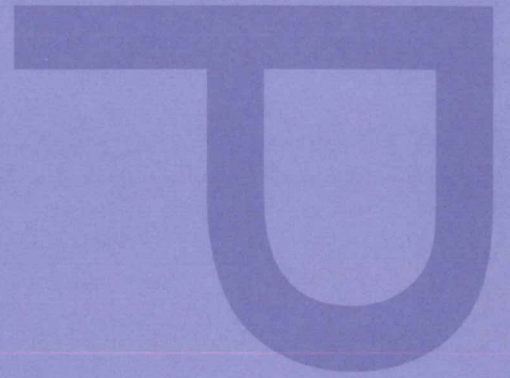


WHITE SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE

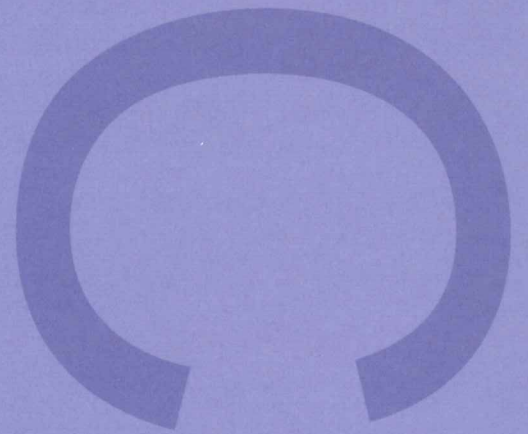
HIGH STREET

WESTCOTT

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

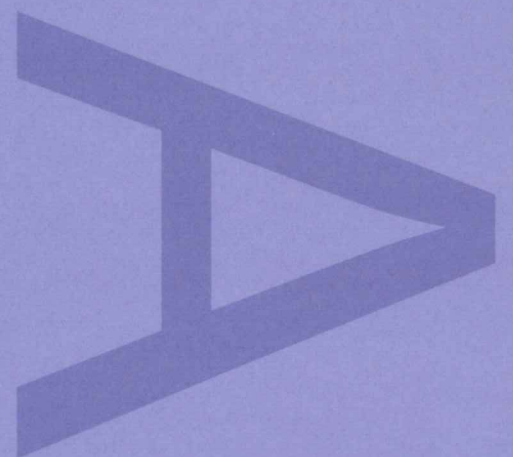


ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



UWSW 05

AUGUST 2005



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the former White Swan Public House,
High Street, Westcott, Buckinghamshire.**

Central National Grid Reference: SP 7183 1711

Site Code: UWSW 05

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August 2005**

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CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	2
2	INTRODUCTION	3
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	5
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
5	GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY	11
6	METHODOLOGY	12
7	THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	14
8	NON-TECHNICAL TRENCH SUMMARY	21
9	DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS	23
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	25
11	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	26

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1	MATRIX	27
APPENDIX 2	CONTEXT INDEX	28
APPENDIX 3	POST-ROMAN POTTERY	29
APPENDIX 4	ROMAN POTTERY	34
APPENDIX 5	CBM	35
APPENDIX 6	SMALL FINDS	36
APPENDIX 7	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	40
APPENDIX 8	ANIMAL BONE	42
APPENDIX 9	GLASS	43

FIGURES

FIGURE 1	SITE LOCATION	4
FIGURE 2	HISTORICAL FIELD NAMES OF WESTCOTT	9
FIGURE 3	ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1951	10
FIGURE 4	TRENCH LOCATION	13
FIGURE 5	TRENCHES 1-5	18
FIGURE 6	TRENCH 4	19
FIGURE 7	SECTIONS 2 & 3	20

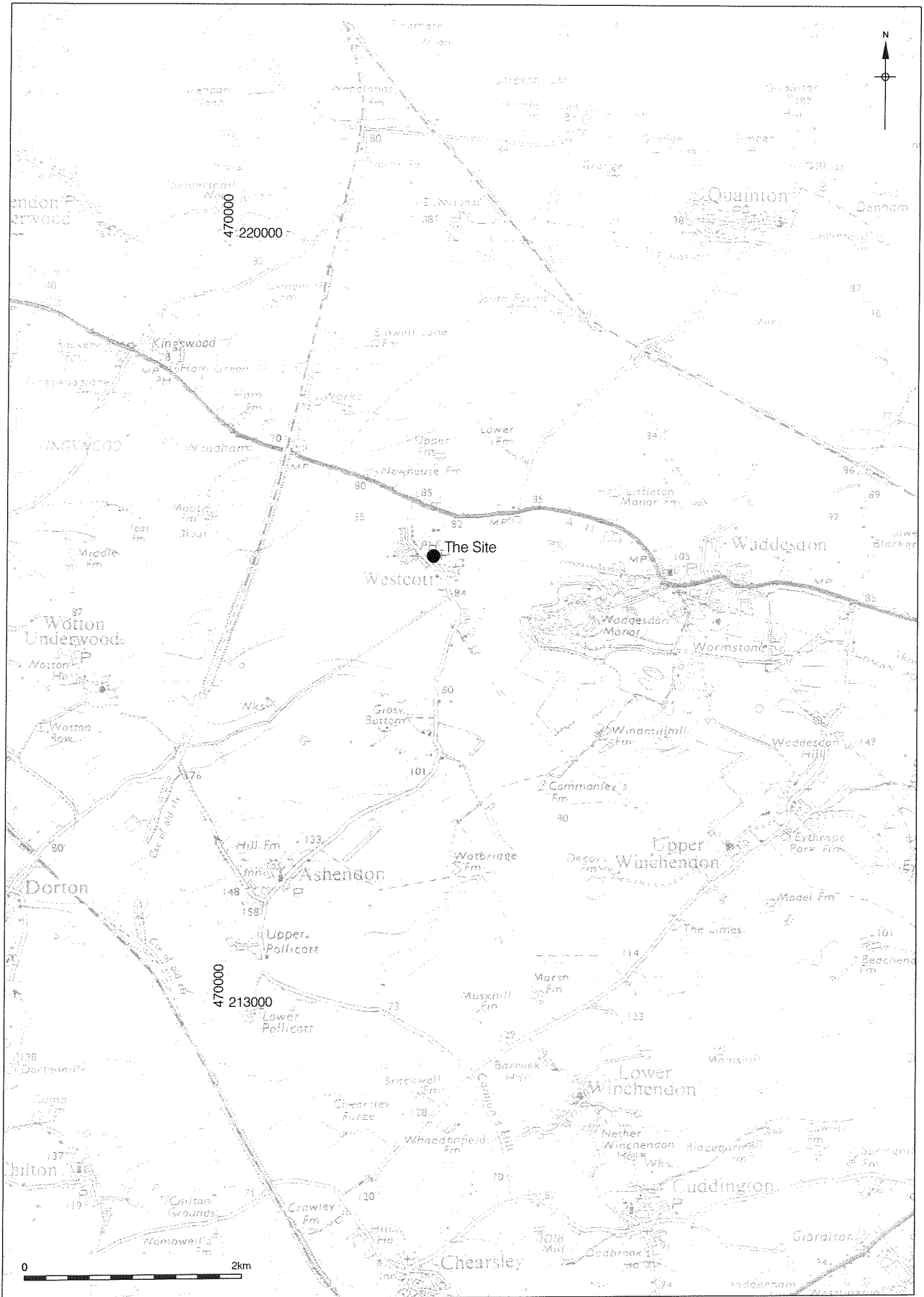
1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., on the site of the former White Swan public house, High Street, Westcott, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation was conducted between 14th – 19th 2005, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The work was commissioned by TP Bennett Architects.

- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of five trenches (Figure 4) arranged across the development site, all of which revealed archaeological deposits. Evidence of Roman activity was found close to High Street but had been subject to horizontal truncation. Further back from the road, stratified medieval and post medieval deposits and features were revealed including a medieval surface, structural evidence and possible moat. The foundations of the 17th century White Swan public house were found, and 18th Century bedding trenches and a 19th Century dog burial were also excavated.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the site of the former White Swan public house, High Street, Westcott, Buckinghamshire (Nat. Grid Ref. SP 7183 1711, see location map, Figure 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Matt Proctor of TP Bennett Architects in advance of the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes.
- 2.2 The site is positioned on the northeast side of High Street, the origins of which can be traced back to the Medieval period. Westcott is known to be a shrunken medieval village with extant earthworks on either side of the main road.
- 2.3 The site fronts onto High Street to the southwest and is bounded by fields to the north, with residential properties to the southeast and west.
- 2.4 The evaluation was conducted between 14th and 19th July 2005 following the recommendation of David Radford, Archaeological Officer for Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service. The fieldwork was supervised by the author, Fiona Keith-Lucas, and was project managed by Peter Moore.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at the Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury.
- 2.6 The site was allocated the site code UWSW 05.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:50,000.

Figure 1
Site Location
1:50,000

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan includes the following paragraphs pertaining to their policy on Archaeology and Ancient Monuments.

Para. 4.159. There are sixty one sites in the District that are included in the statutory schedule of Ancient Monuments. The consent of the Secretary of State is required for any proposals that may affect them. Additionally, there are other identified sites of archaeological importance. The Council is committed to protect all these sites from development that would damage or endanger them and will afford protection to archaeological remains in accordance with their archaeological importance. Sites currently known to be of archaeological importance are shown on Archaeological Notification Maps held by the Council and regularly updated.

Para. 4.160. Applications for development of sites containing or likely to contain archaeological remains will be required to be accompanied by an archaeological field evaluation. It is desirable for developers to consult the Council at pre-application stage wherever possible. In certain cases, permission will be refused if the appropriate evaluation has not been carried out.

Para. 4.161. The Council will expect proposals for sites containing important archaeological remains to be preserved *in situ*, i.e. preservation undisturbed in the monument's existing location and setting, sometimes under a new building or structure. In dealing with proposals affecting archaeological remains of lesser importance, the desirability of preserving them will be weighed against other material considerations, including the need for the development.

Para. 4.162. Where preservation *in situ* is not justified, the Council will seek preservation by record. This involves digging the site, exposing and removing whatever archaeological remains are found and making a record of the findings. The developer will be required to make satisfactory arrangements for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains and the publication of the results. This will be achieved by the imposition of suitable conditions and/or agreement between the Council and the developer.

General Policy 58

The Council will resist development that affects sites of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.

General Policy 59

In dealing with development proposals affecting a site of archaeological importance the Council will protect, enhance and preserve the historic interest and its setting. Where research suggests that historic remains may be present on a development site planning applications should be supported by details of an archaeological field evaluation. In such cases the Council will expect proposals to preserve the historic interest without substantial change. Where permission is granted for development involving sites containing archaeological remains the Council will impose conditions or seek planning obligations to secure the excavation and recording of the remains and publication of the results.

- 3.2 Archaeological Notification Area status has been designated to those parts of Westcott in which medieval earthworks are visibly remnant. The site in question (Planning application No. 05/0755) does not lie within one of these areas, but archaeological investigation was recommended due to the size of the development and the high potential for medieval archaeology.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site.

4.2 Roman

4.2.1 Akeman Street, the Roman road that passes through Aylesbury to Bicester, runs East-West approximately 600m to the north of the site. No Roman archaeology has been excavated locally, but a rim of a Romano British storage jar was unearthed whilst ploughing 220m NE of the White Swan¹.

4.3 Saxon

4.3.1 There is no evidence of Saxon activity in the vicinity of the study site.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 Westcott is a shrunken medieval village with many surviving earthworks, but virtually no archaeological work has been undertaken to ascertain the date and character of the remains. The village was not mentioned in the Domesday Book, but Westcott was part of Courtenay Waddesdon Manor held by Bicester Priory in the late 12th century, and a small manorial estate was established here by 1230². The lineage of this manor is documented, and in 1544 it 'was granted to John Goodwin, owner of the *other* manor of Westcott, into which it was absorbed' (Page, 1969, 114). The history of this second manor appears elusive, but Westcott would have been of some size to support two manors. A chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity stood in Westcott in 1366. Moreton (1929, 141) observes that a map of 1824 depicted a church in the field known as Church Ground (to the East of Westcott, see Figure 2), and proposes this to have been the chapel to the Holy Trinity.

4.4.2 The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) notes that there are water-filled earthworks in Great Bury field to the east of the site³ (see Figure 2). Opinions vary as to whether these indicate a medieval moat or a post medieval drainage pond, however given the elongated shape of the feature opinion generally rests with it having been a moated site. An associated fishpond has also been recorded to the northeast of this supposed moat⁴. Opposite the site of the White Swan in Church Close field are the remains of another moat⁵ measuring 30m by 50m. It appears that some of this

¹ SMR No. 0196100001- SP 72000 17290 Roman pottery findspot 220m NE of pub.
² SMR No. 0044400000- SP 71850 16920 Documentary evidence of Westcott Manor
³ SMR No. 0033100000- SP 72010 17250 Earthworks in Great Bury field
⁴ SMR No. 0033101000- SP 72010 17250 Earthworks in Great Bury field
⁵ SMR No. 0044403000- SP 7177 1707 Moat in Church Close field

feature was infilled in 1988⁶. A further medieval moated site⁷ and possible fishpond⁸ are preserved to the West of the current High Street c.200m South of the study site.

4.4.3 There are extensive earthworks⁹ showing the extent of medieval Westcott, including house platforms to the East and West of High Street¹⁰. A substantial rectangular house platform¹¹ survives 220m northeast of the site of the White Swan. The field was ploughed in 1974, bringing fragments of medieval pottery and tile to the surface, including 13th Century sandy grey ware and a large quantity of Glazed Brill ware. Further chance finds include sherds of a late 13th – 14th Century jug and a limestone mortar 100m South of the White Swan site¹². A structure and modified surface were recorded when a watching brief was undertaken in 2001 at 7 Lower Green, Westcott¹³.

4.4.4 Lower Green runs east-west between the fields of King's Close and Ford's Close, whilst Upper Green lay to the South of St. Mary's Church. A cluster of settlement around each Green was evident on Jeffery's late 18th Century map (Radford, 2005), giving further evidence for the wider extent that Westcott once occupied.

4.5 Post-Medieval

4.5.1 The White Swan public house was originally located towards rear (northeast) of the site. It was a timber-framed building with brick infill, and had a thatched roof. It was demolished and replaced by a new building fronting onto the High Street in the 1930s. The Local Archives record the following licensees to have managed the White Swan.

Year	Licensee	Archive Ref.
1753	Thomas Reynolds	Q/RLV/1
1755	John Oliver	Q/RLV/1
1756-62	-no record of Westcott-	Q/RLV/2
1763	Thomas Reynolds	Q/RLV/3
1764	William Taylor	Q/RLV/3-6
1786	Elizabeth Taylor	Q/RLV/6
1789	Samuel Cripps	Q/RLV/6-7
1795	William Saunders	Q/RLV/7-8
1828-53	-no record-	
1854	Henry Biggs	Kelly's
1869	Thomas Cripps	Kelly's

⁶ SMR No. 0196001000- SP 71760 17070 Moat? E end infilled. 100m SE of Church
⁷ SMR No. 0044401000- SP 71850 16920 Moat NNE of Westcott Farm
⁸ SMR No. 0044402000- SP 71850 16900 Fishpond? NNE of Westcott Farm
⁹ SMR No. 0065300000- SP 7184 1695 Many earthworks to E and W of High Street
¹⁰ SMR No. 0065301000- SP 7184 1695 House platforms to E and W of High Street
¹¹ SMR No. 0196100000- SP 72000 17290 House platform, 220m NE of White Swan
¹² SMR No. 0065300001- SP 71900 17000 C13-14th pottery findspot West of High Street

- 4.5.2 The presence of a small complex of post medieval buildings, now demolished, is recorded on the SMR for Westcott¹⁴. A narrow close of buildings with footings predominantly of limestone ran NW-SE approximately 100m South of St. Mary's Church. The buildings are assumed to have been of post medieval date.
- 4.5.2 St. Mary's Church¹⁵ dates from 1867 and is listed as Grade II*, being alleged as G.E. Street's finest work in Buckinghamshire. It was built on the site of two cottages on the former village green.
- 4.5.3 The 18th century brick-built farmhouse at Westcott farm¹⁶ is listed as Grade II, as is No. 10 Lower Green¹⁷, a 17th-early 18th Century timber-framed house with brick infill on a rubble stone plinth. A further pair of cottages, No. 17 and 19 Lower Green¹⁸, are also listed as Grade II being Late 16th-17th Century and Early 17th-18th Century in date, incorporating timber-framing, rubble stone masonry, brick and mud wall.

¹³ SMR No. 0279301000- SP 7187 1706 Archaeological watching brief, Lower Green
¹⁴ SMR No. 0196000000- SP 71690 17020 Demolished houses 100m S of Church
¹⁵ SMR No. 0417000000- SP 71680 17140 St. Mary's Church
¹⁶ SMR No. 1174200000- SP 71960 16791 Westcott farmhouse
¹⁷ SMR No. 1174300000- SP 72071 16918 House at No. 10 Lower Green
¹⁸ SMR No. 1174400000- SP 72068 17085 Houses at No. 17 & 19 Lower Green

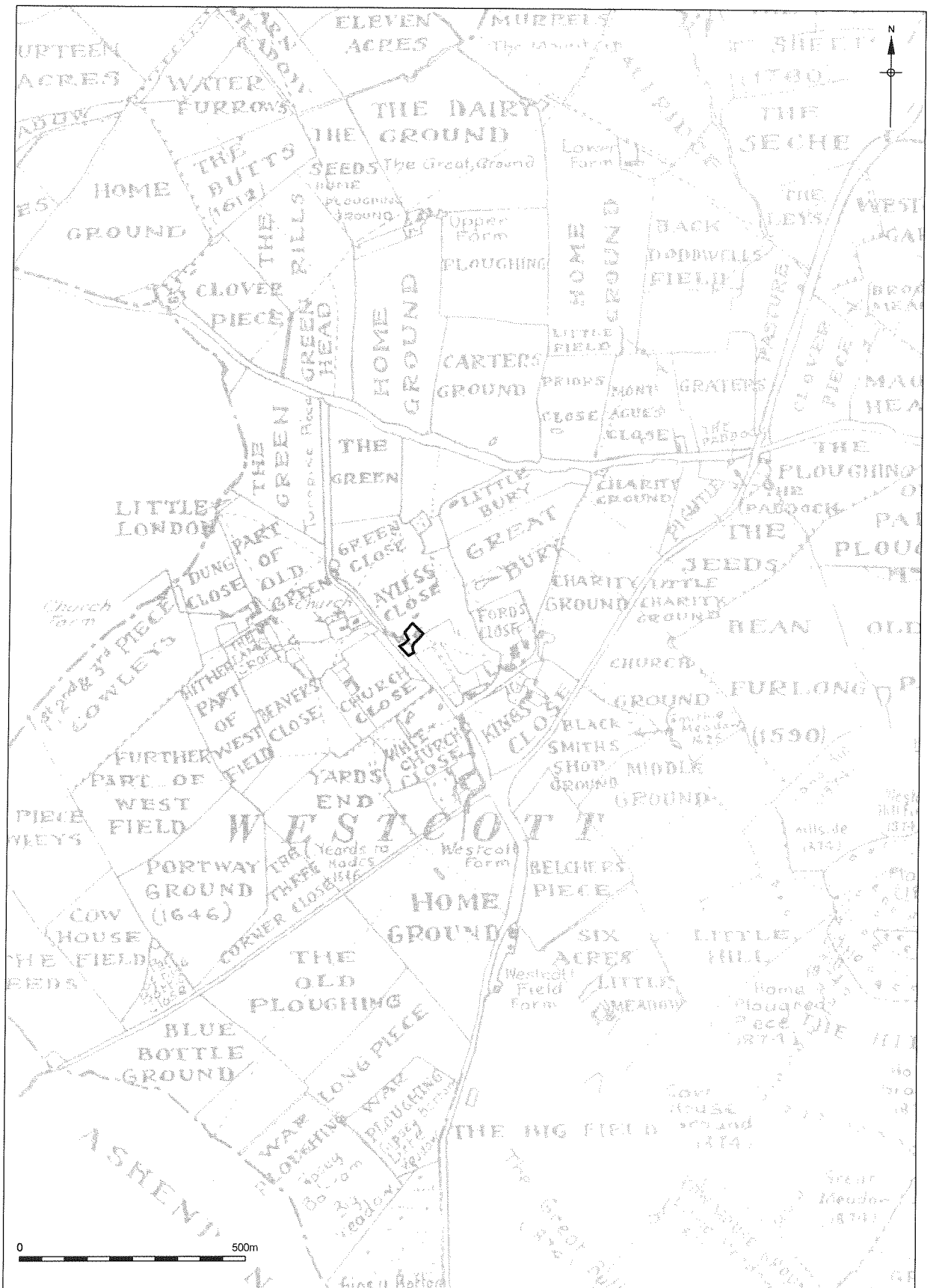


Figure 2
 Historical field names of Westcott
 Moreton, 1929
 1:12,500

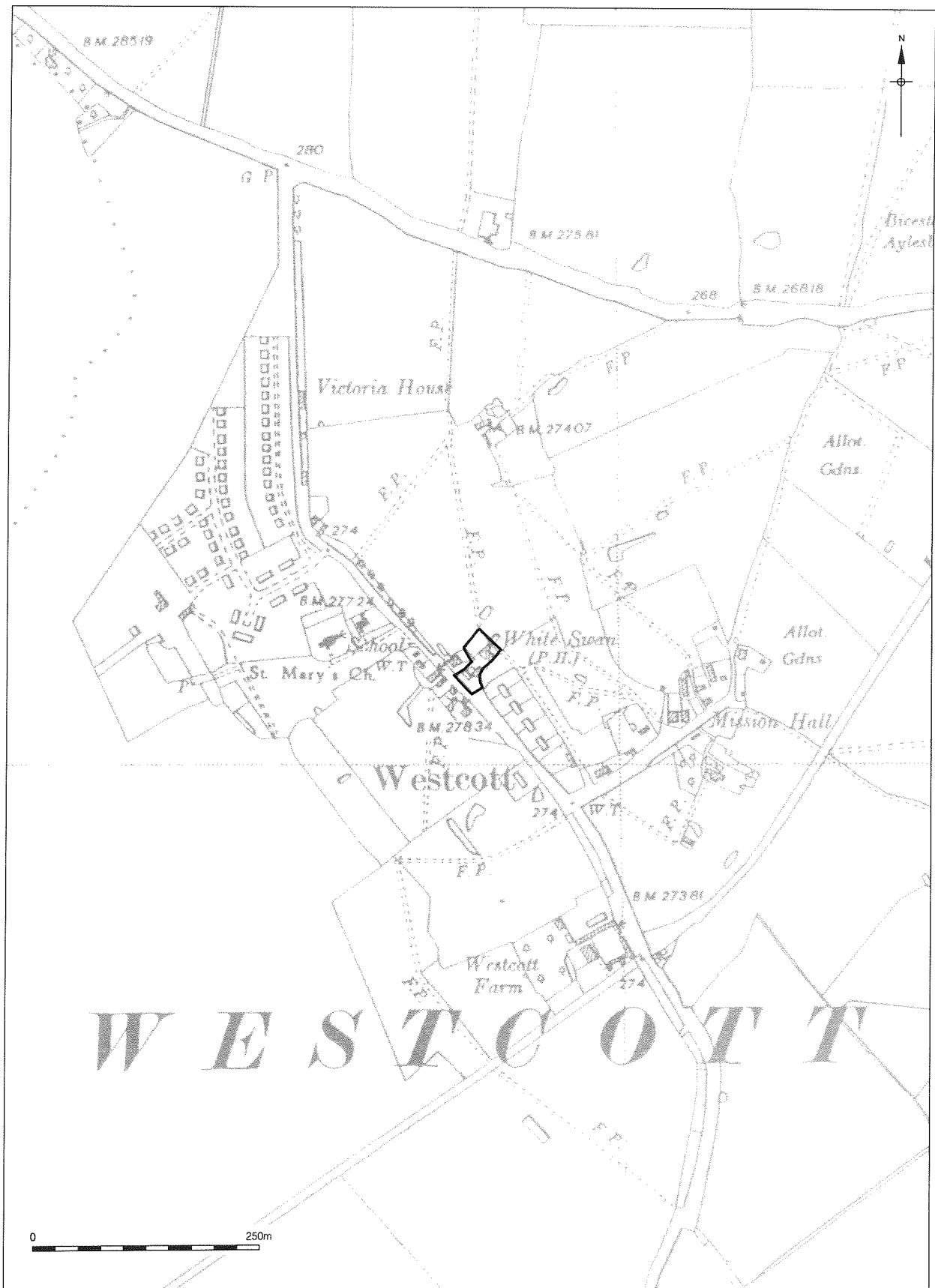


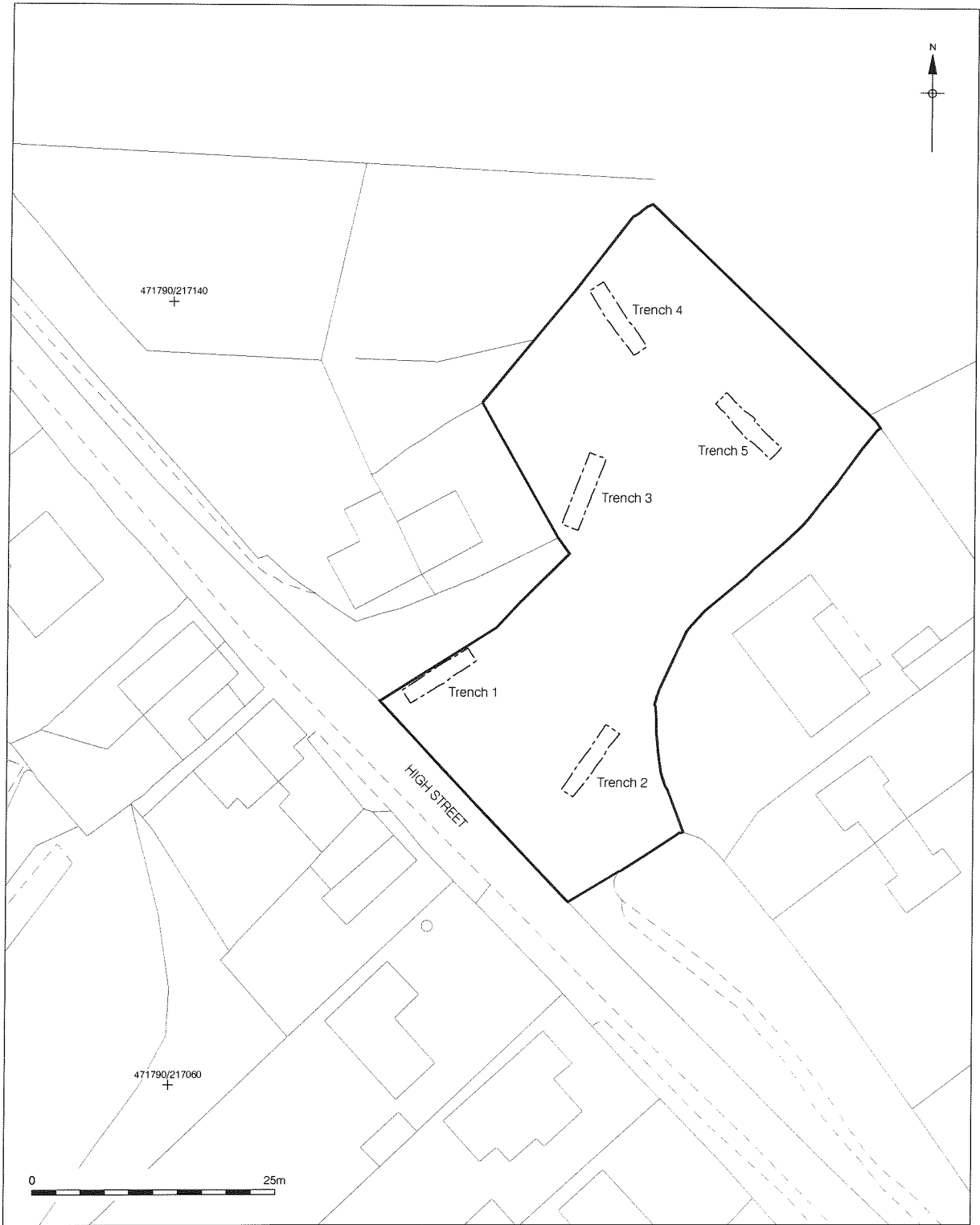
Figure 3
OS Map, 1951
1:6,250

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies within the Vale of Aylesbury on solid bedrock of Corallian limestone. This deposit dates from the Jurassic and is thick with fossilised oyster shells (Sherlock, 1960). The superficial drift geology is Oxford Clay, a grey calcareous clay of very low permeability, dating from the middle Jurassic period (Conway, no date). It was observed on site that there were flecks of limestone within the clay. These may well have originated from the Portland limestone outcrop that forms the seat of Waddesdon Manor to the East of the site (see Figure 1). The sub-soil that forms naturally on Oxford Clay in this area is known as a Pelo-stagnogley soil; a heavy clay soil of the Lawford series.
- 5.2 Westcott lies on an area of fairly level ground to the west of the Chilterns, between the catchment of the River Ray and the River Thame. No stream runs through the village, however it is well served with natural and manmade ponds. The ground level lies at c.84.00mOD, sloping down slightly to the East of the site before rising steeply beyond. There is a fairly pronounced scarp sloping down from northwest to southeast within the proposed development area (see Figure 5). This may prove to be manmade as there are many medieval earthworks in the village.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Five evaluation trenches (Figure 4), measuring 1.6m x 8m were positioned around the footprints of the proposed buildings in consultation with the Archaeological Officer for Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 6.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the Management of Archaeological Projects paper (MAP 2, English Heritage, 1990) and also GLAAS Archaeological Guidance Papers; 3 - Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London, and Archaeological Guidance Paper 5 - Evaluation (GLAAS, 1998).
- 6.3 The presence of underground services was taken into consideration and the area scanned using a Cable Avoiding Tool prior to excavation.
- 6.4 Under archaeological supervision, a JCB type mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used to remove all undifferentiated topsoil and modern overburden in successive spits until significant archaeological deposits or natural were reached.
- 6.5 The trenches were cleaned and investigated by hand to identify the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence. Where some depth of stratigraphy was in evidence, the mechanical excavator was again used, where possible, to lower the exposed level and enable further investigation.
- 6.6 The deposits were recorded in plan or in section using standard recording methods. A photographic record was also made in black and white print and digital format.
- 6.7 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) of value 84.35mOD was established on a manhole cover close to the site access. This was transferred from a Bench Mark on the east wall of St. Mary's Church (value 84.48mOD).



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Figure 4
Trench Location
1:625

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE (Figures 5, 6 and 7)

7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS

7.1.1 Natural deposits were seen in Trenches 1 - 4. To the south of the site the firm natural clay was mid red / yellowish brown, recorded as [50] and [59] in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. In Trench 2 the surface of the natural had been truncated to 83.94mOD by recent road laying, but in Trench 1 the original surface level was seen at 84.17mOD.

7.1.2 To the north of the site, the natural was a soft mottled pale blue / yellow clay [60]. In Trench 3 this had been truncated by medieval features to 83.48mOD. In Trench 4 the true surface of the natural clay was seen at 83.54mOD. The different colouration and compaction seemed to correspond with a natural slope down to the north where the lower level deposits rested in a reducing waterlogged environment.

7.2 PHASE 2: ROMAN

7.2.1 Trench 1 revealed a mottled silty clay layer [47] overlying the natural. It was only 0.05m thick, having been horizontally truncated by road works to 84.20mOD. This mid yellowish brown layer contained small charcoal and limestone flecks, and fragments of ceramic building material dating 50-400AD. To the west of the trench, layer [13] was 0.05m of soft grey silty clay that appeared to be contemporary with [47] but produced no datable finds. The posthole to the west of Trench 1 was 0.80m deep, significantly deeper than the others in this trench. It may have been Roman in date, but contained only 4g of ceramic building material dated 50-1800.

7.2.2 Trench 2 did not show any corresponding Roman layer, having been subject to horizontal truncation, but a large linear feature was dated 200-400 AD from the Oxford grey ware pottery in its fill. Only the eastern side of the cut was revealed but from the profile of the cut it is thought that the feature must be at least 3m wide. A slot was excavated and found the presumed ditch to be at least 0.98m deep with a relatively shallow undulating side. The fill of the ditch was soft, fine-grained, blueish grey silty clay that had been deposited in waterlogged conditions. In addition to Roman pottery, cattle bones were also recovered.

7.2.3 The subsoil [55] in Trench 4 has provisionally been placed in this phase as it is between the natural and medieval deposits and there were evidently Roman horizons elsewhere on the site. The blueish grey silty clay was 0.23m thick and produced no datable material at the evaluation stage.

7.3 PHASE 3: MEDIEVAL

- 7.3.1 Trenches 1 and 2 did not contain any medieval deposits. Trench 3 revealed two large alluvially filled features [26] and [28], both aligned east-west. These were clear at the level of the natural, but a cut was not discernable through the homogenous fills higher up. The sequence given here is therefore based on the small quantity of pottery retrieved. Feature [26] to the west was at least 4m wide with steep straight sided sides cutting to more than 1m deep (see Section 3, Figure 7). The fill was deposited in a waterlogged environment and contained six pottery sherds, including jar rims and sherds of a glazed jug that provide a date of 1150-1250.
- 7.3.2 The linear feature [28] that ran parallel to, and possibly cut through [26] in Trench 3 had a much more shallow and concave profile, and appeared to be turning gently to the base at c.83.25mOD. The fill was indistinguishable from that of [26], but pottery from the excavated slot dated 1200-1300, nominally later than the previous feature.
- 7.3.3 An undated clay-rich layer [23] sealed the hard subsoil [55] of Trench 4. It was 0.30m thick and covered the extent of the trench. A very similar undated deposit [51] in Trench 5 is considered to be contemporary, although at c.83.75mOD its surface level was 0.30m lower than that of [23]. This may be related to the scarp seen at ground level and shown in Figure 5. Layer [51] produced a fragment of what appears to be a spur, but without known parallels at this stage.
- 7.3.4 A limestone cobbled surface [52] was found spread over layer [23] in Trench 4. It extended the width of the trench, was c.0.10m thick, and was at least 2.40m north-south. The surface rested at 84.16mOD. Brill/Borstal ware and Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware dated the floor to 1200-1250. The layer also contained a horse-shoe nail of 11th – 13th Century date. Two features, [20] and [22], were cut from this stratigraphic level. Linear feature [20] to the north of the trench was 0.13m deep with shallow concave sides extending beyond the limit of excavation to north, east and west. Its fill was a very firm orangey brown grey silty clay. Pit [22] had a similar fill and was 0.16m deep with shallow concave sides to a curved base. Neither produced datable material, but they would have been 13th Century in date.

7.4 PHASE 4: LATE MDIEVAL – EARLY POST MEDIEVAL

- 7.4.1 A 0.10m thick layer [12] in Trench 4 sealed surface [52] and intrusive features [20] and [22] of Phase 3. It contained pottery dating 1200-1250, however the date may be placed slightly later, during the later medieval period (see Jarrett below). Sealing this was layer [11], a hard grey clay-rich layer with patches of yellow / brown mottling c.0.05 thick. Abraded Brill/Borstal ware and possible Tudor Green ware indicated a

deposition date of 1380-1500 for this layer. Sealing this, layer [8] was 0.08m of firm brownish grey clay that contained a sherd of a late 15th – early 16th Century Brill / Borstal late medieval transitional ware jug.

- 7.4.2 It is thought that a posthole [18] seen in Trench 5 also dates from this phase, although no datable material was recovered from the fill. This circular posthole was 0.36m in diameter and was not bottomed at 0.20m deep. An unconverted timber post 0.14m in diameter remained *in situ* but rather decayed, surrounded by backfill with a high lime content.
- 7.4.3 Trench 5 preserved the limestone block footing [16] for a wall. No cut was evident for the footing, which survived to ground level (84.33mOD). It would appear that it formed a free-standing plinth, 0.35m wide and c.0.45m high, ideal for supporting a timber-framed structure. Several bricks of different periods were found within the limestone masonry, almost certainly indicating different periods of stabilising works. The wall most likely formed part of the original 17th Century White Swan public house.

7.5 PHASE 5: POST MEDIEVAL

- 7.5.1 Layer [61] in Trench 5 seemed to have accumulated against the side of the limestone footing during the post medieval period, and contained sherds of redware and a slipware dish giving a 17th Century deposition date. The dark greyish brown silty clay layer was 0.15m thick and covered the extent of the trench.
- 7.5.2 Three parallel features in Trench 4 cut into layer [8] of Phase 4. Their cuts; [3], [5] and [7], were vertical sided and flat bottomed, being a fairly regular 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep. Bedding trenches are proposed, filled with a fairly organic silty clay material which between the three associated features produced pottery and clay tobacco pipe dating 1730-1780. Feature [5] also contained a cast pewter buckle.

7.6 PHASE 6: 19TH –20TH CENTURY

- 7.6.1 The postholes in Trench 1 were all found to date from the 19th Century (with the possible but unlikely exception of [15], discussed in Phase 2). All had a soft mottled silty clay fill with the post pipe or fragments of the decayed post *in situ*. The assemblage that jointly came from these features included a lot of residual Roman material, particularly ceramic building material (discussed by John Brown, below). They were between 0.25m and 0.40m deep, but as mentioned previously, this trench saw some depth of horizontal truncation in the none-too-distant past.
- 7.6.2 The southern end of Trench 3 revealed part of a large timber-revetted pit, full of 19th – 20th Century rubble including whole milk bottles, flagstones, and a hose nozzle.

Considered rather wide to be a well, this presumably had some drainage or water sourcing function, but this remains unclear.

- 7.6.3 Topsoil dating from Phase 6 covered Trenches 3, 4 and 5. In Trench 3, the articulated skeleton of a dog lay in a shallow grave [54] cut into the topsoil and seen in the section during excavation.

7.7 MODERN

- 7.7.1 The horizontal truncation by High Street resulted in the deposition of [56] in Trench 2, a mixed layer c.0.10m thick of redeposited material including a 16th Century brick and modern pottery and glass. In Trench 1, a service trench was recorded which clearly dated from the late 20th Century.

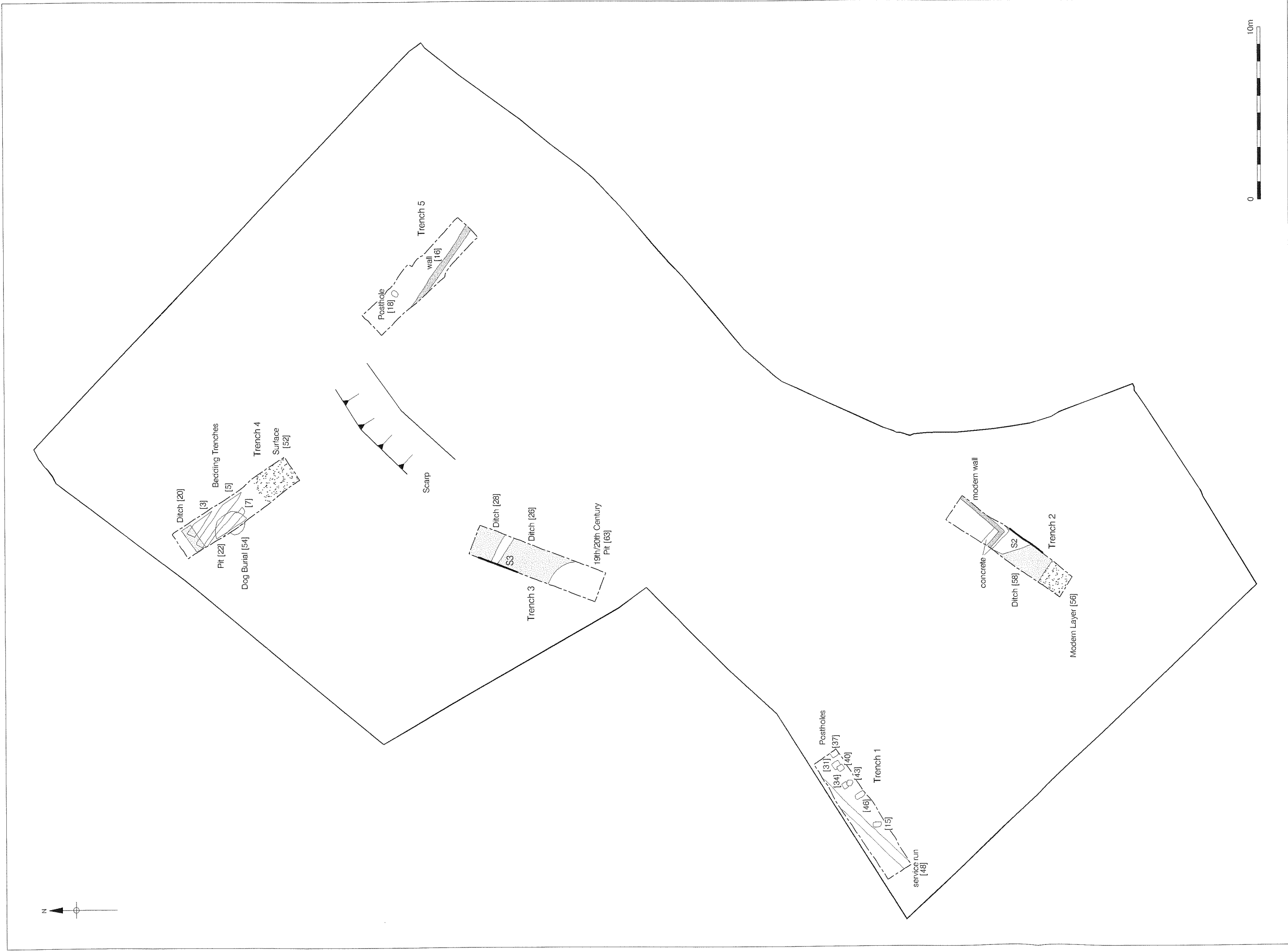


Figure 5
Trenches 1-5
1:200

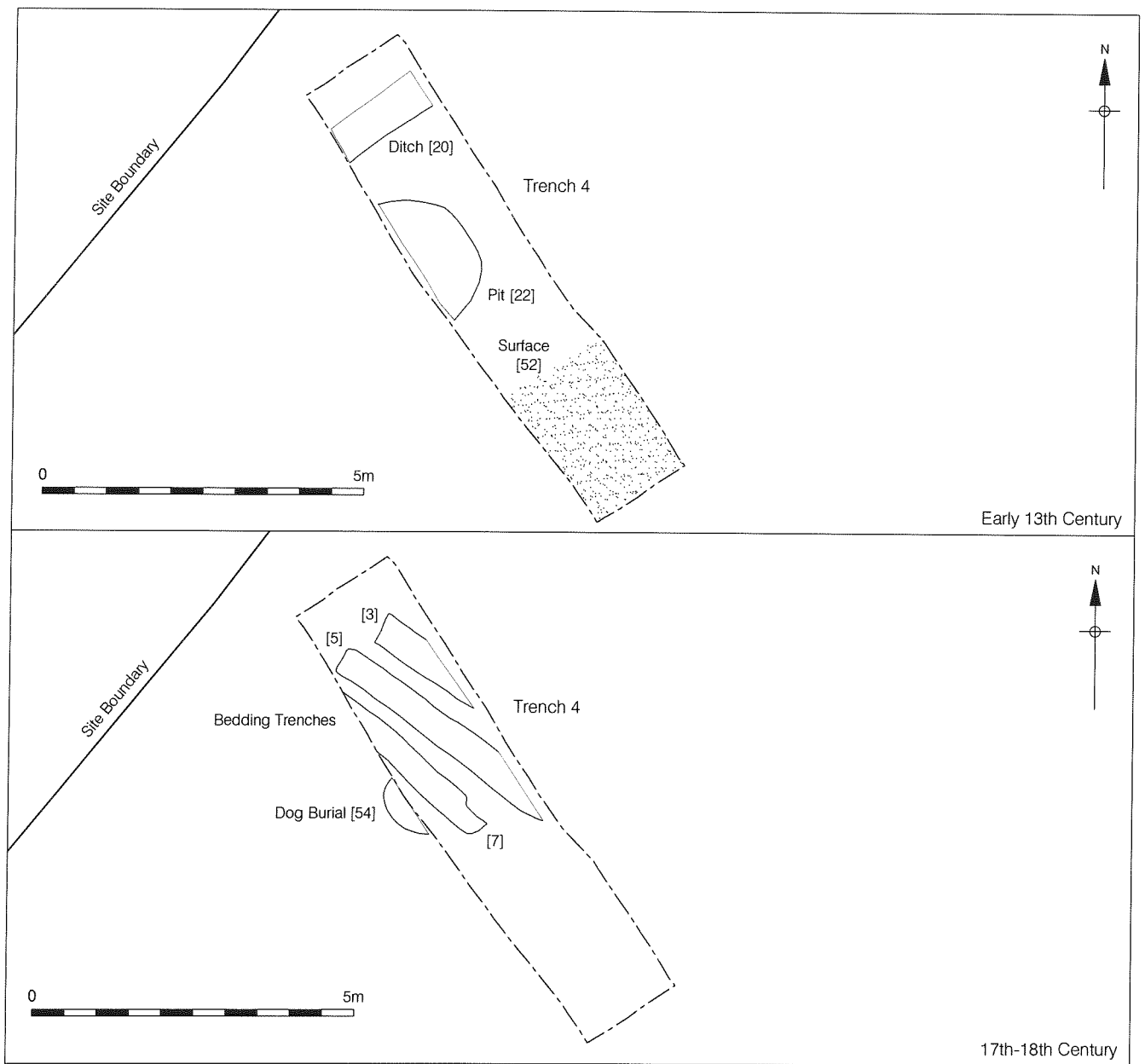


Figure 6
Trench 4
1:100

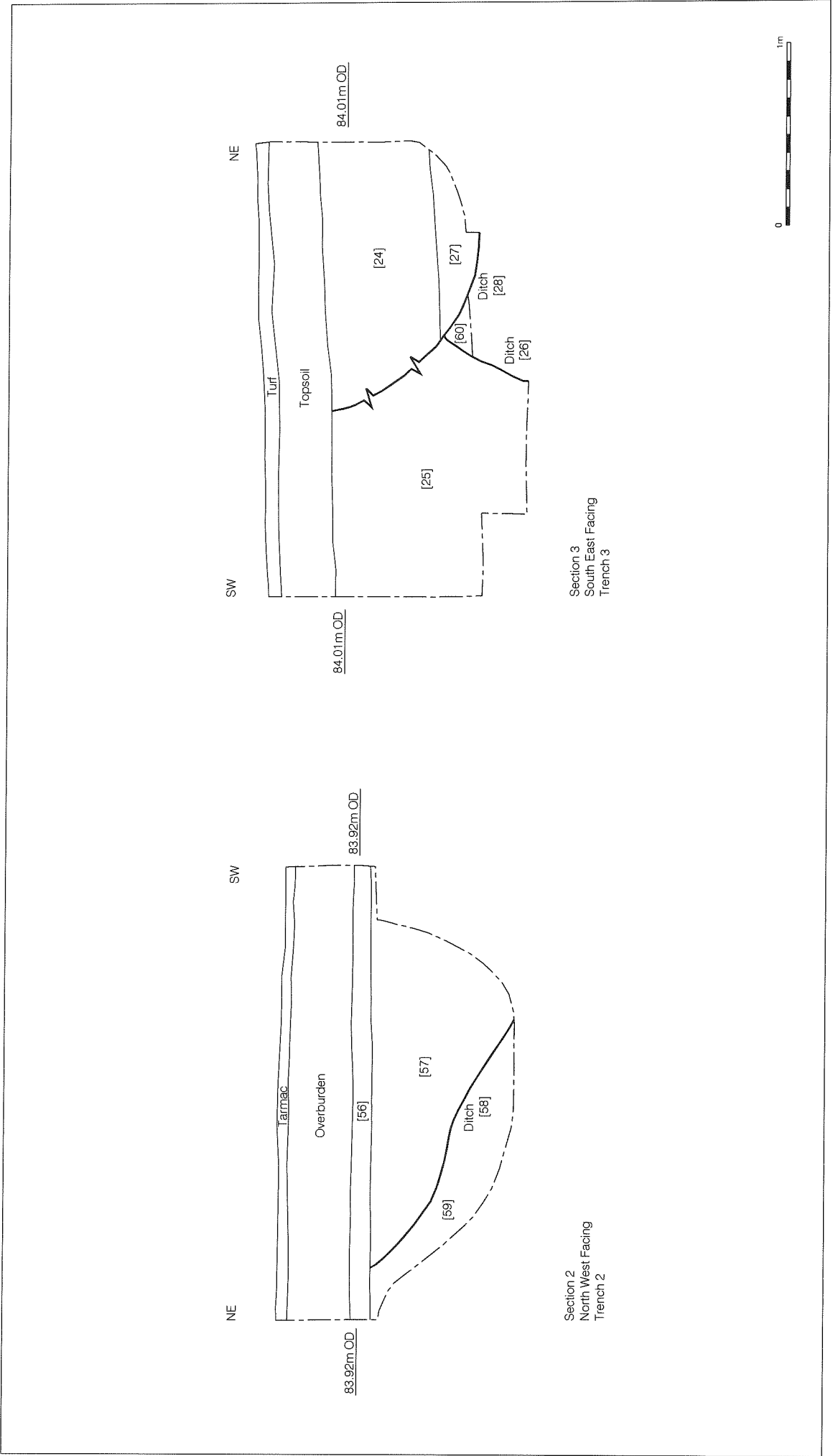


Figure 7
Sections 2 & 3
1:30

8 NON-TECHNICAL TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 Trench 1

Natural clay was recorded across the Trench. The thin remains of a layer seeming to date from the Roman period overlay the natural to the east of the trench but had been horizontally truncated by modern road laying. In total, eight postholes were seen in this trench. The deep posthole to the west may tentatively have been Roman. To the east, four of seven postholes were inter-cutting, but all were shown to be post medieval in date. Nevertheless, all postholes contained a substantial quantity of residual Roman material supporting the suggestion that significant Roman deposits were horizontally truncated by road laying. A modern service trench also ran through the trench.

8.2 Trench 2

This trench revealed natural clay, the surface of which had been removed in recent years by roadworks. A wide north-south aligned Roman ditch or channel (the full width of which was not seen) contained pottery dating 200-400AD and cattle bones. The fill had evidently been deposited in a waterlogged environment. The east of the trench was taken up by the brick walls and concrete footings of the 1930s White Swan public house. Redeposited material covering the trench contained 16th Century and modern material.

8.3 Trench 3

Soft pale blue natural clay was found to have been truncated by two east-west aligned medieval features. The more southerly was substantial enough to have been a pond or moat (not uncommon in the village), dating from 1150-1250. The linear feature to the north dated 1200-1300, but its character was hard to assess from the area exposed. A large revetted 20th Century feature to the south was deep and waterlogged, and was most likely associated with drainage.

8.4 Trench 4

Clay natural was revealed, sealed by a layer of undated clay-rich subsoil. Covering this was an external limestone cobbled surface dated 1200-1250. A layer of grey clayey soil with limestone flecks sealed the surface and was cut by an east-west ditch and a shallow pit. Further clay-rich horizons formed over these, dating 1380-1500 and 1550-1600 respectively. During the 18th Century, three parallel features thought to be bedding trenches were cut. These were sealed by the topsoil, into which a shallow 19th Century dog burial had been placed.

8.5 **Trench 5**

Natural was not exposed in this trench. The earliest deposit was a clay-rich layer thought to be contemporary with the earlier medieval deposits in Trench 4. A posthole with an unconverted post and lime-rich backfill truncated this layer and is thought to pre-date the 17th Century public house. A limestone block plinth thought to be for the timber-framed White Swan was seen here surviving to ground level. The masonry incorporated a variety of brick types up to 1700-1900 indicating continued repairs. A layer dating 1600-1800 had built up against the side of the wall, covered by topsoil.

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 The natural was seen across the site, varying from firm mid brown clay at slightly higher levels to a mottled blue clay at lower levels. This is most likely due to the different effect of a reducing vs. an oxidising atmosphere, and the level of the water table and saturation of the deposit. The water table is very high here, which has a strong influence on the fertility of the area and its suitability for settlement.
- 9.1.2 Roman material has been found in a neighbouring field, but strong evidence of Roman activity in the area has not been previously encountered in Westcott. As yet, the evidence for Roman archaeology from the evaluation is sparse, but it does show there was activity on the site at this time, almost certainly creating a drainage channel. It still remains for the extent and nature of these deposits to be defined.
- 9.1.3 The horizontal truncation that may have removed archaeological stratigraphy from Trenches 1 and 2 appears restricted to the lay-by off the High Street. It must be noted, however, that the truncation did not wholly remove archaeological deposits here, and any surviving archaeology may still be impacted upon by development. Beyond the lay-by it is expected that there will be better archaeological preservation, more in keeping with the stratified deposits of Trenches 3-5.
- 9.1.4 The evidence for medieval settlement here is very strong. The site is surrounded by medieval earthworks, and the scarp recorded in the centre of the site may be the remains of a house platform. A preliminary walkover by PCA's surveyor found some evidence of earthworks, but it was suggested that strimming the site of its long grass would be beneficial in determining whether earthworks survive here also.
- 9.1.5 The medieval features in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 represented structural evidence for medieval settlement in the form of a limestone surface (Trench 4) and posthole (Trench 5), with associated archaeological features including drainage ditches in Trench 3 (possibly a moat) and undiagnostic features in Trench 4. This clearly demonstrates the presence of medieval habitation, but these features cannot be well contextualised without, for instance, other associated postholes to identify a structure, or knowing the extent of the surface and whether it was internal or external.
- 9.1.6 The medieval structural evidence is set back from the road now known as High Street, supporting the supposition that the principal layout of the village has changed. Further sources such as the position of the original church (see para 4.4.1) and the house platforms some way east of the village suggest this to be true. It appears that

the main road of the village originally ran north-south, but it is uncertain whether it took the route proposed by Moreton (1929) to the east of the Bury Fields, or if it may have followed a path to the west of these fields. It is hoped that this site may help answer some questions about the layout of medieval Westcott.

- 9.1.7 The remains of at least three moated sites are evident in the village today, with further earthworks possibly adding to this number. Local field names such as Water Furrows (northeast of Figure 2) conjure the image of this waterlogged agrarian landscape, and leave the number of moats as no surprise. Nevertheless, none of the known moated sites here (particularly the areas which they enclose) are understood archaeologically. If Trench 3 is found to have exposed part of a moat, this site may provide some context and further understanding of these features.
- 9.1.8 Stratified deposits sequentially dating through the medieval and post medieval periods were found. This was particularly true in Trench 4 where nearly 1m of stratified archaeological deposits dating to before the 17th Century were evaluated. It is thought that these layers, and any features therein, hold significant potential for excavation.
- 9.1.9 The limestone foundation at the northeast of the site almost certainly originated as the plinth for the timber-framed White Swan public house, dating from the 17th Century. The layers that accumulated against this footing contained a predictable assemblage of domestic waste, predominantly pottery, but present a locally important testimony.
- 9.1.10 Despite the extent of Westcott shrinking significantly, this site saw continued activity through the post medieval period. Cultivation was indicated by bedding trenches in Trench 4 which may, or may not, have been associated with the White Swan.

9.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the proposed development site preserves Roman, medieval and post medieval archaeology. It is considered that the site has the potential to be significant at a local and regional level. The site may also contribute to our general understanding of shrunken medieval settlements.
- 9.2.2 It is recommended that the site be taken to archaeological excavation, giving attention to the full c.1m depth of (heavy clay) stratigraphy. It is anticipated that the findings will be worthy of publication in *South Midlands Archaeology* or *Records of Buckinghamshire*.

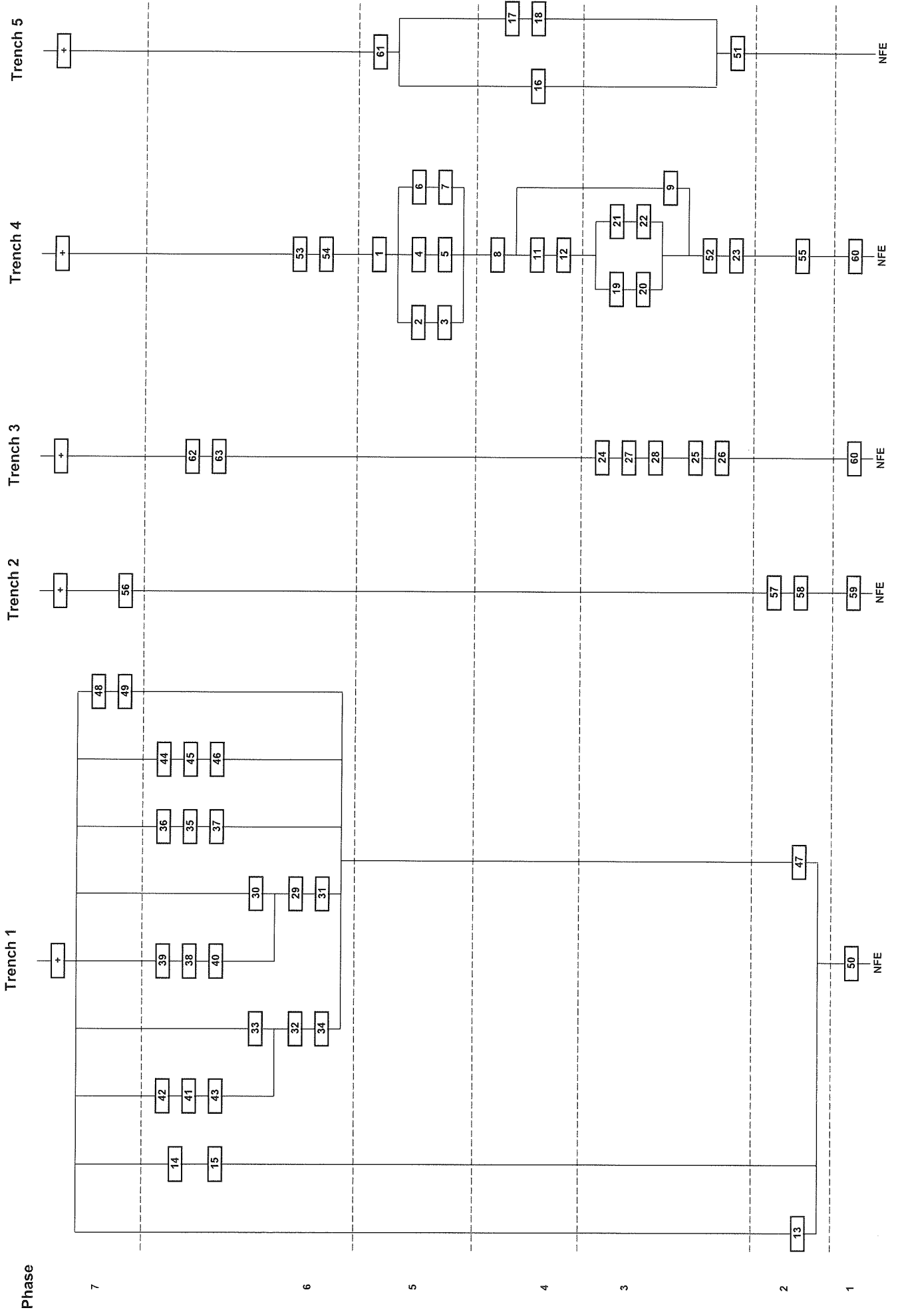
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APPENDIX 1 MATRIX



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Description	Phase
1	Layer	4	Dark silty clay topsoil	5
2	Fill	4	Fill of [3] C17th-18th	5
3	Cut	4	Linear feature, probable bedding trench	5
4	Fill	4	Fill of [5] C17th-18th	5
5	Cut	4	Linear feature, probable bedding trench	5
6	Fill	4	Fill of [7] C17th-18th	5
7	Cut	4	Linear feature, probable bedding trench	5
8	Layer	4	Medieval clay-rich layer	4
9	Layer	4	Part of limestone surface [52]	3
10	void	-	-	-
11	Layer	4	Brown medieval clay-rich layer	4
12	Layer	4	Grey medieval clay-rich layer	4
13	Layer	1	Highly truncated grey clay layer	2
14	Fill	1	Organic silty clay fill of [15]	5
15	Cut	1	Square posthole	5
16	Masonry	5	Limestone block wall	5
17	Fill	5	Fill of [18]. Included decayed post	4
18	Cut	5	Posthole	4
19	Fill	4	Mottled brown fill of [20]	3
20	Cut	4	Shallow medieval ditch	3
21	Fill	4	Mottled brown fill of [22]	3
22	Cut	4	Probable pit	3
23	Layer	4	Dense clay layer	3
24	Fill	3	Soft alluvial clay fill of [28]	3
25	Fill	3	Alluvial fill of [26]	3
26	Cut	3	Wide medieval ditch / channel	3
27	Fill	3	Alluvial fill of [28]	3
28	Cut	3	Shallow medieval ditch / channel	3
29	Fill	1	Backfill of posthole [31]	5
30	Fill	1	Organic post-pipe in [31]	5
31	Cut	1	Square posthole	5
32	Fill	1	Backfill of posthole [34]	5
33	Fill	1	Organic post-pipe in [34]	5
34	Cut	1	Square posthole	5
35	Fill	1	Backfill of posthole [37]	5
36	Fill	1	Organic post-pipe in [37]	5
37	Cut	1	Square posthole	5
38	Fill	1	Backfill of posthole [40]	5
39	Fill	1	Organic post-pipe in [40]	5
40	Cut	1	Square posthole	5
41	Fill	1	Backfill of posthole [43]	5
42	Fill	1	Organic post-pipe in [43]	5
43	Cut	1	Square posthole	5
44	Fill	1	Backfill of [46]	5
45	Timber	1	Post preserved in posthole [46]	5
46	Cut	1	Rectangular posthole	5
47	Layer	1	Thin remnants of Roman layer	2
48	Fill	1	Limestone fragments filling [49]	7
49	Cut	1	Modern service trench	7
50	Natural	1	Pale brown clay	1
51	Layer	5	Medieval clay-rich layer	4
52	Layer	4	Medieval limestone cobbled surface	3
53	Fill	4	Dog burial	5
54	Cut	4	Cut for [53]	5
55	Layer	4	Blue-grey clay layer	2
56	Layer	2	Redeposited material beneath tarmac	7
57	Fill	2	Alluvially deposited fill of [58]	2
58	Cut	2	Possible Roman channel	2
59	Natural	2	Pale brown clay	1
60	Natural	3 & 4	Pale yellowish mottled clay	1
61	Layer	5	Mixed post medieval external layer	5
62	Fill	3	C19th-20th organic fill	6
63	Cut	3	Deep waterlogged pit	6

APPENDIX 3: POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). Most sherds show no or little evidence for abrasion indicating mostly rapid deposition after breakage. All the pottery is fragmentary, but rims and decoration do allude to the forms. The post-medieval ceramics tends also to be sherd material. Pottery was recovered from fifteen contexts and individual deposits produced only small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds).

All the pottery (90 sherds and fifteen are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. As Buckinghamshire does not have an official medieval pottery coding system, then the pottery was classified according to systems used in surrounding counties, where the pottery types present on the site are also recorded (Oxford Archaeological Unit and Museum of London). A small number of fabrics have been given temporary mnemonic codes where they cannot be readily identified. The pottery is discussed by types and distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

Medieval

Coarse wares

Medieval fine sandy ware (MFS), dated c.1000-1300, one sherd. Form: jar.

Medieval chalk and flint tempered ware (MCHFL), dated c.1000-1300, one sherd. Form: jar.

Medieval sand and chalk-tempered ware (MSCH), dated c.1000-1300, two sherds. Form: jar.

Medieval white sandy ware with reduced surfaces (MWSR), c.1150-1300, one sherd. Form: rounded jug.

Unidentified

One sherd of oxidised ware with moderate to abundant, ill-sorted grey quartz and sparse other coloured quartz. Form: unidentified.

Glazed wares

Brill/Boarstall-type medieval ware (BRIM), c.1200-1500, 33 sherds. Forms: jug; rounded.

Brill/Boarstall-type late medieval transitional ware (BRIM LMT), c.1450-1500, one sherd.

Form: jug.

Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware (OXY), c.1050-1250, ten sherds. Forms: jug; rounded, jar.

Tudor Green ware (TUDG), 1380-1500, one sherd, form: jug.

Unidentified

One sherd of oxidised ware with abundant fine quartz, internal white-slip with red-slip line below a green-glaze: form; open.

Post-medieval

Border wares

Green-glazed Border ware (BORDG), 1550-1700, one sherd from unidentified form.

Brown-glazed Border ware (BORDG), 1620-1700, one sherd from unidentified form.

Red earthenwares

Brill post-medieval redware (BRIL), 1550-1800, eight sherds. Forms: bowl and dish.

Brill post-medieval slipware (BRIL SL), 1550-1800, six sherds. Form: bowl or dish.

Potterspury slipware (LTSP), c.1600-1700, one sherd. Forms: dish.

Post-medieval black-glazed ware (PMBL), 1580-1800, nine sherds. Forms: chamber pot and unidentified drinking forms.

Post-medieval slip-coated redware, yellow-glazed (PMSRY), 1480-1650, one sherd. Form: bowl or dish.

Non-local wares

Midlands Yellow ware (MY0, 1550-1700, one sherd from unidentified form.
Staffordshire-type slip ware (STSL), 1660-1870, one sherd. Form: dish.

Delftware

Tin-glazed earthenware (TGW), 1570-1800, one sherd. Form: plate.

Stonewares

Derbyshire stoneware (DERBS), 1700-1900, one sherd. Form: unidentified.
Nottinghamshire stoneware (NOTS), 1700-1800, one sherd. Form: bowl: small rounded.
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780. Form: unidentified.

Porcelain

English hard-paste porcelain (ENPO HP), 1780-1900, one sherd. Form: unidentified.

Industrial fineware

Developed Creamware (CREA DEV), 1760-1880, three sherds. Forms: cylindrical jar.

Unidentified

Sandy redware, white-slip decorated ware, one sherd. Form: closed.

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the pottery is discussed by phase and trench. Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, what phase and trench they were recorded in, the number of sherds, the date range of the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group.

Context	No. of sherds	Trench	Phase	Date range of pottery types	Spot date of context
2	11	4	5	1200-1900	1720-1780
4	20	4	5	1050-1900	1500-1800
6	4	4	5	1200-1700	1550-1600
8	1	4	4	1450-1600	1550-1600
9	1	4	3	1000-1300	1000-1300
11	2	4	4	1200-1500	1380-1500
12	5	4	4	1050-1500	1200-1250
23	1	4	3	1200-1500	1200-1250
24	2	3	4	1200-1500	1200-1250
25	6	3	3	1000-1300	1150-1250
27	1	3	3	1000-1300	1200-1300
29	1	1	5	1200-1500	1200-1300
35	1	1	5	1780-1900	1780-1900
52	16	4	3	1050-1500	1200-1250
61	3	5	5	1600-1900	1600-1800

Table 1. UWSW 05, distribution of pottery showing its trench location, the number of sherds and its deposition spot date.

Phase 3 – medieval

Trench 3 – contexts [25] and [27].

The alluvial fill [27] of the medieval ditch [28] produced a single sherd of a 13th century rounded jug in the whiteware with reduced surfaces, fabric (MWSR). The soft alluvial clay fill [24] produced two sherds of Brill/Boarstal ware jugs, broadly dated 1200-1500. The medieval ditch or channel [26] contained in its fill [25] six sherds of pottery as rims of jars in the coarse fabrics of sand and chalk-tempered ware (MSCH) and chalk and flint tempered wares, together with sherds of Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware (OXY), dated c.1050-1250, but a deposition date of late 12th and early 13th century is suggested by the glazed jug sherds.

Trench 4 – contexts [9], [23] and [52].

A single sherd of a jar with a collared rim in Medieval fine sandy ware (MFS), is wheel thrown and probably dates to the late 12th and 13th century. Three sherds of Brill/Boarstal (BRIM) jugs are present in the clay layer [23] and are likely to be 13th century in date. The medieval cobbled limestone surface [52] has associated with it sixteen sherds of pottery as either ten sherds of Brill/Boarstal ware (BRIM) and six sherds of Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware (OXY). The Brill/Boarstal ware is mostly as jug sherds, one in the 13th-century type highly decorative style with an applied medallion of some type and vertical red strips of clay. Other sherds may come from kitchenwares as they are unglazed or with an internal basal glaze. The Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware includes a single sherd of a jar with a collared rim, but the rest of the sherds are from glazed jugs, one fragment decorated with incised wavy lines and an applied pinched strip. Together these two types of wares indicate deposition in the early 13th-century. An unidentified quartz tempered ware is also present in this deposit.

Phase 4 – medieval

Trench 4 – contexts [8], [11] and [12].

Single sherds of an abraded Brill/Boarstal ware and possible Tudor Green ware (TUDG) as a jug are recorded in layer [11] and indicate deposition between 1380-1500. Layer [12] produced a single small sherd of Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware and four sherds of Brill/Boarstal ware, three sherds coming from a high-fired jug. Seriation of the pottery types indicates deposition in the early 13th century, but the Late Saxon-Medieval Oxford ware sherd may be residual and the high-fired jug would indicate a probable later medieval deposition date. The medieval clay layer [8] has a single sherd of pottery as a strap handle from a Brill/Boarstal late medieval transitional ware (BRIM LMT) jug, dated to the late 15th and 16th century.

Phase 5

Trench 1 – contexts [29] and [35].

Posthole [37] contained in its fill [35] a single sherd of hard paste English porcelain, almost certainly of 19th century date. A small sherd of Brill/Boarstal medieval pottery was present in fill [29] of post-hole [31].

Trench 4 – contexts [2], [4] and [6].

Three linear features, possibly bedding trenches, produced pottery in Trench 4 and this phase. Feature [3] has recorded a consistent group of 18th-century pottery types as the latest wares: Derbyshire stoneware, Post-medieval black-glazed ware, Staffordshire-type slipware and delftware (its glaze missing), with Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware as the most datable pottery type indicating deposition between 1720-1780. Fill [4] of the linear feature [5] contained mostly sherds of Brill Post-medieval redware (BRILL) and a slip-

decorated version with green-glaze highlighted slip splashes. There are also sherds of yellow-glazed Border ware, Midlands yellow ware and a Post-medieval black ware chamber pot. A deposition date of the 17th, possibly the 18th-century is indicated. Feature [6] contained Brown-glazed Border ware and Brill Post-medieval redware as the latest pottery types and indicated a 1620-1700 deposition date.

Trench 5 – context [61]

Layer [61] contained three sherds of pottery as Brill Post-medieval redware and a sherd of a Potterspury slipware dish, indicating 17th-century deposition.

Significance of the Collection

The pottery is of significance at a local level, but almost certainly follows the ceramic trends within the town of Aylesbury and the local area.

Medieval

Aylesbury originated as a Late Saxon settlement and by the 11th-century had a mint and probable market. It became an administrative centre for the area. No post-Roman pottery on the site was found to pre-date the late 12th century and mostly the medieval pottery dates from the early 13th-century, possibly reflecting the expansion of the town or its hinterland. The significance of the medieval pottery is that it demonstrates when expansion in this area of Aylesbury happened. The medieval pottery also gives an insight into what types of pottery were being marketed to the area and also shows something of how the Brill and Boarstall industries developed over time.

Post-medieval

The pottery from this period is on the whole fragmentary, mundane and on the whole does not suggest any research questions. There is quite a wide range of post-medieval pottery fabrics represented suggesting that Aylesbury was in the catchment area of both the local, London, Surrey-Hampshire and Midlands pottery industries markets. This would be expected for most towns in south-east England, but a small number of more unusual Midlands pottery types are present on the site, e.g. Midlands Yellow Ware, that probably reflects Aylesbury's location.

Potential

The main potential of the pottery is as a dating tool to the contexts it was found in and this will allow for a ceramic sequence to be initiated for the site. No vessels merit illustration at this phase of excavation.

Medieval

The medieval pottery from the site has a high potential to understand the marketing of pottery to this town.

Post-medieval

Similarly, the post-medieval pottery has a high potential to categorise the types of pottery marketed to Aylesbury.

Research aims

A number of research aims can be formulated for the pottery from the site and suggested as directions for further study. Further excavation work on the site may generate other research questions.

What is the ceramic sequence for the site?

Can a type series be generated for the main pottery types on the site?

Can the functions of the medieval pottery inform on what activities are happening on the site? What does the pottery inform us about the marketing of ceramics to Aylesbury and how does this compare to other local Buckinghamshire towns?

Recommendations for further work

At this stage of the assessment of the post-Roman pottery, no recommendations for further work are made, but should additional archaeological work on the site continue then the pottery from the material in the evaluation should be reassessed.

APPENDIX 4: ROMAN POTTERY

By Malcolm Lyne

The site yielded eight sherds (204gm) of Late Roman pottery, four of which were residual in Medieval and Post-Medieval contexts and comprise a large mortarium basal sherd in Oxfordshire Whiteware fabric from Context 11 (c.AD.240-400+), one Pink Grog-Tempered ware storage-jar sherd each from Contexts 25 and 38 (c.AD.250-400) and a small Oxfordshire Greyware closed form fragment from Context 44 (c.AD.200-400). The only stratified Roman sherds are four both open and closed form fragments in Late Roman Oxfordshire Greyware (c.AD.200-400) from the alluvial fill of Channel 58 (Context 57). A Roman tile fragment came from Post-Medieval Context 41.

Nearly all of the sherds are from products of the Oxfordshire pottery industry centred on Oxford and Dorchester-on-Thames (Young 1977) but the two Pink Grog Tempered ware storage-jar sherds originate from a production centre near Towcester (Booth and Green 1989). It is unfortunate that no rim or other diagnostic sherds are present.

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The Fabrics

OXGW. Late Roman Oxfordshire Greyware
OXWW. Oxfordshire Whiteware
PKGTTW. Pink Grog-Tempered ware

Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
11	OXMO	Mortarium	c.AD.240-400	1	150gm	Ph 4 abraded
25	PKGTTW	Storage-jar	c.AD.250-400	1	3gm	Ph 3 abraded
38	PKGTTW	Storage-jar	c.AD.250-400	1	4gm	Ph 5 abraded
41	Tile		Roman	1	6gm	Ph 5 abraded
44	OXGW	Closed	c.AD.200-400	1	2gm	Ph 5 fresh
57	OXGW	Closed and open forms	c.AD.200-400	4	39gm	Ph 2

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By John Brown

1.0 QUANTITY AND CONDITION

- 1.1 Total No. Assessed boxes: 1
Total No. Assessed contexts producing Building material: 13
Total Count: 82
Total Weight kg: 3.905
Total No. Complete pieces: N/A
Total No. Masonry Samples: 1

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The majority of the material assessed consisted of abraded Roman CBM fragments in a local fabric. Probably associated with this group were small, abraded fragments of fired clay or daub retaining within impressions. The remainder of the material was comprised of post-medieval CBM and a very small amount of medieval material. Materials of different periods and forms are discussed below. Fabrics that appear both in Medieval and Post Medieval forms are described in the first instance and noted in the second. The phase discussion follows the excavator's phasing where possible.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The building materials were examined using the London system of fabric classification. Examples and descriptions of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London.
- 3.2 Quantification of items was undertaken and the data recorded and entered onto a computer database (Microsoft Access 2000). After analysis common fabric types were discarded, with a type sample kept for archive. Unusual pieces or uncommon fabrics were also kept for archive.

4.0 BUILDING MATERIAL TYPES

- 4.1 Fabrics and forms are tabulated below and shown in order of period and occurrence. Roman CBM forms follow Brodrigg (1987). Medieval and post-medieval forms follow the Museum of London DUA guide to identifying ceramic building material.

Period	Source	Fabric	Form	Description	
ROMAN	Local Clays	uws05/06	RTC	Roman tile, curved	
			R	Roman tile/brick	
	Local Clays	uws05/07	RTC	Roman tile, curved	
OTHER	Daub (local clay sources)	3102	DA	Daub	
MED	Local Clays	uws05/04	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)	
MED/PMED	Local Clays	uws05/01	TP	Peg tile, roof	
			T	Roof tile (uncertain form)	
			uws05/03	T	Roof tile (uncertain form)
			uws05/05	B	Brick (uncertain form)
			BU	Unfroged brick	
PMED	Local Clays	uws05/02	B	Brick (uncertain form)	

4.2 *Uncommon fabrics/forms*

The Roman CBM fabrics are variations of silty clays with few inclusions, and most likely represent a local industry. Descriptions of the fabrics from all periods are noted in the database. The majority of pieces were too fragmentary to determine forms, although some pieces showed curved surfaces and may be part of *imbrex* type roof tiles. Unusually in comparison to fabric types from the southeast region, there is no evidence for moulding sand on the exterior surfaces, particularly on curved fragments of tile. Additionally some of the curved tile fragments appeared to be unusually thin for *imbrices* and also appeared in some cases to be slipped. This could mean that the curved fragments represent pipes or *tubuli* rather than roof tiles.

4.3 The later Post-medieval brick and tile fabrics also showed silty matrices, although a feature not seen in the earlier fabrics was the inclusion of frequent to abundant fine-medium translucent quartz.

5.0 DISTRIBUTION

5.1 *Phase 4: Medieval*

One fragment of a thick peg tile similar in fabric and form to Museum of London Type 2273 was recovered from layer [12]. Stylistically it would be likely to date to the 12th or early 13th centuries. The remains of at least two moated homesteads of medieval date (Moreton 1929, 143) may represent a source for this material.

5.2 *Phase 5: Post-medieval*

The majority of the assemblage was abraded and fragmentary, and earlier material was possibly disturbed in later deposits (Keith Lucas pers. comm.). Fragments of daub with possible withie impressions were recovered from the fill [14] of a square posthole. Another sequence of square postholes contained the greater majority of the site assemblage with a mixture of redeposited earlier material (daub and Roman CBM) and small fragments of post-medieval brick and tile. The fills were [32], [33], [35], [38], [41], [44], [47]. The fill [29] of a posthole [31] contained only Roman CBM.

5.3 One masonry feature was noted, consisting of limestone blocks (Keith Lucas pers. comm.). One unfrogged brick with sharp arrises was recovered from the top of the wall and in form probably dates from c. 1700 to 1900. It's position on top of the wall could suggest a rebuild on top of an earlier wall, or that limestone blocks were used for the foundations.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

6.1 The small size of the assemblage, and fragmentary and abraded nature of the material makes the assessment of significance too difficult. The material indicates occupation from the Roman period onwards, although not necessarily continuous.

7.0 RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 Research aims were not available for this report.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

8.1 Temporary fabric types should be compared with a regional fabric series if one such exists. If a series does not exist, the assemblage archive data may help to inform a regional fabric series.

8.2 Otherwise no further work is recommended for this material.

9.0 DATE RANGES

9.1 The **Date range** compares the earliest start date and the latest end date for CBM fabrics within the context. The **TPQ date** shows the date after which the latest fabrics in the context were produced. The **Best-fit date** compares the latest start date and earliest end date for CBM fabrics/forms in a context (note that if residual material appears in a context contradictions will be apparent in start and end dates of this field). The **Deposition Date** is the suggested date of deposition for the materials in the context. Also noted is the **Size** (number of sherds) and **Weight** (grams) of each context. Groups are determined as small (1-30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds), large (over 100 sherds), very large (over 10 boxes).

9.2 CBM by context with size/weight and date ranges

Phase	Context	Mas	Size	Weight	Date Range	TPQ Date	Best-fit Date	Deposition Date	R	I			
5	2	No	2	118	1200	1800	1400	1400	1800	1400	1800	No	No
5	4	No	2	44	1200	1800	1200	1200	1800	1200	1800	No	No
4	12	No	1	202	1100	1220	1100	1100	1220	1100	1220	No	No
5	14	No	2	4	-1500	1800	-1500	0	1800	50	1800	Yes	No
5	16	Yes	1	2735	1400	1900	1400	1700	1900	1700	1900	No	No
5	29	No	3	40	50	400	50	50	400	50	400	Yes	No
5	32	No	1	22	1400	1900	1400	1400	1900	1400	1900	Yes	No
5	33	No	12	70	50	400	50	50	400	50	400	Yes	No
5	35	No	1	42	1400	1900	1400	1400	1900	1400	1900	No	No
5	38	No	22	282	-1500	1800	-1500	1400	400	1400	1800	Yes	No
5	41	No	4	66	50	400	50	50	400	50	400	Yes	No
5	44	No	29	68	-1500	1800	-1500	0	1800	50	1800	Yes	No
6	47	No	2	212	50	400	50	50	400	50	400	Yes	No

[MAS] Masonry [R] Contains Residual material [I] Possibly inclusive material

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS By Märit Gaimster

Fifteen individual metal objects were retrieved from excavations at Westcott. With the exception of a pewter buckle all objects are of iron. The finds can be allocated to two of the phases recorded on site; Phase 4, later medieval, and Phase 5, predominantly of the 17th and 18th centuries. There is also a small group of unstratified finds from the site.

Phase 4: later medieval

Several iron objects were retrieved from this phase. Of these, small find <3> is possibly the fragment of a spur, as suggested by the shape. The raised neck has no parallels in known spurs; later medieval and early modern spurs, however, frequently have a crest above the neck (cf. Clark 1995, Fig. 99-103). X-raying may clarify the identification of this object. Similarly, the nail from context [52] needs further clarification. It is almost certainly a horseshoe nail of so-called fiddle-key type; this belongs to the Norman-type horseshoes dating from the late 11th and into the 13th centuries (cf. Clark 1995, 86 and Fig. 64). This date also fits well with the pottery from the same context.

context	small find	description	pot date
51	3	iron ?spur; incomplete; gently curved flat-section bar with a flat raised neck at the base; L 95mm W 10mm	n/a
51	2	two pieces of iron sheet/vessel; two pieces of rectangular-sectioned nails	n/a
52		nail; complete but in two pieces; L 45mm; probable horseshoe nail	1200-1250

Finds from Phase 4

Phase 5: 17th and 18th centuries

Finds from Phase 5 comprise mainly iron nails. However, small find <1>, a cast-pewter shoe-buckle, fits well with the mainly 17th- and 18th-century date of this phase. The buckle is characteristic of the 18th century, and is perhaps more likely to date from the middle than the later part of this century (cf. Whitehead 2003, 104 No.667).

context	small find	description	pot date
2		square-section iron nail; incomplete; L 45mm	1720-1780
4	1	cast pewter shoe buckle; incomplete; drilled frame for separate spindle; moulded line around outer edge of frame; W 45mm L (original) c. 54mm; 18 th century	1500-1800
4		three square- and rectangular-section iron nails; two complete; L 48 and 70mm	1500-1800
53		square-section iron nail; incomplete; L 45mm	n/a

Finds from Phase 5

Unstratified finds

Unstratified finds consisted of three iron objects, one a structural fitting, and a well-preserved copper-alloy barrel tap.

context	small find	description	pot date
0		triangular-section iron bar; incomplete; L95mm W 10mm	n/a
0		incomplete iron ?nail; L 35mm	n/a
0		u-shaped iron structural fitting or staple; incomplete; flat-section band with rectangular-section arm; W 65mm	n/a
0		copper-alloy barrel tap; complete but tap key missing; protruding stub at front of spout for hammering into barrel; 18 th -19 th centuries	n/a

Recommendations

It is recommended that most of the iron objects are x-rayed for further identification, in particular the possible medieval spur and horseshoe nail. These objects, as well as the 18th-century pewter buckle, should be included in any further publication.

References:

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APPENDIX 7: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered (1 box). The assemblage is rather fragmentary, but not abraded indicating rapid redeposition is likely. Clay tobacco pipes occur as small numbers in contexts.

All the clay tobacco pipes (20 fragments, of which five stems are unstratified) were recovered from three contexts. The material was recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database and the bowls, where possible, were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples by Oswald's (1975) typology (OS). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The tobacco pipe assemblage consists of fifteen stems and five bowls. It was noted whether the stems were of a thick, medium and thin diameter as this could be used as a method of dating, but this is subjective and it would be better to give them a general date of c.1580-1910.

The bowls are on the whole largely fragmentary and several could not be precisely dated to a specific type, specifically bowl fragments in contexts [2] and [6]. Those specific bowl types recognised are dated:

1730-1780

The three bowls identified on the site are of the OS12 type and all are damaged. All these pipes are plain except for one surviving as mostly a heel, where there is evidence for relief decoration on the back of the bowl. None are initialled and only one is stratified.

DISTRIBUTION

The presence of clay tobacco pipes recorded in contexts are shown in Table 1, with the size, the phase, the trench and the spot date of the group recorded.

All stratified clay tobacco pipe fragments are restricted to Trench 4 and Phase 5 and the linear features. Fill [2] of cut [3] produced two fragments of bowls and four stems, all possibly of 18th century date. Fill [4] of cut [5] contained six stems and an OS12 bowl with a damaged rim. Recorded in fill [6] of cut [7] are single stem and bowl fragments, again possibly of an 18th-century date.

Context	Trench	Phase	Number of fragments	Spot date
2	4	5	6	?18 th C.
4	4	5	7	1730-1780
6	4	5	2	?18 th C.

Table 1. UWSW 05, contexts containing clay tobacco pipes fragments, the trench and phase they occur in, the number of fragments and a spot date for the group.

Potential and Recommendations:

The clay tobacco pipes from this part of the excavation do not merit any further analysis at this time. They do form part of a small, but consistent group probably reflecting the local clay tobacco pipe industry. These pipes should be reappraised in the event of more tobacco pipes being recovered in the event of further excavation work on the site.

Bibliography

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APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE By Frank Meddens

A small assemblage of animal bone came from the Westcott site. Including unstratified material there were 243 bone fragments with a total weight of 1,173 gr from 13 contexts (table 1).

Period	Nr frags	Weight
Roman	32	140
Medieval (1)	11	40
Medieval (2)	27	380
Post-medieval	169	601
Unstratified	4	12
Total	243	1,173

Table 1

The species represented are the common domesticates comprising:

Bos (domestic)	cattle
Ovis (domestic) / Capra (domestic)	sheep/goat
Sus (domestic)	pig
Canis (domestic)	dog

In addition there is a single not further identified bird tibiotarsus from the later Medieval phase.

The dog remains from context [53] (161 fragments, 570 gr) all belong to the to the same individual, a medium sized adult male specimen, and appear to represent a domestic dog burial of post medieval date.

The assemblage on the whole is in good condition with only a few bone elements showing elements of wear and erosion and a few pieces showing evidence of carnivore gnawing. There is no evidence for pathologies and there is a small number of fragments which show evidence of butchery, comprising chop marks on long bone and skull fragments.

The animal bone assemblage is small and on its own does not merit further analysis. If further fieldwork is to be carried out then it is recommended that any bulk samples taken are scanned for bird bone and indeed small mammal & fish remains.

APPENDIX 9: GLASS By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered (1 box). The assemblage is very fragmentary, and forms are difficult to recognise. The fragmentary nature of the glass probably indicates rapid redeposition. The glass occurs as single shards in two contexts and two unstratified fragments. As the material is so fragmentary and small in number it was simply recorded in a Word table.

Forms

Vessel glass: two small sherds from unidentified forms occur in clear (context [2]) and light green glass (unstratified, Trench 4) and are likely to be 18th, but more likely 19th-century in date.

Window glass: two small fragments are recorded in clear glass (unstratified, Trench 4 and context [44]) and are probably 19th century in date.

DISTRIBUTION

All the stratified glass was recorded in Trench 4 and Phase 5 deposits. The linear cut [3] produce in its fill [2] a small fragment of 19th century clear vessel glass, while fill [44] of post-hole [56] contained a small fragment of 19th century clear window glass.

Significance, Potential and Recommendations:

The fragmentary nature of the glass assemblage from the evaluation of the site indicates that it has no significance, little potential as a dating tool and no recommendations are made for further work.

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