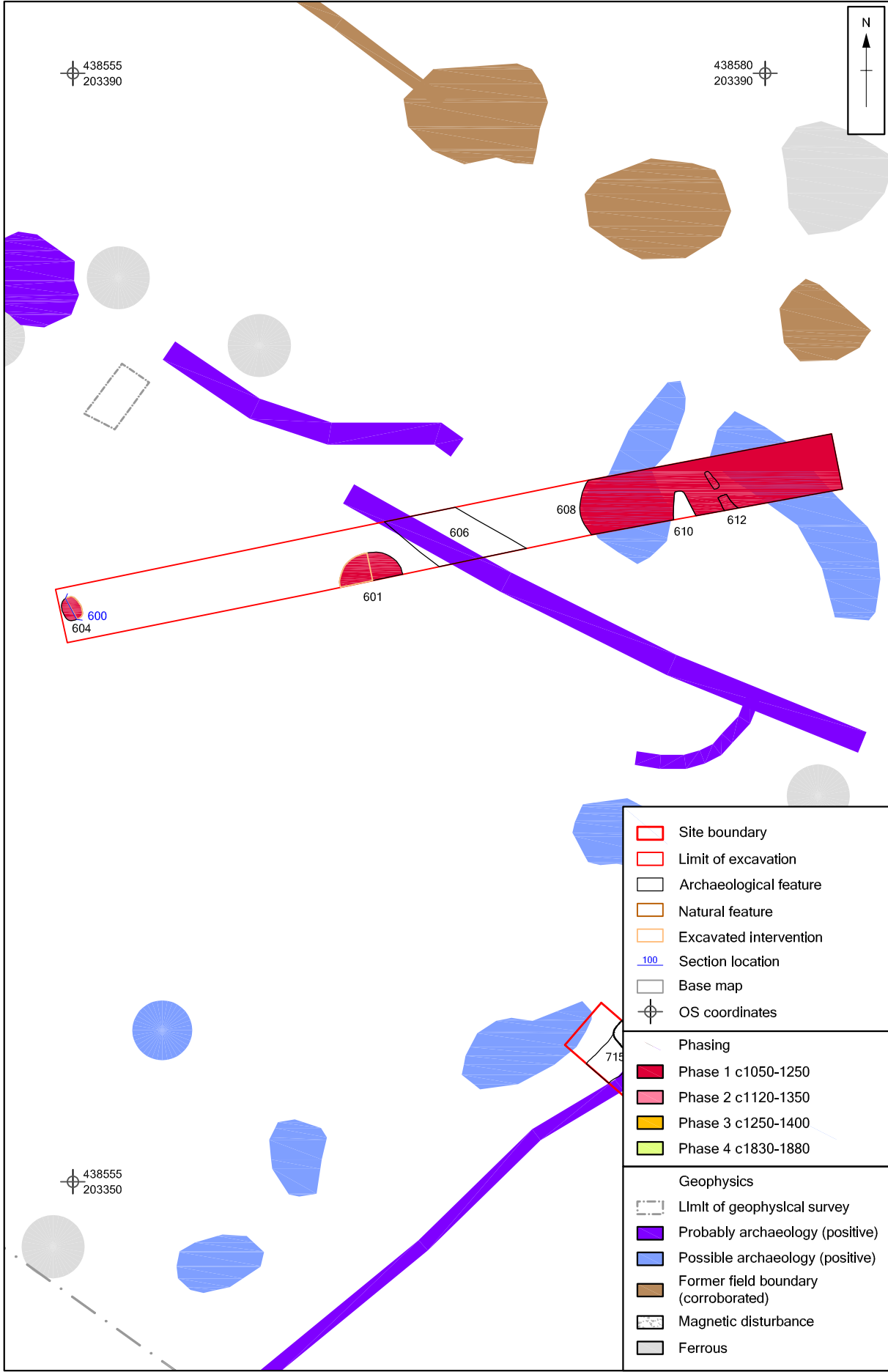


Figure 7: Trench 5

\\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 6)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 12 Apr 2017



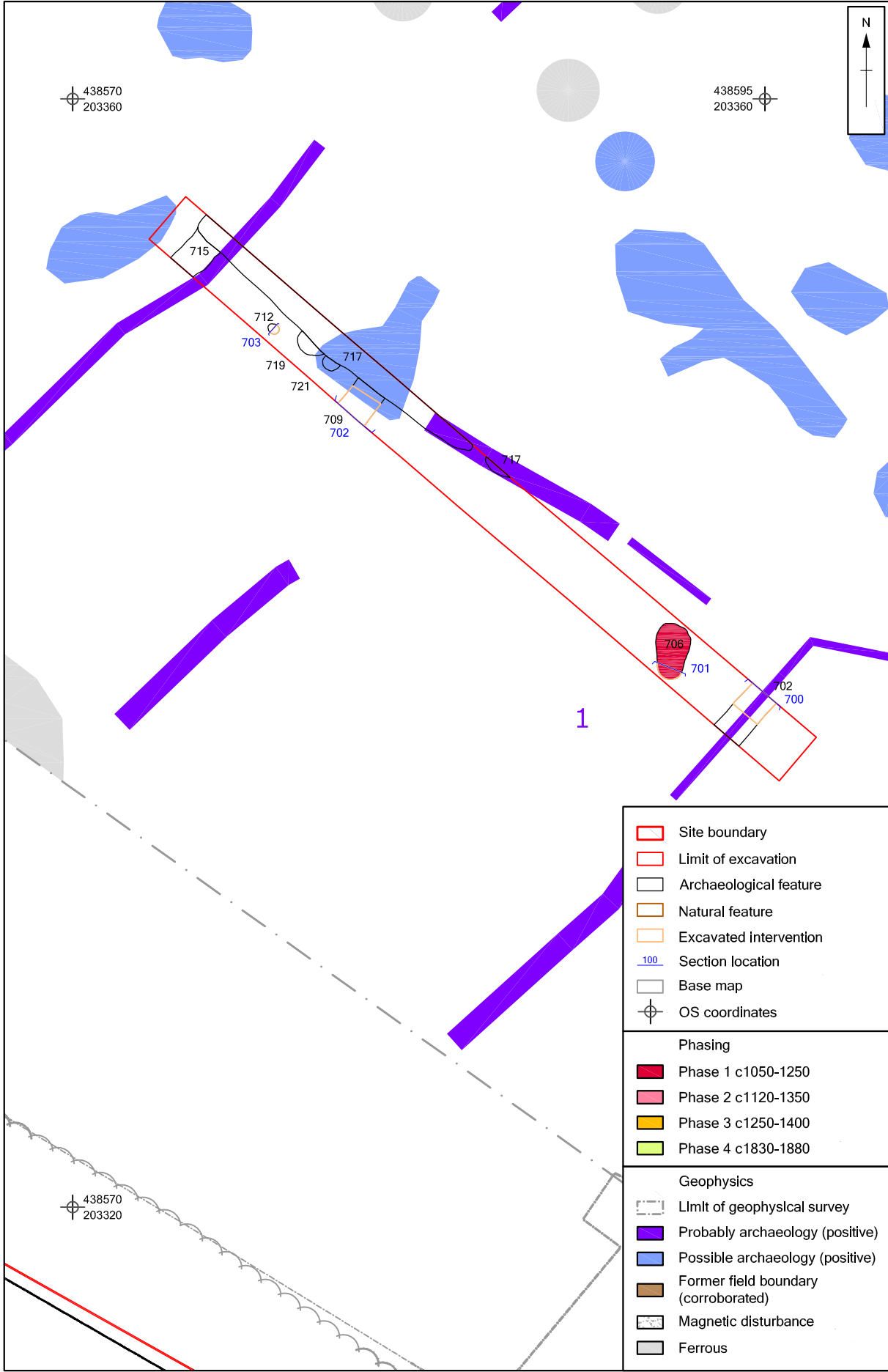
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0 10 m  
Scale at A4 1:200

Figure 8: Trench 6

I:\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brightampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brightampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 7)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 13 Apr 2017



|                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                   | Site boundary                        |
|                   | Limit of excavation                  |
|                   | Archaeological feature               |
|                   | Natural feature                      |
|                   | Excavated intervention               |
|                   | Section location                     |
|                   | Base map                             |
|                   | OS coordinates                       |
| <b>Phasing</b>    |                                      |
|                   | Phase 1 c1050-1250                   |
|                   | Phase 2 c1120-1350                   |
|                   | Phase 3 c1250-1400                   |
|                   | Phase 4 c1830-1880                   |
| <b>Geophysics</b> |                                      |
|                   | Limit of geophysical survey          |
|                   | Probably archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Possible archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Former field boundary (corroborated) |
|                   | Magnetic disturbance                 |
|                   | Ferrous                              |

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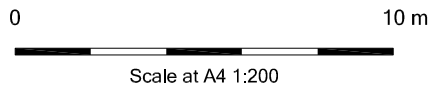
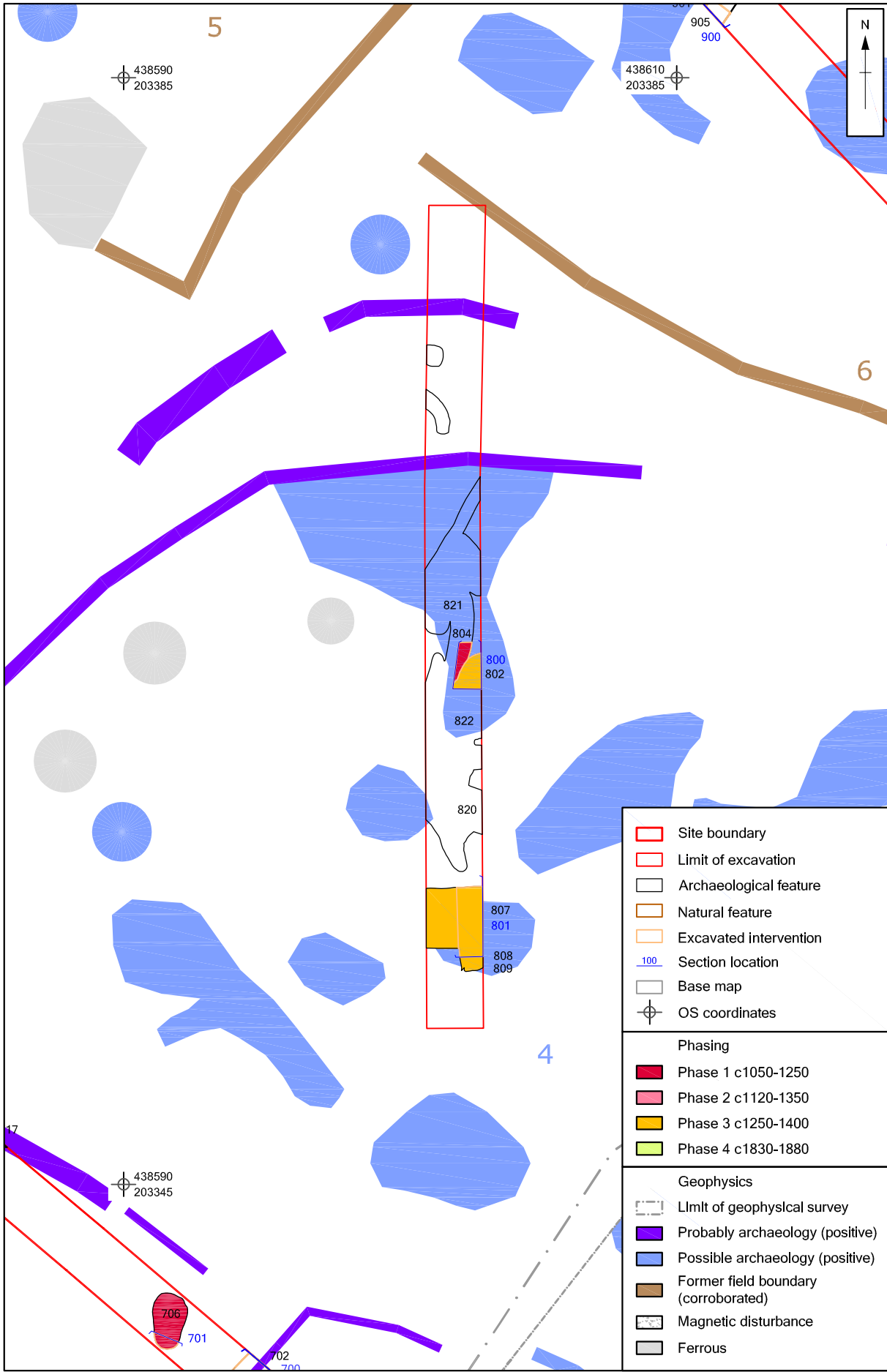


Figure 9: Trench 7

\\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 8)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 12 Apr 2017



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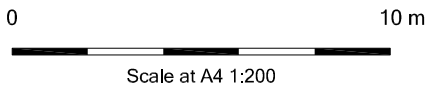
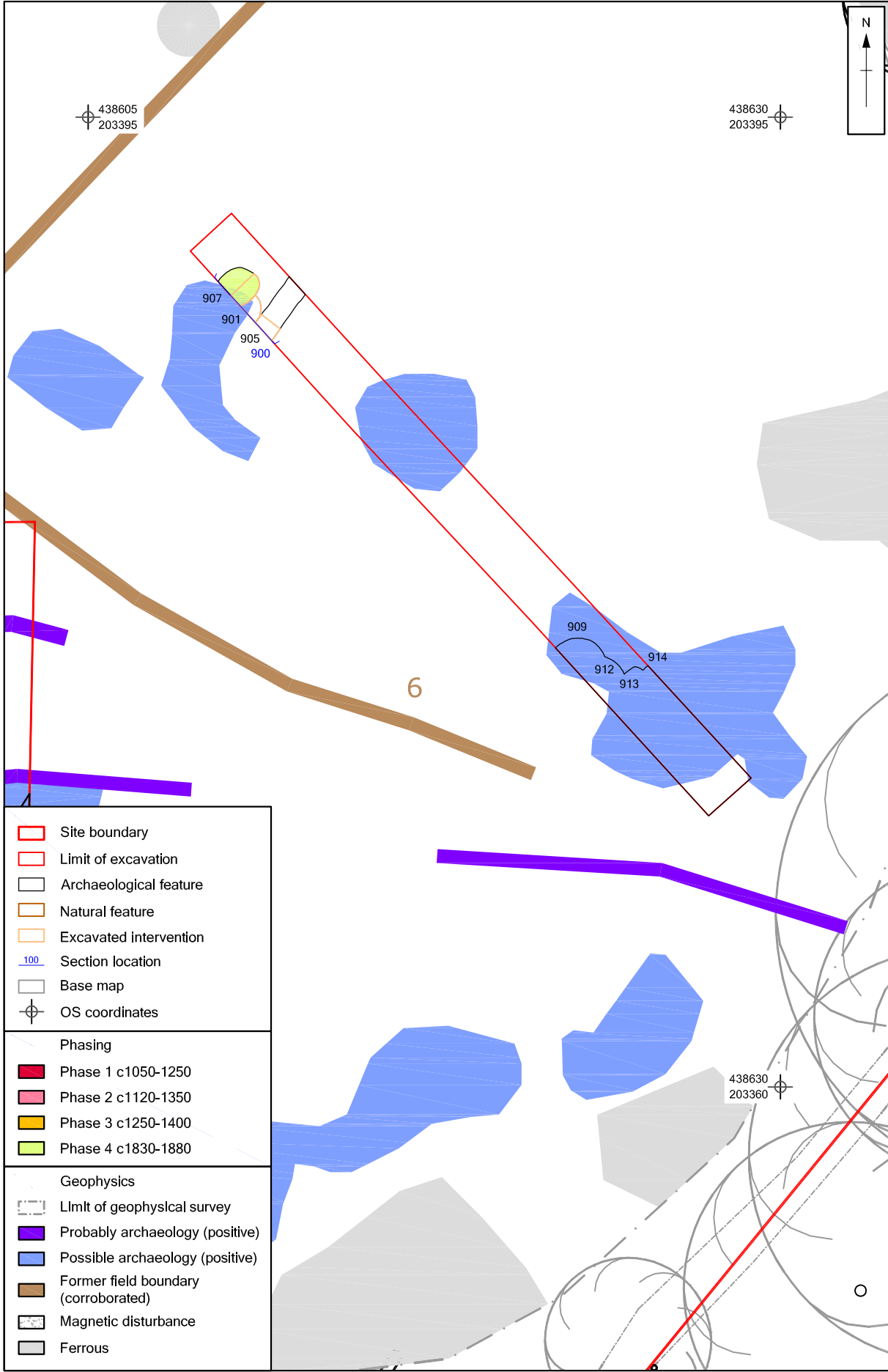


Figure 10: Trench 8

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|                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                   | Site boundary                        |
|                   | Limit of excavation                  |
|                   | Archaeological feature               |
|                   | Natural feature                      |
|                   | Excavated intervention               |
|                   | Section location                     |
|                   | Base map                             |
|                   | OS coordinates                       |
| <b>Phasing</b>    |                                      |
|                   | Phase 1 c1050-1250                   |
|                   | Phase 2 c1120-1350                   |
|                   | Phase 3 c1250-1400                   |
|                   | Phase 4 c1830-1880                   |
| <b>Geophysics</b> |                                      |
|                   | Limit of geophysical survey          |
|                   | Probably archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Possible archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Former field boundary (corroborated) |
|                   | Magnetic disturbance                 |
|                   | Ferrous                              |

0 10 m

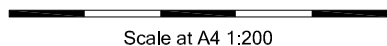


Figure 11: Trench 9

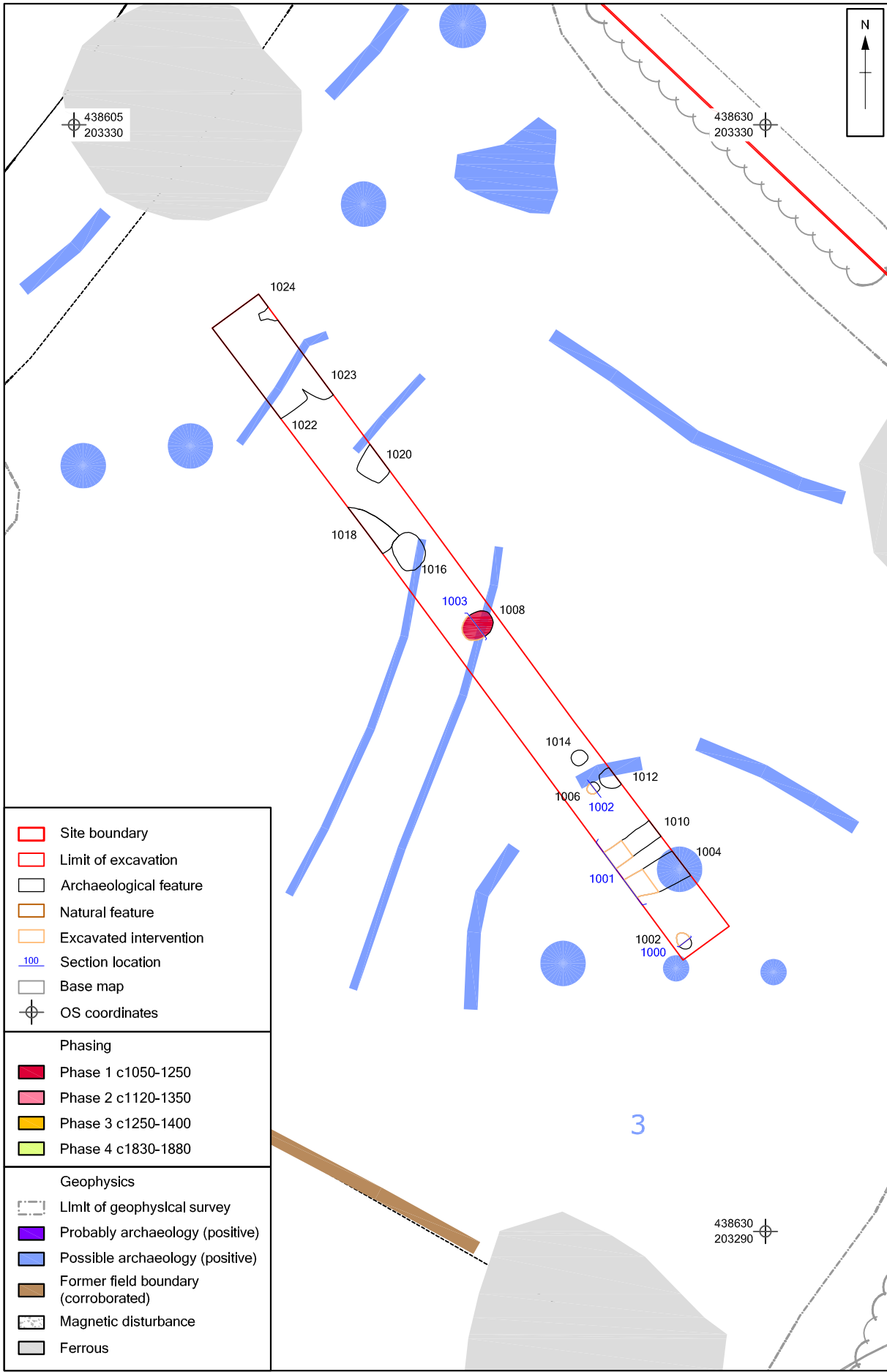
Survey Data supplied by :  
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Scale at A4 1:200

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\\10.0.10.86\Projects\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\010Geomatics\02 CAD\BIRMHEV\_Brighthampton Malthouse Farm\_2017-04-04.dwg(A4 trench 10)\*\*\*\*alex.davies\* 13 Apr 2017



- |                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                   | Site boundary                        |
|                   | Limit of excavation                  |
|                   | Archaeological feature               |
|                   | Natural feature                      |
|                   | Excavated intervention               |
|                   | Section location                     |
|                   | Base map                             |
|                   | OS coordinates                       |
| <b>Phasing</b>    |                                      |
|                   | Phase 1 c1050-1250                   |
|                   | Phase 2 c1120-1350                   |
|                   | Phase 3 c1250-1400                   |
|                   | Phase 4 c1830-1880                   |
| <b>Geophysics</b> |                                      |
|                   | Limit of geophysical survey          |
|                   | Probably archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Possible archaeology (positive)      |
|                   | Former field boundary (corroborated) |
|                   | Magnetic disturbance                 |
|                   | Ferrous                              |

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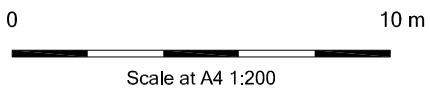


Figure 12: Trench 10

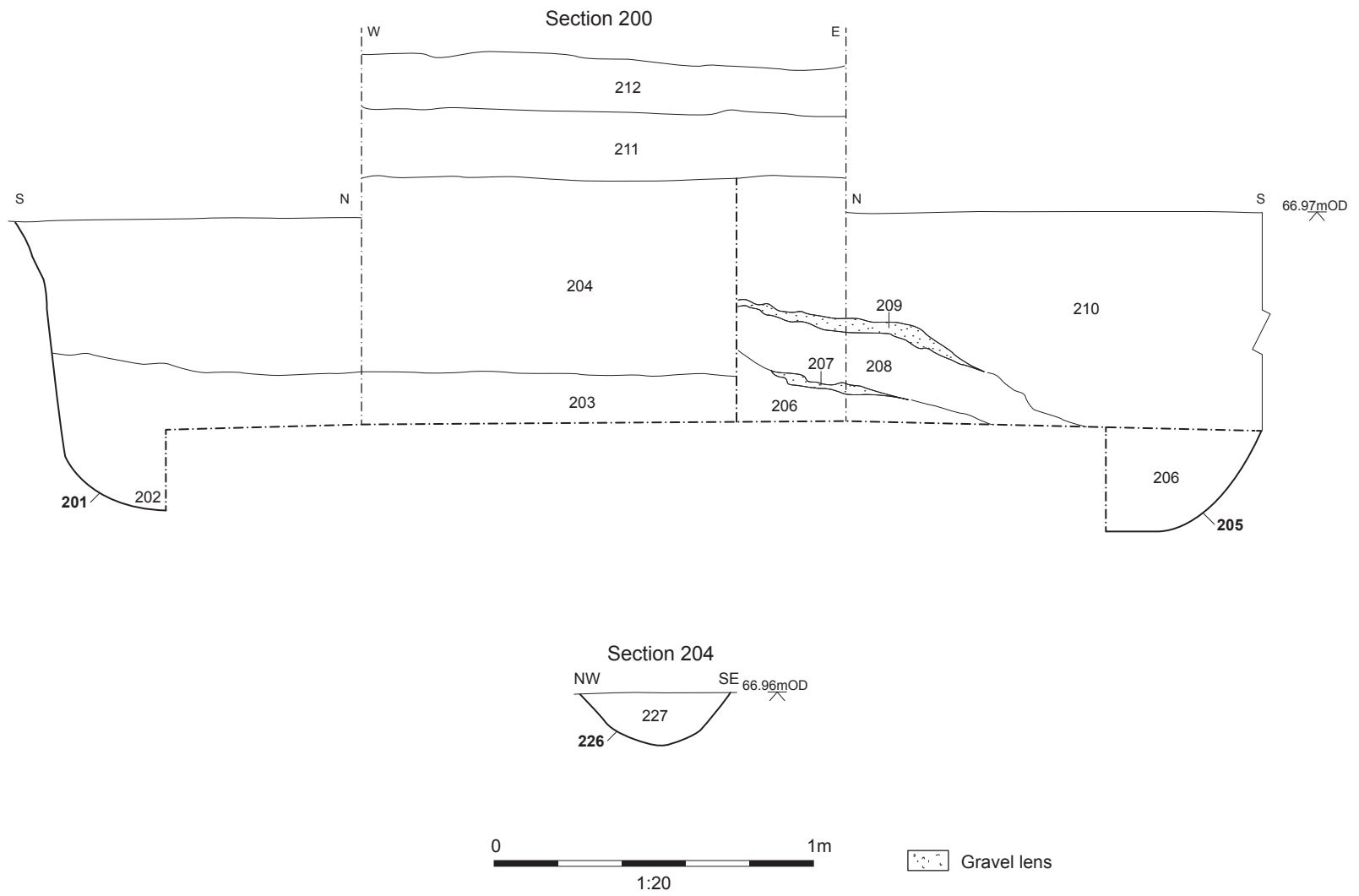


Figure 13: Sections 200 and 204

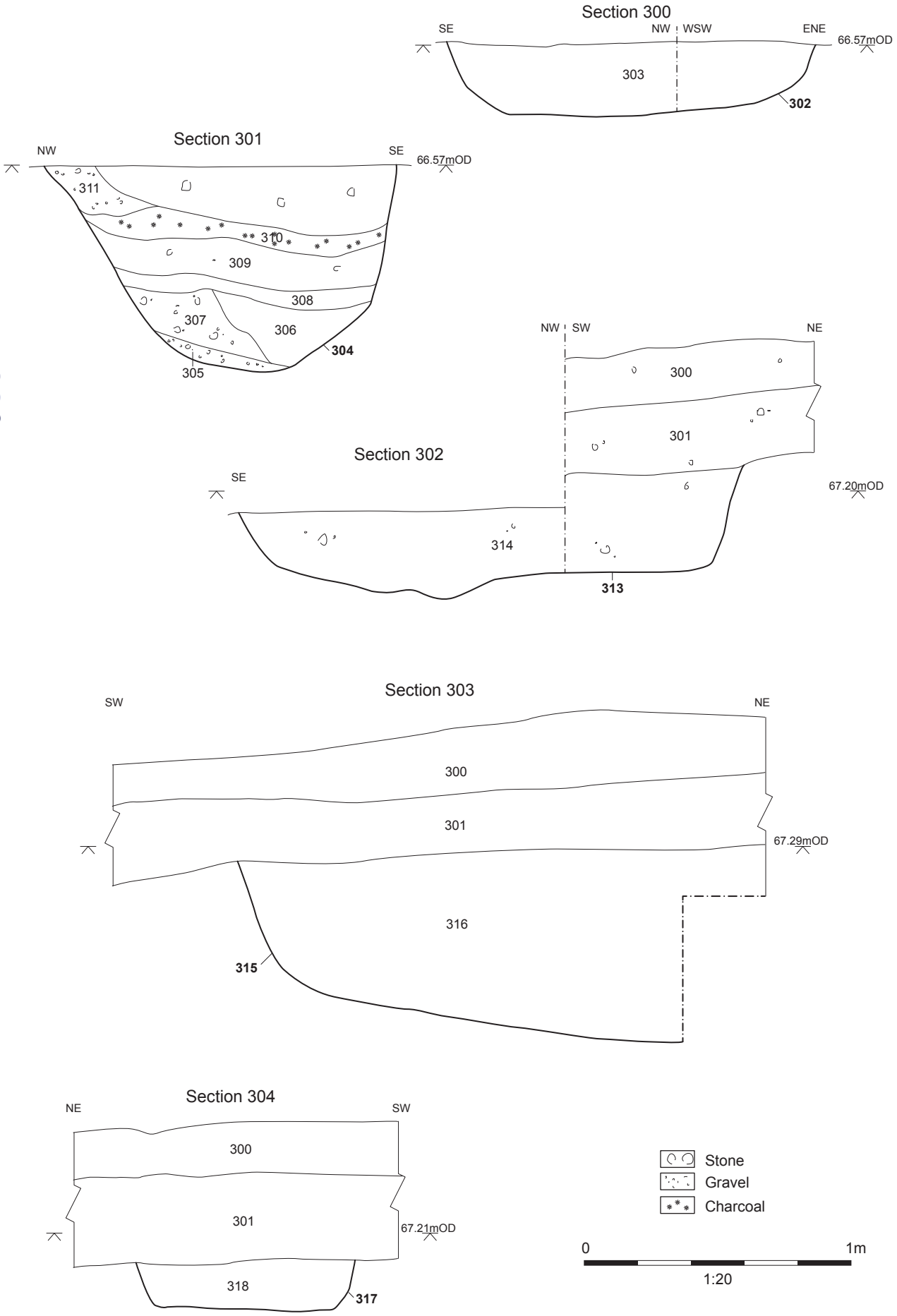


Figure 14: Sections 300, 301, 302, 303 and 304

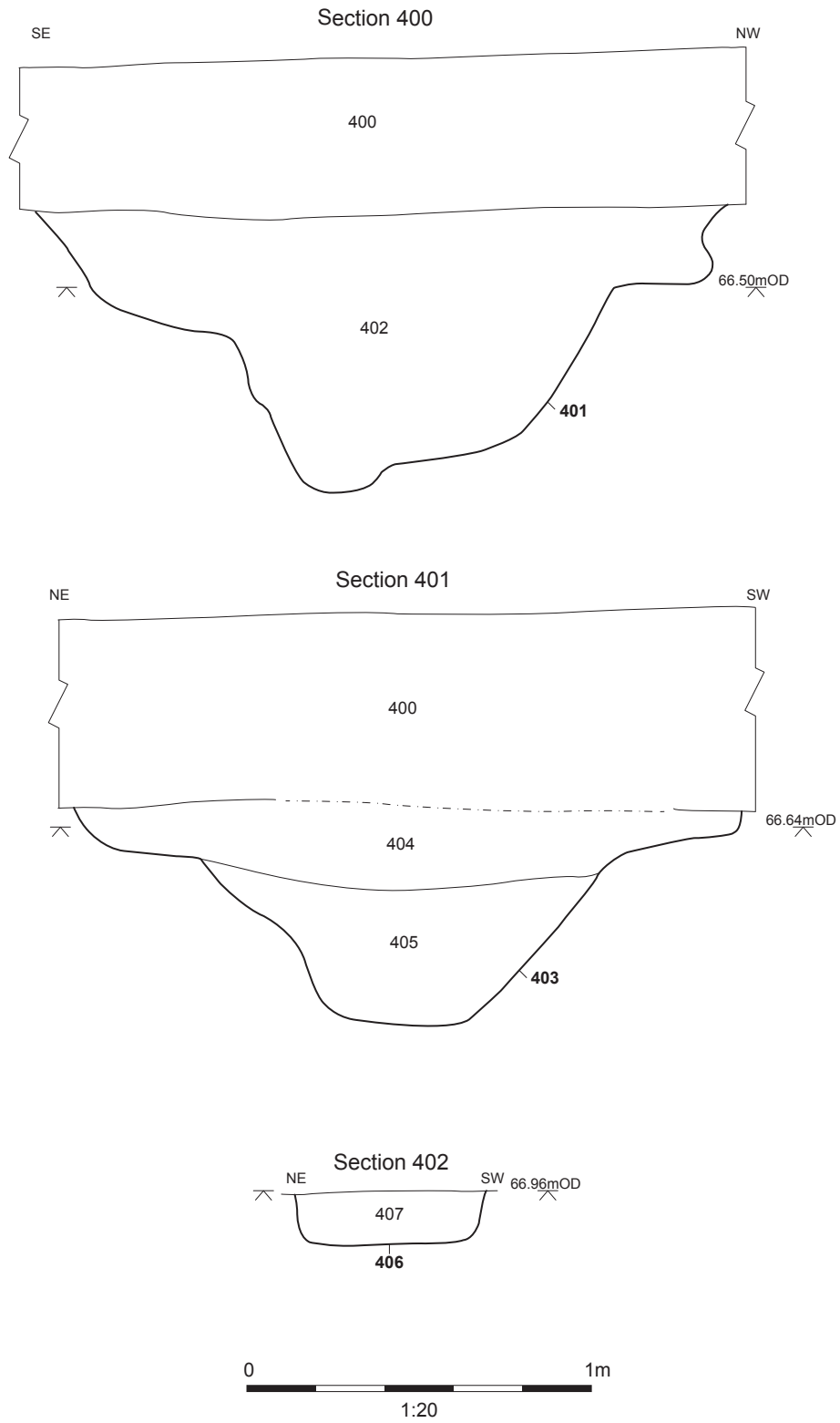


Figure 15: Sections 400, 401 and 402

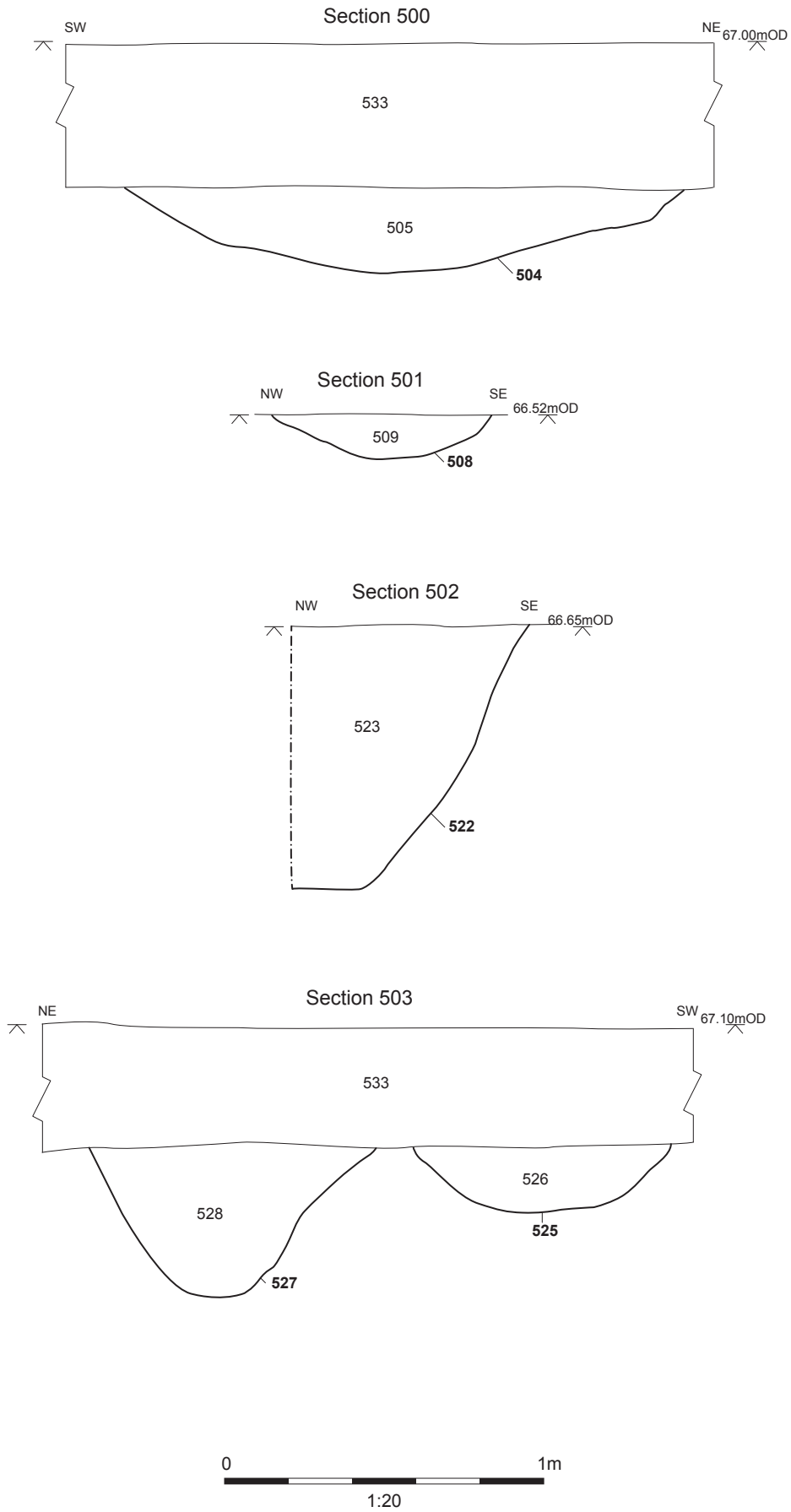


Figure 16: Sections 500, 501, 502 and 503

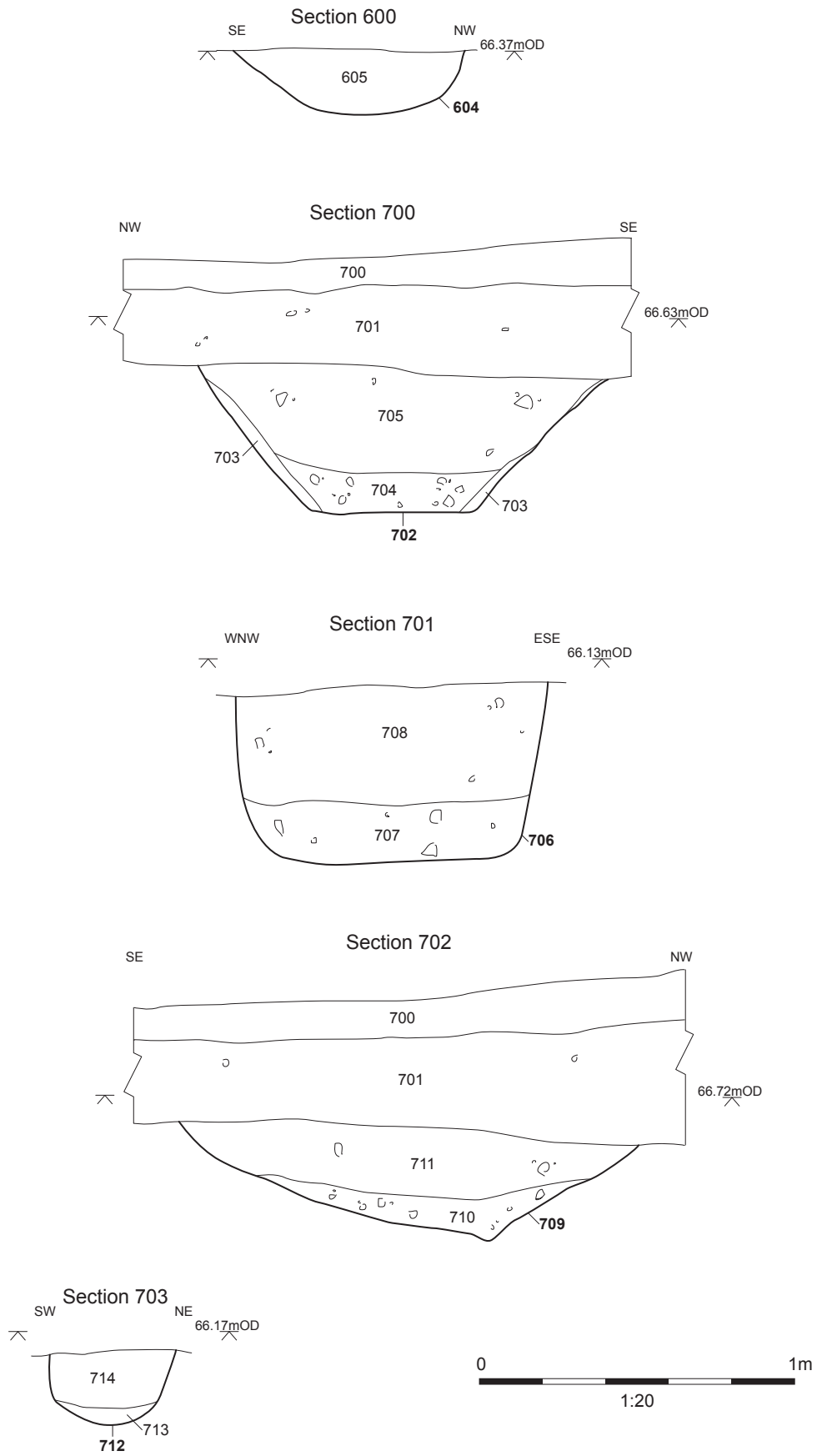


Figure 17: Sections 600, 700, 701, 702 and 703

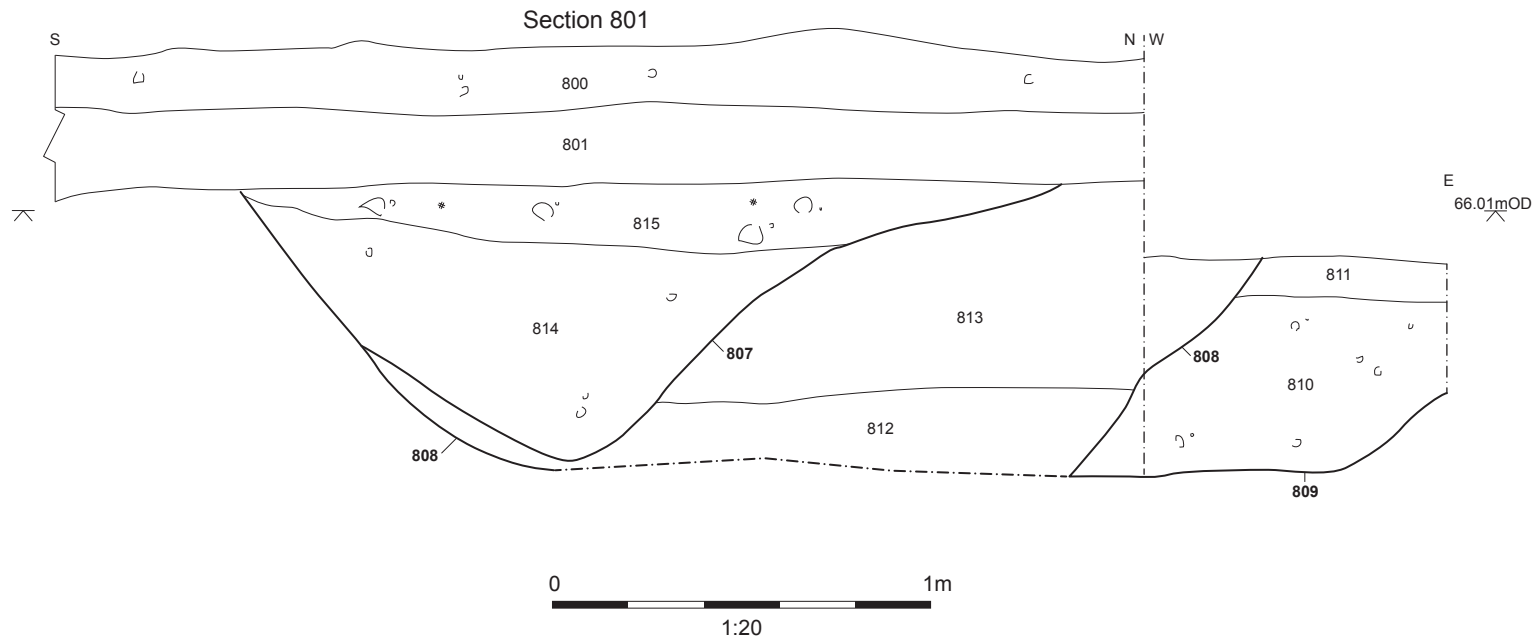
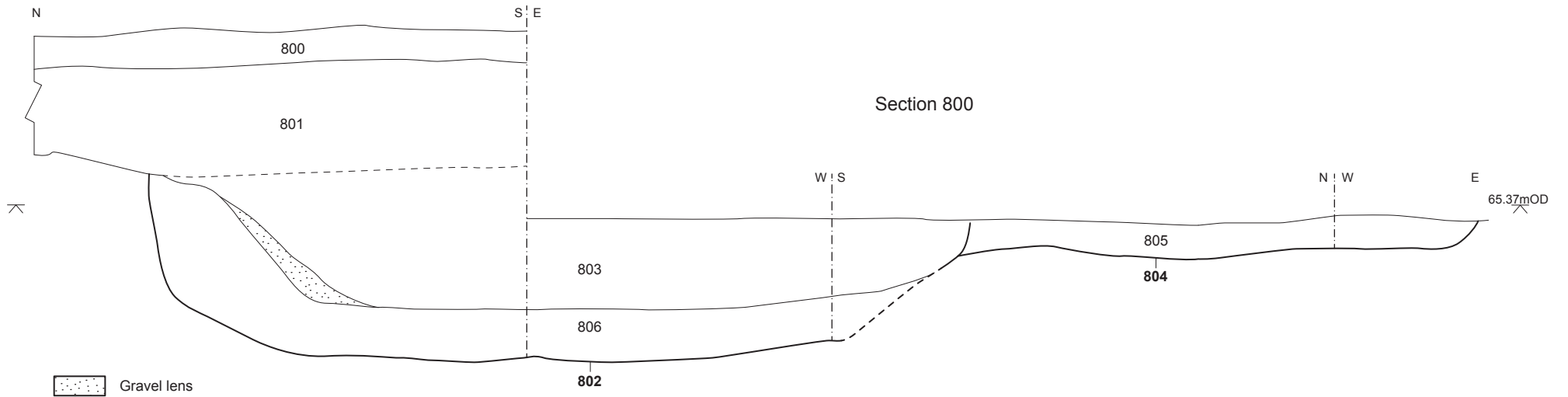


Figure 18: Sections 800 and 801

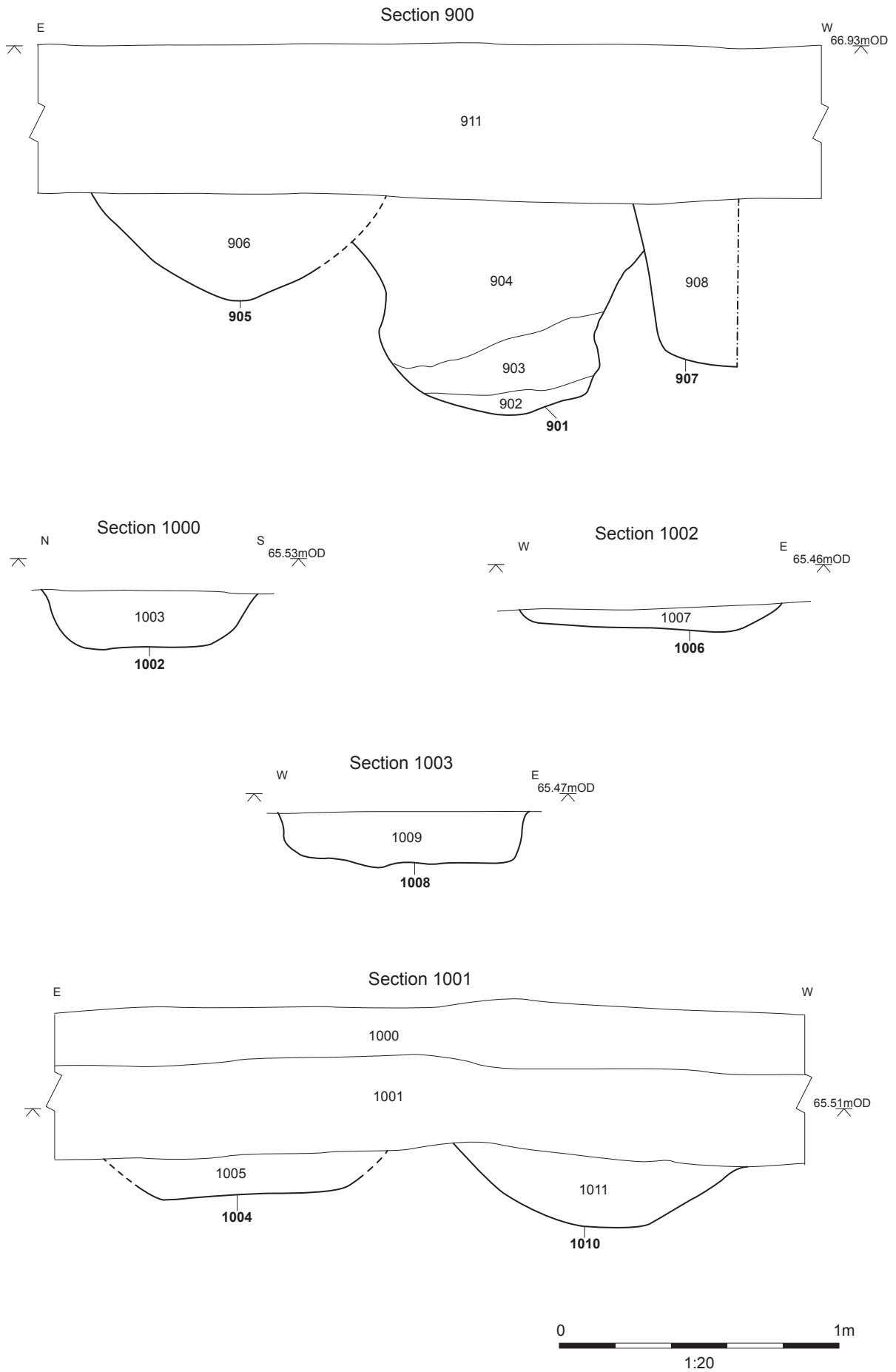


Figure 19: Sections 900, 1000, 1001, 1002 and 1003





Plate 1: Trench 1 looking north-east



Plate 2: Trench 2: section 200, pits 201, 205 and posthole 226, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking north-east, pre-excitation



Plate 4: Trench 3: section 303 and general view of pit 315, looking north



Plate 5: Trench 3: section 300, ditch terminus 302, looking south-west



Plate 6: Trench 3: section 301, pit 304, looking north-east



Plate 7: Trench 3: general view of pit 304, looking north-east



Plate 8: Trench 3: section 302 and general view of pit 313, looking west



Plate 9: Trench 3: section 304, pit 317, looking south east



Plate 10: Trench 4 post-ex, looking north-west



Plate 11: Trench 4: section 400, ditch 401, looking north-east



Plate 12: Trench 4: section 401, ditch 403, looking north-east



Plate 13: Trench 5: section 500, ditch 504, looking west



Plate 14: Trench 5: section 501 and general view of posthole 508, looking north



Plate 15: Trench 5: section 502 and general view of pit 522, looking north



Plate 16: Trench 5: section 503, feature 525 and pit 527, looking east





Plate 17: Trench 6 looking west, post-excitation



Plate 18: Trench 6: pit 601, looking south



Plate 19: Trench 7 looking north-west, post-excavation



Plate 20: Trench 7: section 700 and general view of ditch 702, looking east



Plate 21: Trench 7: section 702 and general view of ditch 709, looking west



Plate 22: Trench 7: section 701 and general view of pit 706, looking north-west



Plate 23: Trench 8: pit 802 during excavation, showing complete jug, looking west



Plate 24: Trench 8: section 800, pit 802, looking west



Plate 25: Trench 8: section 801, pits 809, 808 and ditch 807, looking west



Plate 26: Trench 9 looking south-east



Plate 27: Trench 9: section 900, pit 901, 907 and ditch 905, looking south-west



Plate 28: Trench 10 looking south-east, post-excavation



Plate 29: Trench 10: section 1001, ditches 1004 and 1010, looking south-west



Plate 30: Trench 10: section 1003 and general view of pit 1008, looking north-east







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