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**LAND TO THE REAR OF FRANKLINS FARMHOUSE,
ICKFORD ROAD, SHABBINGTON,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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NGR: SP 6659 0687	Report No. 3556
Borough: Thame	Site Code: AS 1296
Approved:	Project No. 3797
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land to the Rear of Franklins Farmhouse, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire. Research Archive Report.</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>In April 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of Franklins Farmhouse, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire (NGR: SP 6659 0687). The excavation was undertaken in advance of the proposed residential development of the site. It was commissioned by Prothero Country Homes in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a detached residential dwelling, garage and access drive (Aylesbury Vale District Council Planning Ref: 09/01798/APP).</i></p> <p><i>The site is located to the rear of Franklins Farm, Ickford Road, Shabbington, currently within the residential garden of Franklins Farmhouse. It was previously subject to an archaeological evaluation which revealed a boundary ditch and a pit dating to the 10th – 11th century, and a series of later parallel gullies running approximately perpendicular to the earlier boundary ditch.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological remains recorded during the excavation comprised a prehistoric pit of probable Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date, three 11th-13th century ditches, five 13th – 14th century ditches, a 15th-16th century ditch and undated pits, postholes and a tree hollow.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>19th – 23rd April 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3797</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1297</i>
Type of project	<i>Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Detached residential dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>11 – 16th century pottery, animal bone</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	<i>Thame</i>	<i>Shabbington</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Buckinghamshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.560m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SP 6659 0687</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>69m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeological Service (BCAS)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Hannah Tweedie,</i>		
Funded by	<i>Prothero Country Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Land to the Rear of Franklins Farmhouse, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire. Research Archive Report.</i>		
Authors	<i>Hannah Tweedie MPhil</i>		
Report no.	<i>3556</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2010</i>		

LAND TO THE REAR OF FRANKLINS FARMHOUSE, ICKFORD ROAD, SHABBINGTON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report comprises the research archive for excavations at Land to the rear of Franklins Farmhouse, Ickford Road, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire (centred on NGR SP 6659 0687; Figs. 1 & 2).

1.2 The excavation was carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) in April 2010 (Adams *et al.* 2010). It was commissioned by Prothero Country Homes in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a detached residential dwelling, detached garage and access drive (Aylesbury Vale District Council Planning Permission Ref. 09/01798/APP), alterations to previous planning consent 08/01825/APP). The excavation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS), *Brief for Archaeological Excavation, Land to the rear of Franklins Farmhouse, Shabbington*, (dated 28/01/2010), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 24/03/2010) and approved by BCAS. It followed a trial trench evaluation by John Moore Heritage Services (Williams 2008).

1.3 This report has been compiled in accordance with EH MAP 2, Section 7 and Appendix 6, and MoRPHE (2006). The purpose of this Research Archive Report is to fully describe, analyse and interpret the archaeological remains recorded during the investigations. The report is supported by catalogues, databases and archaeological descriptions compiled during post-excavation analysis (Appendices 1-2 and on accompanying CD), plans and section drawings (Figs. 1 - 7).

2 SITE NARRATIVE

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 In March 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of Franklins Farmhouse, Ickford Road, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire (Fig. 3). This followed a previous evaluation by John Moore Heritage Services in 2008 (Fig. 3). The evaluation revealed a boundary ditch and pit dating to the 10th to 11th century, and a number of later parallel gullies running at approximate right angles to the earlier boundary ditch (Williams 2008). The excavation revealed features dating from the prehistoric period through to the 15th-16th century. The features comprised a single prehistoric pit of probable Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date, three 11th-13th century ditches, five 13th – 14th century ditches, a single 15th-16th century ditch and undated pits, postholes and a tree hollow.

2.1.2 Franklins Farm is located in the south-western part of the village of Shabbington in the west of Buckinghamshire. Shabbington lies on the eastern banks of the river Thame and is located c.3.5km south-east of Long Crendon and c.4km north-west of Thame. The geology of the floodplain comprises Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay mudstone (BGS 1978). There are two main overlying soil types in the area, the Wickham 2 soil association and the Fladbury 1 association. Soils of the Wickham 2 association are characterised as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey, fine silty over clayey and clayey soils. Soils of the Fladbury 1 association are characterised as stoneless clayey soils which in places are calcareous and are variably affected by floodwater (SSEW 1983).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric

2.2.1 Prehistoric archaeology in the area of Shabbington is not well known, and no prehistoric remains or finds have been recorded in the area of the site.

Romano-British

2.2.2 An archaeological watching brief carried out to the east of the site revealed evidence of late Iron Age and early Roman activity (HER 56502003; Sausins 2008). The archaeological remains consisted primarily of ditches running down the slope towards the river suggesting their primary function was to aid drainage and water management. The recovery of carbonised plant remains suggests that the area was used for crop processing and winnowing, which was usually carried out close to domestic settlement sites. No firm evidence of Roman settlement nearby has so far been established, although a concentration of Roman pottery was recorded c.250m to the north-east of the site (HER 56504). It has been suggested that a Roman road, Viatores Route 173A-D, passed through the parish connecting Dorchester to Fleet Marston; a potential course for the route is evidenced in part by field alignments and modern roads (HER 2035).

Anglo-Saxon

2.2.3 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area is sparse. The name of Shabbington is derived from the Anglo-Saxon meaning *Sceobba's* farm or settlement, *Sceobba* being a personal name. A previous archaeological evaluation on the site in 2008 revealed evidence of Saxon and medieval occupation (HER 9622; Williams 2008)

Saxo-Norman onwards (AD 1150 - AD 1540)

2.2.4 Shabbington was held by Wigold of Wallingford prior to the Norman Conquest (HER 565, Martin & Williams 1992), and at Domesday was held by Miles Crispin, and comprised 12 villagers, 7 smallholders and 6 slaves. The industries of the village are indicated by the presence of a fishery for 100 eels

(HER 56503), woodland for 100 pigs and a mill. Extensive village earthworks survive to the south and east (HER 56502, 56502001, 56502003) of the 11th century church of St Mary Magdalene (HER 2259). A survey of earthworks to the north-east of the site recorded a group of three ponds, a hollow way and a possible medieval house platform in the area of the Willows before it was subject to development (HER 56502, 56502003; JMHS 2006). Four other medieval house platforms and three further fishponds were also recorded in the same area (HER 56502001, HER 56503001). The medieval manor is thought to have been located on the south side of the churchyard, close to the fishponds (HER 56501). Medieval agricultural practices in the parish are evident from the survival of a large proportion of ridge and furrow system, as identified by the East Midlands Ridge and Furrow Project, with an area of c.125 acres surviving near the village earthworks (HER 56502002).

2.2.5 Previous archaeological investigations in the village have started to reveal some details about medieval Shabbington. 11th -13th century activity has been recorded c.100m west of the site. Although no structures were recorded, the large quantities of primary butchery waste suggested dumping, while the small quantities of finds recovered were interpreted as originating from the clearance of domestic middens (HER 09363; Davies 2004, Coles & Preston 2007). Evidence for iron working was recorded and the distribution of finds supported the hypothesis that settlement in the village would have been concentrated further to the east (*ibid.*). Excavations to the immediate east of the site have revealed evidence of medieval occupation, including pits and gullies dating to the 13th century or later which contained Brill-Boarstall pottery (HER 9584; Moore 2007). An archaeological watching brief c.300m east of the site revealed further evidence of 11-13th century occupation, primarily a drainage/boundary ditch running towards the river alongside another smaller parallel ditch. A ditch perpendicular to these two showed a division of land between higher land and the lower land more liable to flooding (HER 56502003; Sausins 2008)

2.2.6 A previous field evaluation at the site revealed medieval remains dating from the 10th-16th century (HER 9622; Williams 2008; Fig. 3).

2.3 Phasing

The dateable features were assigned to four chronological phases outlined below (Fig. 4)

Phase	Date	Features
Phase 1	Prehistoric	Pit F2021
Phase 2	11 th to 13 th century AD	3 small Ditches (F2005, F2007, F2034)
Phase 3	13 th to 14 th century AD	5 Ditches (F2003, F2009, F2036, F2047 & F2049) Gully F2045 Pit F2041
Phase 4	15 th – 16 th C	Ditch F2030
	Undated	8 Pits (F2011, F2013, F2015, F2019, F2023, F2028, F2038, F2043) 2 Post Holes (F2017, F2025) Tree Hollow F2032

Table 1: Phase summary

2.4 Phase 1: Prehistoric

2.4.1 The prehistoric activity comprised a single pit (Figs. 3 & 4). Pit F2021 was located to the south-east of Area 1, c.18m east of Ditch F2009. It contained two sherds of very coarse flint tempered pottery (40g), which were undiagnostic in form and decoration. Flint tempered pottery was most commonly used between the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age, but an earlier Neolithic date cannot be excluded (see Pottery Report, below). No other features could be assigned to the prehistoric period on the basis of recovered finds, however the fill of Pit F2013 was the same as the fill of Pit F2021 suggesting that they may be of a similar date.

2.5 Phase 2: 11th-13th century

2.5.1 Phase 2 was represented by three ditches, F2005, F2007 and F2034. All three ditches were aligned roughly east to west, parallel to the existing Ickford Road, and cut at right angles by later ditches. F2005 was cut by later Ditch F2003 and its terminus was obscured by Ditch F2009 which also cut it. Ditch F2007 was also cut by Ditches F2003 and F2009. Ditch F2034 (Area 2) was cut by Ditches F2036, F2045 and Gully F2047. Ditch F2034 was dated by a single sherd (27g) of 11th-13th century pottery recovered from Segment B. Although Ditches F2005 and F2007 contained no dateable finds they were assigned to Phase 2 as they shared the same alignment as Ditch F2034.

2.6 Phase 3: 13th-14th century

2.6.1 Phase 3 was represented by five Ditches, F2003, F2009, F2036, F2047 and F2049, Gully F2045 and Pit F2041. Ditches F2003 and F2009 ran parallel to one another in a north-south direction perpendicular to the existing Ickford Road and to the Phase 2 ditches. Ditch F2049, which contained no dateable materials, also ran parallel. It was cut by F2003 which potentially represented a re-cut of Ditch F2049. The new alignment of the ditches and their more substantial nature suggests a significant redevelopment of the site between Phase 2 and Phase 3.

2.6.2 Gully F2045 ran north-south and contained 11th-13th century pottery, however as it cut Phase 2 Ditch F2034 it was assigned to Phase 3. Within the excavated area Gully F2045 ran parallel to Ditch F2036, it is unclear whether they might belong to the same system of ditches and be contemporary to one another.

2.6.3 Pit or Posthole F2041 was an isolated feature, located c.15m from Ditch F2009. It contained a single sherd (4g) of mid 13th to 14th century pottery and animal bone (1g) and was cut by Pit or Posthole F2043 which although undated can be assigned a *terminus post quem* of mid 13th to 14th century. During the previous archaeological evaluation at the site (Williams 2008) three pits were recorded cut into Ditch F2009, F123, F124 & F126, these were not recorded again during the excavation but can also be assigned a *terminus post quem* of 13th-14th century. The findings of the excavation generally corroborated the findings of the archaeological evaluation.

2.7 Phase 4: 15th to 16th century

2.7.1 Phase 4 comprised Ditch F2030 which was aligned north-east to south-west unlike any of the other ditches recorded on the site. It contained four sherds (112g) of mid 15th to 16th century pottery, as well as CBM and an iron nail fragment. It was only partially revealed in plan but might offer evidence of another episode of re-division of land in the area.

2.8 Unphased

2.8.1 Eleven archaeological features were unphased, these comprised eight pits and three postholes. A Tree Hollow, F2032 was also excavated. Pits F2011, F2013, F2015, F2019, F2023, F2028, F2038 & F2043 all contained no dateable finds, with the only finds recovered from these features comprising a fragment of animal bone (1g) from Pit F2011. The pits showed no recognisable pattern. Pit F2028 although undated was cut by Ditch F2009 and can therefore be assigned a *terminus ante quem* of the 13th-14th century. Pit F2038 cut Ditch F2009, which is of Phase 4 date, and can be assigned a *terminus post quem* date after the 13th -14th century. Pit 2013 contained a similar fill and was of a similar shape to prehistoric Pit F2021 and therefore might be of a similar date.

2.8.2 Postholes F2017, F2025 & F2043 displayed no structural configuration; no finds were recovered from any of the postholes and they remain unphased. Posthole F2043 cut phase 3 Pit F2041, which allows a *terminus post quem* date of the 13th-14th century to be assigned to this feature.

3 SPECIALISTS' FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

3.1 The Pottery by Peter Thompson

The excavation recovered 120 sherds, nearly all medieval, weighing 1.266 kg. The assemblage can be generally described as moderately to heavily abraded. The medieval fabrics and forms have been assigned a code from the Milton Keynes type series or another relevant type series where not applicable. These are listed in Table 2 and the pottery is quantified by context in Table 3.

Two prehistoric sherds in profuse, very coarse flint tempering came from Pit F2021. The sherds are undiagnostic in form and decoration but such flint tempered pottery was most commonly used between the late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age. However, the presence of some uncalcined inclusions, possibly derived from debitage, means an earlier Neolithic date cannot be excluded.

The most numerous coarse wares are Medieval Sandy Grey Wares (14.5%) with Cotswold-type ware, Early Medieval Chalky Ware, and 'M40'-type ware also present. Almost half of the medieval assemblage comprises Brill Fine Ware which can be divided into a coarser ware not dissimilar to Oxfordshire-type ware but with buff surfaces, and a more numerous finer ware in pale orange fabric. The majority however (77.7% of Brill), came from Ditch F2036 whose overall assemblage suggests a later 13th to early 14th century date.

Gully F2030 is the latest feature containing 3 sherds of Late Medieval Reduced Ware and an early post-medieval sherd of Brill Ware suggesting a 16th century date.

The Fabrics

Table 2: The wares with date and quantity

Code & Name	Date	Approximate % of assemblage
PF: Prehistoric Flint	4,000 BC – AD 50	2
OXAC: Cotswold-type Ware	late 9 th -13 th century	7
SNC1: St Neots-type Ware	10 th -late 12 th century	0.9
MC1: Medieval Shelly Ware	11 th -late 13 th century	0.9
B13: Early medieval Chalky Ware	mid 11 th -13 th century	11
MSC1: Sandy Shelly Ware	late 11 th -mid 13 th century	7
ESHER: 'M40'-type ware late	11 th -14 th century	5
OXY: Oxfordshire-type Ware	mid 11 th -13 th century	0.9
MS6: Potterspury-type Ware	early 13 th -15 th century	0.9
MS3: Medieval Grey Sandy Ware	mid 11 th -early 15 th century	14.5
MS9 (OXAW) Brill coarser fine ware	13 th -14 th century	9
MS9 (OXAM) Brill fine ware	mid 13 th -15 th century	37
TLMS3: Late Medieval Reduced Ware	late 14 th -mid 16 th century	3
TLMS9: Late Brill Ware	15 th -16 th century	0.9

Table 3: Quantification of fabrics by context

Feature	Context	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
2003	2004A	Ditch	2x15g ESHER	12 th -14 th	ESHER - 1xA3 rim, 1x body sherd
	2004B		1x5g ESHER	12 th -14 th	ESHER - 1x body (coarse flint, feldspar, quartz and ooliths and shell)
	2004C		1x6g ESHER 1x15g OXAC 1x1g MS9 (OXAM)	Mid 14 th - 13 th	ESHER-1x body OXAC - 1xbody MS9 (OXAM)-1x body pale orange, glazed
2009	2010A	Ditch	5x32g MSC1 1x15g B13 5x44g OXAC	Late 11 th - 13 th	MSC1- 1xbase angle, 3xbody B13 - 1x long simple, everted A3 rim OXAC - all one vessels, 2xbase angle, 3xbody
	2010B		1x5g ESHER 1x12g MSC1 1x97g MS3	Late 11 th -mid 14 th	ESHER - 1xbody (little calcareous MSC1 -1xrim pinched out internally MS3 - mottled flattish base, fabric fairly similar to Oxy
2021	2022	Pit	2x38g PF	Prehistoric	PF - 2xbody, very coarse flint
2030	2031	Gully	1x26g TLMS9 3x82g TLMS3	Mid 15 th -16 th	TLMS9 - 1x B2 internally brown glazed TLMS3 - 1xB2 thickened and folded externally, beaded internally, 1x B3 (flat topped, everted rim), 1xbody
2034	2035B	Gully	1x26g OXAC	11 th -13 th	OXAC - angle to a flat? base
2036	2037A	Ditch	2x7g MS3 3x22g B13 3x10g MS9 (OXAM) 1x4g MS9 (OXAW)	Mid 13 th -mid 14 th	MS3 - 2xbody B13 - 1x base angle, 2xbody MS9 (OXAM) 3x glazed; 1x jug rim MS9 (OXAW?) 1x glazed body
	2037B		1x5g MC1 5x98g B13 3x23g MS3	Mid 13 th -mid 14 th	MC1 - body B13 - 1x rounded/expanded B2 rim, 1x upper body/strap handle, 1x base angle, 2x body MS3 - 1x upright,

			5x66g MS9 (OXAW) 33x237g MS9 (OXAM)		expanded A2d rim, 2x body MS9 (OXAW) – 1xrim, 3x body, 1 with horizontal cordon and vertical wavy line deco, MS9 (OXAM) – 21 glazed, 1x rod handle with circular stab impressions, 1x green glazed strap handle with deep sub-circular impressions, 2x green glaze jug rim, 1x patchy yellow glaze jug rim, 1x jug upper body with horiz cordon, 1 x base, remainder body sherds
	2037C		1x1g MS3 1x47g MC1	Mid - late 13 th	MS3 – 1xbody MC1 -1xB2 bowl rim
2041	2042	Post-hole	1x4g MS3 1x5g ESHER 3x16g B13 1x6g MS9 (OXAM)	Mid 13 th - mid 14 th	MS3 – 1x body ESHER – no calcareous, faint comb lines B13 – 1x base, 2xbody MS9 (OXAM) – 1x body
2045	2046A	Gully	1x10g OXAC	11 th - late 13 th	OXAC – 1x base
	2046B		1x7g MC1	11 th - late 13 th	MC1 – B6 inturned bowl rim?
2047	2048A	Ditch	5x15g MS9 (OXAW) 1x4g MS6	Mid 13 th - mid 14 th	MS9 (OXAW) – 5xbody sherds, 1 glazed MS6 – internal green glazed base angle

	2048B		1x2g B13 2x12g MC1 1x9g SNC1 3x18g MSC1 9x83g MS3 1x 11g OXY? 5x65g MS9 (OXAM)	Mid 13 th - mid 14 th	B13 – 1xA1a simple rim MC1 – 1x flat topped rim, 1x body SNC1 – 1xflat base MSC1 – 1xA4c triangular rim, 1x body/neck angle, 1x body MS3 – 1x almost hammerhead B5 bowl rim, 1x base, 1x base angle, 6x body OXY? – 1x jug body, glazed with brown slip MS9-type coarse - MS9 (OXAM)– 1x jug body, yellow glaze with copper speckling, 1xbody, yellow glaze with brown slip, 1x base, 2x body
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3.2 The Burnt Flint

Andrew Peachey

Five fragments (93g) of burnt flint were recovered from Tree Hollow F2032 (L2033). The fragments exhibit no evidence for being worked before or after burning. The colour or cortex of the raw flint cannot be discerned, although the levels of discolouration and cracking in the fragments suggest they were exposed to a high temperature.

3.3 The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

A total of five fragments (171g) of post-medieval peg tile in a moderately abraded condition were recovered. The peg tile was recovered from Gully F2030 (L2031) (3 fragments, 68g) and Ditch F2036 (L2037 Seg.B) (2 fragments, 103g) and was never present in any concentration. The peg tile comprises 14mm thick flat tile with a sanded base and probably dates to the 16th to 19th centuries. The fragments are of a locally produced, oxidised red-orange fabric (occasionally with a thin reduced core), with inclusions of common sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with occasional fragments of flint and red/black iron rich grains (Both 0.25-2mm). The limited quantity of CBM present suggests these fragments were probably re-deposited through levelling deposits or agricultural action, and are not directly related to any structure.

3.4 Charred plant remains

Alexandra Livarda

Introduction

Environmental sampling for the recovery of archaeobotanical and other organic remains was implemented in the excavation on land to the rear of Franklins Farmhouse, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire, in order to provide new data that would help clarify the picture which emerged during the previous evaluation of the site. Most of the samples taken were dated to the 13th to 14th centuries AD (Phase 3). Of the remaining samples one was given a prehistoric date (Phase 1) while the final one remained undated.

Sampling and processing methods

Six samples were taken from three ditches, two pits, and a posthole across the site at the discretion of the archaeologists. All samples were processed with flotation by staff at Archaeological Solutions, using meshes of 0.25mm and 1mm aperture for the retention of the light (flot) and heavy (residue) fraction respectively. Sample size ranged between 10 and 20 litres.

All flots were fully scanned using a stereoscope with magnifications ranging from x7 to x45. The charred plant remains were recorded by category (cereal, legume, wild) and their abundance was estimated according to the following system: + = <10 items; ++ = 10-50 items; +++ = >50 items. Quantification was based on the minimum number of characteristic plant parts. Plant names follow Stace (1997). Charcoal and other organic material were also noted, estimating their abundance with the same rating system.

Results

Phase 1

The isolated Pit F2021 (sample 5) generated only a moderate amount of charcoal fragments and no other bio-archaeological remains.

Phase 3

Four samples were collected from the 13th to 14th century Ditches F2009 (sample 1), F2036 (sample 2), and F2047 (sample 6), and Posthole F2041 (sample 3). Samples 2 and 6 were very similar in composition, including only a few charcoal fragments. Sample 1 had the richest archaeobotanical assemblage of the samples collected. In terms of food plants it included a variety of cereal grains, such as free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), and rye (*Secale cereale* L.), and also a legume. Wild species were present too, including corncockle (*Agrostemma githago* L.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.), grasses (Poaceae), and various other seeds of the mint (Lamiaceae) and daisy (Asteraceae) family, as well as a few indeterminate ones. Sample 3 was poorer but similar to sample 1. Its few remains were a free-threshing wheat

grain, a legume, and a couple of wild species, such as stinking chamomile and grasses.

Undated

The single undated sample from Pit F2015 (sample 4) included no archaeobotanical or other bio-archaeological material, with the exception of numerous charcoal flecks.

Conclusions

Archaeobotanical remains other than charcoal fragments were found only in two of the samples from Phase 3. Both assemblages represented scattered refuse from domestic activities, such as food preparation and cooking, highlighting a range of food plants consumed at the site. This range of plant remains seems to be similar to that identified from other medieval features at the site unearthed during the evaluation stage.

A summary of the results by sample can be found in Table 4.

Table 4:
Franklins Farm, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire (AS1296):

Assessment of the flots for archaeobotanical and other organic material. Cgr = cereal grain; Le = legume; Wd = wild seed; Ch = charcoal; Un = uncharred plant material; Sn = snail; FL = flecks; + = <10 items; ++ = 10-50 items.

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Area	Description	Flot (ml)	Cgr	Le	Wd	Ch	Un	Sn	Comment
1	20	2009	2010	A	Ditch Fill	20	++	+	+	+	+		Cereal grains incl. free-threshing wheat, barley and rye, legume and various wild species incl. corncockle and grass seeds
2	20	2036	2037	B	Ditch Fill	2				+	+	+	A few charcoal fragments
3	10	2041	2043		Posthole Fill	5	+	+	+	+			Free-threshing cereal grain, legume and wild species incl. grass seeds
4	10	2015	2016		Pit Fill	1				FL	+		Many charcoal flecks
5	10	2021	2022		Pit Fill	15				++	+		Some charcoal fragments
6	20	2047	2048	B	Ditch Fill	2				+	+	+	A few charcoal fragments

3.5 The faunal remains

by Julie Curl

METHODOLOGY

Reporting on the faunal remains was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine the range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context. The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary table is included with this report and a full catalogue of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

THE FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1.578kg of faunal remains, consisting of 131 elements, was recovered from this excavation. Bone was produced from nine contexts. The bulk of the remains were derived from ditch fills in Phase 3, with small amounts of bone recovered from gully fills in Phases 2 and 3. Sparse fragments of bone were also produced from a pit/posthole fill in Phase 3 and from an undated pit fill. See Table 5 for full quantification by feature and phase.

Feature Type	Phase			Feature weights
	Phase 2	Phase 3	Undated	
Ditch Fill		1369		1369
Fill of Pit/Posthole		1		1
Gully Fill	86	121		207
Pit Fill			1	1
Phase weights	86	1491	1	1578

Table 5. Quantification (weights) by feature type and phase

The remains were largely hand collected, one environmental sample produced bone (weighing 2g) which was not included in this report.

Generally the faunal assemblage is in good condition, although fragmentary from butchering and wear. Canid gnawing was observed in three fills: F2003, F2004 and F2036, all ditch fills from Phase 3. These gnawed remains may suggest dumped faunal material exposed to scavenging activity before burial, but may equally be the remains of meat waste fed to domestic or working dogs and disposed of with household waste.

Only seven bones (5%) of the 131 elements collected, were deemed suitable

for measurement following Davis (1992).

Results by phase

Two of the four phases produced faunal remains and a small quantity of bone was yielded from an undated fill. The bulk of the faunal assemblage (94.5%) was recovered from Phase 3. Full quantification by weight can be seen in Table 6 and summaries of results by phases are below.

Phase	Total Number of elements	Total Weight	Percentage of assemblage (by Weight)
Phase 2	6	86	5.4%
Phase 3	124	1491	94.5 %
Undated	1	1	0.1%
Totals	131	1578	100%

Table 6. Quantification (weights and context counts) of the faunal remains by phase

Phase 1 Prehistoric

No faunal remains were recovered from this phase.

Phase 2 11th to 13th Century AD

Just under 5.4% of the bone was produced from Phase 2, with a total weight of 86g, consisting of six pieces, which was produced from two Gully fills (F2034) in this phase. The remains consisted of butchering and food waste from cattle.

Phase 3 13th to 14th century AD

Phase 3 yielded just over 95.5% of the faunal assemblage, totalling 1.491kg with 124 elements counted. The bulk of the bone in this phase was produced from ditch fills (1.369kg). The Gully F2045 produced 121g from two of its fills and a single gram of bone was found in the Pit/Posthole F2041.

Most of the remains in this phase are derived from the butchering and food waste of domestic food mammals: cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Three bird bones were identified in Gully F2045 and ditches F2003 and F2049. A single bone from a Polecat/ferret was discovered in Ditch F2047, along with butchering and food waste from cattle and fowl.

The bone in Ditch F2036, (2037)B included two horncores, one cattle and one sheep. Both horncores showed cuts at the base from removal of the outer horn sheath and are indicative of hornworking waste.

Phase 4 15th to 16th century

This phase did not produce any faunal remains.

Undated

A little under 0.1% of the faunal assemblage was produced from one undated Pit fill (F2011), which consisted of a medium sized mammal limb fragment that was unidentifiable to species.

Species discussion

A total of five species were positively identified in this assemblage, with a good deal of the bone lacking diagnostic features and only identifiable as 'mammal' or 'bird'. Only cattle were clearly identified in Phase 2 and all species identified were present in Phase 3. Full quantification of species and groups is given in Table 7.

Species	Phase			Species Total
	Phase 2	Phase 3	Undated	
Bird		1		1
Cattle	4	18		22
Galliforme		2		2
Lge Mammal	2	30		32
Mammal		53		53
Med.mammal		3	1	4
Pig		1		1
Polecat/Ferret		1		1
Sheep/goat		15		15
Phase Total	6	124	1	131

Table 7. Quantification of species/groups by phase

The bulk of the assemblage was derived from cattle, and sheep/goat, with a single bone identified as a juvenile pig found in F2003. Cattle would have had a mixed use by Phase 3, still being used for traction and, from this period onwards, also to provide milk. Sheep would have had an increasing use for providing fleeces for the wool trade, which was at its peak in the medieval period (Albarella, 1997), but also providing dung, lanolin meat and other by-products. Both cattle and sheep/goat horncores were seen in Ditch F2036 which had been chopped and cut at the base, characteristic of removal for hornworking for making items such as cups and spoons.

Two of the three bird bones were identifiable as Galliforme (Chicken/Pheasant/Fowl). These birds would have provided a source of eggs and possibly feathers as well as meat.

A single Polecat/Ferret was produced from Ditch F2047. This mustelid would have been a common and widespread animal at this time may have been a wild animal and scavenger or even culled for fur, it is possible that it was kept as a working animal for hunting rabbits.

Two pathologies were noted in this assemblage. Periodontal disease, probably as a result of high levels of calculus deposits on the teeth, was seen on a cattle jaw from F2047 and a sheep/goat mandible from F2036.

Periodontal (gum) disease is commonly seen in older animals and those that have been fed on poor diets.

CONCLUSIONS

The bulk of the faunal remains are derived from the butchering and food waste from domestic food mammals. The assemblage is too small to establish any firm conclusions, but it appears from these remains that cattle and sheep/goat were providing much of the meat during the medieval period, which is typical of most sites of this date range.

The lack of pigs and fish bone in this assemblage might be surprising given the relatively close proximity of several fish ponds and records of pigs being kept (Adams *et al.* 2010), the remains of these were clearly deposited in another location.

The Polecat/ferret could well have been a scavenger, but it is quite likely that they were kept for hunting, which was a popular pastime with this species in the medieval period (Yalden, 1999).

Appendix

Catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from AS1296, Land to the rear of Franklins Farm, Ickford Road, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire.

Listed in context order.

Key:

NISP = Number of individual species elements present

Ages = j = juvenile, a = adult, m = mature

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped, s = sawn

Lge Mammal = Cattle/Equid size

Med.Mammal = Sheep/Goat/Pig/Large Canid size

Bird = No species ID

Galliforme = Chicken/Pheasant/Fowl

Feature	Context	Type	Phase	Ctxt Qty	Ctxt Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ages	Butchering	Comments
2003	2004	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	9	74	Sheep/goat	2	j	c, ch	Dp4 in wear, M2 ne
2003	2004	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Lge Mammal	6			
2003	2004	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Galliforme	1	a		distal HU
2003	2004	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	4	72	Pig	1	j	c, ch	
2003	2004	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Cattle	1		ch	
2003	2004	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Lge Mammal	2		c, ch	
2003	2004	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	2	34	Cattle	2	a	c, ch	
2009	2010	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	7	55	Cattle	3	c	ch	femur head ch&gnawed
2009	2010	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Lge Mammal	4			

2009	2010	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	2	13	Med.mammal	1		ch	
2009	2010	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Lge Mammal	1			
2011	2012	Pit Fill	Undated	1	1	Med.mammal	1			
2034	2035	Gully Fill	Phase 2	4	55	Cattle	2	a	ch	thor.v
2034	2035	Gully Fill	Phase 2			Lge Mammal	2			
2034	2035	Gully Fill	Phase 2	2	31	Cattle	2	j	ch	sag.ch on v
2036	2037	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	5	31	Sheep/goat	4	a	ch	some perionatal/calc
	2037	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Cattle	1	a	ch	
2036	2037	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	61	919	Sheep/goat	8	a	c, ch	Sheep HC
2036	2037	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Cattle	6	a	c, ch	subst. L-H type HC ch@base
2036	2037	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Mammal	47		c, ch	
2036	2037	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	1	9	Lge Mammal	1			
2041	2042	Fill of Pit/Posthole	Phase 3	1	1	Med.mammal	1			
2045	2046	Gully Fill	Phase 3	18	120	Cattle	2	j		inc unerupted M3
2045	2046	Gully Fill	Phase 3			Lge Mammal	15		c, ch	
2045	2046	Gully Fill	Phase 3			Bird	1			
2045	2046	Gully Fill	Phase 3	1	1	Med.mammal	1			
2047	2048	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	11	158	Sheep/goat	1	a		
2047	2048	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Cattle	3	a	c, ch	heavily cut jaw, per/calc
2047	2048	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Polecat/ Ferret	1	a		tibia
2047	2048	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Mammal	6			
2049	2050	Ditch Fill	Phase 3	2	4	Lge Mammal	1			
2049	2050	Ditch Fill	Phase 3			Galliforme	1			proximal TMT

Appendix

Catalogue – KEY:

Species Group:

LM=Mammal (cattle, equid, large deer)

MM = Medium mammal (sheep/goat/pig/large canid, roe or fallow deer size)

SM = Small mammal (small dog, cat, hare, rabbit, mustelids, rodents)

M = Mammal – small, unidentifiable fragments

EX = Exotic species

B = Bird

WB = Wild Bird (not large goose or galliformes)

F = Fish

H = Herpetofauna

NISP = Number of individual species elements present

Count = Countable bones based on Davis, 1992

Meas. = Measurable bones based on Davis, 1992

Zones = Body zones = ul = upper limb, ll = lower limb, f = foot bones, h = head/skull,

j = jaw/mandible, scap = scapula, v = vertebrae, t = teeth, r = ribs, p = pelvis, a = antler, hc = horncore, m = misc frags

Ages = n = neonatal, j = juvenile, a = adult, m = mature

Path = number of observed pathologies

Burnt = b = black, g = grey/blue, w = white/cremated

Gnaw = c = canid/feline gnawing, r = rodent gnawing

Invert = invertebrate (insect/mollusc/isopod) damage

Cond. = general condition – e = eroded, g = good, f = fragmentary, p = poor

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped, s = sawn

Skin = skinning waste

Working = working waste – antler/bone/horn working

DISCUSSION

4.1 Prehistoric Activity

4.4.1 The only prehistoric feature excavated at the site was Pit F2021. The two sherds of pottery which were recovered from it were undiagnostic and were most likely to date from between the late Bronze Age to the middle Iron Age, although the possibility of an earlier Neolithic date could not be excluded (*Thompson, this report*). An environmental sample from its fill yielded no archaeobotanical remains other than moderate quantities of charcoal flecks (*Livarda, this report*). One other pit, F2013, excavated at the site contained a similar fill and had a similar profile suggesting it might be of a similar date. It is not possible to draw any conclusions from a single feature.

4.2 Medieval Activity

4.2.1 The archaeological remains at the site appear to represent part of an enclosed croft. These plots were attached to peasant holdings and were used as paddocks, gardens or to grow crops on a small scale, and might also have been used for over-wintering animals to avoid the trampling of larger pasture fields. The Phase 2 (11th-13th century) activity at the site comprised three ditches which ran broadly parallel to the Ickford Road. The alignment of the ditches suggests that they may have acted as the rear boundaries of plots facing onto the Ickford Road. However, their narrow width means they would not have been capable of preventing the movement of animals unless the ditch was supplemented by other features, such as a fence, for which no evidence exists. An alternative interpretation recognises that the ditches may have simply demarcated areas of land or property rather than acting as a physical barrier. The close proximity of the three Phase 2 ditches which were recorded suggests that space at the site may have been subject to reorganisation; in particular Ditches F2005 and F2007 enclose such a narrow space it is difficult to see what function this demarcated space could have had, suggesting that the ditches were not contemporary with one another. Faunal remains recorded from the ditch fills comprise mainly food and butchery waste resulting from the exploitation of cattle at the site (*Curl, this report*).

4.2.2 The later Phase 3 (13th-14th century) activity comprises five ditches and a gully which are all aligned perpendicular to the Ickford Road and to the previous Phase 2 ditches on the site, showing a reorganisation of space between Phases 2 and 3. Archaeobotanical remains recovered from Phase 3 features, Ditches F2009 and F2036, include remains of cereal grains including free threshing wheat, barley, rye, a legume and some wild plants, indicative of the refuse resulting from food preparation and cooking at the site (*Livarda, this report*). The faunal remains suggest the increased importance of pastoral husbandry, with the remains of butchery and food waste from cattle, sheep/goat and a single pig recorded from ditch fills at the site, as well as evidence of hornworking waste from both sheep/goat and cattle recorded in Ditch F2036. During the mid 13th to 15th centuries England was suffering from the effects of a climatic downturn (late 13th and 14th centuries) and successive

outbreaks of plague (from 1348 onwards), and it has been suggested that in Buckinghamshire the countryside may have taken longer to recover from this than the towns (Ziegler 1982, 146). The contraction of towns led to a decreased urban demand for rural produce and this in turn affected the organisation of agricultural production (Campbell *et al.* 1996, 178). A shift from arable farming towards pastoral husbandry was in many areas the product of the social and economic changes caused by outbreaks of plague (*ibid.*), and the new arrangement of ditches visible at the site during Phase 3 as well as the increased and more diverse faunal assemblage recorded can be understood as a possible indication of such changes. The Phase 3 ditches are all more substantial and wider than the ditches of the previous phase making them more suitable for the enclosure of animals. The close proximity of the Phase 3 ditches makes it unlikely that they were all contemporary with one another, suggesting that repeated redevelopment and reorganisation of space within the site was common during this period, supporting the argument that small peasant crofts had a certain advantage at the time allowing the inhabitants to adapt their agricultural outputs in response to changes in the economic climate (Astill 1988, 50).

4.2.3 Only small quantities of peg tile were recovered from Phase 3 ditch F2036 and Phase 4 Ditch F2030, although this might suggest that there was no structure within the area and that the fragments are evidence only of re-deposition through levelling or agricultural action, the pottery assemblage points to domestic activity on the site. Excavation of similar sites such as at Great Linford, c.50km to the north-east, revealed a series of medieval peasant landholdings, each comprising a toft with at least one building and a cobbled surface, with an associated croft to the rear used for small-scale agriculture (Mynard and Zeepvat 1992). Similar arrangements of probable domestic buildings and associated crofts were identified at Caldecotte (Zeepvat, Roberts and King 1994) and Woughton on the Green (Mynard 1994). The remains identified to the rear of Franklin's Farmhouse are likely to have been associated with a former dwelling fronting onto Ickford Road.

4.2.4 The only Phase 4 feature recorded was Ditch F2030 which was partially revealed by the excavation. Although only limited evidence for the ditch is available, it appears that it might have lain parallel to the footpath or track which is depicted on historic cartographic sources from 1881 (Figs. 5 & 6). The ditch might therefore provide evidence for a medieval or post-medieval precursor to the depicted path or trackway.

4.2.5 The identification of possible roadside crofts in Shabbington increases the corpus of information regarding the character and morphology of the medieval settlement, and provides further information to enhance understanding of settlement form and the division of the landscape in the medieval period, an important research aim within the county (Taylor-Moore with Dyer 2006).

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS

Phase 1 – Prehistoric

Pit F2021 was sub-circular in plan (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.10m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2022, was a light yellow grey, compact, silty clay. It contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery (40g), possibly Neolithic.

Phase 2 - 11th to 13th Century

Ditch F2005 was linear in plan (4.10+ x 0.90 x 0.30m) and was orientated east / west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2006, was a mid brown grey, firm, silty clay with occasional flints. Ditch F2005 was excavated in two segments, tabulated below. It was cut by Ditches F2003 and F2009, and was partially excavated during the trial trench evaluation.

Segment	Fill	Dimensions	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
A	L2006	Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.90 x 0.30m)	-	Cut by Ditch F2003
B	L2006	Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.90 x 0.30m)	-	Cut by Ditch F2009

F2005 Ditch segments

Ditch F2007 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.46+ x 0.18m), orientated east/west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2008, was a mid brown grey, firm, silty clay with occasional sub-angular flints. No finds were present.

Ditch F2034 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.54 x 0.07m) and was orientated east / west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2035, was a light orange grey, compact, silty clay with occasional stones. Ditch F2034 was excavated in three segments, tabulated below. It was cut by Ditches F2036, F2045 and F2047.

Segment	Fill	Dimensions	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
A	L2035	Moderate sides, concave base (0.54 x 0.07m)	animal bone (55g)	Cut by Ditch F2036 (Seg. A)
B	L2035	Moderate sides, concave base (0.31 x 0.06m)	11 th – 13 th C pottery (1; 27g)	-
C	L2035	Moderate sides, flattish base (0.25 x 0.05m)	-	Cut by Ditches F2045 and F2047

F2034 Ditch segments

Phase 3 – 13th to 14th Century

Ditch F2009 was linear in plan (10.50 x 0.94 x 0.28m) and was orientated north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2010,

was a mid yellow brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular flints. Ditch F2009 was excavated in two segments, tabulated below.

Segment	Fill	Dimensions	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
A	L2010	Moderately steep sides and flattish base (0.94 x 0.28m)	L11 th – 13 th C pottery (11; 95g) animal bone (55g)	Cut ditch F2005
B	L2010	Moderately steep sides and concave base (1.1 x 0.29m)	L11 th – M14 th C pottery (3; 116g) animal bone (13g)	-

F2009 Ditch segments

Ditch F2003 was linear in plan (10.50+ x 1.31 x 0.30), orientated north/south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2004, was mid yellow/green grey sandy clay with occasional stones. Ditch F2003 was excavated three segments, tabulated below. It cut undated Ditch F2049, Ditch F2005 (Ph.2) and undated Ditch F2007 (Ph.2).

Segment	Fill	Dimensions	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
A	L2004	Moderately steep sides, flattish base (1.31 x 0.27m)	12 th – 14 th C pottery (2; 16g) animal bone (74g)	Cut Ditch F2049
B	L2004	Steep sides, concave base (0.78+ x 0.37m)	12 th – 14 th C pottery (1; 5g) animal bone (72g)	Cut Ditches F2005 and F2049
C	L2004	Moderately steep sides, concave base (1.04 x 0.30m)	M13 th – 14 th C pottery (3; 23g) animal bone (34g)	Cut Ditch F2005

F2003 Ditch segments

Ditch F2049 was linear in plan (10.50+ x 0.52 x 0.20m), orientated north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2050, was a light yellow grey, firm, silty clay. Ditch F2049 was excavated in two segments, tabulated below.

Segment	Fill	Dimensions	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
A	L2050	Moderately steep sides, flattish base (0.52 x 0.20m)	-	Cut by Ditch F2003
B	L2050	Stepped and irregular sides, concave base (1.02 x 0.27m)	animal bone (4g)	Cut by Ditch F2003

F2049 Ditch segments

Pit/Posthole F2041 was circular in plan (0.44 x 0.41 x 0.12m). It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2042, was a mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. Finds comprise mid 13th – 14th century pottery (1; 4g) and animal bone (1g). It was cut by Pit/Posthole F2043.

Ditch F2036 was linear in plan (2.60+ x 2.10 x 0.10m) and was orientated

north/south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its upper fill, L2037, was mid yellow/orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular flints. Its basal fill, L2040, was a mid greyish orange, firm, clayey silt. No finds were present. Ditch F2036 was excavated three segments, tabulated below.

Segment	Fill	Dimensions	Finds (count; weight)	Comments
A	L2037	Moderately steep sides, concave base (2.10 x 0.10+m)	M13 th – 14 th C pottery (10; 56g) animal bone (31g)	-
B	L2037 Upper	Shallow sides, concave base (2.10+ x 0.40m)	M13 th – 14 th C pottery (45; 447g) CBM (103g) animal bone (919g)	Cut Ditch F2034
	L2040 Basal		-	
C	L2037	Moderately steep sides, concave base (2.10x 0.25+m)	M-L13 th C pottery (2; 53g) animal bone (74g)	Cut Ditches F2034 and F2045

F2036 Ditch segments

Ditch F2047 was linear in plan (2.60+ x 0.70 x 0.26m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2048, was a mid orange/yellow brown, firm, silty clay. Finds comprise mid – late 13th – 14th century pottery (29; 242g) and animal bone (158g).

Ditch/Gully F2045 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.35 x 0.14m). It had moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2046, was a light orange grey, compact, silty clay with occasional stones. Finds comprise 11th – late 13th century pottery (7; 45g) and animal bone (121g).

Phase 4 – 15th to 16th century

Ditch F2030 was linear in plan (3.50+ x 0.50 x 0.13m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2031, was a mid orange grey, compact, silty clay with occasional stones. Finds comprise mid 15th – 16th century pottery (4; 112g), CBM (68g) and an iron nail fragment (1; 7g).

Undated Features

Pit F2011 was sub-circular in plan (0.55 x 0.44 x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2012, was a dark mottled blackish brown with mid orange yellow, compact, sandy clay. Finds comprise an animal bone fragment (1g)

Pit F2013 was circular in plan (0.50 x 0.56 x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2014, was a light orange grey, compact, clay. No finds were present.

Pit F2015 was circular in plan (0.28 x 0.35 x 0.13m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2016, was a dark orange brown, compact, silty clay. No finds were present.

Posthole F2017 was circular in plan (0.20 x 0.19 x 0.12m). It had steep sides

and a flattish base. Its fill, L2018, was a dark brown grey, compact, silty clay with occasional stones. No finds were present.

Pit F2019 was circular in plan (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.08m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, F2020, was a mid orange grey, compact, silty clay. No finds were present.

Pit F2023 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.34 x 0.32 x 0.09m). It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2024, was a mid brownish grey, compact clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

Posthole F2025 was oval in plan (0.30 x 0.20 x 0.13m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2026, was a light orange yellow, compact, sandy clay. No finds were present. The fill of the post pipe void, L2027, was a dark grey brown, compact silty clay. No finds were present.

Pit F2028 was circular in plan (0.30 x 0.20 x 0.06m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2029, was a mid brownish grey, compact, silty clay. No finds were present.

Tree Hollow F2032 was an irregular oval in plan (1.66 x 1.20 x 0.21m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2033, was a mid orangey brown, silty clay. Finds comprise burnt flint (5; 93g).

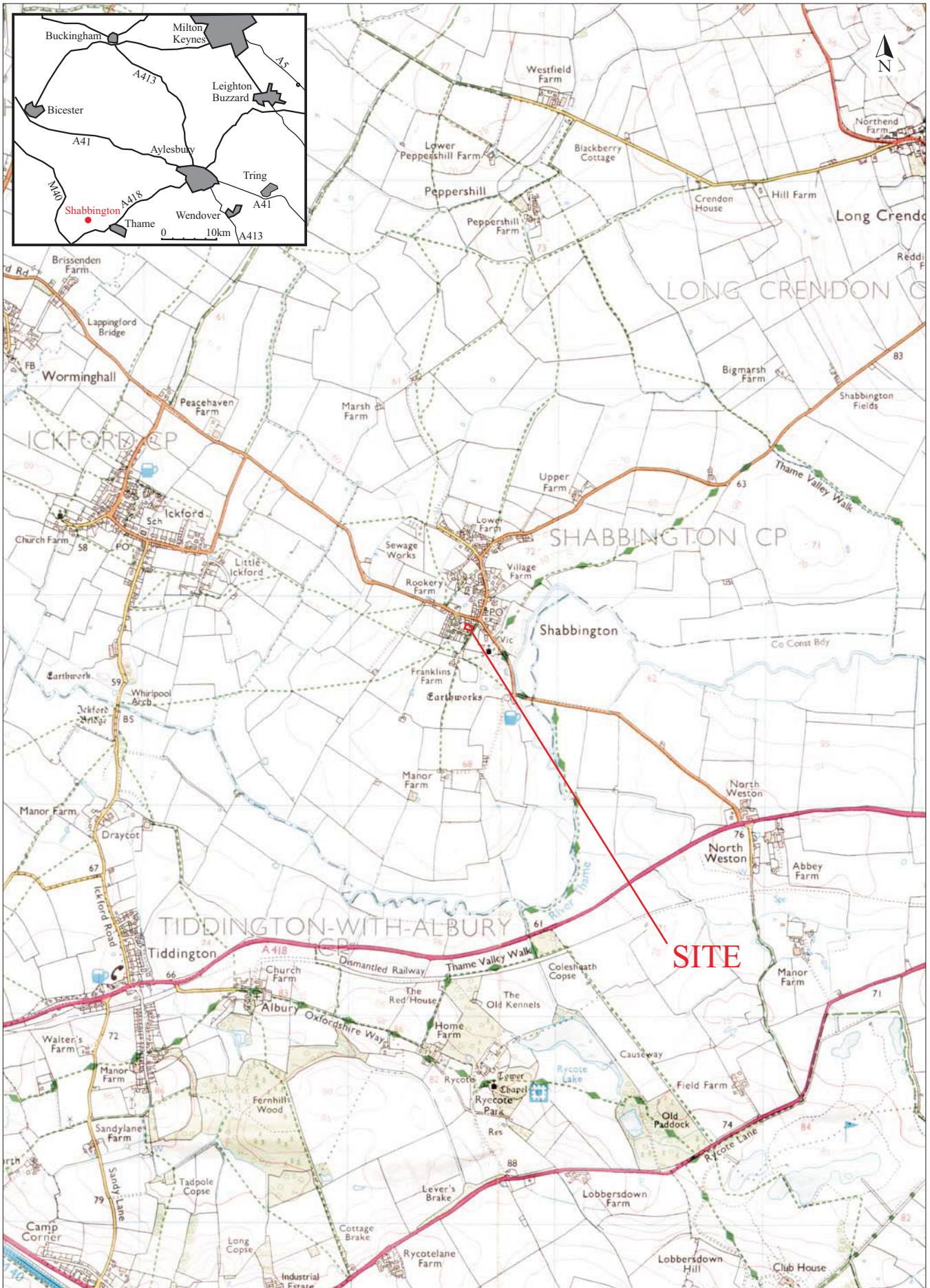
Pit F2038 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.45 x 0.35 x 0.07m). It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L2039, was a mid brownish grey, firm, clayey silt. No finds were present.

Pit/Posthole F2043 was circular in plan (0.32 x 0.30 x 0.08m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2044, was a mottled light greyish brown and orange, firm, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present. It cut Pit/Posthole F2041.

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS
AS 1296: Franklins Farm, Shabbington, Buckinghamshire

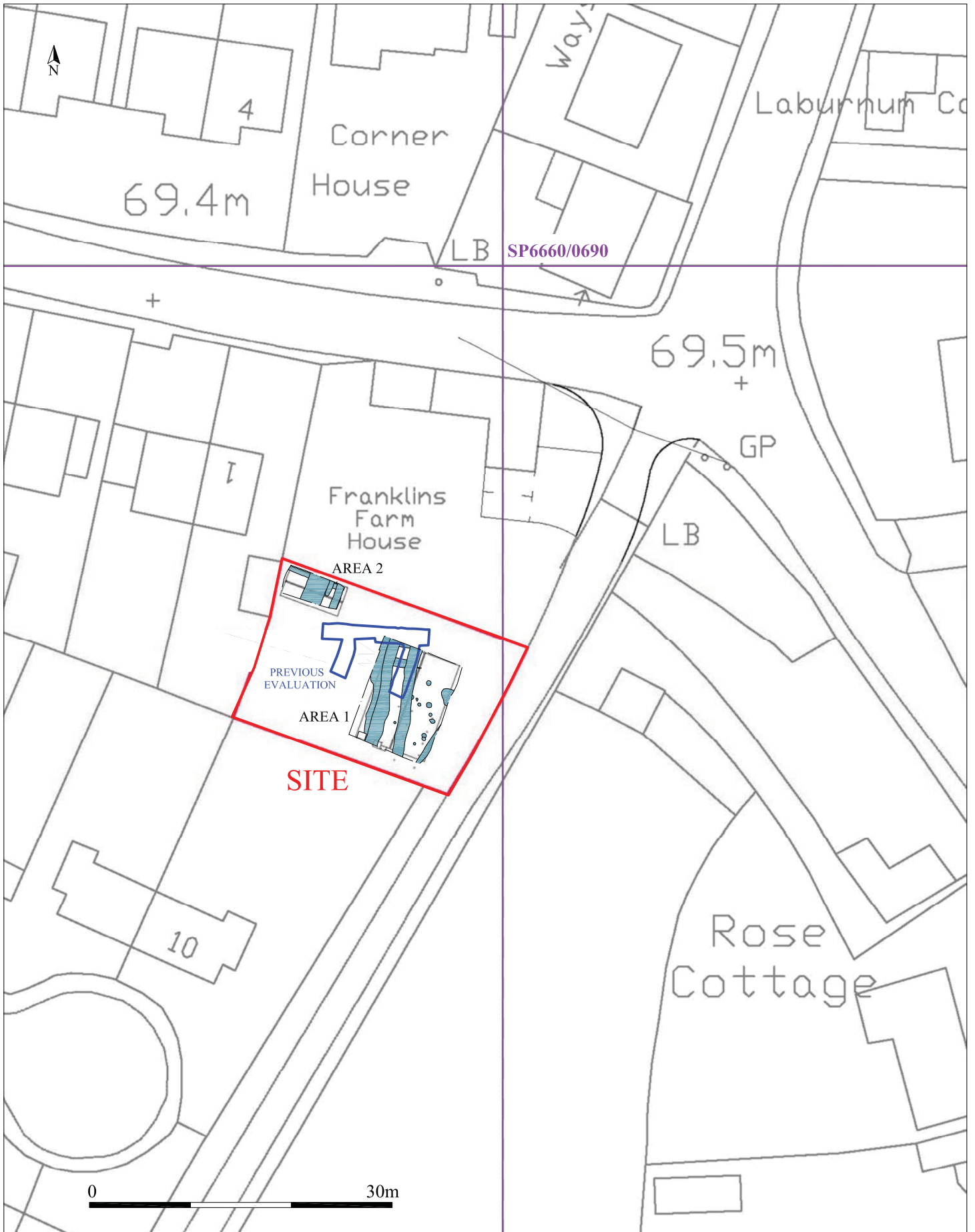
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Area	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
2003	2004	A		Ditch Fill	12th - 14th C	(2) 16g		74	
		B		Ditch Fill	12th - 14th C	(1) 5g		72	
		C		Ditch Fill	Mid 13th - 14th C	(3) 23g		34	
2009	2010	A		Ditch Fill	Late 11th - 13th C	(11) 95g		55	
		B		Ditch Fill	late 11th - Mid 14th C	(3) 116g		13	
2011	2012			Pit Fill				1	
2021	2022			Pit Fill	Prehistoric	(2) 40g			
2030	2031			Ditch Fill	Mid 15th - 16th C	(4) 112g	68		Fe Nail (1) 7g
2032	2033			Tree Hollow Fill					B. Flint (5) 93g
2034	2035	A	2	Ditch Fill	11th - 13th C	(1) 27g		55	
		B	2	Ditch Fill				31	
2036	2037	A	2	Ditch Fill	Mid 13th - 14th C	(10) 56g		31	
		B	2	Ditch Fill	Mid 13th - 14th C	(45) 447g	103	919	
		C	2	Ditch Fill	Mid - Late 13th C	(2) 53g		9	
2041	2042		1	Fill of Pit/Posthole	Mid 13th - 14th C	(1) 4g		1	
2045	2046	A	2	Gully Fill	11th - Late 13th C	(6) 38g		120	
		B	2	Gully Fill	11th - Late 13th C	(1) 7g		1	
2047	2048	A	2	Ditch Fill	Mid 13th - 14th C	(6) 20g			
		B	2	Ditch Fill	Mid 13th - Mid 14th C	(23) 212g		158	
2049	2050	B	1	Ditch Fill				4	



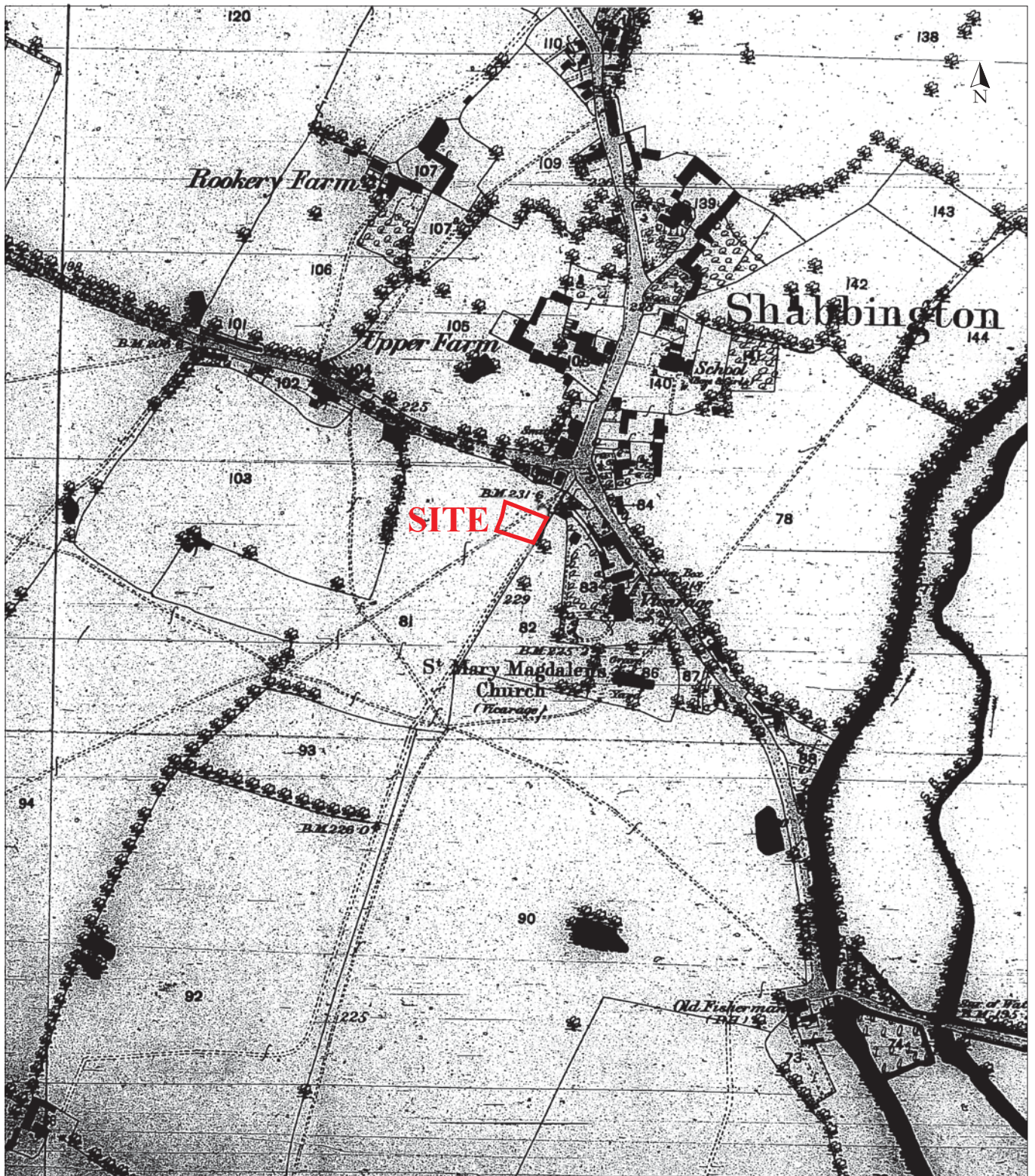
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



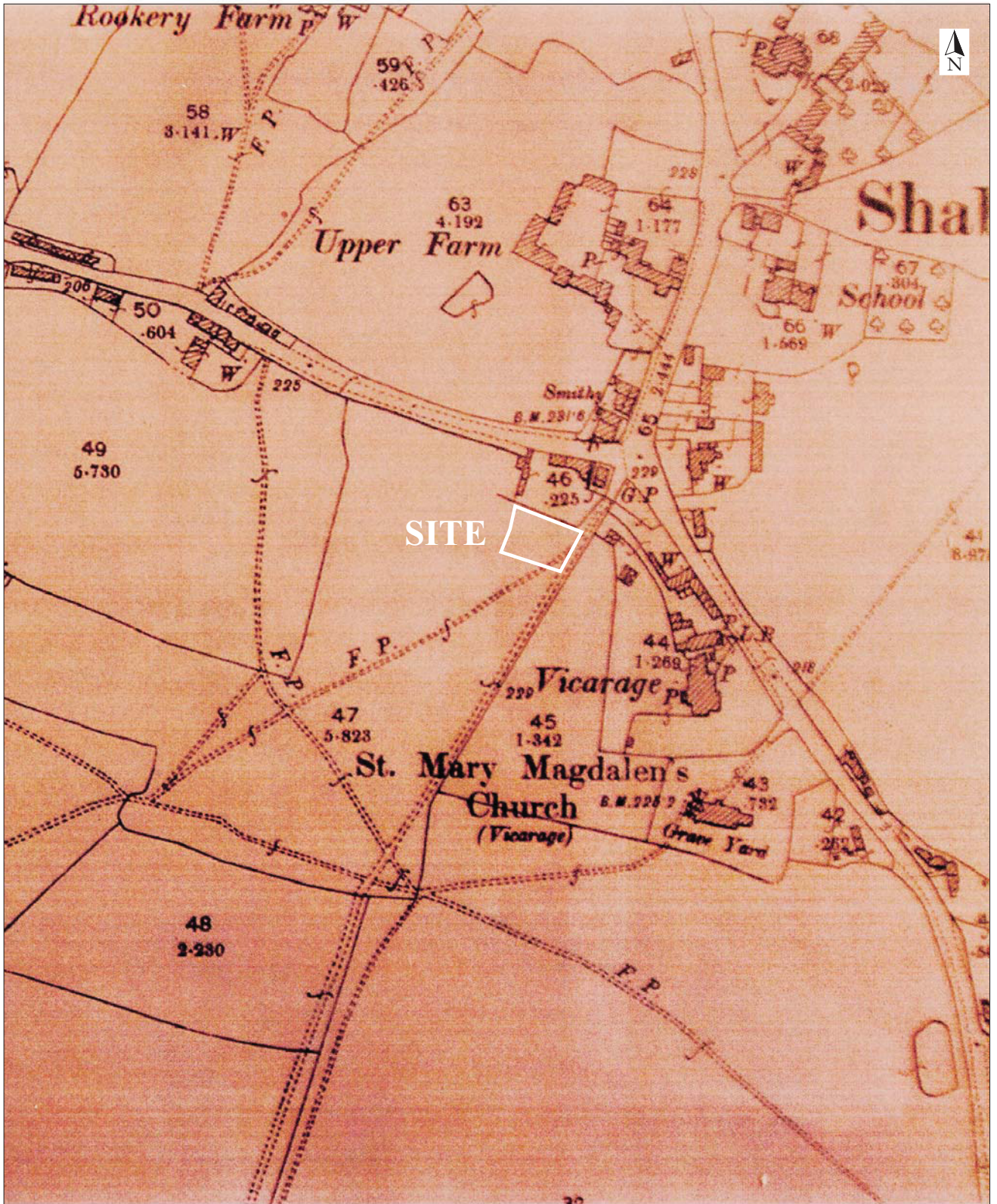
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



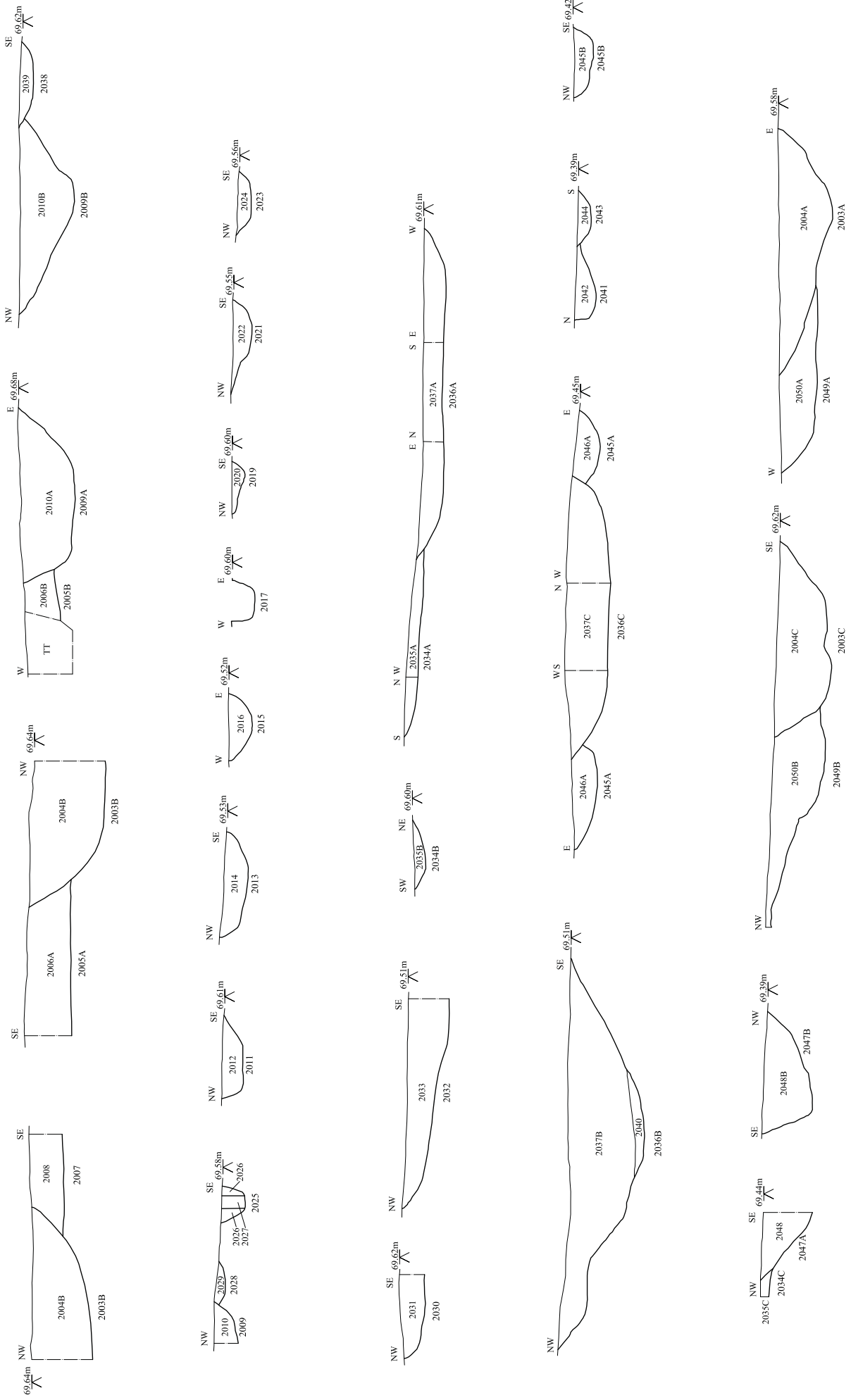
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 Fig. 5 OS map, 1881
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1898
 Not to scale - reproduced from 25 inch to 1 mile



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Fig. 7 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3

