

**Manor Farm
Kirtlington
Oxfordshire**

Programme of Archaeological Recording

for
Yiangou Architects
on behalf of
Mr Nick Fry


CA Project: 3475
CA Report: 12136

October 2012

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
<i>The site</i>	4
<i>Archaeological background</i>	5
<i>Archaeological objectives</i>	5
<i>Methodology</i>	6
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-12).....	7
<i>Trench 7</i>	7
<i>Trench 8</i>	8
<i>Trench 9</i>	8
<i>Trench 10</i>	8
<i>Trench 11</i>	8
<i>Trench 12</i>	8
<i>Trench 13</i>	8
<i>Trench 14</i>	9
<i>Trench 15</i>	10
<i>Trench 16</i>	10
<i>Trench 17</i>	10
<i>Strip, Map and Sample Area</i>	10
<i>Western Area (all features west of wall 10130)</i>	10
<i>Central Area (all features between wall 10130 and the made ground to the south)</i>	13
<i>Eastern area (all features east of the made ground south of wall 10130)</i>	14
3. THE FINDS	17
4. DISCUSSION.....	24
5. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	25
6. REFERENCES.....	26
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	29
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	39
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM	47

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features (1:500)
- Fig. 3 Trench 14: plan (1:150 and 1:250)
- Fig. 4 SMS area: plan (1:125 and 1:50)
- Fig. 5 SMS area: Sections (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Trench 14: photograph
- Fig. 7 Trench 14: photograph
- Fig. 8 SMS area: photograph
- Fig. 9 SMS area: photograph
- Fig. 10 SMS area: photograph
- Fig. 11 SMS area: photograph
- Fig. 12 SMS area: photograph
- Fig. 13 SMS area; phase plan
- Fig. 14 Flute piece: photograph



SUMMARY

Project Name:	Manor Farm, Kirtlington
Location:	Oxfordshire
NGR:	SP 5001 1941
Type:	Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample (SMS)
Date:	July 2011 – February 2012
Planning Reference:	10/01716/F and 10/01718/F
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum
Accession Number:	OXCMS: 2011.123
Site Code:	MTF 11

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July 2011 and February 2012 at Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire.

The earliest features encountered during an initial watching brief to the south-east of Manor Farm consisted of a series of probable boundary ditches, quarry pits and postholes, containing 11th to 13th-century AD pottery. Probable modern features were also noted adjacent to extant outbuildings.

Two small pits, containing 8th to 11th-century AD pottery, represent the earliest discernible occupation evidence within the strip, map and sample area, which lay to the west of Manor Farm. Earlier artefacts, including a Roman flue tile fragment and a possible early or middle Anglo-Saxon iron pin, were recovered as residual finds within later features which may have truncated or entirely removed earlier features. Numerous north/south and east/west-aligned ditches within the SMS area appear to identify former medieval boundaries, which may represent extensions to, and on shared alignments with, burgage plots running eastward from the roadside to the west. Abundant pits appear to identify areas of localised, small-scale, sand and gravel extraction to the rear of the medieval burgage plots. Other, intercutting, medieval pits east of the Manor House appear to have been dug for refuse disposal.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between July 2011 and February 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological recording for Yiangou Architects on behalf of Mr Nick Fry at Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SP 5001 1941; Fig. 1). The programme was undertaken to fulfil conditions on planning permissions granted by Cherwell District Council (CDC) for the erection of ancillary outbuildings providing garaging, pool, gym and ancillary accommodation, along with the alteration and extension of the existing dwelling (Refs. 10/01716/F and 10/01718/F). The archaeological programme included a watching brief during an extension to the existing main house and the excavation of service trenches. This was followed by an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) exercise covering the location of the new ancillary buildings.
- 1.2 The programme of archaeological works was carried out in accordance with a brief (OCC 2011) prepared by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Council (OCC), archaeological advisor to CDC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2011a) and approved by Mr Oram. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Oram, including a site visit on 6 October 2011.

The site

- 1.3 The development site is bounded to the north and west by residential properties, to the east by playing fields and to the south by Bletchington Road. The site encloses an area of approximately 1.4ha, and comprises a residential property with associated garden. The underlying solid geology is recorded as Peterborough Member mudstone (Jurassic era) with the superficial geology as Pleistocene Hanborough Gravel Member sand and gravel (BGS 2011). Sand and gravel was recorded in all areas where the natural substrate was uncovered.

Archaeological background

- 1.4 The development site had the potential to contain significant archaeological remains dating to the Roman and medieval periods, based on previous archaeological interventions and its location within the historic core of Kirtlington. Within 500m of the site the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (OHER) contains 31 monuments, including one Scheduled Monument (SAM 154 Moated site – supposed site of John of Gaunt's residence) and 20 Listed Buildings.
- 1.5 A Roman stone building, field system and Saxon settlement were identified during an evaluation and subsequent excavation c. 250m to the south of the site (OHER ref:16989, EOX2269 and EOX2481).
- 1.6 The site lies c. 100m to the south-west of the 12th century St Mary's Church (OHER ref: 5230), where 37 inhumations were observed during a watching brief carried out in 2008 (OHER ref: EOX2634). A possible medieval shrunken village was identified to the west of South Farm (OHER ref: 13284). A watching brief at Long Kensome identified 11th to 12th-century pits (OHER ref: EOX1275).
- 1.7 Watching briefs at Kirtlington Primary school (OHER ref: EOX1285) and Plot 5, the Chestnuts (OHER ref: EOX99) produced negative results.
- 1.8 An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken by CA in July 2011. Six trenches were excavated (Trenches 1 to 6; Fig. 2). The earliest feature encountered was a pit of probable Roman date. A ditch of Anglo-Saxon date and a ditch and pit of medieval date were also recorded. At least ten undated pits likely to represent both storage and quarrying activity were encountered. Undated structural features comprising a well, wall footings and stone surfaces were observed within the northern half of the site (CA 2011b; Fig. 2).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 The objectives of the watching brief were, with the resources available, to preserve by record archaeological deposits, within excavations associated with the new development, and to ensure the agreed foundation scheme was adhered to.
- 1.10 The academic objectives of the strip, map and sample were:

- ensure the adequate record of any buried archaeological remains that might be exposed within the defined strip, map and sample area prior to their removal by development; and any additional archaeological mitigation required for additional proposed works impacting on archaeological deposits
- produce a plan of all archaeological features exposed within the defined strip, map and sample area
- investigate and record exposed archaeological features/deposits in order to clarify both their date, character, and significance and to provide a clear understanding of their chronology
- ensure that any artefacts/environmental evidence was recorded, assessed and - if appropriate - analysed to an acceptable standard
- make available the results of the investigations

Methodology

- 1.11 The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks, including the excavation of foundations and service trenches. Non-archaeologically significant deposits were removed by the contractors under archaeological supervision. Where mechanical excavators were used, they were equipped with a toothless bucket.
- 1.12 The strip, map and record exercise was carried out on the proposed locations of three ancillary buildings and of proposed ponds/water features to ensure that all archaeological features that survived in these areas were fully recorded (Fig. 2). Machine excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. To avoid compaction of underlying archaeological deposits the machine sat on unstripped areas at all times, working back to expose the natural substrate without tracking over it. The resulting spoil was removed using a dumper. No machines ran over the natural substrate (other than in areas that have been cleared archaeologically to the satisfaction of Mr Oram).
- 1.13 Sufficient hand cleaning and/or excavation was undertaken to define the presence and extent of archaeological deposits and, if present, allow them to be planned. The

position of all archaeological features exposed was recorded on a general site plan compiled at an appropriate scale.

- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the programme of archaeological works are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum under accession number OXCMS: 2011.123, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-12)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the watching brief and SMS results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and human and animal bone are to be found in Appendices A and B. The watching brief results are discussed first, with the SMS results following. Watching brief areas were numbered as Trenches 7 to 17, to follow on from evaluation Trenches 1 to 6.

Trench 7

- 2.2 The natural substrate, 703, consisting of orange and yellow sand and gravel, was revealed at 0.9m below present ground level (bpgl). It was cut by a well 704, constructed of un-mortared limestone, which measured approximately 1m in diameter and in excess of 4m in depth. It was encountered at approximately 0.3m bpgl. The natural substrate was also covered by a mixed layer 702 which contained brick, stone and tile and had been heavily disturbed by modern services. The relationship between this material and the well could not be established. A thin layer of mixed yellow gravel and limestone, 701, made up the bedding/levelling for the overlying tarmac 700.

Trench 8

- 2.3 The natural substrate 803 comprising yellow-brown sand was encountered at 0.6m bpgl. A rough dry-stone wall 804 was revealed in the south-east corner of the trench. A subsoil 802 consisting of light brown sand, approximately 0.35m thick, was sealed by a dark grey sandy topsoil 801 approximately 0.25m thick.

Trench 9

- 2.4 Natural substrate 903 was identified at 2.8m bpgl. It was covered by sand and limestone rubble 902 which contained two fragments of medieval brick and tile and a large quantity of disarticulated dog bones. The deposit may represent the fill of a large pit whose edges lay outside the trench, rather than a layer, and may represent a continuation of rubble deposit 1104 in Trench 11. It was sealed by 0.5m of topsoil 901.

Trench 10

- 2.5 The natural substrate 1002, comprising grey-brown sand, was encountered at 0.6m bpgl. It was covered by 0.2m thickness of subsoil 1003, in turn covered by a 0.4m thickness of topsoil 1001.

Trench 11

- 2.6 Trench 11 was excavated to investigate the extent of the rubble identified in Trench 9. The natural substrate 1105 was identified at approximately 0.6m bpgl. It was cut by a large pit 1103 which contained a single stone rubble fill 1104 possibly a continuation of deposit 902 in Trench 9. It was sealed by subsoil 1102 which was approximately 0.3m thick and topsoil 1101, also 0.3m thick.

Trench 12

- 2.7 The earliest deposit recorded was make-up material 1202, at least 0.65m in thickness, comprised of sand with abundant limestone rubble. It was sealed by 0.25m of topsoil 1201.

Trench 13

- 2.8 The natural substrate, 1303, was identified approximately at 1m bpgl. It was covered by make-up deposit, 1302, approximately 1m in thickness, in turn covered by 0.25m of topsoil 1301.

Trench 14

- 2.9 Natural substrate, 1402, comprising orange-yellow sand and gravels, was revealed at 0.68m bpgl. It was cut by a series of features.
- 2.10 Feature 1406, aligned north-west/south-east, seemed likely to be a ditch although the limited dimensions of the trench meant that the possibility that the feature was a pit could not be ruled out. It contained a single silt-sand fill 1407 from which thirteen sherds of 13th to early 14th-century AD pottery, eight fragments of medieval roof tile, cattle and large and medium-sized mammal bones, and a residual sherd of Roman pottery were recovered.
- 2.11 A broad, shallow ditch 1418, aligned east/west, contained an undated sand-silt fill 1419. It was cut by a v-shaped ditch 1416, aligned north/south, which contained an undated sand-silt fill 1417.
- 2.12 A flat-bottomed feature 1412 was identified running approximately east/west. The dimensions of the trench meant it was not possible to determine whether it was a ditch or a pit. It contained a single undated sand-silt and gravel fill 1413. It was cut by a pit or posthole 1414 which was approximately 0.4m in diameter. It contained a single sandy ash fill 1415 from which one sherd of 11th to 13th-century pottery was retrieved. Fill 1413 was also cut by an east/west-aligned ditch 1410 which contained an undated sand-silt fill 1411. Both ditch 1410 and posthole 1414 were sealed by a spread of sand-silt 1426 which appeared similar to the subsoil. This was cut by a large, possibly oval, pit 1408 containing four fills 1427, 1428, 1429 and 1409. Deposit 1409 contained five sherds of 13th-century pottery and a single horse bone.
- 2.13 At the northern end of the trench a sub-circular, shallow, pit 1439 was identified. It contained a single sand-silt fill 1438 from which a medieval roof tile fragment and a single medium-sized mammal bone were recovered.
- 2.14 An east/west-aligned ditch 1420 contained a single clay-sand fill 1421. Several sherds of 11th to 13th and 13th to 16th-century pottery were retrieved, including a piece of jar rim dated to the 11th to 14th centuries, along with bone fragments belonging to a sheep/goat and a large mammal.
- 2.15 At the northern end of the trench the subsoil was cut by a trench 1437, aligned north-south. This trench held a rough limestone wall 1436 for a partially extant ha-ha

structure which was then butted by backfill 1435. This and the subsoil were sealed by topsoil 1400. Ditch 1420 and the topsoil were cut by a series of modern drainage ditches and features including 1403, 1422, 1430, 1432 and 1422. These modern features were sealed by further topsoil (1434).

Trench 15

- 2.16 The natural substrate 1502 was revealed at approximately 0.9m bpgl. It comprised orange, slightly clayey, sand which was not visible across the entire trench. It was sealed by subsoil 1501, which was 0.5m thick, and by topsoil 1500 which was 0.42m thick.

Trench 16

- 2.17 The natural sandy gravel substrate 1602 was revealed at approximately 0.75m bpgl. It was sealed by buried topsoil 1601, 0.4m in thickness. This was covered by a make-up/levelling deposit 1600 which was 0.35m thick and was probably associated with the construction of the house.

Trench 17

- 2.18 The natural substrate 1702, consisting of sandy gravel, was revealed at 0.7m bpgl. It was cut by a north-west/south-east ditch terminus 1704. It contained a single undated silt-sand fill 1703 and was sealed by subsoil 1701, which was 0.17m thick, and topsoil, 1700, 0.55m thick.

Strip, Map and Sample Area

Western Area (all features west of wall 10130)

- 2.19 The natural substrate 10002, comprising mid brown-orange gravelly-sand, was identified at approximately 0.37m bpgl. In the northern section of this area was east/west-aligned ditch 10061. It was steep-sided with a flat base and contained a single undated sand-silt fill 10062. A recut 10063, also with steep sides and a flat base, contained two undated fills 10064 and 10065. A further section, 10211, through the ditch contained a single fill 10212/10113 from which ten sherds of late 12th to 13th-century AD pottery and a piece of iron slag were recovered. It was cut by a well whose construction cut 10222 contained a stone lining 10146. The well had been backfilled with rubble-rich material 10147. Four sherds of late 14th to 15th-century AD pottery was recovered from this fill along with a fragment of a carved bone flute and 55 fragments of medieval roof tile. This deposit was truncated by the

construction cut, 10220, for a second well which contained a backfill deposit 10221 between the cut and its stone lining 10145. This second well, infilled with 10224, was extant at the time of the archaeological works and was removed by machine after excavation was complete.

- 2.20 The natural substrate was also cut by numerous other features including ditches, gullies and pits. There were several discrete pits and postholes which contained a single fill, including 10005, 10013, 10028, 10031, 10032, 10153 and 10186. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. A further discrete pit 10011 contained two fills 10010 and 10009. Fill 10009 yielded 68 fragments of medieval roof tile, together with cattle and pig bones, whilst 10010 contained three sherds of 17th to 18th-century AD pottery and a single cattle bone.
- 2.21 A small circular pit 10027 contained an undated fill of redeposited natural 10026. This was cut by pit 10025 which contained a single fill 10024, containing a sherd of late 11th to mid 14th-century pottery, which also appeared to comprise redeposited natural sand and gravel. It was cut by pit 10008 which contained two fills, 10006 and 10007, with pottery dating to the late 12th to 14th centuries in its upper fill 10006. It was also cut by pit 10016 containing fills 10014, with three sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery, and 10015. A residual sherd of Roman pottery and a single cattle bone was also recovered from upper fill 10014. This fill was cut by a shallow, irregular-shaped, pit 10020 containing fills 10019, 10018 and 10017. A pot sherd dating to the late 11th to mid 14th centuries was recovered from 10017 together with a piece of lime mortar and a sheep/goat bone. This was cut by a small, shallow, pit 10022 with an undated fill 10021 similar to the overlying subsoil.
- 2.22 East/west-ditch 10061/10063 was cut by a large pit 10066 which extended beyond the excavation area. Its lower fill 10068 contained four medieval roof tile fragments whilst upper fill 10067 yielded two sherds of 13th-century pottery, a fragment of medieval window glass together with oyster shell, cattle, sheep/goat, fowl and large mammal bone fragments.
- 2.23 A pit 10056 which contained a single fill 10055, from which two sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery was recovered along with a cattle bone, was cut by a north-south aligned ditch 10060. Two further sections, 10076 and 10126, were dug through this ditch. Between two and three fills were noted in each sondage, recorded as 10059, 10058, 10057, 10075, 10074, 10073, 10125 and 10124. Pottery

dating to the 11th to 13th and 13th to 16th centuries was recovered from five of these fills. Fill 10058 also contained cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and large mammal bones while fill 10057 contained cattle, large mammal and possible cat bones. Fill 10074 contained a single sheep/goat bone and 10125 had sheep/goat, pig and dog bones present.

- 2.24 An east/west-aligned ditch 10184, only partially exposed and possibly representing a continuation of ditch 10061 or ditch 10063, contained a single undated fill 10183. Located to the south of this was large pit 10202 with a single fill 10201 from which late 11th to mid 14th-century pottery and a tile fragment were retrieved. Both of these features were cut by a large, steep-sided, pit 10199 with steep concave sides which was not excavated to full depth on health and safety grounds. The excavated section contained four fills 10198, 10196, 10194 and 10193 with a sherd of mid 11th-century pottery and six tile fragments retrieved from secondary fill 10196 and one medieval sherd from 10193. The pit was cut by a large, irregularly-shaped, pit 10200 with one medieval roof tile fragment retrieved from its single fill 10192.
- 2.25 A small, round, pit 10120 contained two fills 10118 and 10119. One sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved from the lower fill 10119. The pit was cut by a smaller pit 10123 which also contained two fills 10121 and 10122. One sherd of 13th to 16th-century pottery was recovered from its upper fill 10121.
- 2.26 A large, amorphous, pit 10189 contained two fills 10188 and 10187. Three medieval roof tile fragments were recovered from the upper fill 10187. It was cut by a smaller pit 10191 whose fill 10190 produced one sherd of 17th to 18th-century pottery and a residual medieval pot sherd.
- 2.27 In the north-west corner of the SMS area a small pit 10203 contained two undated fills 10204 and 10205. A second pit 10213 contained a single fill 10214 from which one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. This pit was cut by large pit 10217 with a primary fill 10218, containing five sherds of 13th-century pottery, and an upper fill 10219. Pits 10213 and 10203 were both cut by a sub-circular pit 10206 whose fill 10208 contained four sherds of 13th-century pottery together with roof tile fragments. This and pit 10217 were both then cut by a final pit 10209, filled by 10210 which contained three sherds of late 11th to mid 14th-century pottery, eight tile fragments and a piece of fired clay.

- 2.28 A series of furrows (not illustrated) in the western area truncated several of the features. These were covered by subsoil 10001 which was cut by a modern feature 10209 containing a rubble-rich fill 10210. It was also cut by a stone wall 10023 (n.i.). These were sealed by topsoil, 10000.

Central Area (all features between wall 10130 and the made ground to the south)

- 2.29 A large circular pit 10038 cut the natural substrate. It contained four fills 10163, 10162, 10161 and 10035. Twenty-five sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery were recovered from third fill 10161 while cattle and sheep/goat bones and residual Roman pottery and a *tegula* tile fragment were recovered from upper fill 10035. An east/west-aligned ditch 10039 contained a single fill 10047, from which six sherds of 11th to 14th-century pottery were recovered together with one sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery, and cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and medium-sized mammal bones. Both of these features were cut by a north-east/south-west-aligned ditch 10037/10041 which contained a fill 10036/10040. It resembled garden soil and yielded a medieval roof tile fragment and 12 sherds of pottery dating to the 11th to 13th centuries.
- 2.30 Both pit 10038 and ditch 10039 were also cut by probable pit 10048. This feature continued beyond the limit of excavation but was consistent in character with other pits on site. It contained six fills 10141, 10160, 10159, 10046, 10034 and 10045, from which a range of finds were recovered, including pottery dating from the late 12th to mid 14th centuries from fill 10141, late 11th to 14th centuries from fill 10034 (together with a residual Anglo-Saxon sherd) and cattle bone fragments from fill 10141. The upper fill was cut by a short linear trench 10169, aligned north/south, forming the construction cut for a structure/foundation 10044 (Fig. 11). The structure/foundation was made from roughly rectangular limestone blocks laid in irregular courses. The bonding material comprised bright orange-red silt-sandy-clay. One sherd of 11th to 13th-century pottery was recovered from the bonding deposit. The base was cut by a robber cut 10043 (n.i) whose backfill 10042 contained a medieval pot sherd, three medieval roof tile fragments and an iron nail.
- 2.31 Ditch 10211 was cut by a pit 10129 which contained a single fill 10109 containing a sherd of late 11th to mid 14th century pottery together with a fragment of 13th-century or later stone vessel, possibly a mortar. This was cut by a final pit 10108 containing a rubble fill, 10107 which yielded five sherds of 13th-century pottery,

together with cattle, sheep/goat, pig and large and medium-sized mammal bones. This fill appeared to consolidate the pit prior to the construction of wall 10130.

- 2.32 A small, circular, pit 10054, located south of the foundation, had steep sides and contained a single fill 10053 containing three sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery dating to the late 8th to early 11th centuries. It appeared that the pit was cut by a north-east/south-west aligned ditch, 10127, although the relationship was difficult to establish due to the similarity of their fills. Ditch 10127 contained three fills 10128, 10052 and 10051. One 11th to 13th-century pot sherd was recovered from the uppermost fill 10051. This ditch also cut across robber trench 10043. This section, 10095, contained two fills 10094, containing a sherd of late 11th to mid 14th-century pottery, and 10158.
- 2.33 A small, isolated, posthole 10050 was recorded at the western end of the ditch. It contained a single undated fill 10049.
- 2.34 All features were sealed by subsoil 10001 and topsoil 10000.

Eastern area (all features east of the made ground south of wall 10130)

- 2.35 A ditch running north/south was identified in the eastern part of the SMS area. Four interventions were dug to investigate various relationships. At the southern end of the ditch, where it exited the SMS area, cut 10165 contained a single fill 10166. Pottery dated to the 11th to 13th centuries was recovered. Slightly further to the north, section 10096 contained two fills, 10097, which had cattle and pig bones, and 10098. One sherd of medieval pottery, a medieval roof tile fragment and a residual Roman flue tile fragment were recovered from fill 10098. The rest of the pottery was broadly dated to the medieval period while animal bone fragments from sheep/goat and medium-sized mammals were recorded. A further section 10114 (n.i.), contained an undated single fill 10115. A final section, 10071, dug at the northern limit of excavation contained two fills, 10072 and 10087. The upper fill 10072 contained pottery dating from the 8th to early 11th centuries, mid 10th century and late 11th to mid 14th centuries together with and cattle and sheep/goat bones. Fill 10087 contained cattle, sheep/goat, pig and large and medium-sized mammal bones.

- 2.36 A second ditch 10179 ran parallel to ditch 10165. Three interventions were dug in this ditch. Section 10179 contained a single fill 10180. Section 10133 contained a single undated fill 10134. The last section, 10175, located at the northern edge of the SMS area, contained a single fill 10176. Pottery dating to the mid 11th century was recovered from this fill. This ditch was identified in trench 5 of the evaluation as cut 507.
- 2.37 Between these two parallel ditches a small section of curvilinear ditch 10088 was identified. Three interventions were dug to investigate this feature. At the eastern end, section 10148 contained a single fill 10149. No finds were retrieved. A section through the middle part of the ditch, 10088, contained two fills 10090 and 10089. Pottery dating to the 11th to 13th centuries was retrieved from the upper fill 10089. A final intervention, 10116, dug at the western end of the feature contained a single undated fill 10117.
- 2.38 These three ditches were cut by a number of other pits and ditches. The southern end of the western ditch was cut by a pit 10167 whose single fill 10168 contained late 11th to mid 14th century pottery. A second intervention, 10154, dug in the same pit, contained pottery of the same date from its fill 10155. This section was cut by small ditch, 10170, which ran broadly north/south and contained an undated fill 10171. A short distance to the north of this ditch 10165 was cut by a later north-west/south-east ditch 10099. It contained basal fill 10139, secondary fill 10140, tertiary fill 10100, fourth fill 10101 and uppermost fill 10102. Pottery of 17th to 18th-century date, together with residual medieval pottery was recovered from its tertiary and final fills. Fill 10100 also contained a single medium-sized mammal bone.
- 2.39 Further to the north a third intervention established that ditch 10165 had been cut by a large rectangular feature 10091 containing fills 10092 and 10093. From the lower fill, 10093, pottery dating from the 11th to 13th centuries was recovered and a single cattle bone. From the upper fill, 10092, pottery dating from the mid 9th to 11th and 12th to 14th centuries was recovered, plus a decorative Anglo-Saxon pin and a large assemblage of bone including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, goose and large and medium-sized mammals. Feature 10091 also cut the curvilinear ditch 10088.
- 2.40 The eastern end of rectangular feature 10091 cut eastern parallel ditch 10175. Section 10143 (n.i.) contained a single fill, 10144, from which pottery dating to the 11th to 13th centuries was recovered along with a single large mammal bone.

- 2.41 Towards the southern end of the eastern parallel ditch 10179 a sub-circular steep-sided pit 10181 was identified. This pit had a single fill 10182 from which no finds were retrieved. At the northern end of ditch 10179 it was cut by several features. A rounded pit, 10131, was identified as having two fills 10142, containing a medieval roof tile fragment, and 10132. The upper fill 10132, contained 16th to 17th-century pottery and post-medieval glass as well as residual medieval pottery and a single sheep/goat bone. The same pit, recorded as 10156 (n.i.), also truncated the curvilinear ditch and contained a single undated fill 10157.
- 2.42 A second large pit 10172 was also identified. It extended beyond the SMS area and contained two fills 10174 and secondary fill 10173, the latter containing pottery of 13th to 16th-century date. A linear feature 10177 contained a single fill 10178 which contained medieval tile and clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment dated to AD 1660 to 1680. Section 10150 also contained one fill 10151, no finds were retrieved.
- 2.43 At the eastern edge of the SMS area a large pit 10135 had a single fill 10136, with a 17th to 19th-century clay pipe stem and 19 fragments of medieval roof tile. It was cut by a small posthole 10137 with a single fill 10138. Medieval through to 19th-century pottery was retrieved from the pit. Further to the south a smaller pit 10110 contained a primary fill 10111, containing late 8th century to early 11th-century pottery, and an upper fill 10112.
- 2.44 A small cluster of isolated pits was also identified south of rectangular feature 10143/10091. These pits 10077, 10079, 10081, 10083 and 10085 contained single undated fills 10078, 10080, 10082, 10084 and 10086.
- 2.45 Modern foundations for the stable block truncated several deposits in the eastern area. These foundations were cutting subsoil 10001, which sealed everything in the eastern part of the SMS, overlain by topsoil, 10000.



3. THE FINDS

Pottery

- 3.1 The pottery assemblage recovered from the watching brief and SMS consisted of 281 sherds weighing 3861g (Appendix B). Only two sherds of Roman pottery were present within the assemblage, with the majority of the material being of Late Saxon and medieval date. Where possible, the assemblage was recorded by fabric utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County Type series (Mellor 1994).

Roman pottery

- 3.2 The Roman pottery assemblage consisted of two sherds, both recovered as residual finds within later, medieval, deposits (Appendix B). These included a single, highly abraded, sherd of Central Gaulish samian (SAMLZ) recovered from pit fill 10014 and dated to the 2nd century. The remaining sherd, from the base of a jar, occurs in a miscellaneous greyware fabric (SAND), recovered from ditch fill 1407. It could only be broadly dated to the mid 1st to 4th century AD.

Saxon and Medieval pottery

- 3.3 The medieval pottery assemblage consisted of 264 sherds of pottery in a range of types commonly identified from the region (Appendix B). The earliest identifiable pottery consisted of a single sherd of chaff-tempered pottery of probable mid 5th to mid 9th-century date (E/MS), recorded from deposit 606. Mellor (1994, 36) has suggested that these early wares may continue into the Late Saxon period and therefore this sherd may be an indicator of later Saxon, rather than earlier, activity on site. The remaining recorded Saxon pottery assemblage was small in size and, though most of the material was residual, appeared to further support a late Saxon date for the first phase of occupation on site. A total of 8 sherds of St Neots-type ware (OXR) and 7 sherds of late Saxon Oxford Ware (OXB) were also identified, and recorded vessel forms confirm to late Saxon types. These included a Saxon Oxford ware jar consistent with 10th century forms from St Aldates, Oxford (Mellor 1994; Fig. 6 no 4), and two St Neots-type ware deep sided bowls, with distinct inturned rims, of mid 11th-century date (*ibid*; Fig. 15 no 3). The Saxon Oxford ware vessel was recovered from ditch fill 10072, with the two St-Neots-type ware vessels recovered from ditch fill 10176 and pit fill 10196.

- 3.4 The later medieval pottery assemblage was dominated by sherds of Cotswold-type ware (OXAC), 85 sherds, and Medieval Oxford ware (OXY), 82 sherds, with a combined total value amounting to 63% of the medieval pottery assemblage. While the earliest date for Cotswold-type ware is unclear (see Blinkhorn 2007, 212) an 11th-century date for the region is likely. The earliest Cotswold-type vessels recorded from the assemblage also included jar forms with 'clubbed' rims typical of forms produced during the 11th to 12th centuries. While no dateable vessels were identified amongst the Medieval Oxford wares (OXY), the sherds could be broadly dated on production to the late 11th to mid 14th century. Smaller quantities of North-east Wiltshire ware, early-late medieval East Wiltshire ware OXAQ, Late Saxon-medieval Abingdon ware (OXAG) and Shelly Coarsewares (OXBK) were also recorded with production dates from the mid 11th, or 12th centuries, into the 14th century.
- 3.5 Thirty two sherds of pottery from the Brill/Boarstall industry (OXAM) were recorded. While the majority of the sherds were unfeatured and could only be dated from the 13th to 16th centuries, several were likely to be from medieval jugs or similar vessels. Two bottle bases were recorded from pit fill 10045 and were probably of 13th-century date. A foot from a tripod vessel, possibly a pipkin or cauldron, was recovered from well back-fill deposit 10147. The base of a tankard of late 14th to 15th century type was also recorded from the same deposit (Mellor1994; Fig. 53 no 15). 10147 also contained a single pig bone.
- 3.6 A further 11 sherds could not be securely identified; though all were of fabric types consistent with a medieval production (see Appendix B). Two sherds were similar to Warwickshire Nuneaton ware (OXAH) and therefore potentially of late 12th or 13th-century date.

Post-medieval pottery

- 3.7 The post-medieval pottery assemblage was of small size and consisted of 10 sherds weighing 205g. Seven were of glazed and unglazed earthenware sherds (OXDR), of 17th to 18th century types, from Trench 14 subsoil 1401, pit 10011 fill 10010, pit 10099 fills 10100, 10101, 10102 and pit 10191 fill 10190. The remaining three sherds were imported German Frechen stonewares (OXST) and of likely 17th century date. Ditch 10099 fill 10101 also contained cattle and sheep/goat bone.

Glass

- 3.8 A single fragment of painted medieval window glass was recovered from pit 10066 fill 10067. The glass was darkened with substantial surfacing 'pitting' to the exterior indicating prolonged exposure to the elements prior to burial (Brown 2001). Only one edge was grozed so the original shape or size could not be defined. The glass features a fine linear design executed in a reddish brown pigment typical of English glass painting of the 12th to 15th century (*ibid*, 451).
- 3.9 The remaining glass finds consisted of a fragment of post-medieval bottle glass, recovered from pit 10132 fill 10132, and single pieces from a modern bottle and drinking glass from ditch 10099 fills 10100 and 10102.

Worked bone

- 3.10 A fragment of flute (Fig. 14) made from the tibia of a sheep was recovered associated with medieval pottery of late 14th to 15th-century date from well 10146 fill 10147 (see Macgregor 1995, 148-151). The fragment comprises the end-blown mouth piece, blow-hole and a portion of the first finger and thumb holes.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 3.11 Four fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recorded within the finds assemblage. A single bowl from ditch 10177 fill 10178 was consistent with types produced c. 1660 to 1680 (Oswald 1975). The remaining material consisted of stem fragments, with two pieces from pit 10135 fill 10136 and a third from ditch 10199 fill 10100. No makers' marks were present and the stem fragments could only be attributed a broad 17th to 19th century date of manufacture.

Iron

- 3.12 The majority of the assemblage consisted of handmade nails or nail fragments of medieval or later date with 45 objects weighing 352g. While all featured squared shafts, head shapes varied from disc to 'T' shapes. Size varied widely with the majority of the complete nails being less than 100mm long. The largest, recovered from ditch 10099 fill 10140, was 200mm long and recovered with flat roof tile fragments and associated with post-medieval pottery suggesting a 17th to 18th century, or later, phase of rebuilding or demolition on site.
- 3.13 An iron pin was recovered from pit 10091 fill 10092. Although pottery from this deposit dates the feature to the 12th or 13th century, the pin appears to be of Early

or Middle Anglo-Saxon type. It features a squared shank tapered to a point, the head has been split to form two 'arms' that have been curled inwards to form symmetrical spirals (see Macgregor *et al.* 1993; Fig. 31.46).

- 3.14 A horseshoe fragment was recorded from pit 10135 fill 10136 and is of late post-medieval or later date.
- 3.15 A fragment of iron slag weighing 186g was retrieved from pit 10211 fill 10212 and was probably of medieval or post-medieval date

Ceramic building material

Roman

- 3.16 Residual fragments of Roman ceramic material were present within the assemblage and included a portion of flanged Roman roof tile (*tegulae*) from pit 10038 fill 10035 and a combed fragment of tile, most-likely box-flue, from ditch 10096 fill 10098.

Medieval

- 3.17 A total of 324 pieces of medieval ceramic building material, weighing 13.25kg, were recorded. The majority of the material consisted of flat roof tile fragments. These were of a fairly standard flat rectangular form, with two rounded peg or nail holes. The majority were of unglazed tiles with an orange to red fabric with abundant quartz sand, and were probably Oxford Tile fabric IIIB or similar. A few fragments featured patchy glazing, consistent with tiles produced during the 13th to 16th centuries (Cotter 2006, 302-3). Two joining fragments, from pit 10206 fill 10208, featured a cream coloured, sandy fabric with a speckled copper-stained clear glaze. These were most-likely of Oxford Tile fabric IIIA with a possible source in the Brill area, and with production thought to commence in the 14th century (*Ibid*, 303).
- 3.18 Twenty ridge tile fragments were recorded with none of the material preserving complete dimensions. The majority of the ridge tile fragments were in oxidised, or reduced, sand tempered fabrics, finished with a green glaze. Ten fragments recorded from ditch 1406 fill 1407 and modern dump deposit 10210 were from crested ridge tiles with an oolitic limestone-temper. The crests were formed by attaching pyramidal shaped peaks and glazing the tiles in a variable olive green to deep green glaze.

Brick

- 3.19 Three fragments of brick weighing 2521g were recovered. None preserved full dimensions with only one fragment from deposit 902 retaining width and thickness dimensions. It was between 55 to 60 mm thick and probably of 16th to early 18th century in date. The brick fragment from modern dump deposit 902 was of further interest as it also retained patch areas of abraded green glaze to a number of surfaces, suggesting it may have been used as kiln furniture at some point.
- 3.20 The remaining fragments from pit 10191 fill 10190, could not be securely dated, though based on general appearance a late medieval or post-medieval date of manufacture is likely.

Human bone

- 3.21 Two human bone fragments from a minimum of two individuals – an adult and a probable adolescent – were found in undated pit fill 10182. They are likely to be redeposited charnal from truncated burials at St Mary's Church immediately north of the site. No further work is recommended.

Animal Bone

- 3.22 A total of 5.6kg of animal bones from selected contexts have been analysed. The bones were of varying state of preservation, but in generally good condition. The contexts have not been completely phased, hence the assemblage is described below as a collation. The finds recovered from the site would suggest that the bones are of primarily Roman to medieval date.
- 3.23 A total of ten species were identified in the animal bone assemblage from 42 contexts (Table 1). Bones from cattle (*Bos taurus*) dominated the assemblage, which comprised 29% of the total fragment count and 69% of the weight. These were followed in quantity in weight by bones from sheep/goat (*Ovis aries sive Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus sp.*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), horse (*Equus caballus*), fowl (*Gallus gallus*), goose (*Anser anser*), fish (*Pisces sp.*) and common frog (*Rana temporaria*).
- 3.24 Cattle bones were present in 26 contexts (Table 1). These derived in total from a minimum of one juvenile (< 3 years) and three mature animals. Two bones could be sexed: a fragment of a cow coxae in ditch 10191 fill 10190; and a cow/oxen metatarsal in ditch 10071 fill 10087. The latter gave an estimated shoulder height of 112cm. The cattle bone assemblage contained both meat rich and meat poor

elements (Table 2), but as the material is currently unphased, it is difficult to interpret the nature of the assemblage. Clear signs of the butchery process was observed on five fragments: A rib fragment displayed a transverse chop mark at the neck, from when the ribs were separated from the spine; parallel knife cut marks were present on the olecranon of an ulna, from disarticulating the joint between the clod and shin meat cuts; and a humerus and two tibiae displayed 'green' oblique fracture patterns, which indicate that they had been broken while 'fresh' – most likely intentionally for the purpose of utilizing the bone marrow.

- 3.25 Bones identified as sheep/goat amounted to a total of 49 fragments (430.12g) from a minimum of four individuals; one juvenile and four mature animals. Of these, one astragalus could be identified as sheep (*Ovis aries*) and none as goat (*Capra hircus*). The bones derive primarily from meat cuts, with only a small proportion being meat poor regions of the body such as the skull and feet (Table 2). This may indicate that the bones derive from prepared meat cuts brought into site, or that the slaughter and butchery waste of the animals were deposited elsewhere. No clear butchery marks were observed on any of the bones. One phalanx, found in pit 10066 fill 10168, was burnt completely black.
- 3.26 The pig bone assemblage comprised 18 fragments of a total weight of 542g. The identified elements derive from the skull, the forelimb and from the pelvis and hindlimb, from a minimum of two animals (Table 2). These could be sexed as boars, on the basis of the morphology of the mandibular canine teeth. The only butchery marks observed were present on a scapula fragment, which displayed an axial chop mark on the lateral margin of the glenoid cavity, and a parallel knife cut mark at the same level on the bone at the medial side. These would have been occurred from when disarticulating the prime forehock meat cut from the prime collar.
- 3.27 The only evidence of horse was represented by two loose molar teeth found in pit 1408 fill 1409 and ditch 10126 fill 10125. Both derived from mature animals.
- 3.28 Modern made ground 902 contained a collection of bones from the same dog skeleton, comprising one cervical vertebra, three coccygeal vertebrae, four rib fragments, a fragment of the sternum, a distal fragment of the right humerus, the distal left radius and the complete right radius, diaphyseal fragments of the ulnae, four left metacarpals, a fragment of the right coxae, the distal portion of the left femur and the complete right femur, the left tibia and a baculum (Table 2). The latter

reveals that this was a male dog. The bones were very well preserved, and the large size of this animal – which was estimated to have been 65–66cm tall in shoulder height – suggests that this was a modern dog.

- 3.29 One possible cat bone was found in ditch 10060 fill 10057, which was a right fifth metacarpal. The bone was not fused, which indicate that it was from an immature animal.
- 3.30 A total of seven bird bones were identified in the assemblage, of which one fragment was identified as a goose sternum, four fowl bones comprising a coracoid, two ulnae and a tarsometatarsus. One right radius, found in ditch 10179 fill 10180, belonged to an anseriforme species, possibly teal (*Anas crecca*) or mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*). One other bird bone found in pit 10172 fill 10173 was unidentifiable.
- 3.31 Additionally, one fish bone fragment and a long bone of common frog were present in pit 10167 fill 10168. The frog is a burrowing species, and the bone may therefore be a modern intrusion.
- 3.32 The animal bone assemblage represents domestic food waste. From this evidence, it can be concluded that beef contributed most to the animal produce diet, followed by mutton and pork. Small quantities of bird bones, all of edible species such as goose, fowl and teal/duck, were also present. Fish is also likely to have contributed to the diet. The find of an incomplete dog skeleton in dump deposit 902 may indicate a disposal of a carcass, or possibly a truncated pet burial. The animal bones also indicate that horse and possibly cat were present.



4. DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The watching brief identified very few archaeological features and deposits, probably due to the small scale of the trenches and their limited depths. Numerous archaeological features, predominantly of medieval and later date, were however encountered across the SMS area.

Roman

- 4.2 No features of Roman date were encountered but two sherds of Roman pottery, dateable to the 2nd and mid 1st to 4th centuries AD, were recovered as residual finds within later, medieval, deposits. A single, residual, fragment of Roman flue tile was also recovered. These residual finds may suggest Roman activity within the site, perhaps truncated or removed by later features, or the wider locality. They could also represent artefacts brought onto the site during the medieval period.

Anglo-Saxon

- 4.3 The earliest features identified during the SMS exercise were two small pits identifying Anglo-Saxon activity within the site. One pit was located in the central section of the SMS area and the other was noted on the eastern edge of the area. The pits, 10054 and 10110, were relatively small in comparison to others on site and both contained pottery dating from the 8th to the 11th centuries. Pit 10110 also contained some animal bone in its upper fill. It seems likely that these two pits represent the first occupational activity on the site. In addition, an iron pin of possible early or middle Anglo-Saxon type was retrieved from the upper fill of a large rectangular pit, which also contained pottery dating from the 9th to the 14th centuries AD.

Medieval

- 4.4 Extensive medieval activity was encountered within Trench 14 during the watching brief. This trench extended away from the house to the south of the site. It contained a series of ditches, orientated both north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west. There were also a number of pits and postholes. All of the features which contained finds were dated to the 11th to 13th centuries AD. This date also ties in with many of the features identified in the SMS area. It is likely that the ditches represent

boundaries, as the need for so many drainage systems seems unlikely given the free draining natural sands and gravels. It is also probable that many of the pits were excavated for the quarrying of those sands and gravels for use in construction.

- 4.5 The ditches identified within the SMS area ran on approximately north/south and east/west alignments. They most likely represent boundary ditches dating broadly to the medieval period and may represent extensions to, and on shared alignments with, burgage plots running eastward from the roadside to the west. There are also abundant pits of varying size across the SMS area. They too could be broadly dated to the medieval period. It is likely that some of the earlier pits were excavated for the retrieval of aggregates. Their location, close to boundary ditches, and their limited size and frequency may suggest that they represent small-scale, localised, quarrying rather than large-scale extraction. The large numbers of intercutting pits seem more likely to be waste pits, as they are not dug in clear areas of natural substrate.

Post-medieval and modern

- 4.6 Several features of probable modern date were identified close to the outbuildings during the watching brief, together with modern structural remains within the SMS area.

5. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Havard, Jamie Wright, Charlotte Haines, Peter Davenport, Kelly Saunders, Steve Sheldon, Mark Brett and Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Dan Sausins, Roy Poulter, Donal Lucey and Izabella Romanowska. The report was written by Alexandra Webster and Alistair Barber. The illustrations were prepared by Ian Atkins and Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Kelly Saunders, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Tarmac			0.1	
701	Layer	Gravel bedding for 700			0.15	
702	Layer	Made ground. Mid brown silt-clay with brick, stone and tile fragments			>1.1	
703	Layer	Natural substrate. Orange/yellow sands and gravels			>0.2	
704	Structure	Well constructed with limestone blocks, not mortared			>4	

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
801	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
802	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	
803	Layer	Natural substrate. Yellow-brown fine sand				
804	Structure	Drystone wall			>0.2	

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
901	Layer	Topsoil			0.5	
902	Layer	Made ground. Fine sand and limestone rubble with stone, brick and roof tile			2.3	
903	Layer	Natural. Fine sand				

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1001	Layer	Topsoil			0.4	
1002	Layer	Natural substrate. Pale brown fine sand				
1003	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1101	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1102	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
1103	Cut	Cut of large pit, only one edge seen in trench				
1104	Deposit	unexcavated fill of 1103				
1105	Layer	Natural substrate. Yellow-brown fine sand				

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1201	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
1202	Layer	Made ground. Brown sand and limestone rubble			>0.65	

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1301	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
1302	Layer	Made ground			0.75	
1303	Layer	Natural substrate. Yellowish brown fine sand				

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil			0.38	
1401	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
1402	Layer	Natural Substrate. Orange/yellow sand and gravels				
1403	Cut	Cut for modern drainage	9.7	0.8		
1404	Deposit	Single fill of 1403. Orange sand and limestone fragments around a plastic pipe	9.7	0.8		
1405	Deposit	Modern manhole	0.8	0.7		
1406	Cut	Cut of NE/SW ditch, shallow concave sides and base	>2.2	2.9	0.6	
1407	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 1406. Mid reddish brown silt-sand with occasional limestone fragments	>2.2	2.9	0.6	
1408	Cut	Cut of large pit with sides which are initially shallow, but become, sharply, much steeper, and an almost flat base	>2.3	>1	>1.06	
1409	Deposit	Fourth fill of pit 1408. Grey-brown silt-sand with frequent limestone rubble	>2.2	>2.1	0.4	
1410	Cut	Cut of shallow E/W ditch with a concave profile	>2.1	1.2	0.23	
1411	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 1410. Mid brown sand-silt	>2.1	1.2	0.23	
1412	Cut	Cut of possible shallow E/W ditch with a concave profile	>2.1	1	0.23	
1413	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 1412. Mid brown sand-silt and gravel	>2.1	1	0.23	
1414	Cut	Cut of small pit with steep sides. Base not reached		0.4	>0.3	
1415	Deposit	Single fill of pit 1414. Grey sandy ash		0.4	>0.3	
1416	Cut	Cut of NE/SW ditch with steep sides and a concave base	>2.5	0.84	0.5	
1417	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 1416. Mid brown sand-silt	>2.5	0.84	0.5	
1418	Cut	Cut of possible E/W ditch, shallow and concave	>1.5	>3	>0.2	
1419	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 1418. Mid brown sand-silt	>1.5	>3	>0.2	
1420	Cut	Cut of NE/SW ditch with steep even sides. Base not reached	>1.7	>2.9	>0.45	
1421	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 1420. Mid grey-brown clayey sand	>1.7	>2.9	>0.45	
1422	Cut	Cut of modern E/W machine Cut ditch	>2.1	1.1	0.9	
1423	Deposit	First fill of ditch 1422. Orange and dark brown mottle sand	>2.1	1.05	0.42	
1424	Deposit	Second fill of ditch 1422. Grey-brown sandy soil and rubble	>2.1	1.05	0.16	
1425	Deposit	Third fill of ditch 1422. Grey-brown and orange mottle sand and rubble	>2.1	1.1	0.3	

1426	Deposit	Spread of material over ditches 1410 and 1412, Cut by pit 1408. Mid brown sand-silt with occasional limestone	4.45	>2	0.32	
1427	Deposit	First fill of pit 1408. Mid grey-brown sand-silt with frequent small fragments of rubble	2.08	>1	0.6	
1428	Deposit	Second fill of pit 1408. Mid grey-brown sand-silt with occasional limestone rubble	>2.3	>1	0.3	
1429	Deposit	Third fill of pit 1408. Mid grey-brown sand-silt	>2.3	>1	0.6	
1430	Cut	Cut of large area of modern truncation	>12.5	>2	0.8	
1431	Deposit	Single fill of modern truncation. Yellow, brown and grey mottle sand and rubble	>12.5	>2	0.8	
1432	Cut	Cut of modern NE/SW drain	>3	2		
1433	Deposit	Single fill of drain 1432. Mixed gravel, silt and sand	>3	2		
1434	Deposit	Modern topsoil overlying modern features 1430 and 1403			0.05	
1435	Deposit	Back fill of ditch 1437 which contains 'ha-ha' 1436. Dark grey-brown silt and rubble	>0.8	0.94	1	
1436	Structure	Stone built wall of 'ha-ha', running N/S at this point. Fill of 1437	>0.94	0.6	1.2	
1437	Cut	Cut for 'ha-ha', vertical behind retaining wall to west, moderate concave slope to east, concave base	>0.94	1.4	1	
1438	Deposit	Single fill of pit 1439. Mid orange-brown sand-silt	>0.8	1.4	0.12	
1439	Cut	Cut for partially exposed shallow concave pit	>0.8	1.4	0.12	
1440	Deposit	Mixed rubble deposit recorded around the northern end of the house			0.8	

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil			0.42	
1501	Layer	Subsoil			0.5	
1502	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange slightly clay-sand				

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Modern make-up.			0.35	
1601	Layer	Topsoil.			0.4	
1602	Layer	Natural substrate. Sands and gravel				

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1700	Layer	Topsoil			0.55	
1701	Layer	Subsoil.			0.17	
1702	Layer	Natural substrate. Sands and gravel				
1703	Fill	Fill of 1703.				
1704	Cut	Ditch.				

SMS area

No.	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-
10000	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
10001	Layer	Subsoil			0.15	
10002	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown orange gravelly-sand				
10003	Deposit	Furrows				
10004	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10005. Mid grey-brown silt-sand	0.61	0.5	0.2	
10005	Cut	Small pit with even concave sides and base	0.61	0.5	0.2	
10006	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10008. Mid brown grey sand-silt	1.05	>0.67	0.12	
10007	Deposit	First fill of pit 10008. Mid grey-brown sand-silt.		0.6	0.21	
10008	Cut	Medium sized pit, two fills, fairly even in profile				
10009	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10011. Dark brown grey silt-sand with limestone fragments	>1.2	>1.65	0.51	
10010	Deposit	First fill of pit 10011. Mid grey-brown silt-sand with limestone fragments and mortar flecks	>1.2	>1.53	0.35	
10011	Cut	Cut of large, partially exposed, sub circular pit with steep sides	>1.2	3.2	0.83	
10012	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10013. Mid brown grey sand-silt	>0.5	0.9	0.1	
10013	Cut	Cut of small shallow pit, partially exposed in site	>0.5	0.9	0.1	
10014	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10016. Mid brown sand-silt clay	1.64	>0.9	0.19	
10015	Deposit	First fill of pit 10016. Mid grey-brown sand-silt	1	>0.9	0.24	
10016	Cut	Medium sized irregular sided pit partially exposed in site	1.64	>0.9	0.4	
10017	Deposit	Third fill of pit 10020. Mid grey-brown sand-clay silt	1.9	1.2	0.2	
10018	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10020. Mid brown grey sand-clay silt	1.1		0.16	
10019	Deposit	First fill of pit 10020. Mid grey-brown and orange mottle silt and sand	0.68		0.1	
10020	Cut	Medium sized shallow pit with irregular sides	1.9	1.2	0.2	
10021	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10022. Mid brown grey silt-sand	0.4	>0.3	0.06	
10022	Cut	Small shallow pit partially exposed in site	0.4	>0.3	0.06	
10023	Structure	Drystone wall foundation in limestone	>8	0.9	0.3	
10024	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10025. Mid orange brown silt-sand	1.22	1.12	0.33	
10025	Cut	Medium sized amorphous pit	1.22	1.12	0.33	
10026	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10027. Mid brown orange silt-sand	0.48	0.46	0.25	
10027	Cut	Small regular pit	0.48	0.46	0.25	
10028	Cut	Medium sized steep sided pit with a convex base	1.8	0.7	0.25	
10029	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10028. Mid dark brownish grey sand-clay silt with frequent medium limestone fragments	1.8	0.7	0.25	
10030	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10031. Mid orange brown sand-silt	0.97	0.31	0.08	
10031	Cut	Shallow ovoid pit	0.97	0.31	0.08	
10032	Cut	Medium sized pit with steep sides and a concave base	1.6	1.4	0.28	
10033	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10032. Mid Grey-brown sand-silt with common medium limestone fragments	1.6	1.4	0.28	
10034	Deposit	Fifth fill of pit 10048. Mid Grey-brown sand-silt clay with common medium limestone fragments		>2	0.31	
10035	Deposit	Fourth fill of pit 10038. Dark grey-brown silt clay with frequent charcoal flecks		0.77	0.49	
10036	Deposit	Single fill of ditch terminus 10037. Mid grey-brown silt gravelly clay	>0.54	>0.4	0.31	

10037	Cut	Cut of NE/SW ditch terminus, partially exposed in site. Concave sides and base with a rounded terminal	>0.54	>0.4	0.31	
10038	Cut	Cut for large circular pit with steep concave sides and a flattish base		1.76	0.91	
10039	Cut	Cut of E/W ditch with moderate slightly convex sides and a flatish base	>0.55	0.41	0.36	
10040	Deposit	Single fill of pit/ditch 10041. Mid orange-brown sand-silt clay	>1.6	0.81	0.77	
10041	Cut	Cut for NE/SW pit/ditch terminus partially exposed in site. Steep concave sides with a shallow concave base and a sub-rounded terminal	>1.6	0.81	0.77	
10042	Deposit	Single fill of robber Cut 10042. Mid orange silt-sand-clay mottled with mid brown silt clay	1.58	1.04	0.19	
10043	Cut	Robber Cut of 'pillar base' 10044. Sub-rectangular with vertical sides	1.58	1.04	0.19	
10044	Structure	Roughly shaped limestone blocks bonded by orange sand-clay into a large rectangular block, potentially a pillar base/foundation	1.58	1.04	0.63	
10045	Deposit	Sixth fill of pit 10048. Mid yellowish brown sand-silt clay with common charcoal flecking and occasional small limestone flecks		>2	0.37	
10046	Deposit	Fourth fill of pit 10048. Dark grey clayey silt with ash and charcoal flecking		>0.96	0.15	
10047	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10039. Mid yellow brown silt clay	>0.55	0.91	0.36	
10048	Cut	Cut of large pit partially visible on site with a truncated side, and a concave base		>2	0.95	
10049	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 10050. Mid yellowish brown silt-sand-clay	0.36	0.36	0.31	
10050	Cut	Cut for medium sized circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base	0.36	0.36	0.31	
10051	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10052. Mid Grey-brown silt-sand with occasional charcoal flecks	0.8	0.8	0.18	
10052	Cut	Cut of small circular pit with concave sides and a shallow concave base	0.8	0.8	0.18	
10053	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10054. Mid orange-brown sand-silt clay			0.3	
10054	Cut	Cut of small pit with concave sides and a flat base			0.3	
10055	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10056. Mid orange brown sand-silt with rare large limestone fragments	1.6	>1.04	0.39	
10056	Cut	Medium sized pit with concave sides and base	1.6	>1.04	0.39	
10057	Deposit	Third fill of ditch 10060. Dark brown grey sand-clay silt with rare large fragments of limestone	0.9	0.94	0.16	
10058	Deposit	Second fill of ditch 10060. Mid brown grey sand-silt with rare large limestone fragments	0.9	0.75	0.17	
10059	Deposit	First fill of ditch 10060. Mid orange and grey-brown mottle silt-sand	0.9	0.42	0.08	
10060	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch steep and convex sides and base	0.9	0.94	0.38	
10061	Cut	Cut of E/W ditch with steep sides and a flat base	>1	0.6	0.32	
10062	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10061. Mid orange brown sand-silt	>1	0.6	0.32	
10063	Cut	Cut of E/W ditch with steep sides and a flat base	>1	1.5	0.52	
10064	Deposit	First fill of ditch 10063. Mid greyish orange silt-sand			0.15	
10065	Deposit	Second fill of ditch 10063. Mid Grey-brown sand-silt	>1	1.5	0.52	
10066	Cut	Cut of large amorphous pit partially exposed in site. Steep irregular sides	>0.75	>0.62	>0.52	
10067	Deposit	Second observed fill of pit 10066. Mid grey ashy sand-silt	>0.75	>0.62	0.22	
10068	Deposit	First observed fill of pit 10066. Dark Grey-brown	>0.75	>0.62	0.52	

		and orange mottle sand-silt with frequent large limestone fragments				
10069	Cut	Cut for modern stable foundations				
10070	Deposit	Single fill of 10069				
10071	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch with steep sides and a flat base	>1	0.8	0.3	
10072	Deposit	Second fill of ditch 10071. Mid Grey-brown silt clay-sand	>1	0.8	0.1	
10073	Deposit	Third fill of ditch terminus 10076. Dark brown grey clayey sand-silt	>0.77	1.1	0.16	
10074	Deposit	Second fill of ditch terminus 10076. Mid brown grey sand-silt with occasional large limestone fragments	>0.85	>0.5	0.28	
10075	Deposit	First fill of ditch terminus 10076. Mid orange and brown mottle sand-silt	>0.53	>0.5	0.12	
10076	Cut	Cut of terminus of N/S ditch. Steep sided with a concave base	>0.85	1.1	0.5	
10077	Cut	Cut of small shallow pit, partially exposed in site	0.25	0.1	0.06	
10078	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10078. Dark brownish grey clayey silt-sand	0.25	0.1	0.06	
10079	Cut	Cut of small shallow potential posthole	0.19	0.19	0.15	
10080	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 10079. Mid Grey-brown clayey silt-sand	0.19	0.19	0.15	
10081	Cut	Cut of small shallow potential posthole	0.23	0.15	0.04	
10082	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 10081. Mid brownish grey clayey silt-sand	0.23	0.15	0.04	
10083	Cut	Cut of small shallow potential posthole	0.26	0.21	0.07	
10084	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 10083. Mid Grey-brown clayey silt-sand	0.26	0.21	0.07	
10085	Cut	Cut of small shallow potential posthole	0.28	0.25	0.1	
10086	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 10085. Mid Grey-brown clayey silt-sand	0.28	0.25	0.1	
10087	Deposit	First fill of ditch 10071. Light orange brown silt-sand	>1	0.6	0.15	
10088	Cut	Cut of wide shallow curvilinear ditch with a concave profile	>0.5	1	0.15	
10089	Deposit	Second fill of ditch 10088. Mid Grey-brown silt-sand	>0.5	1	0.1	
10090	Deposit	First fill of ditch 10088. Mid brownish orange silt-sand	>0.5	0.8	0.05	
10091	Cut	Cut of medium sized sub-ovoid pit with steep and uneven sides and base	3.4	>0.65	>0.8	
10092	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10091. Mid brownish grey silt-sand with an orange mottle with occasional limestone fragments	3.4	>0.8	0.6	
10093	Deposit	First fill of pit 10091. Orange brown silt-sand	>1	>0.25	>0.3	
10094	Deposit	First fill of ditch 10095. Mid orange brown sand-silt clay	>1	0.64	0.24	
10095	Cut	Cut of NE/SW ditch. Moderate concave sides and a flatish base	>1	0.84	0.37	
10096	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch, moderate concave sides and base	>0.55	0.73	0.25	
10097	Deposit	First fill of ditch 10096. Mid Grey-brown and orange-brown mottle silt-sand	>0.55	0.73	0.21	
10098	Deposit	Second fill of ditch 10096. Dark Grey-brown clayey sand	>0.55	0.52	0.09	
10099	Cut	Cut of NW/SE ditch, steep convex sides and a flat base	>0.73	1.3	1.02	
10100	Deposit	Third fill of ditch 10099. Mid Grey-brown silt-sand with occasional large limestone fragments	>0.73	1.11	0.49	
10101	Deposit	Fourth fill of ditch 10099. Mid orange-brown clayey silt-sand	>0.73	1.21	0.37	
10102	Deposit	Fifth fill of ditch 10099. Dark Grey-brown sand-silt	>0.73	1.16	0.22	

		clay				
10103	Cut	Cut of small shallow potential pit	0.25	0.19	0.07	
10104	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10103. Dark brownish grey clayey sand-silt	0.25	0.19	0.07	
10105	Cut	Cut of small shallow potential pit	0.25	0.21	0.05	
10106	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10105. Dark brownish grey clayey sand-silt	0.25	0.21	0.05	
10107	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10108. Light grey limestone rubble	1.82	1.52	0.2	
10108	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit with shallow uneven concave sides and base	1.82	1.52	0.2	
10109	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10129. Mid brownish yellow firm sand-clay	1.54	1.04	0.14	
10110	Cut	Cut of medium sized steep sided pit	1.15	1.15	0.62	
10111	Deposit	First fill of pit 10110. Dark blackish brown silt-sand		0.5	0.02	
10112	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10110. Mid Grey-brown silt-sand		1.15	0.6	
10113	Void					
10114	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch. Steep concave sides	>0.5	>0.6	>0.25	
10115	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10114. Orange-brown silt-sand	>0.5	>0.6	>0.25	
10116	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch. Shallow concave sides	>0.5	0.45	0.1	
10117	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10116. Grey-brown silt-sand	>0.5	0.45	0.1	
10118	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10120. Dark brownish grey clayey sand-silt	0.34		0.05	
10119	Deposit	First fill of pit 10120. Mid brown silt-sand	0.55	0.52	0.13	
10120	Cut	Cut of small round pit, with slightly uneven concave sides and base	0.55	0.52	0.19	
10121	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10123. Mid brownish grey clayey sand-silt	0.5		0.13	
10122	Deposit	First fill of pit 10123. Mid grey-brown sand-silt	0.92	0.66	0.18	
10123	Cut	Cut of small sub-circular pit, with steep concave sides and base	0.92	0.66	0.31	
10124	Deposit	Second fill of ditch terminal 10126. Dark brownish grey clayey sand-silt	>0.6		0.11	
10125	Deposit	First fill of ditch terminus 10126. Mid grey and greenish brown mottle sand-silt	>2.6	1.2	0.25	
10126	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus. Curved end with concave sides and base	>2.6	2	0.25	
10127	Cut	Cut of a ditch terminus, moderately sloped sides with an uneven base	>2	0.65	0.2	
10128	Deposit	Single fill of ditch terminus 10127. Mid orange-brown sand-silt clay	>2	0.65	0.2	
10129	Cut	Cut of amorphous pit with steep sides and a flat base	1.54	1.04	0.14	
10130	Structure	Post medieval stone wall				
10131	Cut	Cut of sub-round pit with concave sides and base	1	1	0.4	
10132	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10131. Mid Grey-brown silt-sand	1	1	0.2	
10133	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch with steep concave sides and a concave base	>0.5	0.3	0.2	
10134	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10133. Brownish grey silt-sand	>0.5	0.3	0.2	
10135	Cut	Cut of large sub-circular pit, partially exposed in the site with steep sides and a flat base		2.8	0.56	
10136	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10135. Mid Grey-brown silt-sand with frequent large sub angular stones		2.8	0.56	
10137	Cut	Cut of small posthole with steep sides and a concave base	0.31	0.31	0.1	
10138	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 10137. Mid brownish grey silt-sand	0.31	0.31	0.1	
10139	Deposit	First fill of ditch 10099. Dark brownish grey silt-sand	>0.73	0.75	0.28	
10140	Deposit	Second fill of ditch 10099. Mid orange-brown	>0.73	0.83	0.29	

		clayey sand				
10141	Deposit	First fill of pit 10048. Mid brownish grey silt clay with frequent charcoal flecking		>0.6	0.26	
10142	Deposit	First fill of pit 10131. Greyish orange silt-sand		0.5	0.2	
10143	Cut	Cut of large pit partially visible on site with steep uneven sides	>3.4	>0.6	>0.2	
10144	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10143. Dark Grey-brown silt-sand with common limestone fragments	>3.4	>6	>0.2	
10145	Structure	Modern well/garden feature				
10146	Structure	Stone lined well. Not excavated due to proximity to 10145				
10147	Deposit	Fill of well 10146				
10148	Cut	Cut of wide shallow curvilinear ditch with a concave profile	>0.5	0.8	0.1	
10149	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10148. Orange-brown sand	>0.5	0.8	0.1	
10150	Cut	Cut of small N/S ditch terminus with steep sides and a flat base	>1	0.35	0.15	
10151	Deposit	Single fill of ditch terminus 10150. Orange and brownish grey mottle silt-sand	>1	0.35	0.15	
10152	Deposit	Single fill of posthole 10153. Dark brownish grey silt-sand	0.3	0.26	0.36	
10153	Cut	Cut for isolated posthole with steep sides and a concave base	0.3	0.26	0.36	
10154	Cut	Cut of pit partially exposed within site, with steep and concave sides and base	>0.32	>0.22	0.1	
10155	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10154. Dark grey clayey silt with charcoal and ash	>0.32	>0.22	0.1	
10156	Cut	Cut of sub-round pit with concave sides and base	1.5	1.5	0.1	
10157	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10156. Grey-brown silt-sand	1.5	1.5	0.1	
10158	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch 10095. Mid brownish red sand and gravel in clay		0.84	0.15	
10159	Deposit	Third fill of pit 10048. Mid brownish grey silt-sand-clay with some ash and charcoal flecking		>0.6	0.15	
10160	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10048. Dark greyish black clayey sand-silt		>0.6	0.13	
10161	Deposit	Third fill of pit 10038. Mid yellowish brown silt-sand-clay		1.56	0.31	
10162	Deposit	Secondary fill of pit 10038. Dark grey clay silt with ash flecking		1.45	0.04	
10163	Deposit	First fill of pit 10038. Mid grey-brown silt-sand-clay		1.54	0.1	
10164	Deposit	Mortar bedding for 'pillar base' 10044, within Cut 10169	1.58	0.47	0.16	
10165	Cut	Cut of N/S shallow ditch with concave sides and base	>0.75	>0.38	0.31	
10166	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10165. Mid Grey-brown clayey silt	>0.75	>0.38	0.31	
10167	Cut	Cut of large circular pit partially exposed within site, with steep concave sides and base	>0.55	>0.41	0.42	
10168	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10167. Dark grey clayey silt with charcoal and ash	>0.55	>0.41	0.42	
10169	Cut	Construction Cut for stone 'pillar base' 10044. Steep sides with a flat base	1.58	1.04	0.68	
10170	Cut	Cut for N/S ditch. Shallow concave sides and base	>0.38	0.39	0.09	
10171	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10170. Mid Grey-brown silt-sand	>0.38	0.39	0.09	
10172	Cut	Cut of large amorphous pit with steep uneven sides. Base not reached	>4	>1.5	>1.4	
10173	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10172. Mid brown silt-sand with frequent limestone fragments	>4	>1.5	0.6	
10174	Deposit	First fill of pit 10172. Grey-brown silt-sand with common limestone fragments	>1	>1.3	0.8	

10175	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch with steep sides and a pointed base	>1	0.6	0.3	
10176	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10175. Orange-brown silt-sand	>1	0.6	0.3	
10177	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch with concave sides and a flat base	>1	0.5	0.2	
10178	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10177. Orange-brown silt-sand	>1	0.5	0.2	
10179	Cut	Cut of N/S ditch with concave sides and a flat base	>0.48	0.48	0.16	
10180	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10179. Mid Grey-brown silt clay	>0.48	0.48	0.16	
10181	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit partially exposed within site, with steep concave sides and base	>0.79	>0.42	0.5	
10182	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10181. Mid brownish grey silt clay	>0.79	>0.42	0.5	
10183	Deposit	Single fill of ditch 10184. Dark brownish grey sand-clay silt	>0.7	>0.58	0.31	
10184	Cut	Cut of E/W ditch with steep concave sides and a concave base	>0.7	>0.58	0.31	
10185	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10186. Dark Grey-brown sand-silt with frequent large limestone fragments	1.6	1.52	0.37	
10186	Cut	Cut of large amorphous pit with slightly uneven concave sides and base	1.6	1.52	0.37	
10187	Deposit	Second visible fill of pit 10189. Mid orange-brown sand-clay silt with occasional large fragments of limestone	>1.35	>1.1	>0.58	
10188	Deposit	First visible fill of pit 10189. Dark Grey-brown sand-silt with rare limestone fragments		>0.86	>0.23	
10189	Cut	Cut of large amorphous feature with steep uneven sides. Base not reached	>1.35	>1.1	>0.58	
10190	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10191. Mid Grey-brown sand-silt with frequent large limestone fragments	1.6	1.1	0.48	
10191	Cut	Cut for medium sized sub-circular pit with concave sides and base	1.6	1.1	0.48	
10192	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10200. Dark brownish grey sand-clay silt with frequent large sub-angular stones	>1.2	1.25	0.32	
10193	Deposit	Fourth visible fill of pit 10199. Mid Grey-brown sand-silt with rare large sub angular stones		1.46	0.23	
10194	Deposit	Third visible fill of pit 10199. Mid orange and brown mottle silt-sand		1.3	0.17	
10195	Void					
10196	Deposit	Second visible fill of pit 10199. Greenish brown sand-clay silt		2.05	0.3	
10197	Void					
10198	Deposit	First visible fill of pit 10199. Mid brown and orange mottle silt-sand		1.4	>0.23	
10199	Cut	Cut of large amorphous pit with steep concave sides. Base not reached	>2.15	>1.1	>0.6	
10200	Cut	Cut of large amorphous pit with uneven concave sides and a slightly convex base	>1.2	1.25	0.32	
10201	Deposit	Single fill of pit 10202. Mid Grey-brown sand-silt	>1.3	1.4	0.56	
10202	Cut	Cut for large amorphous pit with concave sides and a slightly concave base	>1.3	1.4	0.56	
10203	Cut	Cut of small sub-circular pit with concave sides and base		0.82	0.35	
10204	Deposit	First fill of pit 10203. Mid brown sand-silt		0.7	0.11	
10205	Deposit	Second fill of pit 10203. Mid orange-brown silt-sand		0.79	0.24	
10206	Cut	Cut of medium sized sub-circular pit with steep concave sides. Base not reached	1.93	0.78	>0.6	
10207	Void					
10208	Deposit	Single visible fill of pit 10206. Mid orange and Grey-brown mottle sand-silt with frequent large limestone fragments	1.93	0.78	>0.6	
10209	Cut	Cut of modern limestone rubble filled feature		>0.96	0.25	

10210	Deposit	Single fill of 10209. Limestone fragments in a sand-silt matrix		>0.96	0.25	
10211	Cut	Cut of large amorphous pit with steep sides. Base not reached	>2	2.8	>1.2	
10212	Deposit	Single visible fill of pit 10211. Grey-brown silt-sand with common limestone fragments	>2	2.8	>1.2	
10213	Cut	Cut for small sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and base		>1.17	>0.64	
10214	Deposit	Single visible fill of pit 10213. Mid brownish grey sand-silt with occasional large limestone fragments		>1.17	>0.64	
10215	Cut	Cut of tree throw	>1.3	>0.73	0.3	
10216	Deposit	Single fill of tree throw 10215	>1.3	>0.73	0.3	
10217	Cut	Cut of large amorphous pit, partially exposed within site. Steep concave sides, base not excavated	>1.5	>0.49	>0.62	
10218	Deposit	First visible fill of pit 10217. Mid brown and orange mottle sand-silt with occasional large limestone fragments	>1.37	>0.49	>0.62	
10219	Deposit	Second visible fill of pit 10217. Mid brown sand-silt		>1.5	0.33	
10220	Deposit	Modern stone path				
10221	Structure	Post medieval stone wall				
10222	Structure	Post medieval stone wall				
10223	Deposit	large area of modern disturbance				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Roman Pottery Fabric Summary

Code	Description	Date	Sherds	Weight (g)
SAMLZ	Central Gaulish Samian	2nd century	1	3
SAND	Miscellaneous grey wares	Mid 1st to 4th century	1	20

Medieval Pottery Fabric Summary

Code	Description	Date	Sherds	Weight(g)
E/MS	Early/middle Saxon handmade ware	AD 450-850	1	12
OXB	Late Saxon Oxford ware	AD 775- 1100	7	79
OXR	St Neots-type ware	AD 850-1100	8	104
OXAC	Cotswold-type ware	AD 1000-1300	85	951
OXBF	Late Saxon and Early Medieval South Oxford ware	AD 1050-1400	7	49
OXAG	Late Saxon-medieval Abingdon Ware	AD 1050-1400	2	33
OXY	Medieval Oxford ware	AD 1075-1350	84	1215
OXBK	Medieval Shelly coarseware	AD 1100-1400	18	117
OXAQ	Early medieval-late medieval East Wiltshire ware	AD 1175 to 1400	9	106
OXAM	Brill/Boarstall ware	AD 1200-1600	32	812
OXAH	Nuneaton ware	AD 1175-1250	2	4
CSL	A coarse sand and limestone tempered ware	medieval	2	12
MFSGW	Miscellaneous Fine sandy glazed ware	medieval	3	64
MFSW	Miscellaneous Fine sandy unglazed ware	medieval	3	40
MQLC	A medium quartz, limestone and clay pellet fabric	medieval	1	35
OXST	Frechen Stoneware	AD 1550-1700	3	61
OXDR	Red earthenwares	AD 1550 onwards	12	144

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Date
902	Ceramic building material: Brick and tile	2	1816	Medieval
1401	Post-medieval pottery	2	7	C17-C18
	Medieval pottery	5	98	
1407	Medieval pottery	13	102	C13-EC14
	Roman pottery	1	20	
	Ceramic building material: tile	8	169	
1409	Medieval pottery	5	48	C13
1415	Medieval pottery	1	4	C11-C13
1421	Medieval pottery	5	20	C13
1438	Ceramic building material: tile	1	18	Medieval
10001	Medieval pottery	2	12	LC11-MC14
	Iron: nail fragments	3	5	
	Stone: Roof tile	1	264	
10006	Medieval pottery	1	7	LC12-C14
10009	Ceramic building material: tile	68	1957	Medieval
10010	Post-medieval pottery	3	53	C17-?C18
	Medieval pottery	10	55	
	Ceramic building material	8	302	
10014	Medieval pottery	3	26	C13-C14
	Roman pottery	1	3	
	Ceramic building material: tile	1	12	
10017	Medieval pottery	1	5	LC11-MC14
	Mortar: lime	1	5	
10023	Medieval pottery	2	86	C13-C16
	Ceramic building material: tile	2	221	
10024	Medieval pottery	1	9	LC11-MC14
10034	Medieval pottery	12	300	LC11-MC14
	Saxon pottery	1	29	
10035	Roman pottery	7	100	LC11-
	Ceramic building material: tegula	1	433	C12/C13
10036	Medieval pottery	2	50	C11-C12
10040	Medieval pottery	12	107	LC12-C13
	Ceramic building material	1	7	
10042	Pottery	1	2	Medieval
	Ceramic building material: tile	3	57	
	Iron: nail	1	7	
10044	Medieval pottery	1	17	C11-C13
10045	Medieval pottery	12	189	C13
10047	Medieval pottery	6	16	C13
	Saxon pottery	1	1	
10051	Medieval pottery	1	4	C11-C13
10053	Saxon pottery	3	19	LC8-EC11
10055	Medieval pottery	2	15	C13-C14
10057	Ceramic building material: tile	2	32	Medieval
10058	Medieval pottery	5	47	C13
	Ceramic building material:	4	140	
10067	Medieval pottery	2	22	C13
	Glass: medieval window	1	3	
	Shell: oyster	1	9	
10068	Ceramic building material: tile	4	137	Medieval
10072	Medieval pottery	3	28	LC11-MC14
	Saxon pottery	3	45	
10073	Medieval pottery	1	13	C11-C13
	Ceramic building material: tile	1	4	
10074	Medieval pottery	1	18	C13-C16
	Iron: nail	1	40	
10089	Medieval pottery	1	12	C11-C13
	Ceramic building material: tile	3	18	
10092	Medieval pottery	29	314	C12-C14
	Saxon pottery	1	4	
	Ceramic building material: tile	2	14	
	Iron: Saxon pin	1	18	
10093	Medieval pottery	1	4	C11-C13

10094	Medieval pottery	1	8	LC11-MC14
10098	Medieval pottery	1	9	Medieval
	Ceramic building material: tile	2	79	
	Iron: fragments	4	17	
10100	Post medieval pottery	1	4	Modern
	Ceramic building material: tile	14	73	
	Clay tobacco pipe	1	3	
	Glass: vessel	1	3	
	Iron: nail	2	13	
	Mortar: lime	2	10	
10101	Post-medieval pottery	1	3	C17-C18
	Medieval pottery	1	6	
	Ceramic building material: tile	28	416	
	Iron: nail	3	30	
	Mortar: lime	6	12	
10102	Post-medieval pottery	1	4	C17-C18
	Medieval pottery	2	12	
	Saxon pottery	1	2	
	Ceramic building material	6	95	
	Glass	1	1	
	Iron	4	30	
	Mortar	1	2	
10104	Iron: nail	1	3	
10107	Medieval pottery	5	65	C13
	Ceramic building material: tile	4	493	
10109	Medieval pottery	1	9	LC11-MC14
	Stone: mortar fragment?	1	472	
10111	Saxon pottery	1	15	LC8-EC11
10119	Ceramic building material: tile	1	47	Medieval
10121	Medieval pottery	1	46	C13-C16
10125	Medieval pottery	3	36	C13-C14
	shell	1	14	
10132	Post- medieval pottery	1	29	MC16-C17
	Glass: vessel	1	6	
10134	Iron: nail	1	3	
10136	Medieval pottery	1	12	C17-C19
	Ceramic building material: tile	19	672	
	Clay tobacco pipe	2	8	
	Iron: nail; horseshoe	2	131	
10139	Iron: nail fragments	3	7	
10140	Ceramic building material: tile	4	130	Medieval?
	Iron: nails	17	160	
10141	Medieval pottery	8	237	LC12-C14
10142	Ceramic building material: tile	1	30	Medieval
10144	Medieval pottery	1	4	C11-C13
10146	Ceramic building material: tile	3	14	Medieval
	Iron: nail	1	11	
10147	Medieval pottery	4	361	LC14-?C15
	Ceramic building material: tile	55	3431	
	Bone: animal	1	9	
10155	Medieval pottery	2	32	LC11—MC14
10161	Medieval pottery	25	207	C12-C13
10166	Medieval pottery	1	7	C11-C13
10168	Medieval pottery	17	223	LC11-MC14
10173	Medieval pottery	2	16	C13-C16
	Iron: nails	2	13	
10176	Medieval pottery	1	49	MC11
10178	Ceramic building material: tile	6	117	LC17
	Clay tobacco pipe	1	11	
	Shell: oyster	1	6	
10185	Medieval pottery	1	21	C13-C16
	Iron: nail	1	5	
10187	Ceramic building material: tile	3	64	Medieval
10190	Post-medieval pottery	1	12	C17-C18
	Medieval pottery	1	25	

	Ceramic building material: brick and tile	29	2904	
10192	Ceramic building material: tile	1	27	Medieval
10193	Medieval pottery	1	21	Medieval
10196	Medieval pottery	1	16	MC11
	Ceramic building material: tile	6	208	
10201	Medieval pottery	2	24	LC11-MC14
	Ceramic building material: tile	1	24	
10208	Medieval pottery	4	33	C13
	Ceramic building material: tile	6	187	
	Shell: oyster	1	5	
	Stone: roof tile	2	72	
10210	Medieval pottery	3	83	LC11-MC14
	Ceramic building material: tile	8	217	
	Fired/burnt clay	1	17	
10212	Medieval pottery	10	54	LC12-?C13
	Iron: slag	1	186	
10214	Medieval pottery	1	4	Medieval
10216	Medieval pottery	1	2	LC12-MC13
10218	Medieval pottery	5	74	C13
	Ceramic building material: tile	1	85	

The human bone

Introduction

Two fragments of human bone were discovered during the archaeological work conducted at Manor Farm, Kirtlington. The bones were identified during the post-excavation assessment of the animal bone assemblage, and do not derive from a formal burial. They are likely to be redeposited charnel from truncated burials elsewhere in the vicinity i.e St Mary's Church immediately to the north.

Results

The fragments were found in undated pit fill 10182. They comprised the medial portion of a right rib of an adult (> 18 years), and a diaphyseal fragment of a juvenile fibula. The latter is probably from an adolescent individual (13–17 years). It was not possible to sex the bones. No pathologies were observed on the fragments, and measurements could not be taken due to fragmentation.

The animal bone

The bones were identified with the aid of a bone reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) and reference literature (Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Ellenberger and Baum 1912, Iregren (ed.) 2002; Schmid 1972; Wolsan 1982). Measurements were taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). Bones were quantified by fragment count (NISP) and weight, and by with the aid of the zonation system devised by Serjeantson (1996). Age estimations were conducted on the basis of epiphyseal bone fusion, according to age-intervals given by Silver (1970). Sexing was conducted from the dimensions of a cattle metacarpal according to Howard (1963). Estimated living shoulder heights were conducted for cattle using the metatarsal equation by Fock (1966), and for dog using the method by Harcourt (1974).

Table 1. Identified animal species by context and fragment count (NISP). BOS = cattle; S/G = caprovine; SUS = pig; EQU = horse; CAN = dog; ?FEL = possibly cat; ANS = goose; GAL = fowl; AVE = bird; RAN = common frog; PIS = fish; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal.

Context	BOS	S/G	SUS	EQU	CAN	?FEL	ANS	GAL	AVE	RAN	PIS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
902	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	271.47
1407	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	15	139.54
1409	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32.17
1421	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	23.68
1438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.63
10009	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	667.31
10010	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	119.85
10014	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19.34
10017	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.77
10035	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	148.20
10047	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	25.17
10055	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	69.06
10057	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	161.85
10058	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	15	451.52
10067	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	9	182.44
10068	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	72.44
10072	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	144.13
10074	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12.92
10087	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	8	431.20
10092	7	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	10	28	243.21
10093	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	68.46
10097	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	83.95
10098	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5.04
10100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.03
10101	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14.12
10107	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	300.10
10125	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	150.88
10132	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.26
10141	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	259.51
10144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9.59
10147	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22.78
10161	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34.85
10166	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	15.14
10168	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	13	83.27
10173	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	19	280.93
10180	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	13	30.63
10187	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19.29
10190	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	405.71
10196	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	51.21
10201	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	161.22
10208	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	41.98

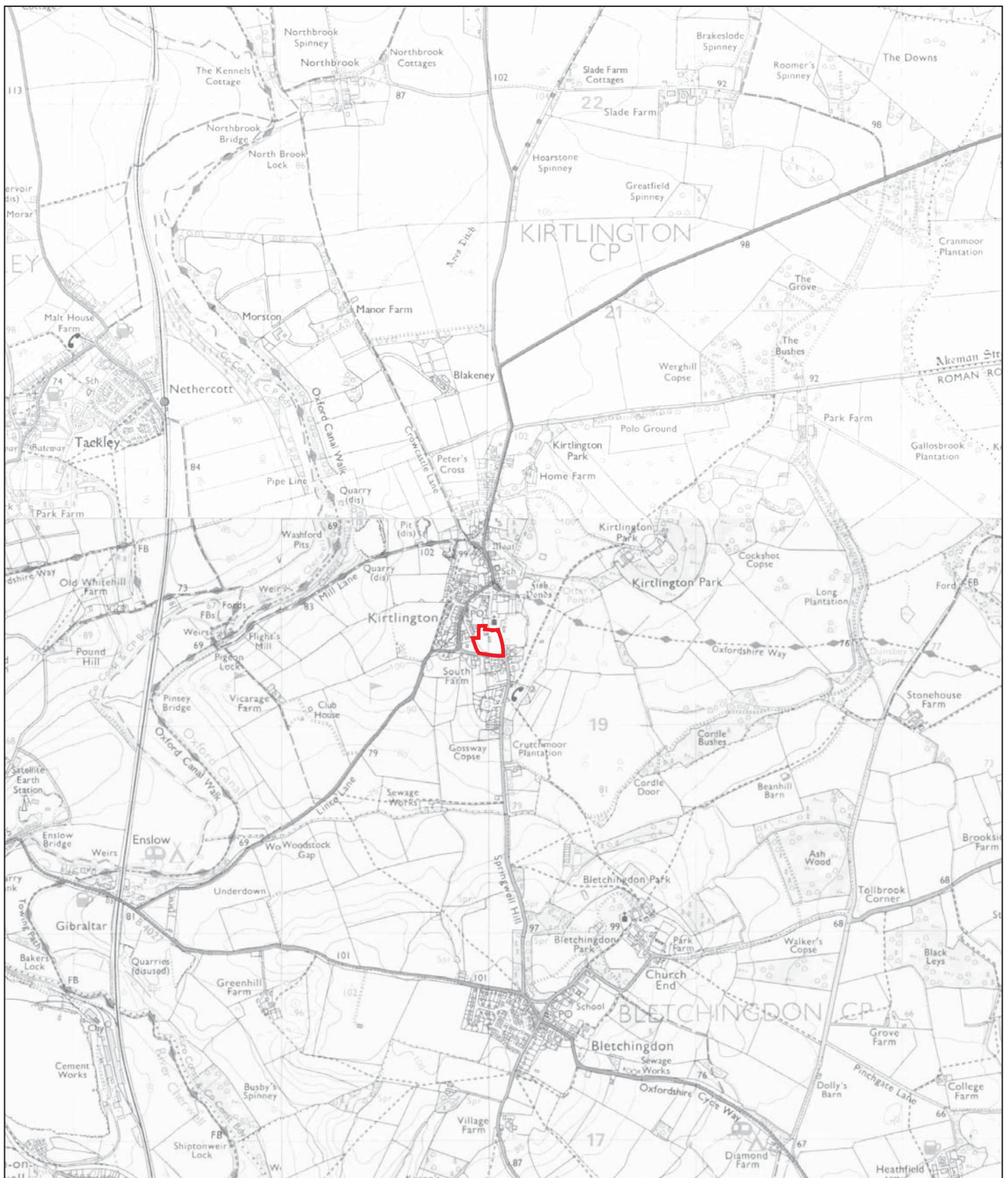
Context	BOS	S/G	SUS	EQU	CAN	?FEL	ANS	GAL	AVE	RAN	PIS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
10212	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	17	281.00
Total:	74	49	18	2	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	41	36	254	5,597.66

Table 2. Identified mammal species by skeletal element and fragment count (NISP). BOS = cattle; S/G = caprovine; SUS = pig; EQU = horse; CAN = dog; ?FEL = possibly cat; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal.

Element	BOS	S/G	SUS	EQU	CAN	?FEL	LM	MM
Cranial	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	10
Mandible	11	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Loose teeth	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
Atlas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerv.vert.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thor.vert.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumb.vert.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocc.vert.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Rib	9	13	-	-	4	-	-	-
Sternum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Scapula	3	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
Humerus	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
Radius	6	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Ulna	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carpal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metacarpal	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
Coxae	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Baculum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Femur	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
Tibia	4	11	1	-	1	-	-	-
Astragalus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcaneus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metatarsal	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	26
Total:	74	49	18	2	24	1	41	36
Weight (g):	3,851.51	430.12	541.67	47.78	271.47	0.18	374.46	72.55
MNI:	4	4	2	1	1	1	-	-

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Manor Farm, Kirtlington.	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July 2011 and February 2012 at Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire.</p> <p>The earliest features encountered during an initial watching brief to the south-east of Manor Farm consisted of a series of probable boundary ditches, quarry pits and postholes, containing 11th to 13th-century AD pottery. Probable modern features were also noted adjacent to extant outbuildings.</p> <p>Two small pits, containing 8th to 11th-century AD pottery, represent the earliest discernible occupation evidence within the strip, map and sample area, which lay to the west of Manor Farm. Earlier artefacts, including a Roman flue tile fragment and a possible early or middle Anglo-Saxon iron pin, were recovered as residual finds within later features which may have truncated or entirely removed earlier features. Numerous north/south and east/west-aligned ditches within the SMS area appear to identify former medieval boundaries, which may represent extensions to, and on shared alignments with, burgage plots running eastward from the roadside to the west. Abundant pits appear to identify areas of localised, small-scale, sand and gravel extraction to the rear of the medieval burgage plots. Other, intercutting, medieval pits east of the Manor House appear to have been dug for refuse disposal.</p>	
Project dates	July 2011 – February 2012	
Project type	Archaeological Watching Brief and Strip, Map and Sample exercise	
Previous work	Evaluation (CA 2011)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 5001	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Oxfordshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisors	Tim Havard, Jamie Wright, Charlotte Haines, Peter Davenport, Kelly Saunders, Steve Sheldon, Mark Brett and Jeremy Mordue	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Oxfordshire Museum. OXCMS: 2011.123	Ceramics, animal bone, glass, metal, worked bone, slag
Paper	Oxfordshire Museum OXCMS: 2011.123	Context sheets, Trench Recording Sheets, Photographic Registers
Digital	Oxfordshire Museum OXCMS: 2011.123	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire: Programme of Archaeological Recording</i> . CA typescript report 12136		



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PROJECT TITLE

Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

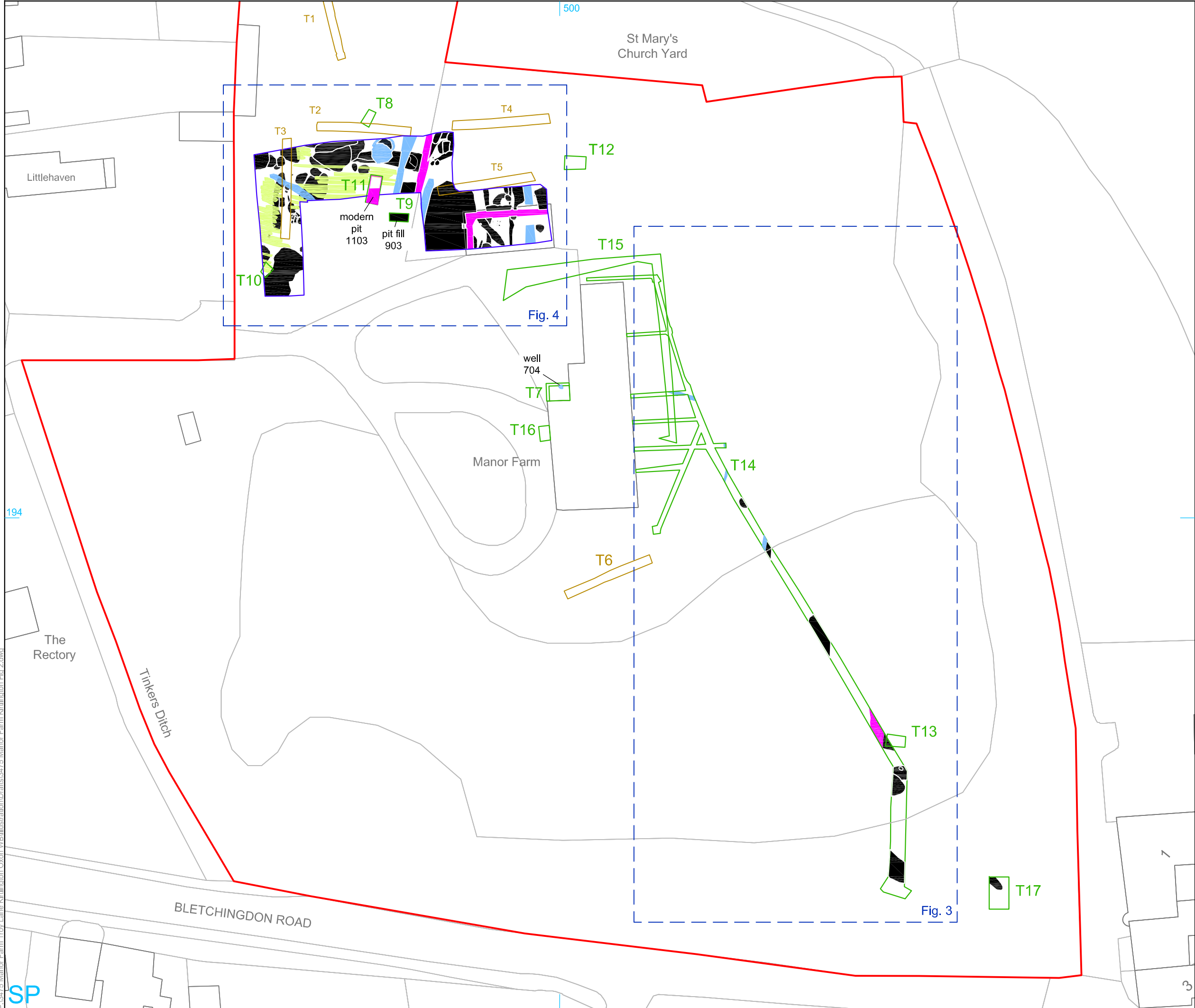
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FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- SMS limit of excavation
- watching brief trench
- previous evaluation trenches
- archaeological feature
- structure
- furrow
- modern

0 20m

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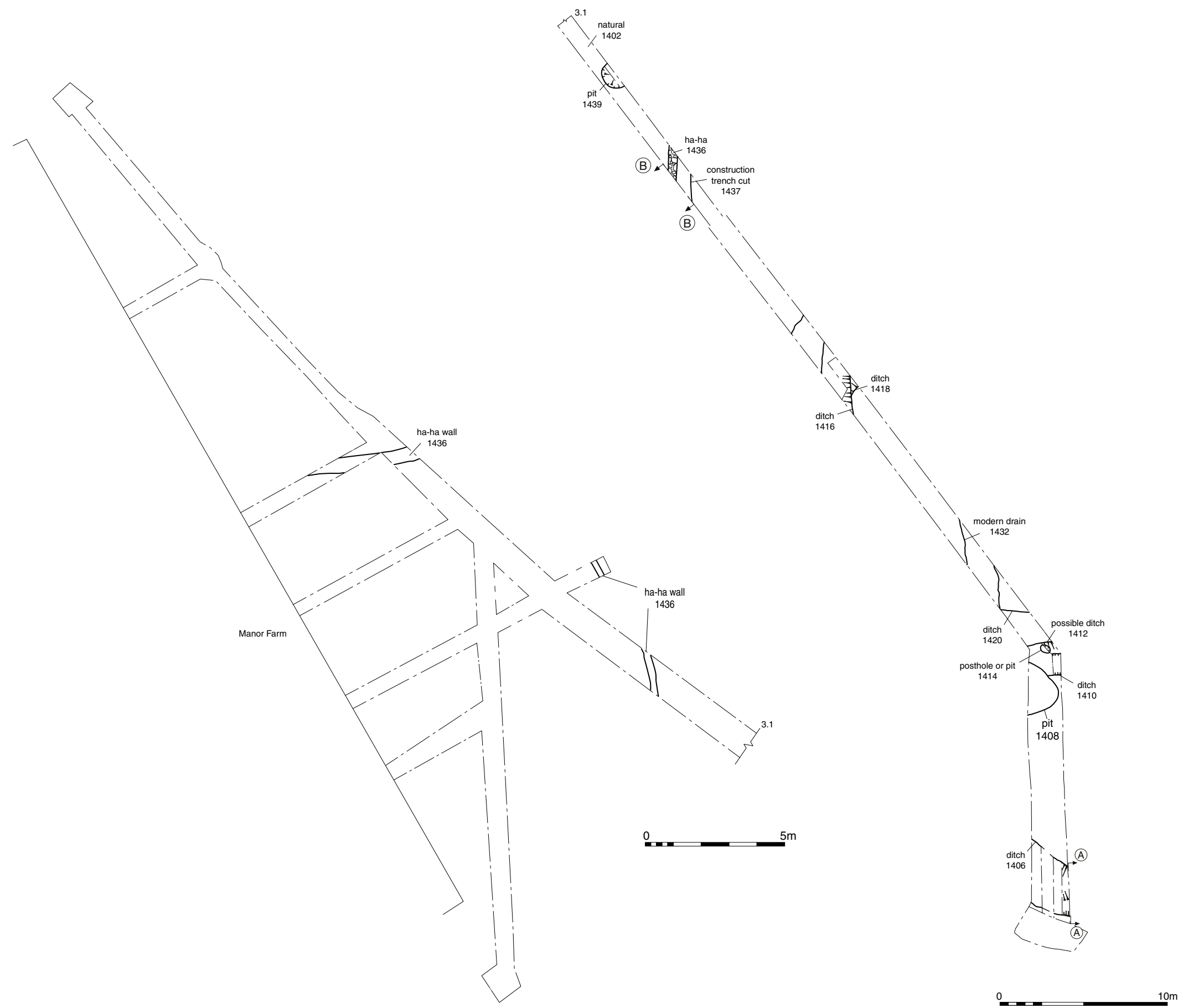
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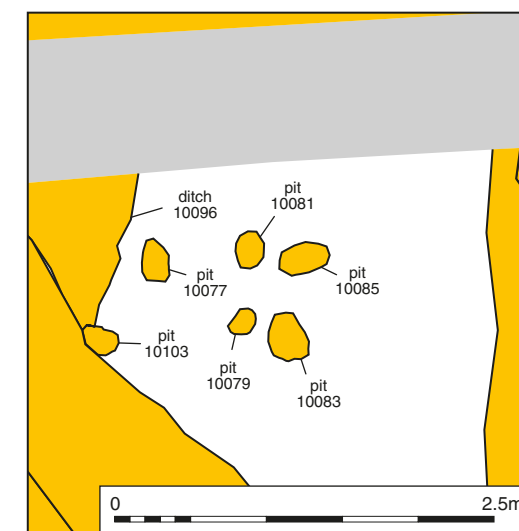
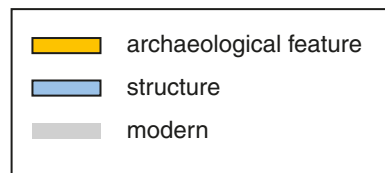
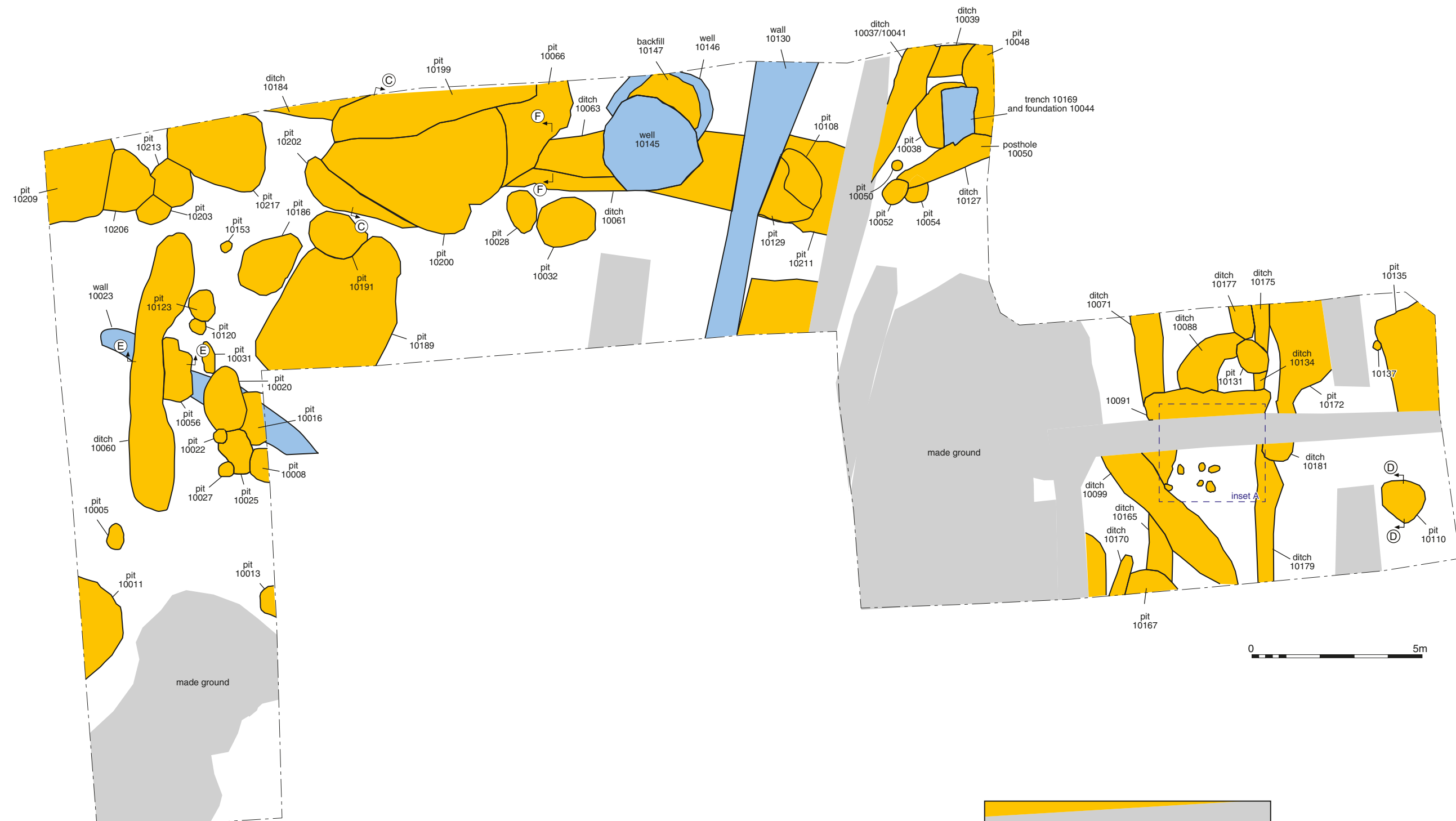
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Trench location plan, showing
archaeological features

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FIGURE NO.

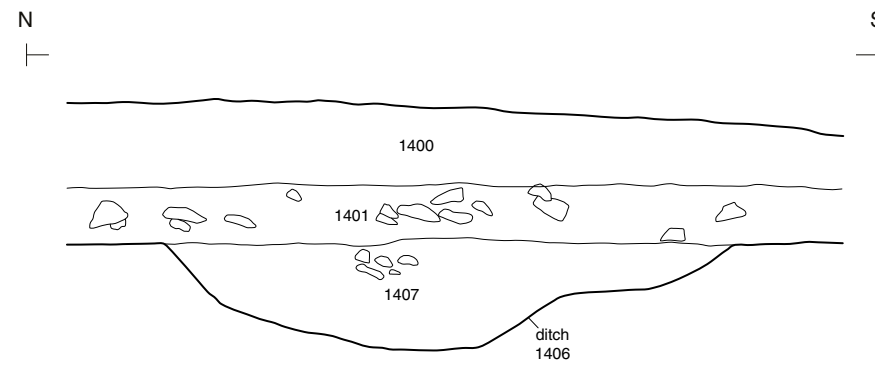
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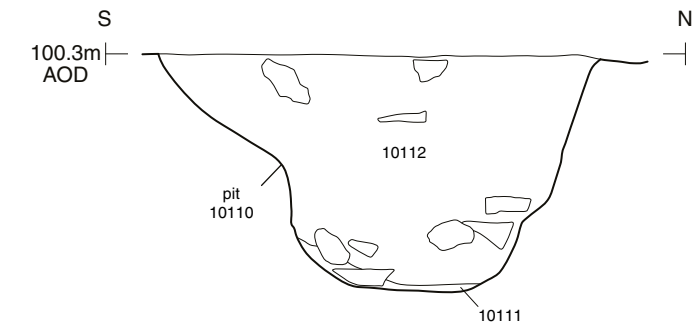


inset A

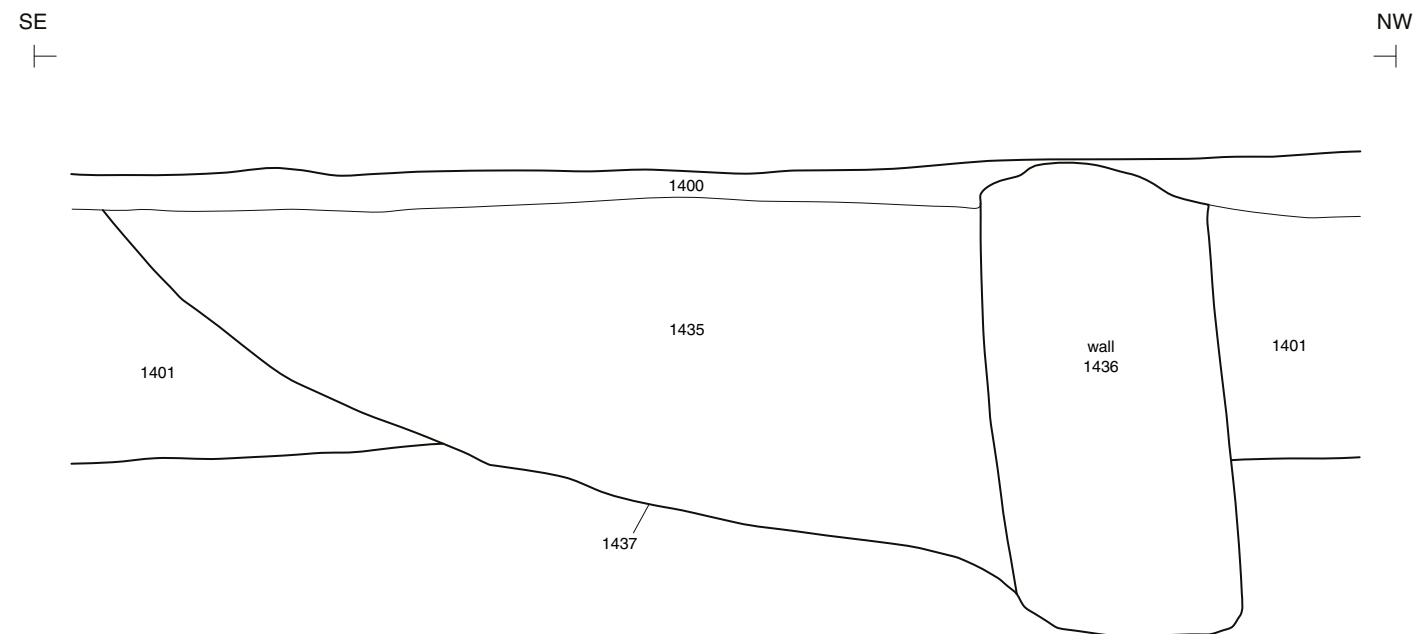
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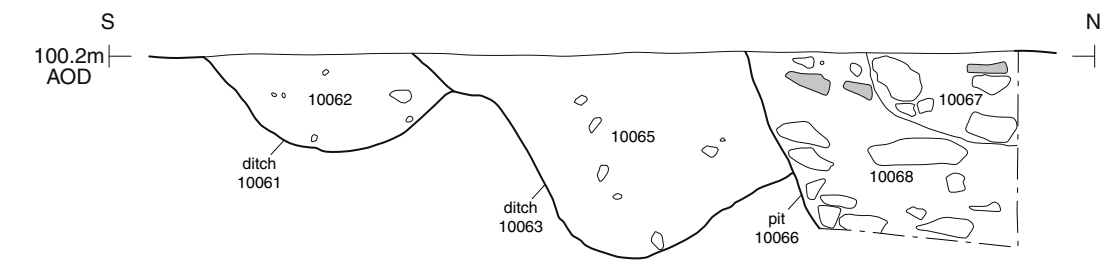
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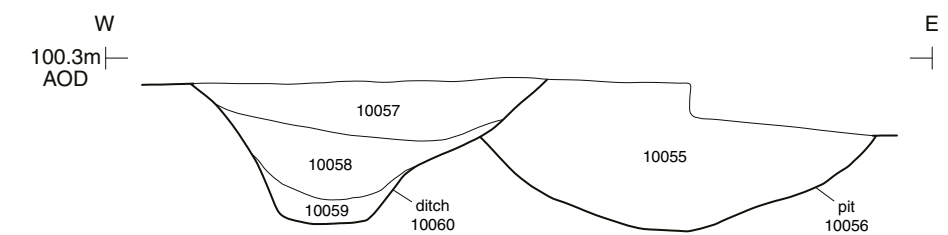
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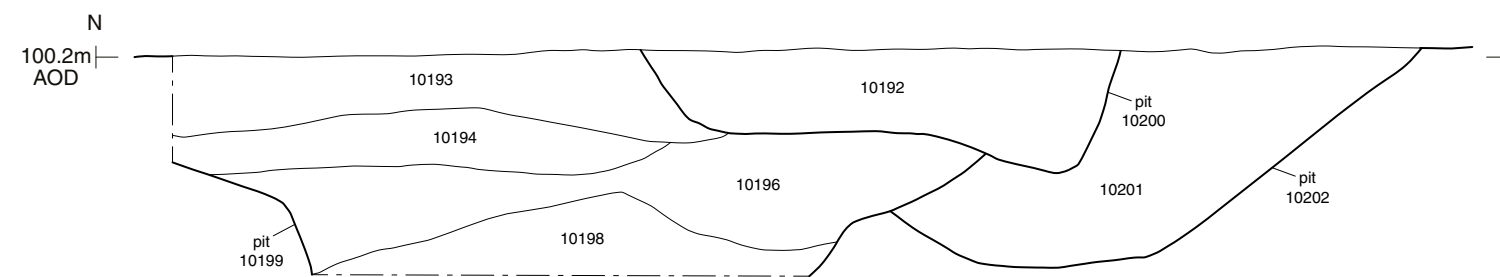
Section FF



Section EE



Section CC



tile

0 1m

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 Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Sections

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6

6 Trench 14, looking north, showing ditch 1406 (scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14, photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6



7

5 Trench 14, looking north, showing ha ha wall 1436 (scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14, photograph

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FIGURE NO.

7



8



9

8 SMS area, looking west, showing pit 10011 (scale 1m)

9 SMS area, looking north, showing ditch 10060 and pit 10056 (scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

SMS area, photographs

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FIGURE NO.

8 & 9



10



11

10 SMS area, looking south, showing ditch 10099 (scale 1m)

11 SMS area, looking south, showing structure 10044 (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Manor Farm, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

SMS area, photographs

PROJECT NO. 3475 DATE 11-07-2012
DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

10 & 11



12

12 SMS area, looking north-west, showing pit 10172, ditch 10175 and ditch 10177 (scale 2m)



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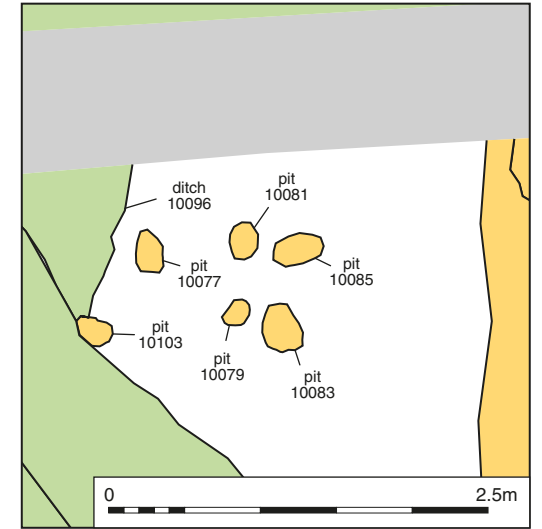
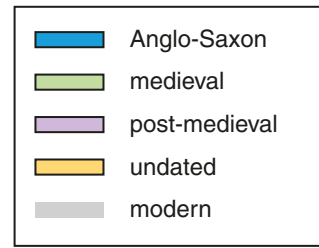
FIGURE TITLE

SMS area, photograph

PROJECT NO. **3475** DATE **11-07-2012**
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FIGURE NO.

12





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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

SMS area; phase plan

PROJECT NO.	3475	DATE	04-06-2013	FIGURE NO.
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13



14 Flute piece



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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

PROJECT NO. 3475 DATE 04-06-2013
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FIGURE NO.

14