

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

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S E R V I C E S

**An Early Saxon Sunken Floored Building at Peewit Farm,
Drayton Road, Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire**

Archaeological Recording Action

by Andrew MUNDIN and Pierre MANISSE

Site Code: PFS13/39

(SU 4893 9406)

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For Armour Heritage Ltd

by Andrew Munding and Pierre Manisse
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PFS 13/39b

March 2018

Summary

Site name: Land at Peewit Farm, Drayton Road, Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 4893 9406

Site activity: Recording action

Date and duration of project: 13th December - 15th December 2017

Project Manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Pierre Manisse

Site code: PFS 13/39

Area of site: 3547 sq m

Summary of results: The recording action uncovered a small selection of archaeological features including a sunken feature building of Early Saxon date. A radiocarbon date of AD421-538 was returned from organic residues adhering to a Saxon sherd from the SFB but which was in association with Ipswich Ware and North French Ware traditionally dated to Middle Saxon times. A few prehistoric struck flints and Roman sherds were also recovered

Location and reference of archive: 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:2014.53.

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Report 13/39b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out at Peewit Farm, Drayton Road, Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire, OX14 4HB (SU 4893 9406) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Sue Farr of Armour Heritage Ltd, Foghamshire Timber Yard, Foghamshire Lane, Trodoxhill, Frome, Somerset, BA11 5DG.

Planning consent (16/V111/FUL) has been granted by Vale of White Horse District Council for a residential development comprising three dwellings with associated landscaping, access and car parking. The consent is subject to conditions (12 and 13) which require a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken prior to and during groundworks, in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. A supervised excavation over the southern footprint of a new building was undertaken.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification, prepared by Armour Heritage (Farr 2017), based on a brief by Mr Hugh Coddington, of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (Coddington 2017), who approved the specification. The fieldwork was monitored by him. The fieldwork was undertaken by Pierre Manisse and Will Attard with assistance from Anne Huvig, Tom Stewart and Jamie Williams. An evaluation had revealed pits and post holes thought to be of early Saxon date, along with undated features that might have been associated (Porter 2013). The site code is PFS 13/39. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course, with accession code OXCMS:2014.53.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south side of the Drayton Road (B4016) between the villages of Sutton Courtenay and Drayton, Oxfordshire (Fig.1) and just south of the River Thames. The site comprises a relatively flat currently disused parcel of land associated with Peewit Farm. The land which contains the Council Depot and Gilbourne's Farm had earlier been stripped to natural, for the construction of a quarry haul road in the early 20th century,

hence modern truncation was identified in the west during the previous evaluation (Porter 2013; Farr 2017). The underlying geology is recorded as Summertown-Radley Member (Second Terrace Gravel) (BGS 1971).

Archaeological background

The Drayton/Sutton Courtenay area is rich in archaeological remains, and has a long history of investigation. The archaeological potential of the current site had two major components. Land immediately south-west, adjacent to the current site, covers the southern portion of the Drayton *Cursus*, which has been investigated, in the first instance by aerial reconnaissance in the 1930s, and partially recorded on the ground in the same decade (Leeds 1934; Barclay *et al.* 2003. 67).

Leeds's work in the area also recorded thirty-three Anglo-Saxon *Grubenhauser* or Sunken Featured Buildings. These were well known in the Germanic regions of Europe, but Leeds proclaimed these to be the first found in this country. This land, in the Sutton Hundred, lay in a border zone between the Saxon Kingdoms of Wessex and Merica. The landscape scope of investigations was enlarged by discoveries from aerial survey (Benson and Miles 1974) and then through targeted excavation looking at the sequence of these prehistoric and Saxon features in 2009 (WA 2010; Brennan and Hamerow 2015).

After the rescue fieldwork of the 1930s, fieldwalking and small-scale excavation continued to uncover Neolithic finds and deposits contemporary with the *Cursus*, and have also found further later prehistoric landscape features in the form of Bronze Age ring ditches (Blair 1994, 32; OA 2003). Further Saxon remains have been found in targeted excavation (OA 2003; Hamerow *et al* 2007), and many other potential sites of Saxon date are yet to be proven as seen in aerial surveys and geophysical surveys (WA 2010; Brennan and Hamerow 2015). Additionally, cropmark analysis located the position of five 'halls' (probable beam and post-built structures) arranged in an L-Shape, which prompted comparison to another rich Saxon site at Yeavinger (Blair 1994, 31; Hamerow 1999, 30). Similarities include the arrangement of the halls, as well as local association with nearby significant larger prehistoric landscapes (Brennan and Hamerow 2015, 329). The halls, prehistoric barrows and part of the *cursus* are Scheduled (HER. OX 248). Limited excavation has confirmed parts of these features, and has also questioned some of the results from geophysical survey (WA 2010; Brennan and Hamerow 2015, 343).

The site at Peewit Farm is some 300m from the Scheduled area, but is adjacent to the eastern side of the (mostly destroyed) northern axis of the Drayton *cursus* (Fig. 2; after Hamerow *et al.* 2007). Saxon pottery and flints has been located close by through fieldwalking and during the previous evaluation.

Evaluation trenching on the site itself revealed two pits, four post holes, a ditch and a gully, mostly undated. The pottery (albeit only two sherds) located in two features in one of the evaluation trenches was given an early Saxon date (Porter 2013). A single prehistoric struck flint was also recovered.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the archaeological works in general were to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains, in addition to the features located in the evaluation, that lie within the site which would be under threat of be destruction by development, and to ensure their preservation by record.

More specific aims were:

to identify, within the constraints of the recording action and watching brief areas, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site;

to confirm and map the approximate extent of the remains and where possible their relationship with archaeology recorded during earlier phases of archaeological investigation; and

to assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of the archaeological survival of buried deposits.

Results

The excavation over the southern footprint of the new building covered 261 sq m of ground, around evaluation Trench 1. This area was reduced under archaeological supervision by machine to the top of the existing archaeological horizon, usually the top of the natural geology. A number of possible features were investigated by hand after machine excavation (Fig.4). Appendix 1 provides a summary of all the excavated features.

Pits and post-holes

Most of the features recorded were pits, of which some were irregular shaped scoops of varied depths, and some were more like post-holes, which were typically circular in plan and straight-sided in profile. Eight such features were recorded and sampled by half section. None of these features were dated.

An elongated pit (100) was in the south-eastern corner of the area and extended NW 0.6m before it was lost in the backfill of the previous evaluation trench. The south-east end was sectioned and a 10L sample (100) was taken. This feature contained two fills (153 and 154) to a total depth of 0.41m. The secondary fill was a grey-brown clayey silt (154) with very occasional (<5%) charcoal flecks to a depth of 0.32m. The basal fill was a

brown clayey silt with occasional (<20%) rounded gravel pieces. A bulk sample (100) was taken from the basal fill but no material of interest was recovered.

A number of post-holes were encountered in the works. Though none could be suggested to form structures, some are probably paired due to their proximity (104 and 105; 116 and 117 with the latter also associated with 5 from the evaluation). Close to both pairs are slightly larger features assumed to be pits (106 and 115). Both post-holes 104 and 105 and pit 106 were north of feature 501 (Fig. 4). The post-holes were not bigger in diameter than 0.33m and were 0.12m and 0.15m deep respectively. The fills (158 and 159) were brown-grey silty clay and contained no finds. 10L samples (103 and 104) were taken from both of these features, which represented 100% of their fills. No material of interest was recovered. Post-holes 116 and 117 were similar and were both 0.25m wide. These features were west of the sunken feature building (502). Both were filled (174 and 175) with a greyish brown sandy silt. Both features were 0.22m deep. Neither contained finds. Posthole 108 was a lone feature at the north end of the site. It was 0.34m in diameter and 0.23m deep. It was sampled, with 106 taking 5L of the fill. No material of interest was recovered.

The pits in proximity to these post-holes are 106 and 115. Pit 106 was 0.85m in diameter and 0.1m deep. A single fill was excavated in this feature (160) and was a brown-grey clayey silt with occasional inclusions of rounded flint gravel. Two 5L samples were taken from these features (104 and 112). No finds were recovered from these features. Pit 115 was 0.55m in diameter and 0.12 deep. This was filled with a single fill (173) of brown clayey silt with occasional rounded gravel inclusions. None of these features can positively associated with other dated features on the site but it seems likely that they would be contemporary.

Short ditches

Two short lengths of linear features were identified in the excavation. The longest (500) is a roughly N-S c.8m long ditch to the east of sunken feature building (502). Both of ditch 500's termini were investigated (101 and 110), and it was also identified in slot 6 in the evaluation (Porter 2013). It is possible it formed the west side of an enclosure also defined by terminus of a north side located at slot 107 on the eastern limit of the stripped area. Slot 101 at the southern end of Ditch 500 at the SSW limit was 0.9m wide and 1.4m long. It was filled with a single fill (155) to a depth of 0.33m and was greyish brown clayey silt with very occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered by hand nor from the sample (101) from this terminus. The NNE end of the linear feature was investigated with slot 110 and contained a single fill of grey-brown clayey silt (164) and was 0.25m deep. The eastern terminus (slot 107) contained a single fill (161) which was a brown-grey silty clay with very occasional rounded gravel inclusions. This slot was 1.15m long, 1.1m wide and 0.28m deep. No finds were

recovered. Sample 105 was taken from terminus 107, equating to 10L in total. No material of interest was recovered from its fill.

A second linear feature (501) was to the east of the sunken feature building (502). This was investigated with two slots (102 and 103). This feature was probably of natural origin but was sampled due to its proximity to the sunken feature building. Slot 102 was its north-western terminus with the linear turning NE 1.7m from this terminus, to the NE where a slot was excavated 103. The terminus slot was filled with a single fill (156), which was a grey-brown silt clay. It was 0.9m long, 0.8 wide and 0.17m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill. The continuation of this feature was beyond the eastern limit of excavation: it is possible that it looped back around to terminus 107 on the eastern limit of the stripped area. If so it may have formed a small U-shaped enclosure or pen open on the north-western side.

Pit 109 was also excavated but appears to be of natural origin. It was 1.6m long and 0.58m wide. The fill (163) was a brown silt with occasional rounded gravel inclusions. No finds or material of interest was recovered from the fill in a 10L sample (107).

Sunken feature building (502) (Fig. 4 and 6; Pl. 1 and 2)

This feature represents the hollow of a structure which would likely have had a suspended floor and a roof supported by a post at the centre of each of the gable ends. The form of the structure here is typical of the type. It was excavated in quadrants (SW, SE, NE and NW) and the baulks also excavated after recording of the sections. The whole structure is a rounded rectangle (111), 2.83m by 2.35m, with post-holes present at the W and E gables (113 in west and 112 and east). The hollow was filled with two distinct layers, that most likely represent the basal occupation deposit and then the secondary abandonment deposit after the structure has gone out of use. The secondary fills (165, 167, 169 and 171) were sampled (samples 108, 109, 110 and 111), but its basal fill (166, 168, 170 and 172) was very thin (between 0.07-0.1m thick). The upper, secondary fill was a soft, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional, small rounded gravel inclusions. The basal fill was a firm, brown-grey sandy silt with occasional rounded gravel inclusions. Pottery was recovered from the secondary fills only. The samples of the secondary fill, totalling 80L, recovered charcoal remains.

At the ends of the rounded base of the sunken feature building, were the remains of the posthole cuts for the gable and upper structure supporting the roof and floor (112 and 113). The top of both features was only visible at the base of 111. Posthole 112 is 0.39m deep and 0.34m wide containing two fills (176 and 177). The remains of the central fill (176) of this feature formed a clear post pipe which had been backfilled with a deposit that contained four small fragments of butchered animal bone. Post-hole 113 was 0.24m deep and 0.37 wide. It was filled with a single fill (178), a dark grey-brown silty clay with very occasional gravel.

Another pit (114) was recorded on the south side of the base of sunken feature building 111, which was 0.38m in diameter and 0.17m deep. No finds were recovered from the single fill of this feature (179) which was a dark grey sandy silt with occasional small, rounded gravel inclusions. It was cut by the hollow for the SFB but it could still have been associated, or it could be unrelated and earlier.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 163 sherds with a total weight of 3728g to add to the two small sherds from the evaluation. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 1.92. Other than a single residual Roman sherd, it was all of early/middle or middle Anglo-Saxon date and all came from the SFB (111) (Appendix 2). The following fabric types were noted:

F1: Organic. Fine sandy matrix, moderate to dense organic voids up to 5mm. 22 sherds, 388g, EVE = 0.17.

F2: Sandy Organic. Moderate to dense quartz up to 0.5mm, sparse to moderate fine organic voids up to 3mm. Rare flint and/or limestone. 26 sherds, 1268g, EVE = 0.39.

F3: Sandy. Moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz up to 2mm, most 1mm or less. 40 sherds, 823g, EVE = 0.39.

F4: Fine Sandy. Sparse to moderate quartz up to 1mm, most 0.5mm or less. 69 sherds, 1170g, EVE = 0.97.

F5: Oolitic Limestone. Sparse to moderate limestone fragments including free ooliths up to 1mm. 2 sherds, 29g, EVE = 0.

F90: North French Ware, 7th – 9th century (Blackmore 2003). 2 sherds, 31g, EVE = 0.

F95: Ipswich Ware, early 8th – mid 9th century (Blinkhorn 2012). 1 sherd, 18g, EVE = 0.

RB: Roman greyware. 1 sherd, 1g.

The range of hand-built fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and similar to the sandy and/or organic and calcareous fabrics noted at the site of the Anglo-Saxon “palace” at Sutton Courtenay (WA 2010, 16). The presence of Ipswich Ware and imported North French pottery is highly unusual, however. Both of these wares are rare finds in Oxfordshire. Ipswich Ware occurs at fewer than a dozen sites in the county, most of which have high-status components, such as minster churches (Blinkhorn 2012, 84). One of the previous Oxfordshire finds was made at earlier excavations at Sutton Courtenay, at Abingdon Road (Mundin and McNicoll-Norbury 2009). North French pottery is even more rare in the county. It is known from a few sites in the city of Oxford, including the Thames Crossing (Mellor 2003), but the only other finds are from Wantage, near the purported site of the royal manor where Alfred the Great was born (Blinkhorn 2016). The excavations there also produced a sherd of Ipswich Ware. Imported pottery is generally rare in the Thames Valley other than the in the *wic* of London, and most are from sites of high status, such as St Mary’s Butts in Reading, the site of an Anglo-Saxon royal minster church (Blinkhorn in press). The North French sherds from here are a body sherd and a fragment

of a flat base, probably both from jugs. The base-herd is somewhat abraded, whereas the herd of Ipswich Ware is quite fresh, if rather small. The presence of both wares suggests very strongly that there was high-status occupation in the vicinity of these excavations, perhaps unsurprising given the presence of an Anglo-Saxon royal palace nearby.

The hand-built pottery largely consists of sherds of individual vessels, with very few refits and nearly all appears to be the product of secondary deposition. The entire assemblage was checked for cross-fits and re-fits, but few were made, with the only vessel which was remotely reconstructable being a small organic-tempered jar (fabric F1), which had joining sherds from contexts (165) and (169). Some decorated sherds in other fabrics were present, two with stamps, one with rustication and another with an incised line, as well as fragments from the shoulders of two vessels with very sharp carinations, which is somewhat at odds with the presence of middle Anglo-Saxon pottery in the same feature, as such pottery is of early Anglo-Saxon date. A case can be made, however, that all this pottery is residual, and was introduced as back-fill material. All the decorated and carinated sherds are the only ones present from each of the vessels, and most of the former are quite small, weighing just a few grammes. The stamped sherds are probably from vessels of 6th-century date (Myres 1977), whereas vessels with sharp carinations are much more typical of the mid-5th century. The other decorated sherds are generically 5th – 6th century. This wide date-range and the small size of the sherds suggests very strongly that the material is residual. The fact that the only remotely complete vessel has an organic temper suggests a date in the 7th - 9th century for it, as such pottery was relatively rare in the Thames Valley in the earlier part of the Anglo-Saxon period, but then dominated pottery assemblages of the 7th – 9th century. For example, 78 of the 85 sherds of hand-built middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from St Mary's Butts in Reading were organic tempered (Blinkhorn in press), as were 98 of the 100 sherds from the excavations at the "palace" site in Sutton Courtenay (WA 2010, table 2).

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 7 struck flints was recovered from the site (Appendix 3). Four of these were flakes with two spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) and a scraper. Two of the pieces were patinated blue or white. The flints are not chronologically distinctive but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, with the differential patination suggesting more than one phase of activity is represented. The finds are all residual in the SFB.

Metal by Steve Crabb

Two ferrous nails were recovered from SFB 111. They are square shafted, one has a rounded square head and the head does not survive on the other. They cannot be dated closely but the square-headed example is possibly Roman.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A total of 5 fragments (459g) of ceramic building material were recovered during the excavation. These were all hand-collected from the sunken-featured building 111 (one from the surface, two from deposit 165 and two from 169). With one exception, the pieces are all of one fabric type, which comprises a fairly hard, slightly friable evenly fired clay with moderate coarse quartz sand inclusions and a light grey red colour. Grain and straw impressions are present within the fabric and on the lower surface, and the thickness is 15mm. The material is likely to be residual Roman material, with a tentative date of 2nd or 3rd century for the straw-tempered fabric.

Stone by Genni Elliott

Six fragments of stone were recovered from a number of fills within sunken building 111.

Context 165

A fragment of Pennant Sandstone with a smooth flat surface and a thickness of 22mm.

A fragment of quartzite with two smooth surfaces and a red surface where it appears to have been burnt.

A natural cobble.

An elongated quartzite cobble with a slightly smooth surface that may have been used as a crude whetstone.

Context 167

A quartzite cobble with charcoal staining.

Context 169

A possible fragment of greensand quernstone with one flat face.

Animal bone by Lizzi Lewins

A moderate assemblage of animal bone (327 fragments) weighing 3063g, was recovered during the course of the recording action. The bone was fragmented with little erosion or surface abrasion noted. The bone was classified according to size (medium mammal - sheep/goat, pig, deer; large mammal - cattle, horse) and where possible to species level. Texts by Cohen and Serjeantson (2015), Hillson (2005) and Schmid (2009) were used to confirm identification when necessary. Given the difficulty in identifying sheep and goat from one another they are classified as sheep/goat where a definitive identification cannot be given. A full inventory of the animal bone can be found in Appendix 4, only the identified bone will be discussed here.

Ditch terminus 101 (155) contained 3 fragments of bone of which only a single piece was identifiable and consisted of a partial tibia shaft classed as a medium-mammal.

Postpipe (176) within posthole 112 contained 4 fragments of bone of which only a single piece was identified and consisted of a partial long bone shaft fragment classified as a medium-mammal which had been sliced.

The remaining assemblage of bone was recovered from the SFB 111. The assemblage contained a range of remains and included elements identified as cattle, pig, sheep/goat, goat, dog, chicken and goose, as well as a small number of bird bones which could not be classified due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. A single small bone may have come from a rodent and whilst gnaw marks were not seen upon the bones it is possible that rodents and other scavengers may have had access to the remains after disposal. The majority of the identifiable elements consisted of mandibles (some with teeth *in situ*) and long bones, some of which bore butchery marks such as cutmarks and slicing. No evidence for burning was noted amongst the assemblage. The presence of mandibles and a small number of vertebral elements suggests that some processing of carcasses was taking place on site. Two fragments of right pig mandible (refitted) showed evidence for being worked in the form of 3 small holes ranging in size from 3mm – 10mm. The holes are neat and are not consistent with being pierced (pin pushed through or struck) suggesting the holes were drilled. Given the position of the holes it is possible that they were used for suspension or possibly attached to something as string could be passed through between the holes allowing the mandible to be tied.

The minimum number of individuals was 2 cattle, 3 sheep/goats, 1 pig, 1 goat, 1 dog, 3 chickens and 1 goose.

Overall the assemblage represents domestic consumption with the main domesticates all present with the exception of horses. In depth tooth-wear analysis was not conducted but in analysing the assemblage it was noted that there were animals of varying age culled within the site.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Sixteen bulk soil samples were processed by standard wet-sieving techniques from features excavated during the fieldwork. The samples were sieved to 0.25mm and air dried and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at a magnification of x10. No cereal or charred seeds were present. Only SFB 111 (samples 108 of fill 165, sample 109 of fill 167) and sample 110 of fill 169) contained a small assemblage of charcoal, all likely oak.

Radiocarbon dating

A sample of organic residue from a Saxon pottery sherd from the backfill (171) of the SW quadrant of sunken feature building 111 was submitted to the Chrono Lab at the Queen's University, Belfast for AMS radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive: in summary the lab considered the result reliable. The residue has produced a calibrated date of AD421-538 at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence) (Appendix 5).

Conclusion

The observations have successfully located the presence of a site of Anglo-Saxon habitation consisting of a single *Grubenhous*. Other undated features could also be related. It is evident this is one of many more such SFB in the wider landscape (OA 2003; Hamerow *et al.* 2007). Most archaeological works previously have dated the sunken feature buildings found as Early to Middle Saxon, while an earlier date of 5th-6th has been assigned to the 'Great halls' of the area through radiocarbon dating (Breman and Hamerow 2015, 345).

For our *Grubenhous*, the distinctive Ipswich ware and North French pottery suggests a Middle rather than Early Saxon abandonment of this building but this is at odds with the Early radiocarbon date of cal AD 421-538 obtained from food residues adhering to another Saxon vessel.

The Ipswich ware and North French ware sherds are rare imports to this region with a modest number of other findspots nearby such as in Oxford City (Mellor 2003), Yarnton (Blinkhorn 2004, 268) (Sutton Courtenay (Mundin and McNicoll-Norbury 2009), and Wantage (Lewis 2016). Such regional trade is thought possible due to royal connections.

There seems a remarkably large concentration of SFB's spread out over this general area, mostly likely creating individual family farmsteads. If the halls at the 'palace' site to the south are unlikely to predate the 7th century (Blair 1994, 31), at least some of the occupation evidence present here clearly does.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature list

| <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill (s)</i> | <i>Group</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence</i> |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 100 | 153 | | Elongated pit | - | - |
| | 154 | | | - | - |
| 101 | 155 | 500 | Ditch | - | - |
| 102 | 156 | 501 | Natural feature | - | - |
| 103 | 157 | 501 | Natural feature | - | - |
| 104 | 158 | | Post-hole | - | - |
| 105 | 159 | | Post-hole | - | - |
| 106 | 160 | | Pit | - | - |
| 107 | 161 | | Ditch terminus | - | - |
| 108 | 162 | | Pit | - | - |
| 109 | 163 | | Tree throw | - | - |
| 110 | 164 | 500 | Ditch | - | - |
| 111 | 165 | 502 | Sunken feature building | | pottery |
| | 166 | | | | |
| | 169 | | | | |
| | 170 | | | | |
| | 171 | | | | |
| | 172 | | | | |
| 112 | 176 | 502 | Post-hole | | associated with 111 |
| | 177 | | | | |
| 113 | 178 | 502 | Post-hole | | associated with 111 |
| 114 | 179 | 502 | Pit | | associated with 111 |
| 115 | 173 | | Pit | | |
| 116 | 174 | | Post-hole | - | |
| 117 | 175 | | Post-hole | - | |

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue by context, by number of sherds and weight (in g).

| <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | RB | | F1 | | F2 | | F3 | | F4 | | F5 | | F90 | | F95 | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt</i> |
| 111 | Surface | | | | | 3 | 108 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 32 | | | | | | |
| 111 | 165 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 236 | 15 | 910 | 20 | 372 | 32 | 686 | 2 | 29 | | | 1 | 18 |
| 111 | 167 | | | | | 2 | 83 | 9 | 224 | 15 | 160 | | | | | | |
| 111 | 169 | | | 6 | 138 | | | 4 | 56 | 7 | 97 | | | | | | |
| 111 | 171 | | | 1 | 14 | 6 | 167 | 6 | 162 | 12 | 195 | | | 2 | 31 | | |
| | Total | 1 | 1 | 22 | 388 | 26 | 1268 | 40 | 823 | 69 | 1170 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 18 |

APPENDIX 3: Flint catalogue

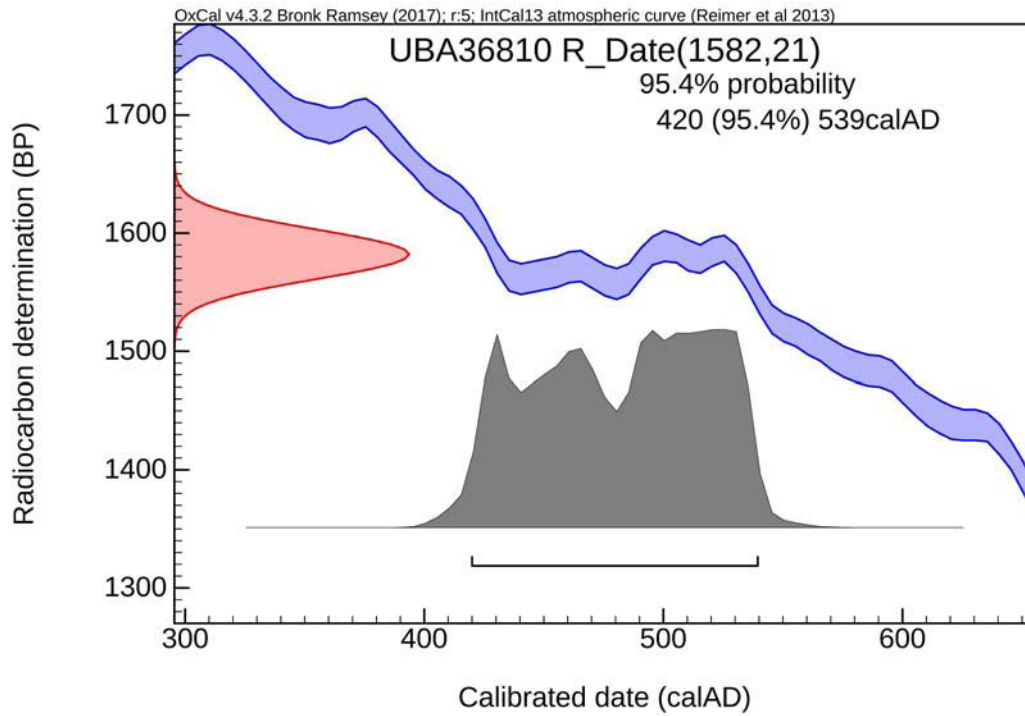
| <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>Notes</i> |
|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 111 | 165 | Flake; 2 Spalls (1 patinated) |
| 111 | 169 | Flake |
| 111 | 171 | 2 Flakes (1 patinated); Scraper |

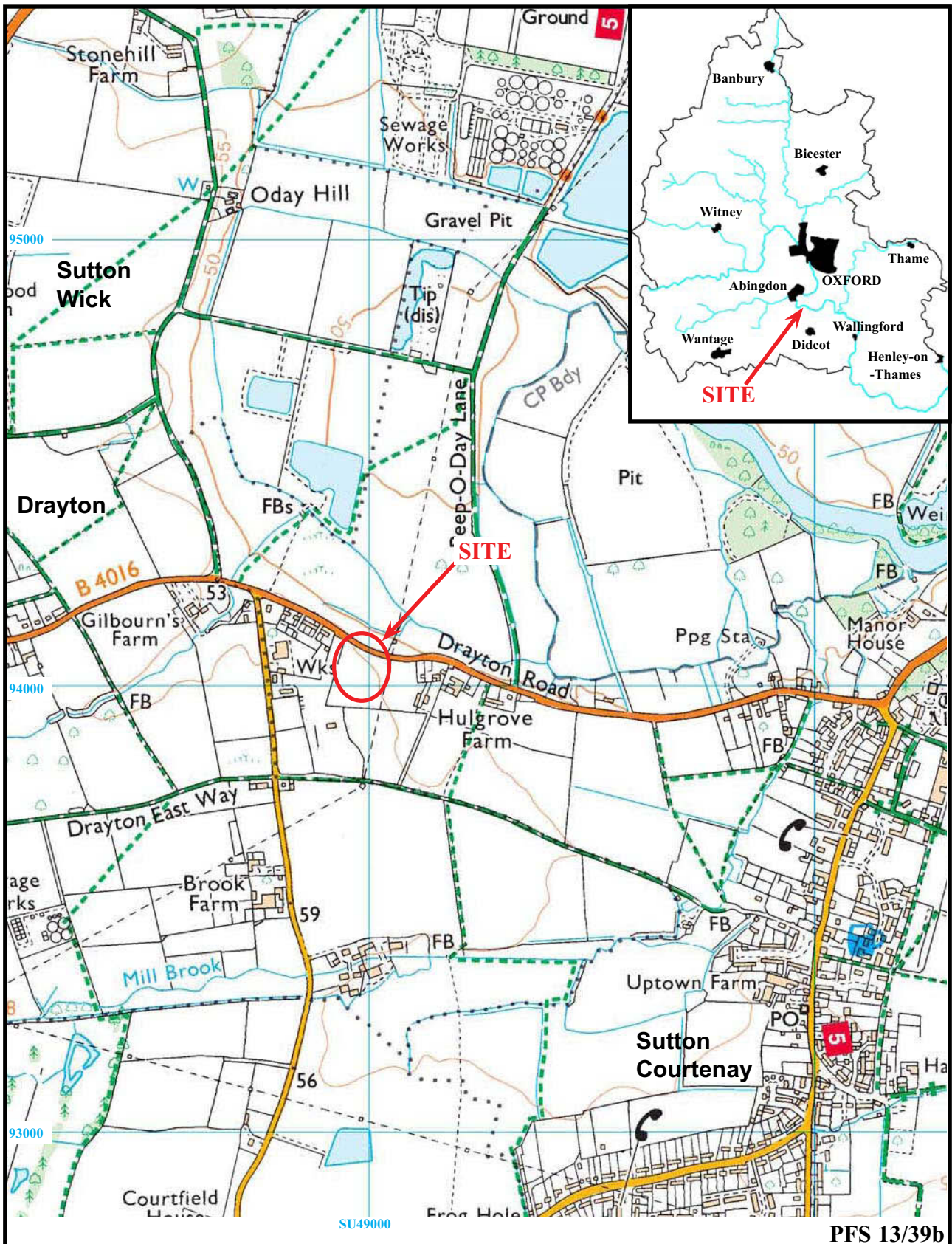
APPENDIX 4: Animal bone catalogue

| Cut | Deposit | Sample | Type | No. frags | Wt (g) | Cattle | Pi g | Sheep/ Goat | Goat | Do g | Chicken | Goose | Bird | LM | MM | Unid. | Notes |
|-----|---------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|----------------|------|---------|---------|-------|------|----|----|-------|-------------------|
| 101 | 155 | - | Ditch | 3 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| 111 | Surface | | SFB | 17 | 155 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 5 | 6 | 4 | Sliced |
| 111 | 165 | - | SFB | 156 | 1706 | 6 | 3 | 6 | | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 24 | 42 | 67 | Cutmark, sliced |
| 111 | 165 | 108 | SFB | 12 | 34 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| 111 | 167 | - | SFB | 26 | 155 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 10 | 13 | |
| 111 | 167 | 109 | SFB | 12 | 81 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| 111 | 169 | - | SFB | 25 | 374 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | |
| 111 | 169 | 110 | SFB | 14 | 24 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 12 | Poss. Rodent bone |
| 111 | 171 | - | SFB | 58 | 512 | 1 | 7 | 2 | | | 2 | | | 3 | 13 | 30 | Cutmark, sliced |
| 112 | 176 | 115 | Postpipe | 4 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | Sliced |
| | | Total | | 327 | 3063 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX 5: Radiocarbon dating. Probability expressed as relative area under the curve at 2-sigma.

| Lab No. | Context | Material | F14C | Radiocarbon years BP | Date Cal AD | Probability |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| UBA-36810 | SFB 111 fill 171 | Organic residue on pottery | 0.8212±0.0022 | 1582 ± 21 | 421–538 | 100% |

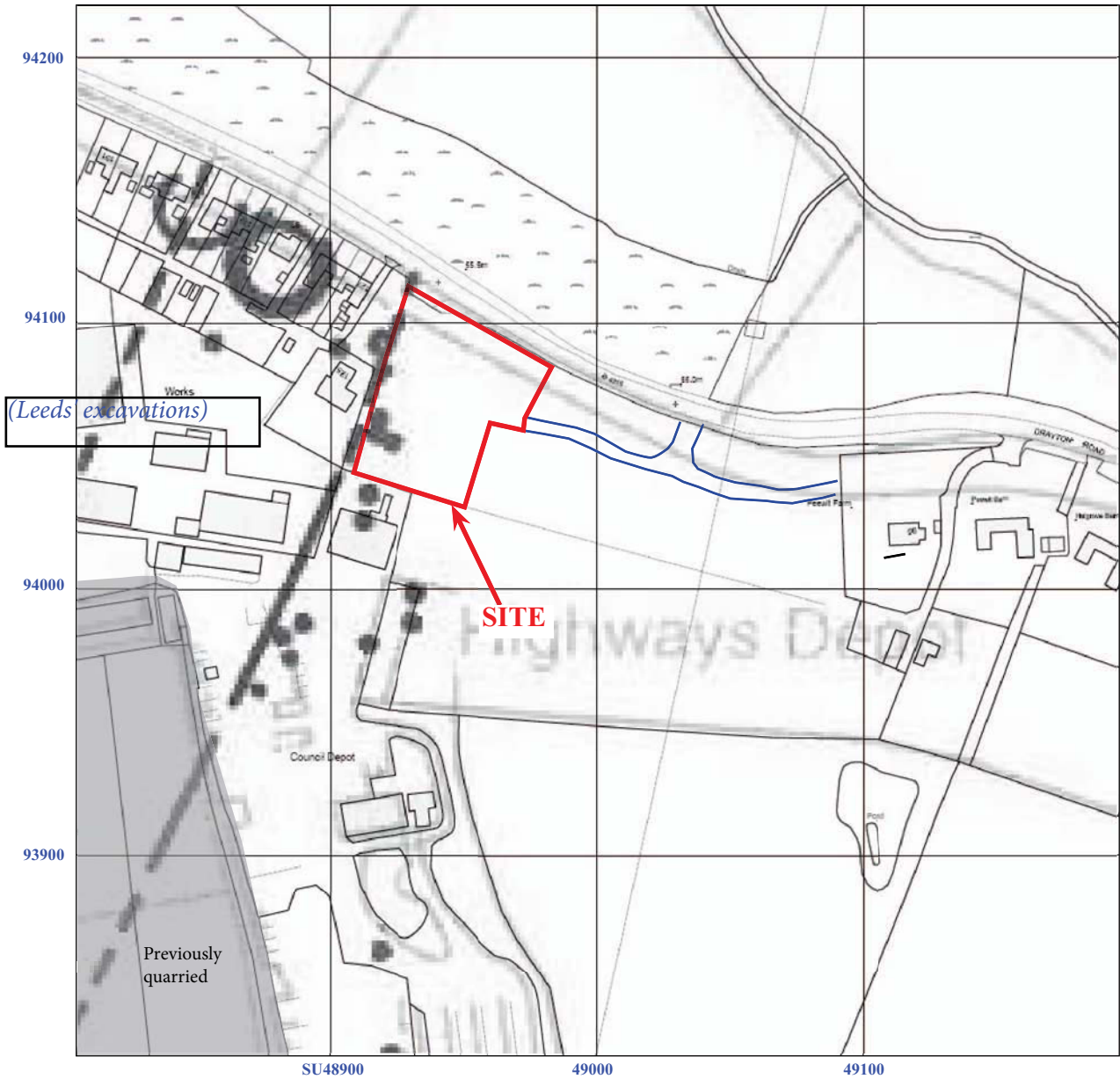




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Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Sutton Courtenay and within Oxfordshire.

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Oxfordshire, 2017**

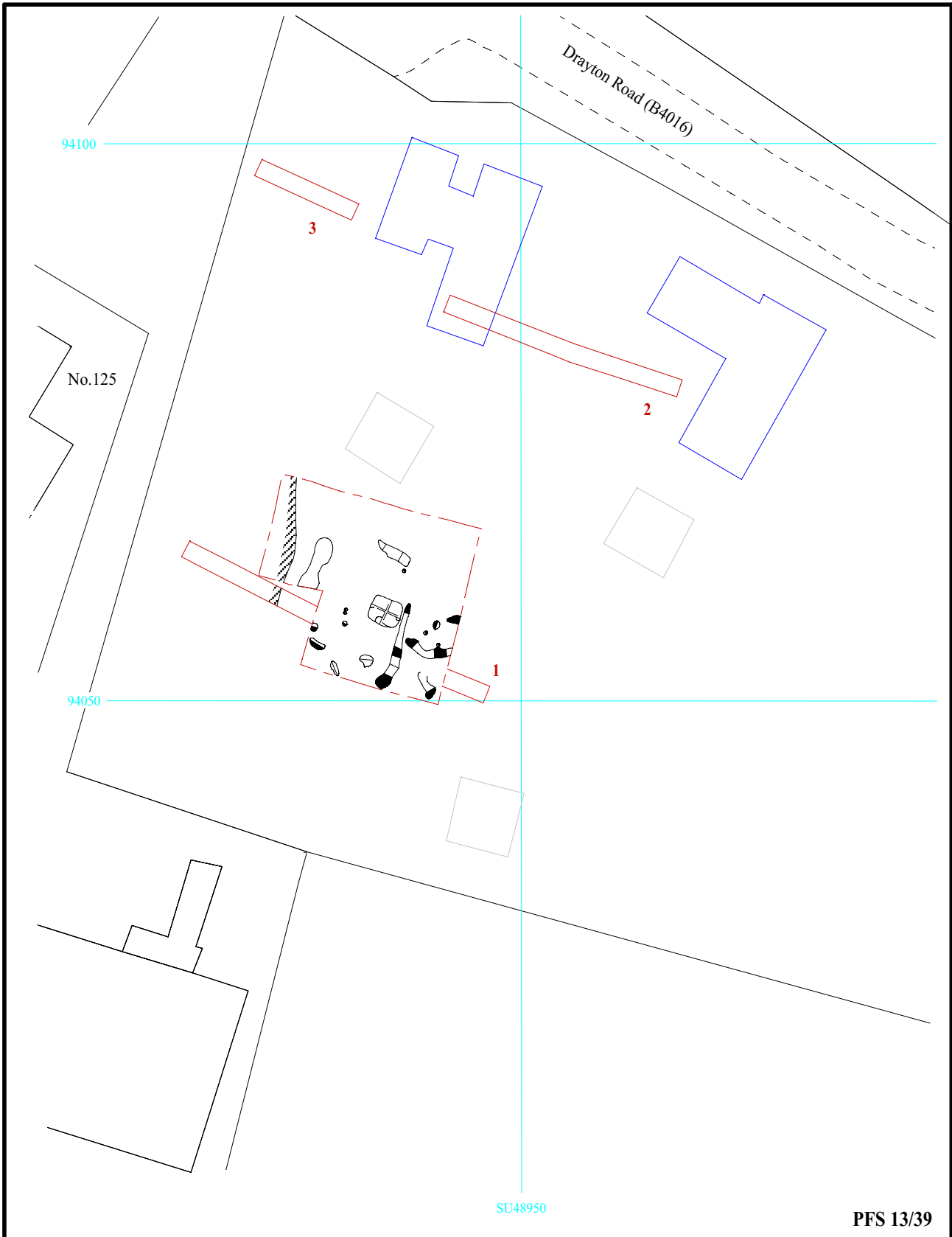
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Figure 2. Location of site off Drayton Road, showing plotted features from previous observation (Hamerow et al 2007).

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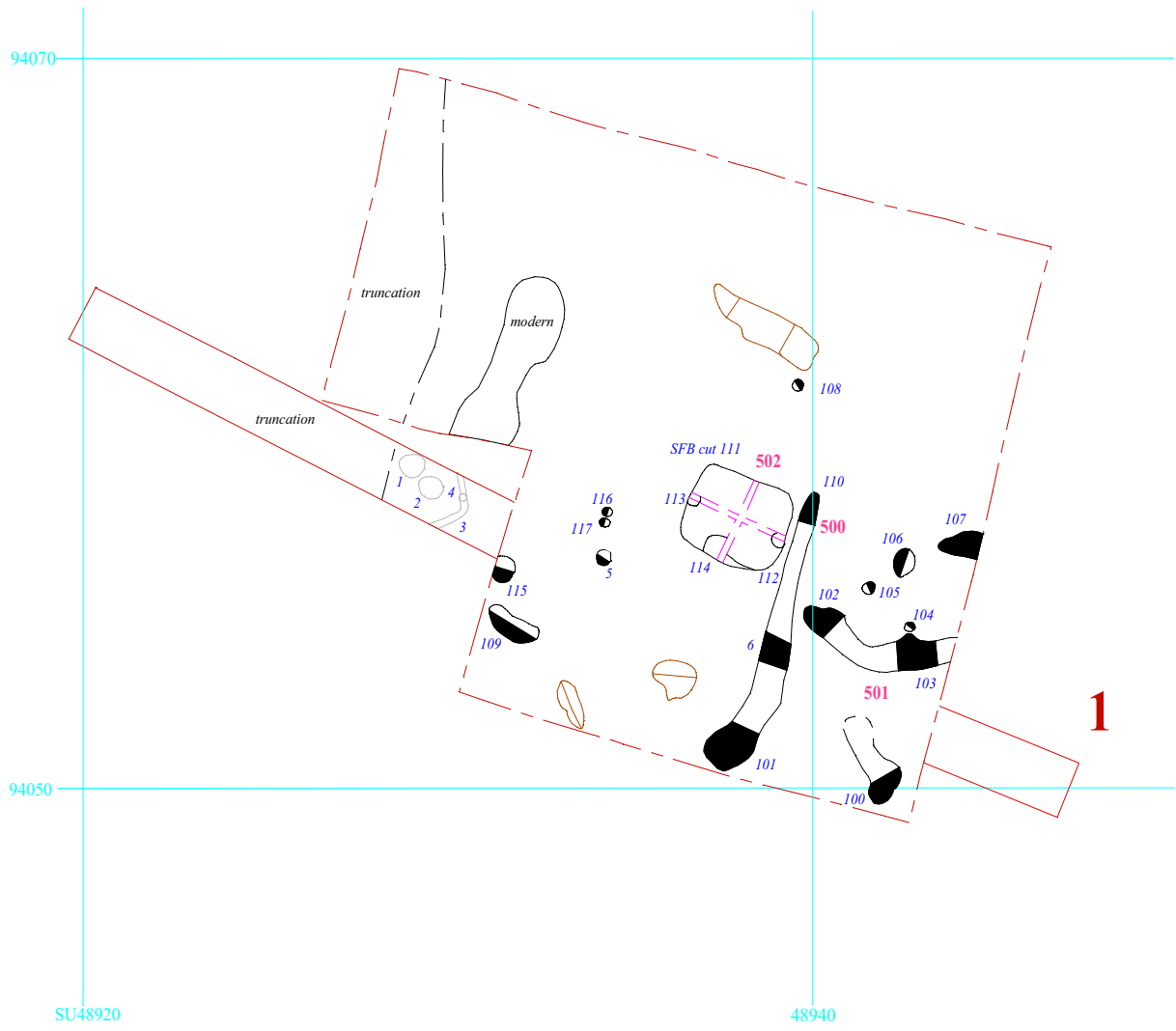


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Figure 3. Excavated area in relation to evaluation trenches.



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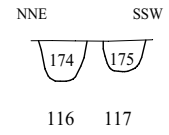
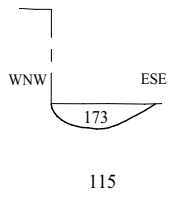
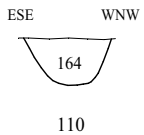
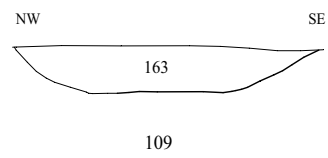
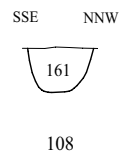
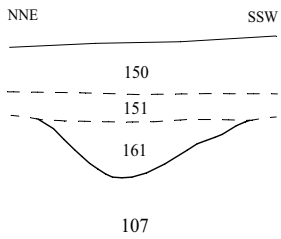
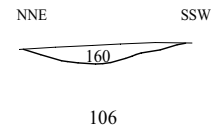
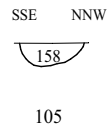
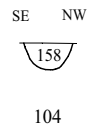
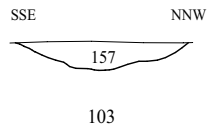
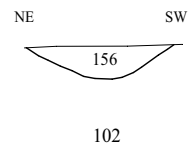
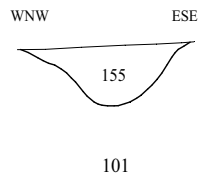
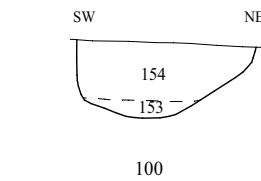
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Figure 4. Plan of all excavated features.



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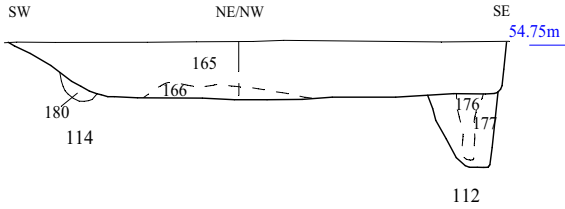
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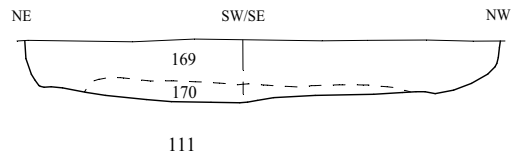
Figure 5. Sections.



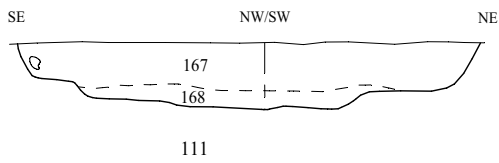
SE quadrant



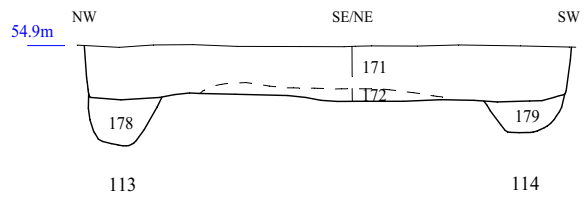
NW quadrant



NE quadrant



SW quadrant



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Figure 6. SFB Sections.



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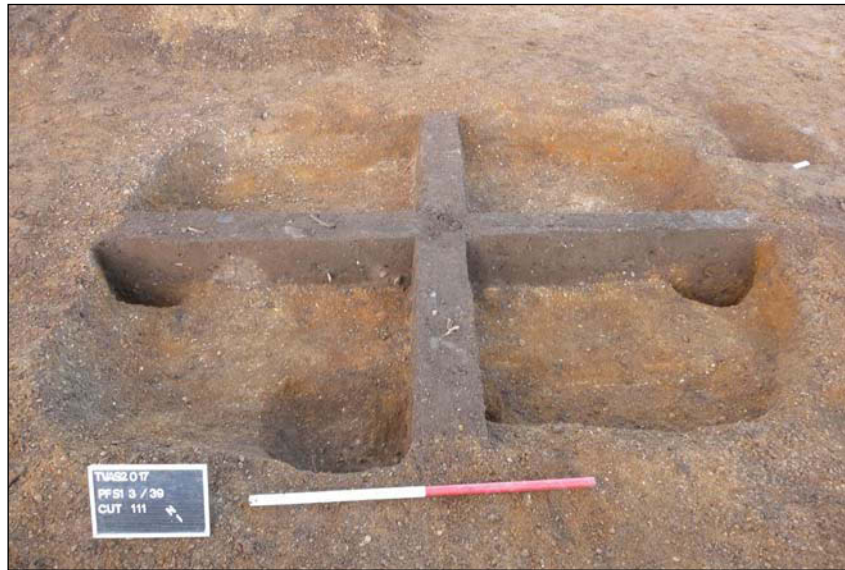


Plate 1. Sunken feature building 111 (with baulk sections), looking north east, Scales: 1m.

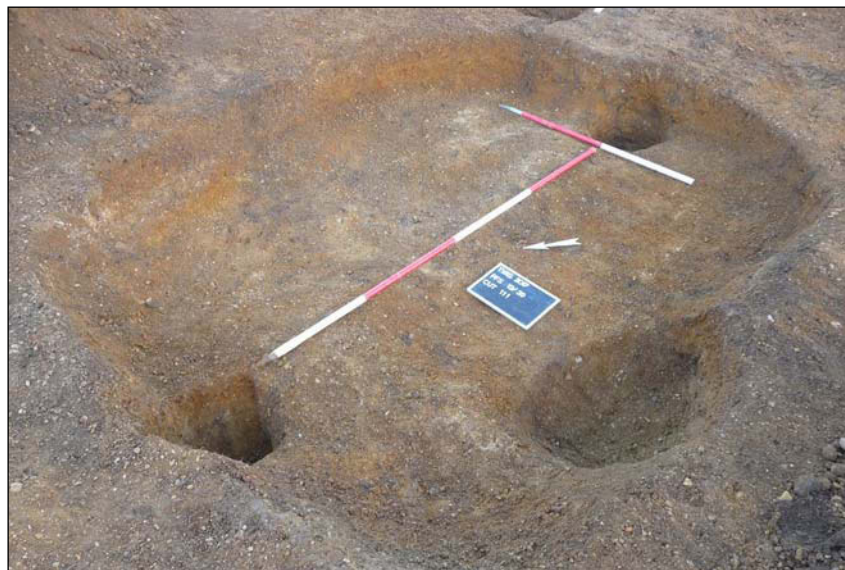


Plate 2. Sunken feature building 111 (baulk sections removed), looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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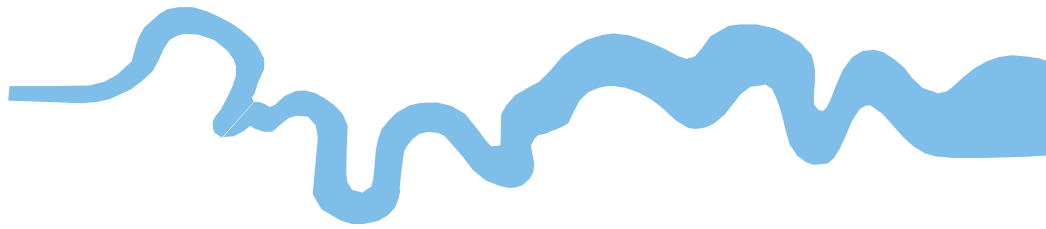
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Plates 1 and 2.

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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 AD 0 BC |
| Iron Age _____ | 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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