

T H A M E S V A L L E Y
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
S E R V I C E S

**Bricklayer's Arms, Butts Lane,
Marston, Oxford**

**An archaeological excavation
Draft publication report**

By Jamie Lewis and Steve Preston

BMO11/95

(SP 5275 0895)

**Bricklayer's Arms, Butts Lane,
Marston, Oxford**

An Archaeological Excavation

For Rectory Homes

by James Lewis and Steve Preston
Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Ltd

Site Code BMO11/95

January 2012

Summary

Site name: Bricklayer's Arms, Butts Lane, Marston, Oxford

Grid reference: SP 5275 0895

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 11th November 2011 to 4th January 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: James Lewis

Site code: BMO 11/95

Area of site: 0.22ha

Summary of results: A dense cluster of pits, postholes and linear features of medieval date probably from the 11th-14th centuries was recorded for the site. Some time depth to the formation of the deposits was noted from the presence of intercutting features. After the abandonment of the medieval occupation, a limestone surface was laid, probably in the 19th century. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also present

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, with accession code OXCMS:2012.10.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 27.01.12 Jo Pine✓ 27.01.12

Bricklayer's Arms, Butts Lane, Marston, Oxford An Archaeological Excavation

by James Lewis and Steve Preston

Report 11/95c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at the former Bricklayer's Arms, Butts Lane, Marston, Oxford (SP 5275 0895). The work was commissioned by Mr Daniel Moore of Rectory Homes, Rectory House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, HP17 8DA.

Planning permission (11/01331/FUL) has been gained from Oxford City Council to construct five new houses and garages and to convert the existing structure to residential use. The consent is subject to a condition relating to archaeology which requires a programme of archaeological works to be carried out. As part of the phased investigation, an evaluation was undertaken and this revealed a number of medieval features (Lewis 2011) within the area of the proposed development. Based on the results of the evaluation, full excavation of all archaeological deposits within the footprints of the new buildings was required in order to fulfil the terms of the planning condition.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and Oxford City Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Radford, Oxford City Council Archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken by James Lewis, Andrew Taylor, Kyle Beaverstock, Chris Crabb, Aidan Colyer, Aiji Castle, James Earley, Jackie Pitt and David Platt from 11th November 2011 to 4th January 2012 and the site code is BMO 11/95.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course, with accession code OXCMS:2012.10

Location, topography and geology

The site is located within the centre of Marston at the junction between Church Lane and Butts Lane. Marston is located approximately 3km north-east of the centre of the city of Oxford on the eastern edge of the floodplain of the River Cherwell at 66m above Ordnance Datum. The river flows north to south to join the River Thames approximately 2km to the south. The natural geology of the site is mapped as 2nd Terrace gravels (BGS 1982).

A mixture of gravels (to the south and west) and Oxford clay (to the north and east) was encountered during the fieldwork.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location close to the historic core of Marston some 50m to the north-east from the parish church of St Nicholas. Marston is not mentioned in Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002). A modest number of earlier finds are recorded for the environs of the site including Roman finds recorded to the south-east (Dodd 2003). Recent field evaluation confirmed this potential with medieval occupation deposits on the site comprising inter-cutting boundary features and a number of pits and postholes. A metallised surface of unknown date was also recorded (Lewis 2011).

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by the development;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc;
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific research objectives were to gather data with which to answer the following questions:

- When the site was first occupied?
- When was the site abandoned?
- What is the nature, date and organisation details of any landscape features encountered (e.g boundary features, large enclosures etc)?
- How do landscape features relate to the occupied area?
- What is the palaeo-environmental setting of the area?
- What is the relationship of this settlement compared to more rural locations, due to its location within the hinterland of Oxford, in terms of access to traded products and production?

Tarmac and overburden was removed by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Three areas to be stripped initially were; the proposed detached garage (A), the house footprints for numbers 1 and 2 (B) and the house footprint for number 5 (C). A contingency was available to extend the stripped area to the footprint of houses 3 and 4 and Area B did extend into these plots.

All features were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded. Discrete features (pit, post holes) were initially half-sectioned then fully excavated. Ditches were sampled to a minimum 20% by length. Bulk soil samples were taken from a range of contexts for environmental evidence and to enhance finds recovery.

Results

On the basis of the pottery recovered, the vast majority of the deposits appear to date within the medieval period, 11th-14th centuries. It is not clear if the deposits represent activity spanning the whole of the period of currency of the pottery, or a much narrower time frame. There are insufficient distinctive sherds to establish such a pattern either way. However, there is some stratigraphy present and at least three medieval phases have been identified with phase 4 representing post-medieval activity. The full sequence for each area is described in turn.

Area A

Area A was located in the south-west area of the site and was covered by a later extension of the public house. The plot was rectangular, 7m long and 3.5m wide. The northern edge was defined by a substantial modern wall and the excavation area itself was also divided by a modern wall.

Feature 110

A single feature was found in the south-east corner of Area A. Feature 110 was either a pit or a ditch terminal, but as it extended south beyond the area of excavation it was not possible to define it fully. The surviving measurements were 0.6m long, 0.8m wide and 0.13m deep and it contained three small sherds of medieval pottery.

Area B

Area B was roughly L-shaped and covered an area of approximately 330sqm. The plot contained the majority of the archaeological deposits recorded on the site and these appear to have been laid down in three phases.

Phase 1

Ditch 201

Ditch 201 (40, 45, 100 and 102) was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep and extended beyond the eastern and southern edges of Area B. The projected line of this ditch was not observed in the south-western zone of the area, so it presumably either terminated or turned south. It is possible that it continued as ditch 2 at the southern end of Area B.

Gully 204

Gully 204 (37 and 49) was a south-west to north-east gully at least 3m long and 0.8m wide. It was cut by ditch 203 but did not contain any dating evidence. Its relationship with pit 35 is unclear.

Gully209

This gully (11 and 12) was aligned north–south and was exposed in the south-west corner of area B. It was 0.54m wide and 0.1m deep and contained medieval pottery. It petered out to the south and lay beneath the baulk to the north. It was possibly joined at right angles from the west by another gully but this latter feature mostly lay beneath the baulk.

Pits

Eighteen shallow pits form the main features in this area as detailed in Table 1. Although the pits contained few finds most contained some medieval pottery: none had more than 22 sherds. The pottery from all of these is very similar and does not help refine the dating of any individual pit within the broad span of the 10th to 14th century.

Table 1 Phase 1, Pit details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit(s)</i>	<i>Length or diameter (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3	55	0.52		0.11	Undated.
5	56	1.25	0.95	0.4	Medieval Pottery, animal bone
7	60	1.10	1.0	0.12	Medieval Pottery, animal bone
18	76, 77	1.40	1.2	0.26	Medieval Pottery
24	84	1.55	1.3	0.13	Medieval Pottery, animal bone. Cut by posthole 23
25	85	2.60	1.65	0.44	Medieval Pottery, animal bone, iron pin
26	86	1.90	1.8	0.23	Medieval Pottery, animal bone
29	89	1.25	0.9	0.33	Medieval Pottery, animal bone
33	93	1.9		0.31	Undated
35	95	0.63		0.30	Medieval pottery; animal bone, nail
39	99	0.60		0.1	Undated
41=4	151=69	1.60		0.2	Medieval Pottery, animal bone, nail
42	152	0.75		0.15	Medieval Pottery
103	163	0.35		0.14	Undated
106	166	1.16	0.96	0.15	Undated
110	175	0.80	0.6	0.13	Medieval Pottery, animal bone
33	93	1.75	1.1	0.31	Cut by 34
101=6	161	1.0+	1.55	0.22	Cut by 200. Medieval Pottery and tile

Postholes

Some six features were considered to be postholes, though as always, there is some overlap in size and shape with small pits. None of the postholes contained dating or other artefactual evidence. Post hole 20, although placed in phase 2, appears to be the latest replacement of postholes 21/22.

Table 2 Phase 1 Posthole details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit(s)</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
13	70	0.40	0.13	Undated
21	81	0.25	0.20	Undated. Cut by 20
22	82	0.29	0.23	Undated. Cut by 20
36	96	0.40	0.29	Undated
43	154	0.38	0.08	Undated

Phase 2

The character of features assigned to phase 2 changes little from those of phase 1. This phase is defined only on the basis of the few stratigraphic relationships observed.

Ditch 203

Extending north from ditch 201 beyond the north edge of Area B was ditch 203 (30, 46 and 48) which was 1.2m wide and up to 0.3m deep. Ditch 203 contained pottery dating from the 11th to 14th century. Ditch 203 cut ditch 201 but also terminated at this point and thus might have respected an existing boundary. It may also have formed an enclosure entrance with ditch 206.

Ditch 206

Ditch 206 (44 and 47) was located in the south east corner of area B, and was partly obscured by the baulk and later features. It measured 1.25m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained only a single piece of tile and some animal bone, and was truncated by a later feature (207). It lay at right-angles to ditch 203 with a gap between of 4.2m between, possibly to form an entrance.

Pits

Feature 200 (27 and 28) was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 3.7m long and between 1.80–2.25m wide. It was up to 0.18m deep. It contained pottery dating from the 11th to 14th centuries and animal bone, and truncated two earlier features, ditch 201 and pit 101.

Pit 34 was 1m across and 0.27m deep. It contained pottery dating from the 11th to 14th centuries and truncated earlier feature 33. It also contained animal bone and an iron sickle blade.

Postholes

Two postholes were assigned to phase 2 as they cut earlier features on the site as listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Phase 2 postholes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit(s)</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
20	79, 80	0.42	0.23	Undated. Cuts 21 and 22
23	83	0.34	0.17	Undated. Cuts pit 24

Phase 3

Gully 202

This feature (31 and 32) was aligned north-east to south-west and cut across ditch 203. It was only 0.12m wide and 0.05m deep. The gully was very shallow and became untraceable as it continued both north-east and south-

west. It is possible it turned a right angle at the north end and became gully 38, but both of these features petered out in the area where any such corner would have been. Slot 32 contained medieval pottery.

Gully 38

This gully was aligned almost east-west but petered out at either end after 5m. It was 0.57m wide and 0.1m deep but with no datable finds. It is possible that it formed part of an enclosure with gully 202.

Feature 207

This feature (104 and 107) was located in the south-east corner of plot B. It extended beyond the excavation boundary and so only a limited amount of the feature was available for excavation. It may have been a large pit or a ditch terminal. The available measurements were at least 2.5m long, 1m wide and 0.55m deep and it contained no finds but truncated ditch 206.

Phase 4

Pits or Treeholes?

Features 14, 15, 16, 17 and 105 were all irregular in form and poorly defined. It is likely that these are small tree holes. Features 14 and 15 contained late medieval pottery but only five tiny sherds in total between the three. Feature 16 contained a single sherd of post-medieval red earthenware. Given their morphological similarity, it is likely that all these features are post-medieval.

Plot C

Phase 1

Gullies 108 and 109

These two features were located within a sondage dug initially through limestone surface 64 and appear to be gullies preceding ditch 208. Gully 108 was 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep with two fills. Gully 109 was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep also with two fills (Fig. 5). The two gullies did not intercut and no dating evidence was found in either. However, they appear to have both been truncated and replaced by later ditch 208 (see below) on the same alignment, though it is possible that one or the other formed part of ditch 208.

Ditch 208

Ditch 208 (109 and 111) was an curvilinear ditch sealed under limestone surface 64. It extended across the footprint of plot C and measured 10.5m long, 1.7m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained just a single sherd of late medieval pottery and truncated earlier features 108 and 109.

Phase 4

Limestone surface 64

A substantial limestone surface was initially recorded during the evaluation. It comprised large irregular pieces of limestone (c. 0.1m across) which presented an irregular surface at least 8m long and 4.5m wide in the southern part of plot C and extended beyond the edge of the southern boundary of the footprint. Covering the surface was thin blue silty clay (65) which contained iron nails and 19th and 20th century pottery. Similar pottery was also found between the stones of the surface itself but these sherds could have been pressed in or worked down from above and do not necessarily provide a reliable date for the surface. Nonetheless it is not thought likely to be much earlier. Below the surface was medieval ditch 208.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 92 sherds with a total weight of 884g, to add to the 96 sherds (894g) from the evaluation exercise. It was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD975–1350. Excavation 32 sherds, 232g. Evaluation 34 sherds, 318g.

OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050–1400. Excavation 4 sherds, 48g, Evaluation 2 sherds, 117g

OPY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075–1350. Excavation 25 sherds, 243g, Evaluation 51 sherds, 358g.

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200–1600. Excavation 10 sherds, 225g, Evaluation 1 sherd, 2g.

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, AD1550 onwards. Excavation 19 sherds, 121g, Evaluation 4 sherds, 78g.

WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19th–20th century. Excavation 1 sherd, 5g, Evaluation 4 sherds, 21g.

In addition a single sherd of Roman greyware (10g) was found, which cannot be closely dated within the period. It occurred in a context alongside medieval wares and is clearly residual.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The Roman sherd aside, the pottery from both evaluation and excavation mostly dates from the mid 11th to 13th centuries. One sherd of OXAM, a large handle from context 168, is likely to be 14th- or 15th-century in date, and is the only stratified sherd that can be said with certainty to date to that period, although there are two redeposited sherds of similar type in context 64.

The range of vessel types is typical of the earlier medieval period, comprising largely unglazed jars, including a few rimsherds, along with a small number of fragments of glazed jugs. In addition, there is a rim and handle from an OXBF pitcher, a rare but not unknown form in that particular fabric. The assemblage appears to be of an entirely domestic nature. The assemblage is generally in good condition, and appears reliably stratified.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

A total of 13 pieces of metalwork; all ferrous, were recovered from this site weighing 251g, however these represent only 4 artefacts (Appendix 3). Two are nails and not further commented upon. Cat. No. 1 is a small ferrous pin with a disc mounted at its head, it is not likely therefore that this was used as a small nail but the disc used to hold the pin during use. The remainder of the assemblage consists of fragments of a sickle, several fragments of which were recovered during sieving from pit 34. The blade has become corroded and in several places broken off the spine. The handle is square in section. The original object would have been at least 310mm long 110mm of which would have been the handle, and the blade was 40mm wide. This type of tool was widely used from the Iron age through to the modern period.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A small quantity of ceramic building material was recovered during the excavation, with a total weight of 364g (8 fragments) recovered from contexts of pre-20th century date (Appendix 4). All are pieces of roof tile.

All of the fragments were examined at x10 magnification. The fabric is uniformly sandy, with frequent small well-sorted quartz sand inclusions. The single piece from layer 168 is of a sandy fabric with fairly poorly-sorted sandy inclusions and occasional small burnt flint inclusions.

The fragments are generally fairly hard and well-fired. The colour varies from slightly orange red to darker red, with three examples of a grey (reduced) core. A fragment from deposit 64 is a very hard, fine, slightly soapy fabric with well-sorted rounded white quartz sand inclusions, and is a brownish red with a reduced core.

All fragments had a rough underside, indicating that they were made using a sanded mould, and the typical thickness is 12–14mm. No complete tiles were present, and although no fragments with peg holes were recovered they are likely to have been peg tiles. This type of tile was produced from the 13th to 19th century, and is not closely datable.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 24 separate contexts within the excavated area. A total of 209 pieces of bone were present for analysis, weighing 3748g (Appendix 5) to add to 25 fragments (713g) from the evaluation. The overall preservation of the remains was good, although a high degree of fragmentation was noted, and no elements were complete. The surface preservation of the bone was also good, with only a few instances of cortical exfoliation.

Initial analysis roughly sorted elements into categories based on size. Horse and cow are represented by the 'large' size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the 'medium' size category, and smaller animals include dog, cat, etc. Where possible, a specific species identification was made.

Cows were identified by numerous long bone and foot bone fragments (contexts 94, 155, 157), duplicate portions of two left and right cattle mandibles were identified in contexts 168 and 161 (left side) and 88 and 156 (right side) indicate the presence of a minimum of two cattle. The horse individual was identified by portions of feet: an intermediate phalanx in context 69, a proximal phalanx in context 78, a proximal 3rd metacarpal in context 160, a distal radius-ulna in 162 and a talus in 176.

The medium sized animals were both primarily identified by the presence of loose teeth and mandibular fragments. Sheep/goat teeth were present in contexts 25, 26 and 34, and a distal right tibia in context 47. Pig teeth were identified in contexts 95, 153, and 170.

Lastly, a unidentifiable small-sized rib was present in context 73.

No evidence of butchery was recorded (i.e. cut- or chopmarks), and no further information could be retrieved from these animal remains.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Nine samples were processed from the excavation. The flot was sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10m. The only charred seeds were recovered from medieval pit 26 (86)[6] which contained three wheat cereal grains but these were very poorly preserved and were lacking in most identifying characteristics. Charcoal was present in three of the samples [1, 5 and 8] the majority of the charcoal present in the samples was too poor or too small; less than 2mm; to enable identification.

Conclusion

The excavation revealed features typical of backland plots within a medieval settlement, consisting of boundary ditches, pits and postholes. The ceramic evidence places this activity only very broadly between the 10th to the 14th centuries, however, since no features can be certainly assigned to an early date within this range, and the village of Marston was not mentioned in Domesday Book, a 12th to mid 14th century date appears more appropriate. There is very little stratigraphic depth, so that a lengthy occupation seems unlikely. None of the pottery need be later than mid 14th century, the lone possibly later sherd could fall around that date and if later would have been expected to be accompanied by more diagnostic wares. We can thus suggest that by the mid 14th century the site was abandoned. The reason for this is unclear, in such a central location; it is always tempting to invoke the effects of the Black Death which was sweeping England at this time, but it could just as easily be a local contraction brought about by socio-economic factors.

The excavation at the Bricklayers Arms is the first excavation in the centre of Marston and therefore it is not possible to compare the findings here with other nearby sites. The ditches recorded in plots B and C, however, are on the approximate alignment of the extant plot boundaries which themselves might originate in the medieval period. There is a difference in landuse either side of ditch 203, albeit little of the area to the east of this boundary was examined. Large shallow pits clustered west of this line but there was much more open space to the east. Nothing on the site indicates high status, all the pottery is commonplace, coming from nearby sources and largely undecorated. A sickle from pit 34 hints at an agricultural function (though it could equally be used for gardening) but there is no other evidence for the site's economic base.

The site saw no further ground-disturbing activity until the laying of the limestone surface which is tentatively dated to the 19th century and unlikely to be very much older. Map evidence shows that during the 19th century the site was a garden or orchard and during the late 19th or early 20th century this was cleared and a small building was constructed in the north-east corner of the site. Use as an orchard could perhaps be extended back in time, which highlights the dangers of assuming that lack of archaeological features can simply be equated with 'abandonment'.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date (century AD)</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		50	Tarmac		
		51	Layer	11th–14th	Pottery
		58	Wall foundation	Post-Medieval	Stratigraphic
		59	Stone Layer	Post-medieval	Stratigraphic
		64	Stone surface	19th	Stratigraphic
		65	Layer	19th	Pottery
		66	Layer	Late Post-Medieval	Stratigraphic
		70	Layer	Post-Medieval	Stratigraphic
		168	Bedding layer	13th–16th	Pottery
		173	Layer		
	1	52, 53	Pig burial	Post-Medieval	
	2	54	Ditch	11th–14th	Pottery
	3	55	Pit		
	4	69	Pit	same as 41, 13th–14th	Pottery
	5	56	Pit	11th–14th	Pottery
	6	57	Pit	11th–14th	Pottery
	7	60	Pit	11th–14th	Pottery
	8	61	Gully		
	9	63	Pit		
	10	62	Spread		
209	11	67	Gully	11th–14th	Pottery
209	12	68	Gully sot	10th–13th	Pottery
	13	174	Posthole		
	14	71, 72	Tree hole?	13th–16th	Pottery may not date the feature
	15	73	Tree hole?	13th–16th	Pottery may not date the feature
	16	74	Tree hole?	16th or later	Pottery
	17	75	Tree hole?		
	18	76, 77	Ditch terminus	11th–14th	Pottery
	19	78	Ditch terminus	10th–14th	Pottery
	20	79, 80	Posthole		
	21	81	Posthole		
	22	82	Posthole		
	23	83	Posthole		
	24	84	Posthole		
	25	85	Pit	11th–14th	Pottery
	26	86	Pit	11th–14th	Pottery
200	27	87	Gully terminus	11th–14th	Pottery
200	28	88	Gully terminus	11th–14th	Pottery
	29	89	Pit	13th–16th	Pottery
203	30	90	Ditch	11th–14th	Stratigraphic
202	31	91	Gully terminus	11th–14th	Stratigraphic
202	32	92	Gully	11th–14th	Pottery
	33	93	Pit		Stratigraphic
	34	94	Pit	11th–14th	Pottery
	35	95	Pit	10th–14th	Pottery
	36	96	Posthole		
204	37	97	Gully		
202?	38	98	Gully		
	39	99	Pit		
201	40	150	Ditch	11th–14th	Pottery
	41	151	Pit	same as 4; 13th–16th but probably 13th–14th	Pottery
	42	152	Pit	13th–16th	Pottery
	43	154	Posthole		
206	44	153	Ditch		
201	45	155	Ditch	11th–14th	Pottery
203	46	156	Ditch	11th–14th	Pottery
206	47	157	Ditch		
203	48	158	Ditch	11th–14th	Stratigraphy
204	49	159	Ditch		
201	100	160	Ditch	11th–14th	Stratigraphy
	101	161	Pit		
201	102	162	Ditch	11th–14th	Pottery
	103	163	Pit/posthole		
207	104	164	Pit/ditch		
	105	165	Tree hole?		

	106	166	Pit		
207	107	167	Ditch		
	108	169, 170	Ditch	earlier than 208	Stratigraphy
208	109	171, 172	Ditch	13th–16th	Pottery
	110	175	Pit	11th–14th	Pottery
208	111	176	Ditch	13th–16th	Stratigraphy

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue by context

Cut	Deposit	Roman		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXAM		OXDR		WHEW	
		No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)
	51	-	-	5	30	1	10	14	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	54	-	-	1	40	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	69	-	-	10	90	1	107	7	64	1	2	-	-	-	-
7	60	-	-	1	2	-	-	8	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	78	4	21
5	56	-	-	7	28	-	--	15	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	57	-	-	10	128	-	-	5	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	18	116	1	5
	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	127	-	-	-	-
14	71	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	8	1	3	-	-	-	-
15	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
16	74	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
18	76	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	78	-	-	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	84	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	85	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	86	-	-	6	25	-	-	5	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	88	1	10	2	24	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	89	-	-	-	-	1	14	1	4	1	8	-	-	-	-
32	92	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	95	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	98	-	-	4	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	99	-	-	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	150	-	-	4	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	151	-	-	1	18	1	9	2	27	1	18	-	-	-	-
42	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-
45	155	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	156	-	-	1	9	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
102	162	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
110	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	10	66	550	6	165	76	601	11	227	23	199	5	26

APPENDIX 3. Catalogue of Metalwork

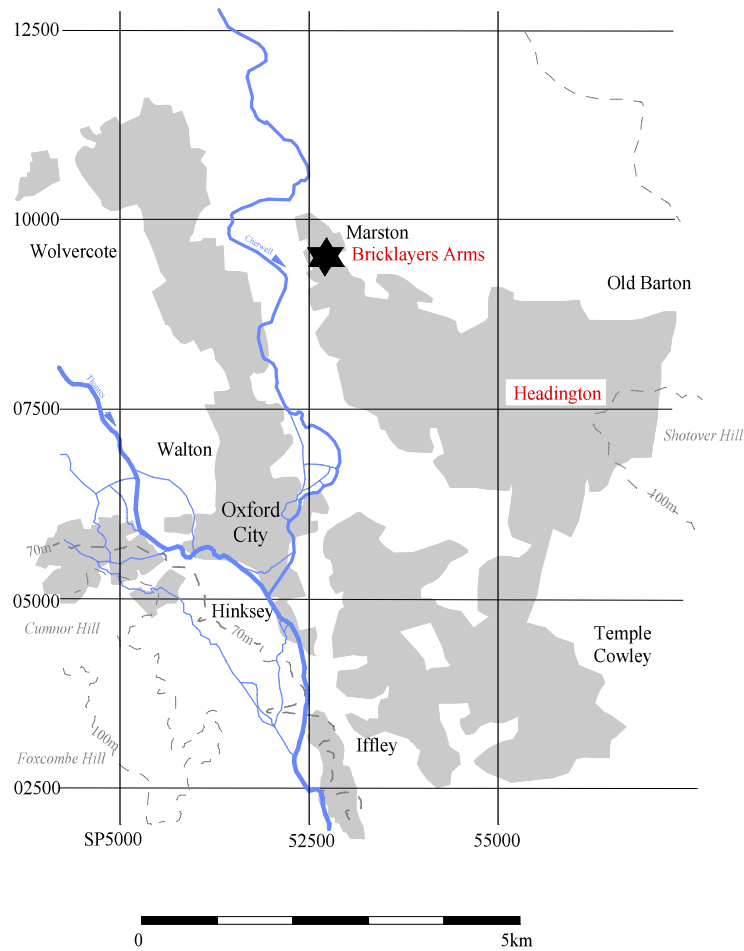
<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>object</i>
	25	85	Pit	1	fe	pin?
	34	94	Pit	2	fe	sickle, 8 frags
205	35	95	posthole	3	fe	nail
	41	151	Pit	4	fe	nail

APPENDIX 4. Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	6	57	Pit	1	12
	12	68	Gully	1	8
		64	Stone surface	3	139
	15	73	Pit	1	47
206	47	157	Ditch	1	82
		168	Layer	1	76

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Sheep/ goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>
	51	3	30	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
2	54	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	56	3	10	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
6	57	4	41	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
7	60	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
8	61	6	470	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
	65	1	85	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	68	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	69	4	41	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
15	73	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
19	78	2	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	85	4	90	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
26	86	15	67	-	-	10	-	5	-	-	-
28	88	3	176	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	89	2	22	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
30	90	6	216	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
34	94	6	65	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
35	95	4	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
38	98	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40	150	12	360	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	4
44	153	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	155	2	190	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	156	3	507	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	157	11	458	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-
48	158	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
100	160	8	59	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101	161	8	148	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
102	162	18	368	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
	168	31	647	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
108	170	29	112	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-
109	172	34	132	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-
110	175	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
111	176	2	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Figure 1. Location of site in Marston and surrounding area

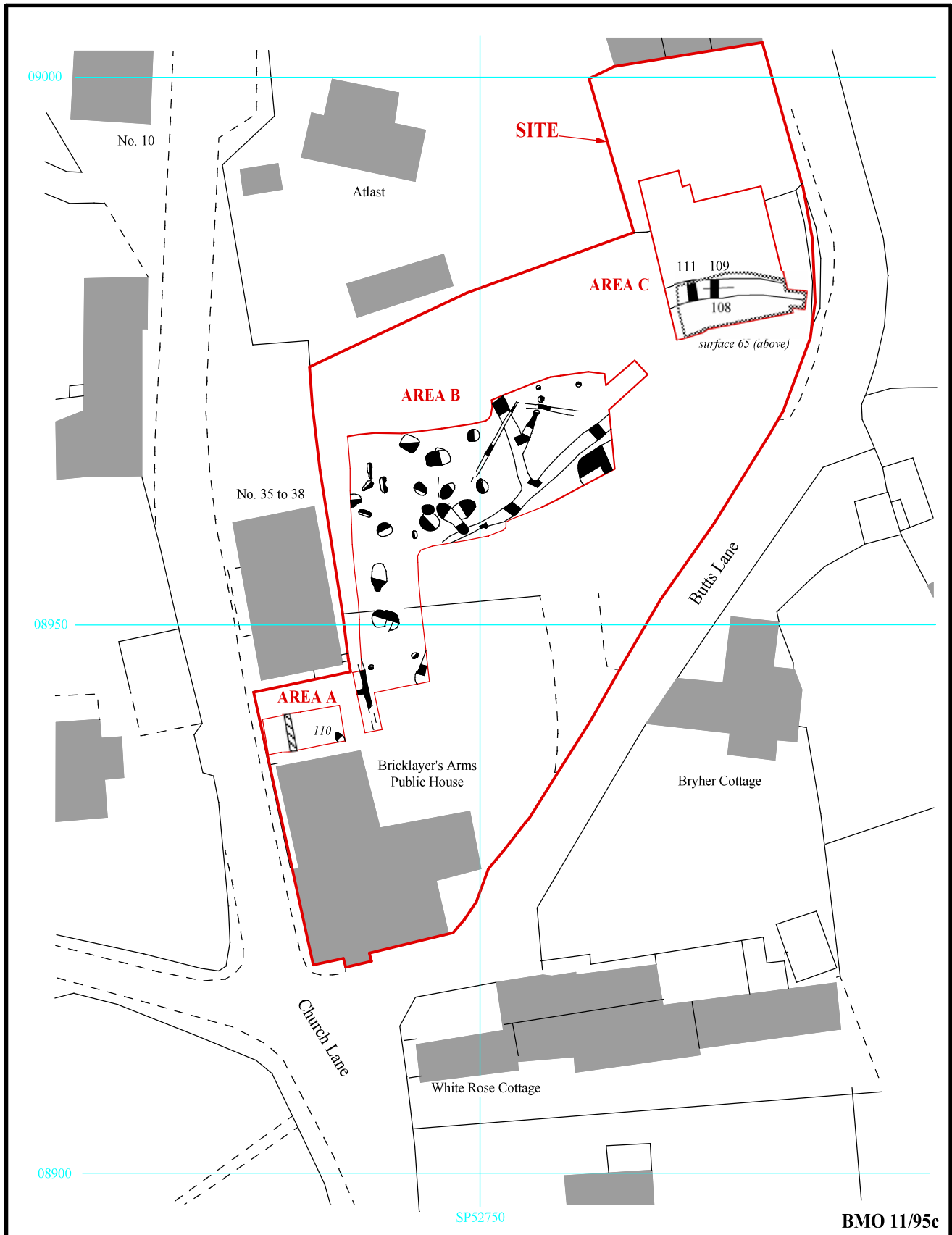
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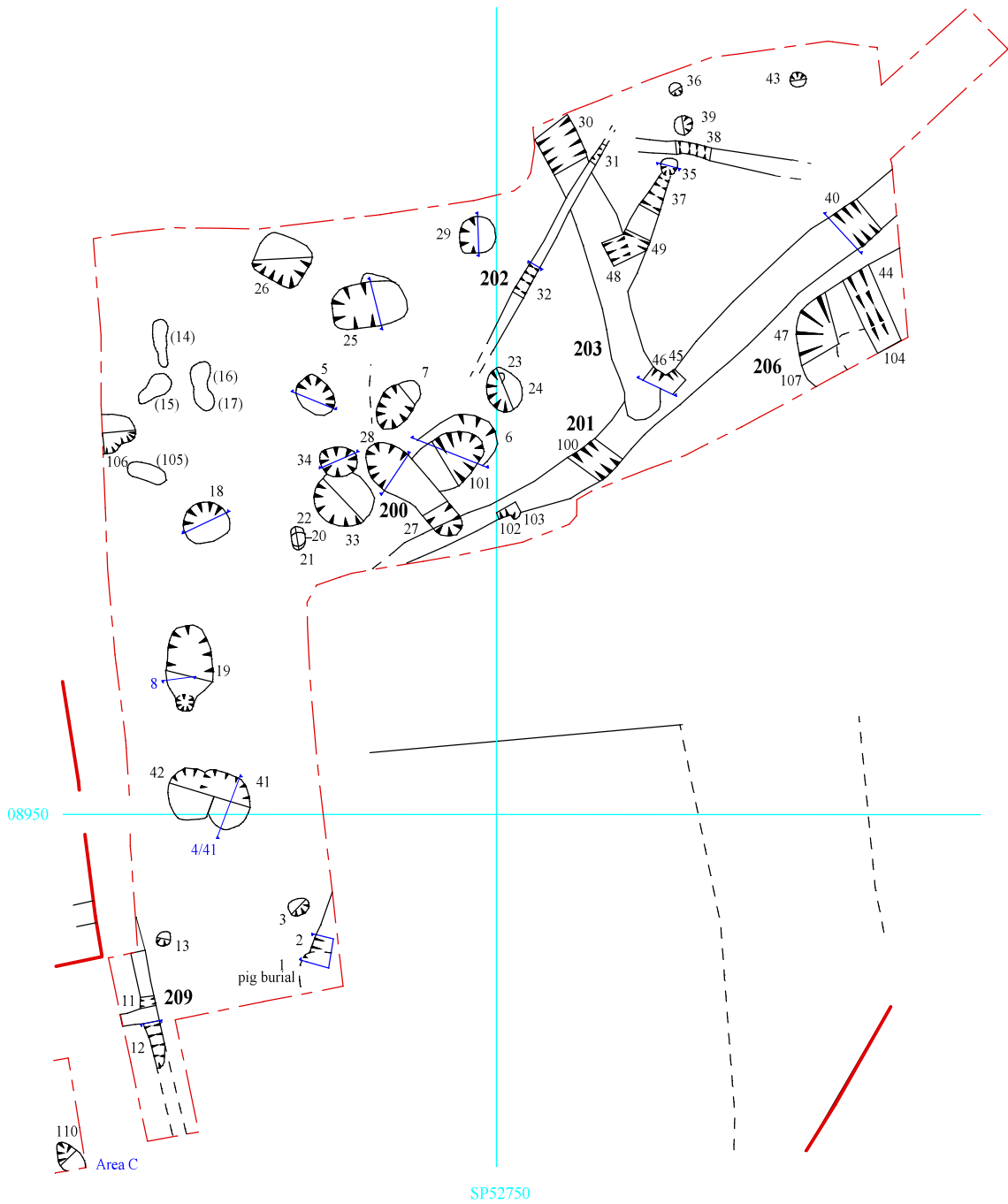
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Fig. 2. Location of site in Old Marston
Scale: 1:10000



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Figure 3. Location of areas.



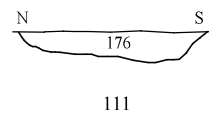
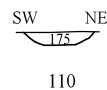
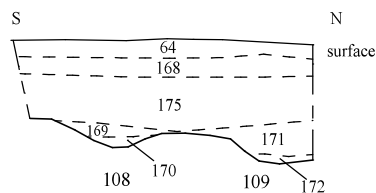
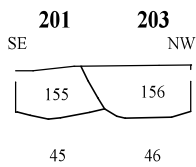
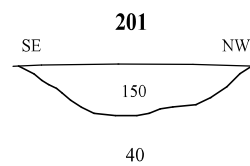
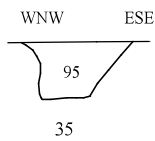
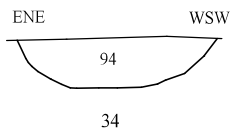
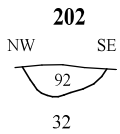
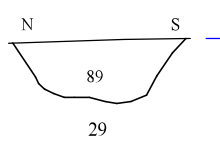
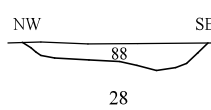
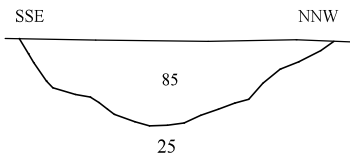
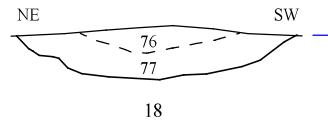
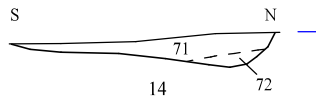
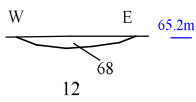
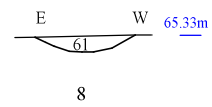
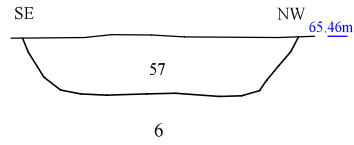
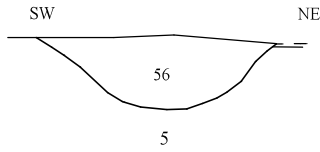
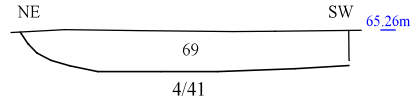
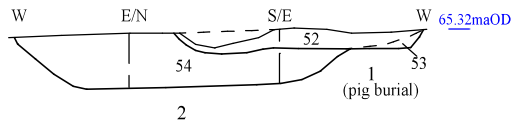
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Figure 4. Detailed plan of area B and part of area A



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Figure 4. Sections

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Plate 1. Area B, looking north west, working shot.

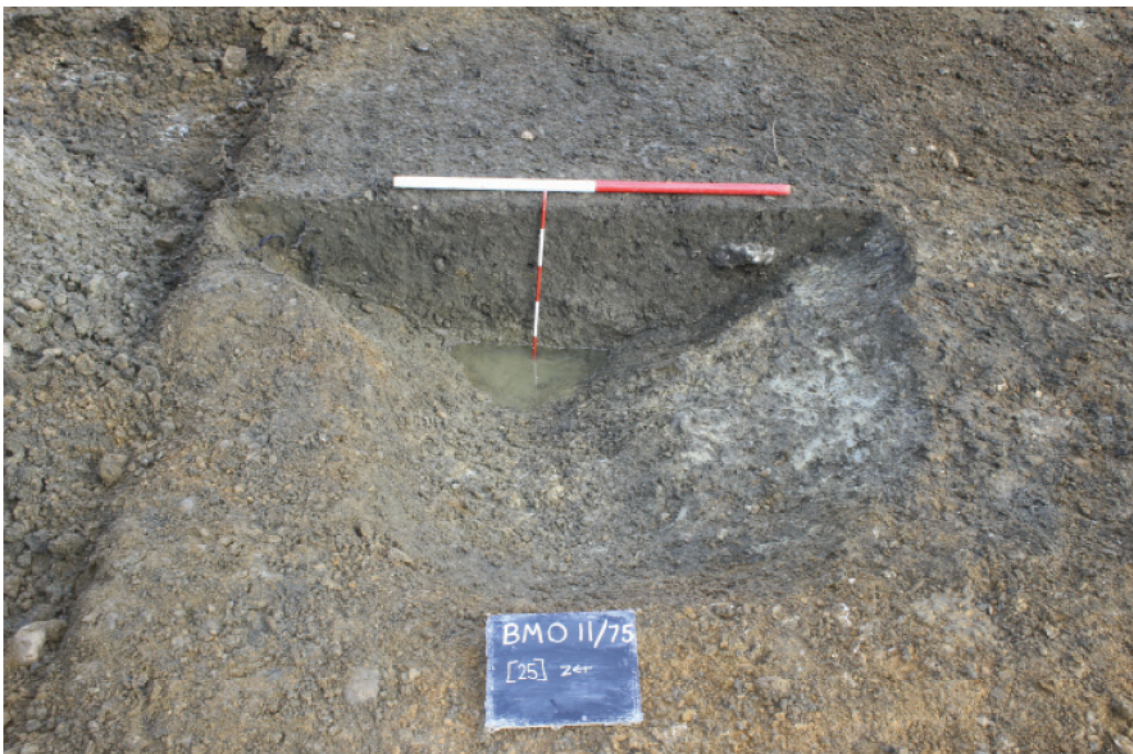


Plate 2. Area B, pit/treehole?? 25looking east, Scale: 1m and 0.5m

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Plates 1 and 2.

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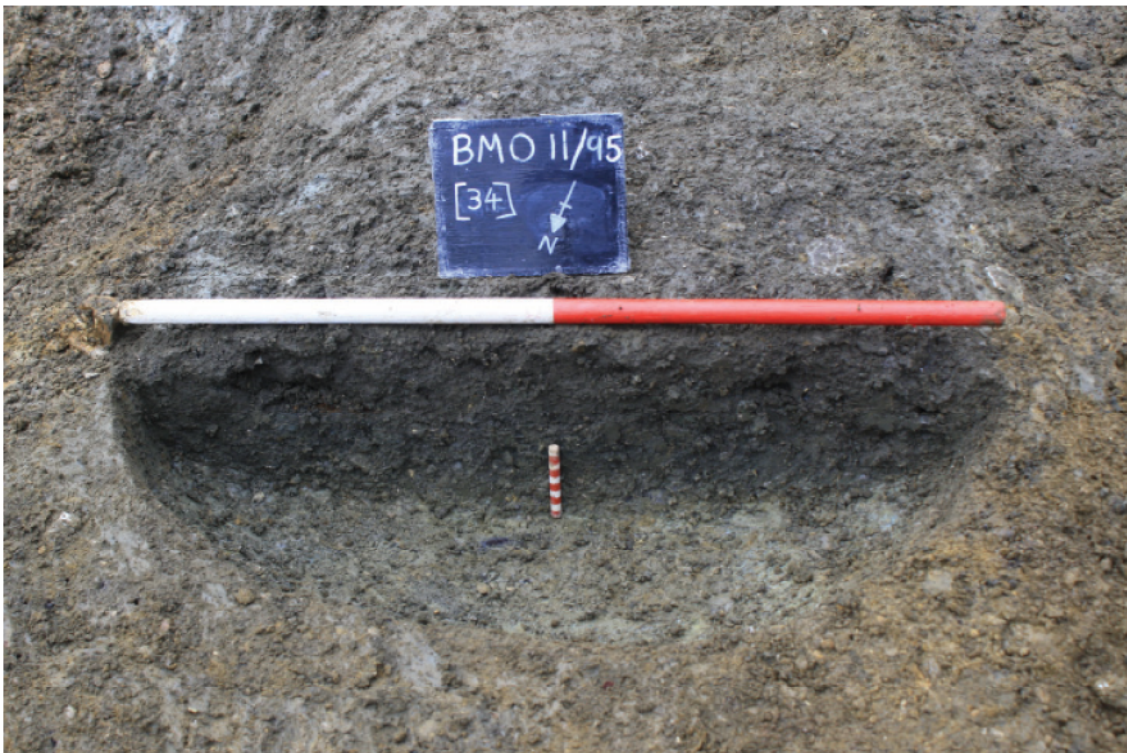


Plate 3. Area B, pit 34, looking south east, Scales 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Area B, ditch 201, slot 40, looking south west, Scale: 1m and 0.1m

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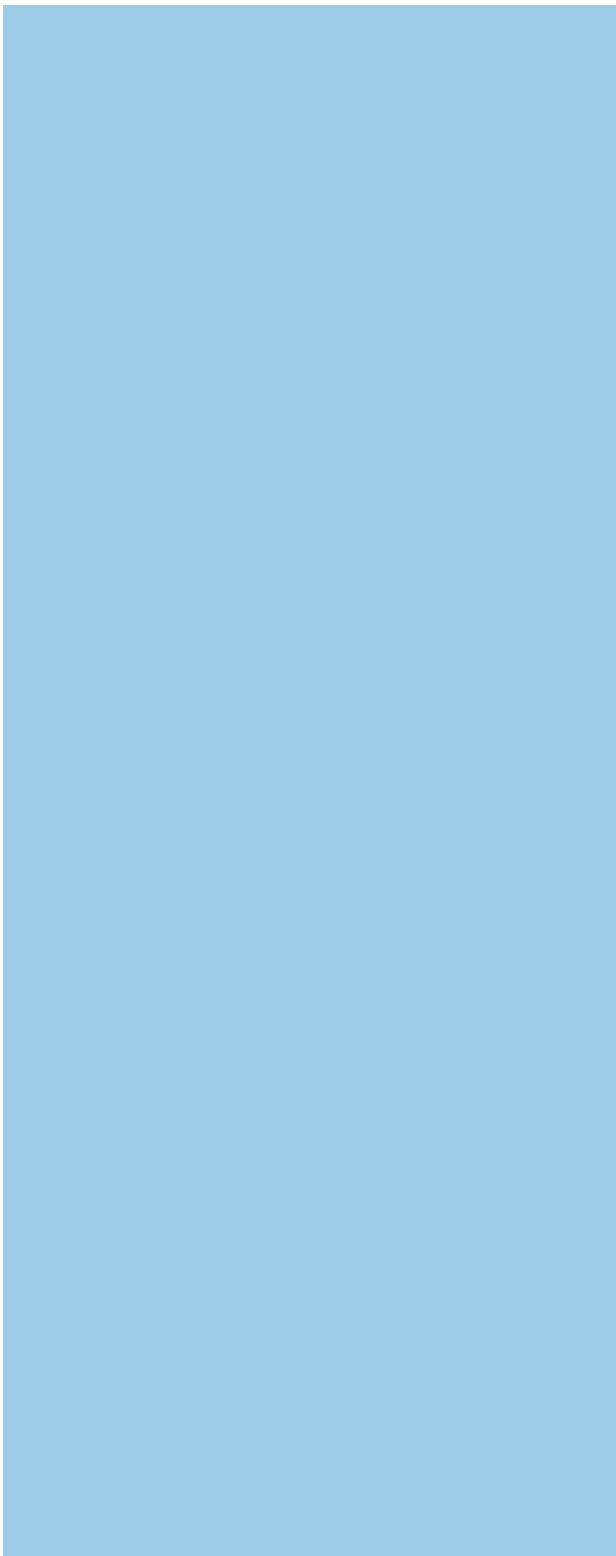
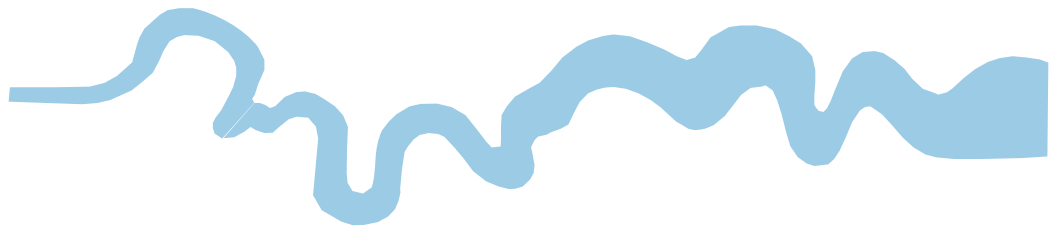
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Plates 3 and 4.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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