

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Medieval activity at Beech Tree Close,
Oakley, Hampshire**

An archaeological excavation

By Pierre-Damien Manisse

**BTO17/241
(SU 5725 4981)**

Medieval activity at Beech Tree Lane, Oakley, Hampshire

An Archaeological Excavation

Draft Publication Report

for Foreman Homes

by Pierre-Damien Manisse
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BTO 17/241

Summary

Site name: Land at Beech Tree Close, Oakley, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 5725 4981

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 8th June to 16th July 2018

Project Coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site code: BTO17-241exc

Summary of results: The excavation revealed a range of deposits thought to be of early medieval date (11th-12th Century). The deposits do not conform to what was expected either for the nucleus of an isolated farmstead nor part of a medieval village, but perhaps an area of activity adjacent to a more densely settled area. The deposits were rich in charred plant remains for arable production. The parish church, which is usually considered to be located close to a village centre lies some several hundred metres to the west and if the deposits here do not relate to an independent farmstead, perhaps they pre-date the formation of the nucleated village. Some early Saxon and Roman pottery was also recovered

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 25.03.19
	Steve Preston✓ 25.03.19

Medieval activity at Beech Tree Close, Oakley, Hampshire An Archaeological Excavation

by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Report 17/241

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Beech Tree Close, Oakley, Hampshire (SU 5725 4981) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Jane Carrington, on behalf of Foreman Homes Group, Unit 1, Duncan Road, Park Gate, Hampshire SO30 1BX.

Planning consent has been granted on appeal (APP/H1705/W/15/3005729) by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for a residential development on the site. The consent is subject to a condition which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks, as guided by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr David Hopkins, Archaeology Officer with Hampshire County Council, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was also monitored by him.

The work was carried out between 8th June and 16th July 2018, by Pierre-Damien Manisse, assisted by Luis Esteves, Anne Huvig, Jamie Williams and David Wallace. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

Topography and geology

The site is located on an irregular parcel of land, west of Beech Tree Close and Barn Lane at the south-east of Oakley and next to the modern development of East Oakley (Figs 1 and 2). The site encompasses three fields, under pasture, with a house (Cedar Lodge) in the north-east corner. It lies on a relatively level ground with the southern third on a gentle south-facing slope. The surrounding landscape consists mostly of undulating chalk downland. The underlying geology is clay and gravel capping the higher ground in the north with Seaford chalk (Upper Chalk) at depth (BGS 1981). The site lies approximately between 122m and 130m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site was initially highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Lucey 2014) In summary there were no recorded sites or finds for the site itself, but Iron Age and Roman settlement was

recorded 200m to the north with a suggestion that further similar deposits could extend to the south (Norton and Marshall 2008). A watching brief also to the north recorded further Roman deposits. In the general area of the site there is a relative wealth of finds of prehistoric and Roman date.

Evaluation of the site in 2018 (Stewart and Munding 2018) confirmed the presence of deposits of Early and Late Saxon, and early medieval, dates on parts of the site. The deposits appeared to be low density and dispersed and were considered to be likely to represent zones of activity adjacent to settlement areas rather than the nucleus of the latter though small occupation areas could be present. The presence of one feature with early Saxon pottery may indicate the presence of small scale dispersed early Saxon occupation also.

Aims and Objectives

The general objectives of the project were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should such remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
- confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains.
- determine the state of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- relate the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context.

The agreed scheme comprised the excavation of 10 areas (A to J) targeted at deposits revealed by the evaluation (Fig. 2). These areas ranged in size between 100 sq m and 556 sq m. A contingency of 200 sq m was available to extend areas if necessary and this was partly used to join areas A and B. The areas were stripped using both a 360° tracked excavator and a JCB-type machine fitted with toothless buckets, under constant archaeological supervision.

Results

The topsoil removed from each area was typically between 0.20-0.25m thick and overlay a firm light to mid brown silty clay, 0.20-0.25m subsoil. The natural geology (Clay with Flints) comprised a reddish brown silty clay with common flint and pebble inclusions, occasionally with chalk flecks. This was punctuated by bands of light brown clayey silt with pebbles that are likely to be of periglacial origin. A metal detector (Fischer F70) was used to recover metal finds both *in-situ* and over spoil heaps.

Area A (Figs 3 and 4)

This was the largest area excavated (556 sq m). It revealed eight pits, a posthole and a gully.

Pits

The nine pits revealed are summarised in Table 1. They were all of Medieval date but several contained residual Roman and Saxon sherds. They were of variable size but pits 105 (Pl. 4) and 204 were substantial being greater than 4m across, but did not reveal substantially more nor markedly different artefacts than the smaller examples. It is possible that pit 110 was primarily dug as a quarry (Pl. 6). Although the pits generally lie near to each other, they do not form a distinctive or deliberate cluster. Pit 41 was notable for its multi-layered fill and repeated use for dumping layers of charcoal (Plate 2).

Table 1. Summary of Area A pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter or length (m)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Finds</i>
10	61	0.62	-	0.09	Shallow bowl-shaped	Iron fragment
40	150	1.02	0.85	0.21	Steep-sided, flat-based	6 Medieval sherds
41	151-9	2.4	2.1	0.9	Bowl-shaped	1 Roman. 2 Saxon. 83 Medieval sherds. 2 iron objects. 41 bone fragments (cow/pig)
47	167	0.7	0.35	0.08	Shallow bowl-shaped	1 Roman. 2 Medieval sherds
104	174-6	2.38	1.7	1.4	Steep-sided, flat-based	1 Roman. 1 Saxon? 3 Medieval sherds. 63 bone fragments
105	177-8, 185-9	4.15	2.4	1.75	Steep-sided, flat-based	28 Medieval sherds. Iron object. 35 bone fragments (cow/sheep); burnt bone fragment 2 Oyster shells
106	179	0.6	0.72	0.07	Shallow bowl-shaped	2 Medieval sherds
109	184	1.10	0.95	0.74	Steep-sided, flat-based	23 Medieval sherds; flint flake. 1 bone fragment
204 (14/110)	190-1	7+	5	0.83	Steep-sided, flat-based	2 Roman. 10 Medieval sherds. Copper alloy seal. Lead scrap

Posthole 46

A single posthole was 0.24x0.40m across and 0.11m deep. Its single fill (166) of a mid brownish grey silt to clayey silt with occasional pebbles and rare charcoal contained no dating evidence.

Gully 42

This meandering gully, was very ephemeral and was mostly identified as a line of artefacts found on top of it. Where it was more substantial, slot 42 revealed it to be a 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep. It has a flat base with moderate sides. Its single fill (160) was a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and flints (<0.10m). It contained 4 medieval sherds and a Roman sherd along with three fragments of animal bone, 2 iron objects, one copper alloy object and an early Roman coin.

Area B (427 sq m)

This area was targeted at evaluation trench 47 which contained two pits (22, 23) and two possible postholes (29,30) . The excavation added two further pits (36 and 35) and two gullies (201,205).

Pits

Pit 22 was 1.34m across and 0.44m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It had two fills. The upper fill (79) was grey silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions and contained . seven sherds of Medieval pottery (11th-12th Centuries). The basal fill (80) was a light brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The secondary fill of this pit contained. The sample (6) taken from this lower fill recovered fragmentary charcoal.

Pit 23 was cut by pit 22. Pit 23 was an oval, 2.9m by 1.83m across and 0.58m deep with an irregular bowl-shaped profile. It had three fills (81-3), The upper deposit was a grey silty clay with occasional flint inclusions to a depth of 0.33m deep. This overlay the secondary fill of soft brown silty clay with occasional gravel. The basal fill was filling a small scoop at the base of the feature, and a soft charcoal rich deposit of which a sample (7) was taken. It recovered a small quantity of fragmentary charcoal. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

A slump layer (78) covered the upper fills of both pits 22 and 23 to a depth of 0.23m and contained 7 sherds of medieval pottery.

Pit 36 was partially under the north baulk of area B but its dimensions could be estimated to be at least 1.60 x 1.50m with a depth of 0.38m. This oval pit had steep sides, a concave base and no less than four different fills (93 to 96), none yielding any finds. The initial deposit was a firm dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, 0.04m thick. This basal layer was overlaid by a concave compact mid grey brown silty clay deposit with frequent stones (0.05-0.20m) and fragments of chalk, 0.12m thick. Above was a hard light yellow and light red silty clay matrix with mostly chalk fragments. It was 0.22m thick, thicker at the north. The final fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and common stones (0.05-0.15m). This pit was cut by pit 35.

Pit 35 was oval-shaped, 0.85 x 0.50m across but only 0.08m deep. It's fill, (92), was a hard dark grey silty clay, with common charcoal flecks. It contained 2 sherds of Medieval pottery (11th-14th centuries).

Gullies

Not evident during the evaluation phase in trench 47 were two small ditches or gullies, aligned NW-SE.

Gully 201 was at least 26m long and was examined by two slots (37 and 38). It seems to slightly curve towards the south-east as it exits area B. To the north-west it might continue and be matched by 25 in trench 44.

Whereas slot 37 possessed a V-shaped profile with a rounded base 0.23m deep and c. 0.60m wide, slot 38 evinced a shallow concave profile, a mere 0.13m deep and 0.52m wide. The fills (97 and 98), were identical compact mid brown or greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones (<0.05m). Neither produced any dating evidence.

Gully 205, was not exactly parallel to gully 38 but roughly so. It was 0.52m wide and 0.13m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It could only be traced for 10m within the trench before petering out to the east. It probably continued further west as ditch 25 in trench 44. Its fill (99) was a typical compact greyish brown silty clay with some flint. It contained no dating evidence.

Pit or Sunken featured building 200? (Pl. 5)

A pit with rectangular plan and rounded corners was considered to be sunken-featured building (SFB) typical of the early Saxon period. It measured about 5m x 3.20m and was investigated by three slots [107, 112, 113]. The maximum depth observed was 0.37m and it possessed gently sloping and a flatish but sloping base (Fig. 4). In both slots [107] and [112] a thin layer, containing some charcoal flecks was noted at its base (respectively (183) and (193)) but not discerned in [113]. The main fill, (181)=(194)=(195), was a firm mid greyish brown silt or clayey silt with occasional flints (<0.15m) and rare charcoal flecks.

Cut into the base of the feature were two possible postholes [108] and [114]. Posthole [108] was 0.60 x >0.38m across, 0.16m deep with steep sides and a flattish bottom. Its fill (182) was a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and natural flint. Posthole [114] present similar characteristics., It had a diameter of 0.39m and a depth of 0.11m with slightly more rounded base. Artefacts comprised just a single undiagnostic Roman or prehistoric sherd from slot 113 and a fragment of possible Roman imbrex from posthole 112.

The evidence that this feature is an Early Saxon SFB is weak, with a gently sided profile with a markedly sloping floor unlike typically well defined SFBs (Rahtz 1976), along with a total lack of any Saxon artefacts.

Postholes?

The two possible postholes 29,30 observed in the evaluation are now considered to be natural clay patches.

Extension between A and B (196 sq m)

A corridor extension was excavated between areas A and B. As a consequence, one more feature was uncovered. Posthole [111] was a sub-circular feature 0.54x0.50m but only 0.05m deep with a single fill (192) of mid grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flints (<0.08m).

Area C (331 sq m)

This area revealed no additional features to add to three found during the evaluation.

Pit 33 was 1.3m in diameter and 0.3m deep with three fills (88-90). It produced no dating evidence.

Pit 19 was 0.7m in diameter but only 0.12m deep and contained only animal bone from its single fill (72).

Posthole 34 was 0.5m across and 0.1m deep with one fill (91). It produced no dating evidence.

Area D (93 sq m)

This area revealed a single gully (102) to add to feature 5 from the evaluation.

Pit 5 was thought to be a shallow ditch in the evaluation and was c 1.7m x 0.93m and 0.31m deep . It contained 1 Roman, 5 Late Saxon and 5 Medieval sherds along with an unidentified iron object.

Gully 102 was 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It contained no dating evidence. However, it was a good match to gully 103 (evaluation feature 8) (see Area E). The gully was at least 33m long and extended beyond the limits of both baulks to north and south. It appears to be of similar dimensions to, and is well aligned, on gully 206 in Areas E to the south. If they are the same feature then gully 102 is of medieval date.

Area E (63 sq m)

This area revealed a probable continuation of gully 102 in Area D which had also been identified as gully 8 in the evaluation (206), when it yielded a single sherd of medieval pottery. The excavation of another slot (103) produced no additional finds. Just beyond the boundary of Area E was undated ditch or pit 9.

Area F (91 sq m)

This trench revealed a gully (207) previously found during the evaluation (slot 12) and an additional pit (44). Gully 207) was aligned NNW-SSE and extended beyond the baulks. It was steep sided with a flat base and was 0.60m wide and 0.23m deep. The only artefact recovered was a single bone fragment.

Pit 44, was an oval shape, 0.98x2.00m, and 0.40m deep. It had an irregular profile and a flat base. The base fill (164) was charcoal-rich. A higher fill (160) contained five sherds of Medieval pottery along with a moderate volume of faunal remains including cattle and sheep along with three ferrous and one copper alloy object.

Area G (137 sq m)

This trench re-located a linear feature (202) aligned WNW-ESE. This was investigated by two slots, 20 and 45. The gully had a shallow rounded profile and was 0.74m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill which produced only a single sherd of Roman pottery. However, it may have continued after a short gap as slot 24 which produced a single sherd of Late Saxon/Early medieval date.

Area H (123 sq m)

Two ditches and two pits were recorded. Slot 100 was across a curving ditch (203) already observed in trench 27 (slot 15). This linear feature was orientated south-north before bending towards the west. It was quite shallow, not exceeding 0.18m in depth, for a width of about 1m. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat bottom. This was filled by a firm mid brownish grey silty clay (170) with occasional small sub-angular flint and stones (<0.20m). The two slots produced 5 medieval sherds (11th-13th Centuries).

The other ditch, 48, was not observed in trench 27. It was 1m wide and 0.18m with a flat-based profile. It had a fill (168) of brownish grey silty clay with some flint that yielded 6 sherds of late Saxon /Early medieval date (mid 9th - 12th Centuries).

Oval pit 49 was 2.1m by at least 1m across and 0.36m deep. It had a concave shape with gentle slopes. It's fill (169) was brownish grey silty clay and some flint with the addition of rare charcoal flecks. It produced a single sherd of Medieval date (11-13th Centuries).

Oval pit 101 had diffuse limits but was approximately 2.60x1.60m across and 0.50m deep. With a flat base. It was filled with a single deposit (171), a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with some flint. It contained no artefacts

Areas I (123 sq m) and J (125 sq m)

These two areas revealed no additional features to add to a pit and a posthole found during the evaluation. Pit 21 was 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It was undated. Posthole 17 was 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep and contained a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Two-hundred and fifteen sherds of pottery weighing 1684g were collected from 29 contexts during the excavation. A further 43 sherds (350g) were recovered from the site during the evaluation (Blinkhorn 2018).

Table 2 shows a summary quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 2.

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>eve</i>
Roman colour-coated ware	RBCC	Roman	1	1	
Roman greyware	RBGW	Roman	4	4	
Samian ware	SAM	Roman	1	1	
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	IA/ESax?	1	2	
Unidentified	UNID	Preh/Rom?	1	5	
Fine sandy Rom, LSax or med greyware?	UNGW	Rom or L.9th-14th c.	3	18	
Anglo-Saxon organic-tempered ware	MGV	c.5th–8th c.	2	1	
Chalk-tempered ware with some flint	MAV	M.9th–12th c.	63	474	0.68
Chalk-tempered ware	MBX	M.9th-M.12th c.?	7	35	
Coarse sandy ware with flint	MAQ	11th-M.13th c.	81	610	0.45
Newbury A/B Ware	NAB	L.11th–14th c.	12	172	0.39
Finer sandy ware with flint	MAQ2	13th-14th c.?	31	265	0.28
Unidentified medieval glazed ware	UPG	12th-14th c.	1	8	
Ashampstead-type ware	ASH	L.12th-13th c.	1	5	
Newbury C Ware	NAC	L.12th–M.14th c.	5	54	
Post-medieval redware	PMRW	16th–19th c.	1	29	
<i>Totals</i>			<i>215</i>	<i>1684</i>	<i>1.80</i>

Following the method set out for the evaluation pottery (Blinkhorn 2018), fabric codes were assigned from the Winchester type series as used by Cotter (2011) where possible, although a few sherds did not fit into these fabric groups and have been assigned codes from the author's own fabric series. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). More detailed data are available in the archive catalogue.

Roman and uncertain

There were six sherds of Roman date, all small and abraded body fragments. These were recovered from pits 41, 47, 104, 110 and gullies 42 and 45, in most cases in association with later wares. Two sherds of Roman greyware were also found in the evaluation.

Several small, abraded silty/sandy sherds were unidentified. A handmade black sherd with orange external surface was found in the top fill of pit (104) and may be of Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon date. A heavily abraded very fine silty oxidized sherd, from pit (113), may be Roman or possibly earlier. Three abraded ?wheelmade greyware sherds with abundant fine sand inclusions and sparse mica may be Roman, Late Saxon or possibly medieval in date; they were found in Area A subsoil and pit (105).

Anglo-Saxon (5th–8th c.)

Two joining fragments of an internal flake of organic-tempered pottery were recovered from pit 41, and are likely to be of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon date.

Medieval pottery (11th–14th century)

The majority of sherds in this assemblage were of medieval date, a total of 201 fragments. This period group was dominated by typical local types containing largely calcareous inclusions (MAV, NAB) or fairly coarse sand and flint (MAQ). The calcareous-tempered wares were generally tempered with abundant calcareous inclusions which had been leached from the fabric to leave rounded voids. These are comparable with Kennet Valley (including Newbury A/B; Mephram 1997) wares, although sherds have only been identified as ‘NAB’ in this assemblage where limestone inclusions were definitely present (this included grey limestone particles and/or shell). Forms are suggestive of an early medieval date for these groups. A finer variant of ‘MAQ’ was identified in this assemblage – sherds were generally black or dark brown with moderate flint, but this was only visible in section or as a pimply texture as surfaces had been smoothed; this fabric has been recorded as ‘MAQ2’, and rim forms present suggest that it is likely to be of broadly 13th/14th-century date (see below). Also of slightly later date were sherds of sand-tempered Newbury C Ware and Ashampstead Ware.

Identifiable forms comprised largely jars. The distribution of forms and rim types is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Vessel and rim forms (Minimum number of vessels)

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>sev</i>	<i>lsev</i>	<i>evbd</i>	<i>evhh</i>	<i>evint</i>	<i>evth</i>
MAV	jar	4					
MAQ	jar		1		4		2
MAQ	jar/bowl			1			
MAQ2	jar			1		2	
NAB	jar	4					
NAC	bowl						1
NAC	jar?			1			

Key: SEV – simple everted, LSEV – lid-seated everted; EVBD – everted beaded; EVHH – everted hammerhead; EVINT – everted, inturned tip; EVTH – everted with thickened end

In addition to the sherds identified from rims, there were four body fragments which had external vitrification and a ‘blown’ vesicular appearance which may indicate use as a crucible.

Eight jars in calcareous-tempered fabrics had simple everted rims of early medieval date. Parallels for these can be found at a number of local sites, including Winchester (Cotter 2011, fig. 1.10–12) and Hannington (Blinkhorn 2012, fig. 3.1–2). Jars and some bowls with everted beaded/hammerhead/thickened rims were more commonly found in the flint-tempered and sandy wares. These can be paralleled at Basing House (e.g. Allen and

Anderson 1999, fig. 45.20), Foxcotte (e.g. Matthews 1985, figs 9.6 and 9.14) and Popham (e.g. Hawkes 1987, fig. 27.21). A hammerhead bowl rim was very similar to an example from Winchester (Vince and Steane 2008, fig. 7.1). The everted inturned types, only present in MAQ2 fabric at this site, are comparable with examples from Popham (Hawkes 1987, fig. 27.13) and Foxcotte (Matthews 1985, fig. 9.4).

Decoration was not common, but five of the jar rims had shallow thumbing or finger-tipping, and the lid-seated everted rim was decorated with rouletting at the edge. The MAQ2 jars all had pronounced rilling or girth-grooving of the bodies from the neck down to just above the base (Fig. 6, 3).

Only two glazed wares were present. One fragment was an oxidised body sherd with a grey core and traces of white slip decoration and ?stabbing or rouletting forming a line of narrow triangular impressions, and a few traces of green glaze visible microscopically in the heavily worn surface. This has been identified as Ashampstead Ware (Mepham and Heaton 1995), and may be a fragment of a pitcher. One other body sherd in a fine sandy pale grey fabric with a thin oxidised external surface also had traces of glaze microscopically in the worn surface.

Post-medieval pottery (16th–19th c.)

A large body sherd of post-medieval redware with partial thin clear glaze externally was recovered from subsoil (51) in Area C.

Pottery by context

Distribution of the pottery by context and fabric is shown in Appendix 2. Most of the pottery was recovered from pits and gullies, with a few sherds recovered from topsoil, subsoil and surface collection. The largest single group was 86 sherds from pit 41, whilst pits 105 and 109 produced 26 and 23 sherds respectively. All other features which produced pottery contained 12 sherds or fewer.

Discussion

A few sherds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery are present in the assemblage, but these are all small and residual. The medieval wares from this site are generally typical of the Basingstoke area, as discussed by Jervis (2011, 41–2) and identified by others (e.g. Blinkhorn 2012; Brown and Thomson 2010; Hawkes 1987; Mepham 1997). The majority are comparable with wares found along the Kennet Valley, and most date to the early medieval period, with only two glazed ware sherds present. The MAQ2 vessels appear to be relatively unusual in this area, however, with no parallels having been identified for the girth-grooving on these vessels, although

the rim forms are not unusual and appear to date to the 13th century. Only one sherd, a post-medieval redware, was later than this and it appears that activity on the site had ended before the 14th century.

Tile by Danielle Milbank

A single fragment of tile (58g) from pit 112 (193) is possibly a fragment of Roman *imbrex* (roof tile).

Coin by Pierre-Damien Manisse

A single bronze coin was found on surface of gully 42, along with later material. It was in poor condition. Legends are illegible but weight (16.5g) and diameter (31mm) are consistent with a 1st or 2nd century Roman *aes* or *dupondius*. Though a Roman potsherd was collected from the same feature, they are probably residual amidst medieval occupation.

Metal by Danielle Milbank

Metal objects were recovered from eight (ditch/gully slots and pits) contexts and two surface findspots encountered during the excavation, (including from sieved soil samples). They are detailed in Appendix 3. The objects were largely iron fragments, including two badly corroded nail fragments were recovered from sieved soil samples 17 (Pit 41, 152) and 32 (pit 105, 177).

Pit 41 (52) contained a small iron loop made from wire, circular in section with a diameter of 4mm 60mm 29mm wide, with an oval shape and straight sides. It cannot be closely dated.

From pit 44 (162) a moderately corroded flat iron plate was recovered, which is 3mm thick, 70mm long, widest at the centre (13mm) tapering towards each end, with one end extending to a thin strip (circular in section) which bends back over the top, perhaps to form a loop. The end portion of the loop or tang is broken off but it would have joined back onto the plate in the centre, and the piece possibly represents a clasp or similar fitting. A badly corroded flat piece of iron with a possible rivet present was recovered as a surface find adjacent to gully slot 42, and is likely to represent a knife blade but is only very broadly datable to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

A badly corroded lead object, in the form of a flattened oval or lozenge shape, was recovered from pit 110 (190) which is difficult to identify but may have a loop at the one end and represent a small weight, or less likely, a pilgrim badge or dress accessory. This context also contained a near complete small, slightly corroded copper alloy seal. It is circular, with a suspension loop which is broken. The central motif is difficult to interpret

but includes a curved staff and a small dotted area. The lettering again, is difficult to discern, and although the style appears to be black letter, suggestive of a 13th or 14th century date, only a 'c' and an 's' could be identified.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A single struck flint from pit 109 (184) is probably of Neolithic/Bronze Age date and is clearly residual in this medieval feature.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone (336 pieces, weighing 2016g was recovered from 10 contexts (Appendix 3). The preservation of the remains varies greatly between contexts. The pieces of bone from deposits 151, 160, 174, 177, and 184 were exceptionally poorly preserved, which hindered much of the identification. The rest of the deposits contained bone that demonstrate good surface preservation, although all pieces show some degree of fragmentation. No complete skeletal elements are present.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: "large" (horse and cow), "medium" (sheep/goat and pigs), and "small" (dog, cat etc.) mammals. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species has been made. Long bone shafts were too fragmented to permit identification even to size group.

A minimum of six animals have been identified within the assemblage: at least three large animals (all cattle), two medium-sized animals (one sheep/goat and one pig), and at least one small-sized animal (indeterminate species). The presence of a minimum of three cows has been determined by the presence of three right scapulae (the glenoid cavities - shoulder joint surface on the shoulder blade). Two glenoid cavities are present in pit 105 deposit (188) and a third from pit 162. Additional evidence for cows within the assemblage includes cow-sized teeth in three pit deposits (152, 162 and 186).

Evidence of butchery practices has been found on the smaller scapular fragment that was recovered from pit 105 (188). A minimum of five linear transverse cut marks are present on the anterior surface of the scapula near the glenoid cavity. A further two vertical cut marks are also present in the same area.

An erosive lesion is located on the medial half of a cow right mandibular condyle from pit 105 (186). The lesion is approximately circular, with a maximum diameter of 6.9mm and is 4.3mm deep. The base of the lesion is irregular and porous (macroporosity). It is possible a space-occupying cyst sat within this lesion. Having such a lesion on the mandibular condyle (which forms half of the temporomandibular joint), it is likely the animal had discomfort or pain while moving its lower jaw, for example, while chewing food.

The presence of a sheep/goat is indicated by sheep/goat sized teeth in pit deposits 162 and 177. A single pig has also been identified by teeth, as well worn molars are *in situ* within a small portion of left mandible in pit 41 (152).

Finally, two deposits contained fragments from small-sized animals, gully 43 (161) and pit 44 (162). It has not been possible to suggest the species of origin for these pieces of bone, although the teeth resemble those of cattle and sheep/goats, just at a very small size.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

A single small fragment of burnt bone was recovered from pit 105 (178) sample 33, associated with three pieces of non-burnt animal bone. Weighing just 0.5g, the piece of bone is non-descript in appearance, and as a result, no information can be gained beyond that fact is not human.

Shell by Ceri Falys

Two poorly preserved fragments of oyster shell (7g) came from pit 105 (188).

Charred Plant Remains by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of 42 soil samples mostly of 16L, but some of 8L, from sealed contexts. Nine samples had been taken in the earlier evaluation. The samples were wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh and processed using standard methodologies (details and identification guides used in archive). Results are given in Appendix 5.

Charred plant macrofossils were present within 34 samples. Charred plant macrofossils were present in seventeen of the samples. The results of the plant macrofossil analysis can be seen in Appendix 5A. The preservation of the charred remains varied from sample to sample. Where abundant remains were present within a sample the preservation also varied from poor to good.

Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in all seventeen of the samples. These were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits and gullies, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Identified cereal grains were recovered in the form of wheat (*Triticum sp.*) – three samples from Area A and two samples from Area B, barley (*Hordeum sp.*) – three samples from Area A and two samples from Area B, and oat (*Avena sp.*) grains – two samples from Area A. These were probable

identifications based on overall size and morphological characteristics. Two samples originating from pit feature [41] in Area A also produced remains of sprouted grains. These may be indicative of the remains of malting activity, however, they were so poorly warped that identifying the species of the grain was not possible.

Wheat was the most abundant species amongst the identifiable remains. It is probable, based on the general size and remaining identifying morphological characteristics that the species of wheat utilised was bread wheat. Bread wheat was not protected by glumes and it was easier than glume wheats (such as emmer) to process (Jacomet 2006). The fact that it lacked glumes meant that it was subject to decay and infestation. This wheat requires fertile soils to grow and as such it was a more valuable crop.

Barley was also present, in smaller numbers in five of the samples. Barley was often grown as a dredge crop along with oats as a buffer against adverse weather; it was also mixed with oats to make coarse bread for the lower classes in society (Stone 2009, 12). Barley was used to brew ale because of its distinctive taste (Dinely and Dinely 2000).

Oats were also recorded in two of the samples. They are very tolerant to poor growing conditions and were often grown alongside barley as dredge (Stone 2009, 12). They were used to make coarse and cheap bread, porridges, cakes and often ale; they were also used as horse-feed.

Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the number of remains of arable weeds that were found in six of the samples – two from Area A, two from Area B, one sample from Area F and one sample from Area H. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. Along with grasses (*poaceae*), remains of goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium/Atriplex*), docks (*Rumex*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) also fall in this group. All these species would almost certainly have been brought to the site together with harvested cereals.

Vetches/peas were present in five of the samples – two from Area A, two from Area B and one from Area H. However, except in a few cases, these legumes have been poorly preserved and there were no surviving testa or hila. Charred legumes can represent only food waste, as they do not require parching in the processing sequence

utilised in their harvest. Therefore, their only contact with a fire would be during food preparation, and/or deposition of used foodstuffs.

The remains of cereals and legumes together in the samples, may point to the waste of pottage – a dish consumed on a daily basis, by people from all backgrounds, from the medieval periods onwards (Black 2003). Parallel historical evidence for the later medieval period (Dyer 1989) shows that the actual food grains that were used varied according to what was available and were made into pottage.

The majority of the samples produced very small suites of plant macrofossils, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Due to this fact, other than to state their presence in the samples, nothing of further interpretable value can be gained. Two of the samples produced medium sized suites of remains, both in terms of quantity and diversity. Both of the samples originated in pit features from Area B. Samples 10 (92) [38] and 11 (93) [36] were dominated by indeterminate cereal grains due to poor preservation. Wheat and barley were the recorded as identifiable grains. Small amounts of grass and weed seeds were also present, alongside small amounts of chaff fragments. Sample 93 from pit feature [36] contained a large number of seeds from the cabbage family. The preservation was poor and did not enable identification to species level.

Two of the samples produced large suites of remains in terms of quantity and diversity - Samples 16 (151) and 17 (152) both originated from pit feature [41] in Area A. The cereal grains within the samples were dominated by indeterminate cereal due to severe fragmentation of many. The most abundant identifiable remain was wheat. Barley was also present within both samples in much smaller numbers. Both samples also contained cereal grains with evidence of sprouted embryos, which is indicative of the malting process. However, as they cannot be identified as barley – the species which is normally used for the process and they were found alongside a larger number of unsprouted grains, it is not possible to ascertain whether this was accidental or intentional Oats and grass were also present in the sample, along with other weeds typical of cultivation such as dock, daisy, bedstraws, and stinking chamomile.

If cereal processing were occurring at the site, it would be expected that some remains (most probably in high numbers) of cereal chaff – a by-product of the crop processing sequence as stated in Hillman (1981; 1984a and

b) would be found. Chaff was present in small numbers within four of the samples, but such small amounts cannot confirm crop processing was occurring at the site.

Charcoal fragments were present in all but one of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in nine of the samples - seven from Area A, one from Area B and one from Area F. The results of this analysis can be seen in Appendix 5B.

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*). Oak dominated five of the samples – three from Area A, one from Area B and from Area F. Willow/poplar dominated one sample from Area A, alder/hazel dominated one sample from Area A, and hazel dominated two samples from Area A. As seen in Appendix 5B., oak is the most frequently recorded remain within the samples, with willow/poplar, hazel and alder/hazel fragments also recorded. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species. These taxa belong to the groups of species represented in the native British flora. A local environment with a relatively wide range of trees and shrubs is indicated from the charcoal of the site.

All of the samples produced varying amounts of charcoal. Samples that originated in pit features contained oak charcoal in varying quantities. Eight of the samples originated from pit features, and one from a posthole. The samples indicate the dominance of oak being utilised for firewood, with alder, hazel and alder also being utilised to a lesser extent. Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire. The compositions of the samples are generally similar, and it is probable therefore that these assemblages of charcoal remains reflect the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste.

Summary

The samples produced environmental material of interpretable value, with the plant macrofossils from seventeen samples, and the identifiable charcoal remains from nine of the samples. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste associated with fires.

The remains of plant macrofossils recovered from the samples showed the utilisation of wheat, barley, and oat as well as indeterminate cereal grains, and legumes, together with a range of weed seeds typically associated with cultivation.

In terms of taphonomy, it is likely that the samples from pits, postholes, ditches and gullies, all represent secondary deposition of charred plant remains. This probably occurred through intentional dumping. As the majority of the plant remains were found together with charcoal remains, it may suggest that waste or spilt grain were put on the fire with other rubbish and a small fraction became charred without burning up, and joined the domestic ash on the rubbish heap. Intentional dumping of charred debris (such as spent fuel, charred debris from parched crops etc.) seems the most likely explanation for the formation of the majority of the deposits encountered here.

Conclusion

The excavations have revealed a range of deposits of a type and chronology as predicted by the prior evaluation. The deposits mainly comprise pits, with some postholes and various linear features. Almost all of the features appear to be of earlier medieval date (11th-12 centuries AD). A few sherds of pottery used for dating have a slightly longer currency but only a single sherd is specifically dated as being of 12th century or later. Similarly, a few sherds are in fabrics which originate in late Saxon times but again there is no convincing evidence for an extended chronology earlier than the 11th century. Residual sherds of Roman and Saxon date, a Roman coin and a flint flake indicate a low level of activity of these periods, but no more than expected for manure containing rubbish spread onto farmland. As such a posthole containing a single Early Saxon sherd and a gully with a single Roman sherd are not necessary of those periods.

The deposits revealed are not of a form expected for a typical medieval settlement, be it a village toft or isolated farm. The excavation fieldwork targeted the areas containing what appeared to be high densities of archaeology features. Some of these revealed no additional features but the others found new material. However, none of the areas dug seems to have located a settlement area containing, for example, houses and

barns. Zones between the excavation areas were evaluated but found little or nothing extra. Thus unless the combined fieldwork has been most unlucky and has missed the core area of a habitation (which is a statistical possibility), then the results have documented a component of quite dense settlement-related activity but located seemingly at some distance away from the home farmstead.

The various linear features are considered to represent small paddocks, expected to be found adjacent to habited sites, for the management of stock or even for arable land. These features here may pre-date the adoption of collective, open field arable farming typical of medieval times or they may represent the landholding associated with an independent farm. The latter suggestion may be given more credence in that the deposits here are well over 1km away from the parish church at Church Oakley, the latter being the presumed location of the original medieval village.

Finally, the various features excavated were not notable for their wealth of artefacts nor ecofacts. However, they were rich in charred plant remains containing much evidence for arable production and processing with wheat, barley and oats well represented along with associated weed seeds. Peas and possibly Brassicas are also well represented.

Acknowledgements

The excavation was funded by Foreman Homes and it was carried out by the author, assisted by Luis Esteves, Anne Huvig, Jamie Williams and David Wallace. Illustrations are by Andrew Muddin. Sue Anderson thanks Duncan H. Brown for helping with identifications and discussing the fabrics and forms in the pottery assemblage.

References

- BGS, 1981, *British Geological Survey* 1:50000, sheet **284** (Basingstoke), solid and drift edition, Keyworth
- Black, M, 2003, *A taste of history: 10,000 years of food in Britain*. British Museum Press. London
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London
- Allen, D and Anderson, S, 1999, *Basing House, Hampshire. Excavations 1978–1991*. Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc Monogr **10**
- Blinkhorn, P, 2012, 'Pottery', in R Oram and P Blinkhorn, 'Early medieval settlement at Far Leys, Hannington, Basingstoke', *Hampshire Stud* **67**, 205–8
- Blinkhorn, P, 2018, 'Pottery', in T Stewart, and A Muddin, 'Land West of Beech Tree Close, Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire. An Archaeological Evaluation', TVAS unpubl rep **17/231**, Reading
- Brown, D H and Thomson, R, 2010, 'Odiham Castle, Hampshire: excavations 1981–85', *Hampshire Stud* **65**, 46–57
- Cotter, J, 2011, 'Medieval pottery', in B Ford and S Teague, *Winchester. A City in the Making. Archaeological excavations between 2002–2007 on the sites of Northgate House, Staple Gardens and the former Winchester Library, Jewry Street*, Oxford Archaeology Monogr **12**, 261–89 (Oxford)
- Dinely, M, and Dinely, G, 2000, *Neolithic ale: Barley as a source of malt sugars for fermentation*, in *Plants in Neolithic Britain and beyond*, Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers **5**. Oxbow Books, Oxford. 137–54
- Dyer C C, 1989, *Standards of living in the later middle ages. Social change in England c.1200–1520*, Cambridge University Press
- Hather, J G, 2000, *The identification of Northern European woods; a guide for archaeologists and conservators*, London, Archetype Press

- Hawkes, J L, 1987, 'The pottery', in P J Fasham, 'The medieval settlement at Popham, excavations 1975 and 1983', *Proc Hants Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **43**, 111–19
- Hillman, G. 1981, Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from the charred remains of crops, in (ed) R J Mercer, *Farming practice in British prehistory*.
- Hillman, G. 1984a, Traditional husbandry and processing of archaic cereals in recent times: the operations, products and equipment which might feature in Sumerian texts. Part 1: the glume wheats. *Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture* **1**, 114-152
- Hillman, G. 1984b, Traditional husbandry and processing of archaic cereals in recent times: the operations, products and equipment which might feature in Sumerian texts. Part 2: the free-threshing cereals. *Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture* **2**, 1-31
- Jacomot, S, 2006, *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*, IPAS. Basel
- Jervis, B, 2011, 'Medieval pottery in East Hampshire. A preliminary study', *Medieval Ceram* **32**, 35–54
- Lucey, D, 2014, 'Land at Beech Tree Close, Oakley, Hampshire: desk-based archaeological assessment', Cotswold Archaeology, project 4520, Cirencester
- Matthews, C, 1985, 'Pottery', in A D Russel, 'Foxcotte: the archaeology and history of a Hampshire hamlet', *Proc Hants Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **41**, 166–72
- Mephram, L, 1997, 'Pottery', in A G Vince, S J Lobb, J C Richards and L Mephram, *Excavations in Newbury, Berkshire, 1979–1990*, Wessex Archaeol Rep **13**, Salisbury, 45–67
- Mephram, L and Heaton, M J, 1995, 'A medieval pottery kiln at Ashampstead, Berkshire', *Medieval Ceram* **19**, 29–43
- MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Res Grp Occas Pap 1
- MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Res Grp Occas Pap 2
- Norton, A and Marshall, A, 2008, Iron Age and Roman activity at Rectory Road, Oakley, Hampshire, *Hampshire Stud* **63**, 101-9
- Rahtz, P, 1976, 'Buildings and rural settlement', in D M Wilson (ed), *The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England* 49–99, Cambridge
- Schweingruber, F H, 1978, *Microscopic wood anatomy*, Birmensdorf
- Stace, C, 1997, *New flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge
- Stewart, T and Muddin, A, 2018, 'Land West of Beech Tree Close, Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire. An Archaeological Evaluation', TVAS unpubl rep **17/231**, Reading
- Stone, D J, 2009, The consumption of field crops in Late Medieval England. in (eds) C M Woolgar, D Serjeantson and T Waldron, *Food in Medieval England*. Oxford, Oxford University Press
- Vince, A and Steane, K, 2008, 'Late Saxon and early medieval occupation at 26–27 Staple Gardens, Winchester', *Proc Hants Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **63**, 135–78

APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Excavated Features

<i>Trench/ Area</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
43		5	56	Ditch	Medieval L11th–L 14th C	pottery
39		6	57	Ditch	-	-
38		7	58	Ditch	-	-
38	206	8	59	Ditch	Medieval L11th– L14th C	pottery
38		9	60	Ditch	-	-
41		10	61	Pit	Roman or later	Iron fragment
41		11	62	<i>Natural hollow</i>	-	-
24	207	12	63	Gully	-	-
22		13	64	Pit	Late Saxon-Early Medieval	pottery
40	204	14	65–7, 71	Pit	Medieval L12th–M 14th C	Pottery
27	203	15	73	Gully	Medieval L12th–L 14th C	pottery
23		16	68	Gully	-	-
29		17	69	Posthole	Early Saxon	pottery
28		18	70	Gully	-	-
53		19	72	Pit	-	-
25	202	20	93	Ditch	Late Saxon-Early Medieval?	By association
13		21	18	Pit	-	-
47		22	79, 80	Pit	Medieval 11th–13th C	pottery
47		23	81–3	Pit	Early Medieval or earlier	cut by 22
25	202	24	75	Elongated pit or gully?	Late Saxon - Early Medieval	Same as 202? pottery
44	205	25	76	Ditch	-	-
44		26	77	Gully terminus	-	-
47		29		<i>Posthole?</i>	-	Doubtful
47		30	86	<i>Posthole?</i>	-	Doubtful
50		31		Ditch (unexc)	-	-
49		32		Ditch (unexc)	-	-
53		33	88–90	Pit	-	-
53		34	91	Posthole	-	-
B		35	92	Pit	Medieval L11th–14th C	pottery
B		36	93-96	Pit	Medieval?	Stratigraphy
B	201	37	97	Gully	-	-
B	201	38	98	Gully	-	-
B	205	39	99	Gully	-	-
A		40	150	Pit	Medieval L11th– 13th C	Pottery
A		41	151-159	Pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
A		42	160	Gully	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
F	207	43	161	Gully		
F		44	162-164	Pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
G	202	45	165	Gully	Roman?	Pottery
A		46	166	Possible Posthole	-	-
A		47	167	Possible pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
H		48	168	Ditch	Medieval L9th–12th C	Pottery
H		49	169	Pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
H	203	100	170	Ditch	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
H		101	171	Pit	-	-
D	206?	102	172	Gully	Medieval L11th– L14th C?	By association
E	206	103	173	Gully	Medieval L11th– L14th C	By association
A		104	174-176	Pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
A		105	177-178; 185-189	Pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
A		106	179	Pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
B	200	107	180-181, 183	Pit?	-	-
B	200	108	182	Posthole	-	-
A/B		109	184	Pit	Medieval L11th–13th C	Pottery
A	204	110	190-191	Pit	Medieval L12th–M 14th C	Pottery
A/B		111	192	Posthole	-	-
B	200	112	193-194	Pit	-	-
B	200	113	195	Pit	-	Unid Pottery
B	200	114	196	Posthole	-	-

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery by context

2A: Evaluation pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	Roman		EMS		MBX		MAV		MAQ		NAB		NAC	
		<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
5	56	1	1			5	35			3	22	2	19		
8	59											1	5		
13	64							1	17						
14	65	1	2			1	4			2	2	1	7	1	4
14	66											1	6	1	13
14	67									2	10				
15	73									1	4	3	9		
17	69			1	2										
22	79									7	61				
24	75							1	22						
-	78									7	105				
	Total	2	3	1	2	6	39	2	39	22	204	8	46	2	17

2B Excavation pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date range</i>
50		MAQ	1	25	11th-M.13th century
51		NAB	1	27	L.11th-14th century
51		MAQ	1	8	11th-M.13th century
51		MAV	2	36	M.9th-12th century
51		NAC	1	7	L.12th-M.14th century
51		PMRW	1	29	16th-19th century
51 surface		NAC	2	41	L.12th-M.14th century
Subsoil		MAQ	1	2	11th-M.13th century
Subsoil		UNGW	1	4	Rom or L.9th-14th century
Surface nr 42		MAQ	13	128	11th-M.13th century
Surface nr 42		MAV	4	14	M.9th-12th century
Surface nr 42		NAB	1	15	L.11th-14th century
Surface nr 42		NAC	1	1	L.12th-M.14th century
35	92	NAB	2	41	L.11th-14th century
40	150	MAQ	3	11	11th-M.13th century
40	150	MAV	3	67	M.9th-12th century
41	151	MAQ	2	15	11th-M.13th century
41	151	MAQ2	4	32	13th-14th century?
41	151	MAQ2	1	8	13th-14th century?
41	151	MAV	4	23	M.9th-12th century
41	151	MBX	3	9	M.9th-M.12th century?
41	152	MAQ	3	11	11th-M.13th century
41	152	MAQ2	25	211	13th-14th century?
41	152	MAV	35	279	M.9th-12th century
41	152	MBX	4	26	M.9th-M.12th century?
41	152	MGV	2	1	5th-8th century
41	152	RBCC	1	1	Roman
41	158	MAQ	1	4	11th-M.13th century
41	158	NAB	1	6	L.11th-14th century
42	160	MAQ	4	54	11th-M.13th century
42	160	SAM	1	1	Roman
44	162	MAQ	4	35	11th-M.13th century
44	162	MAV	1	8	M.9th-12th century
45	165	RBGW	1	1	Roman
47	167	MAQ	1	2	11th-M.13th century
47	167	MAV	1	1	M.9th-12th century
47	167	RBGW	1	1	Roman
48	168	MAV	6	22	M.9th-12th century
49	169	MAQ	1	4	11th-M.13th century
100	170	MAQ	1	2	11th-M.13th century
104	174	ASH	1	5	L.12th-13th century
104	174	MAQ	1	5	11th-M.13th century
104	174	RBGW	1	1	Roman
104	174	NAB	1	5	L.11th-14th century
104	174	UNHM	1	2	IA/ESax?
105	177	MAQ	13	88	11th-M.13th century
105	177	MAQ2	1	14	13th-14th century?
105	177	NAB	1	27	L.11th-14th century
105	177	UNGW	1	8	Rom or L.9th-14th century

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Date range</i>
105	178	MAQ	4	30	11th-M.13th century
105	186	MAQ	1	5	11th-M.13th century
105	186	MAV	1	6	M.9th-12th century
105	186	UNGW	1	6	Rom or L.9th-14th century
105	189	NAB	3	46	L.11th-14th century
106	179	MAQ	2	19	11th-M.13th century
109		MAQ	21	129	11th-M.13th century
109	184	MAV	2	8	M.9th-12th century
110	190	NAC	1	5	L.12th-M.14th century
110	190	UPG	1	8	12th-14th century
110	190	MAQ	3	33	11th-M.13th century
110	190 surface	MAV	4	10	M.9th-12th century
110	190 surface	NAB	1	1	L.11th-14th century
110	190 surface	RBGW	1	1	Roman
110	191	NAB	1	4	L.11th-14th century
113	195	UNID	1	5	Preh/Rom?

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of metal objects (not coins)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
41	152	Pit	A	Fe	1	26
41	152	Pit	A	Fe	1	6
42 (near)		Gully	A	Fe	1	1
42	160	Gully	A	Fe	1	22
42	160	Gully	A	Fe	1	12
42	160	Gully	A	CuA	1	18
44	162	Pit	F	Fe	1	14
105	177	Pit	A	Fe	1	5
110	190	Pit	A	CuA	1	8
110	190	Pit	A	Pb	1	28
<i>Total</i>					<i>10</i>	<i>140</i>

APPENDIX 4: Animal bone catalogue

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>LAR</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep /goat</i>	<i>MED</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unid.</i>	<i>Unidentified / comments</i>
41	151	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Poor preservation
41	152	39	185	5	-	2	-	-	-	32	4 cow sized teeth with highly fragmented mandible, 2 worn pig teeth in a left mandible.
42	160	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Poor preservation
43	161	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	1		Fragment of pelvis
44	162	189	938	2	18	-	2	2	2	163	A right cow right scapula and loose tooth, sheep/goat sized teeth in right mandible fragment, and two pieces of a small sized animal's mandible with two worn teeth in situ
104	174	63	279	-	22	-	-	-	-	41	Highly fragmented large-sized long bone shafts
105	177	29	146	-	-	-	1	4	-	24	Poor preservation. Identified fragments include one sheep/goat sized tooth
105	178	3	89.5	-	1	-	-	2	-		Large-sized vertebra.
109	184	1	12	-	1	-	-	-	-		Non-descript long bone shaft fragment (poor surface preservation)
105	188	3	217	2?	-	-	-	-	-	1	Two pieces of probable cow scapulae (right sides), one has multiple cut marks.
105	186	3	135	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	Two pieces of cow mandible (right side) with one in situ molar. Erosive pathological lesion on mandibular condyle.

APPENDIX 5: Charred Plant remains

5A: Plant Macrofossils

Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

Sample Number	15	16	17	31	32	34	37	41	43	
Feature Number	40	41	41	104	105	106	109	111	104	
Context Number	150	151	152	175	177	179	184	192	176	
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Posthole	Pit	
Area	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LATIN BINOMAL										COMMON NAME
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.		1								Buttercups
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp. / <i>Atriplex</i> spp.				1						Goosefoot / Orache
POLYGONACEAE		5								Dock family
BRASSICACEAE		2	1							Cabbage family
FABACEAE		90	10							Pea family
<i>Vicia</i> / <i>Lathyrus</i> spp.		2	3							Vetch / pea
<i>Melilotus</i> / <i>Medicago</i> / <i>Trifolium</i> spp.		9								Melilots, Medicks, Clovers
BORAGINACEAE		2								Borage family
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		13								Stinking chamomile
POACEAE		32	32						1	Grass
<i>Avena</i> spp.		137	12							Oat
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.		33	27							Barley
<i>Triticum</i> spp.		205	83		1					Wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	8	1121	542	1	1	1	8	5	2	Indeterminate Cereal
Indeterminate Cereal – sprouted grain		92	45							Indeterminate Cereal sprouted grain
Unidentified Cereal spikelet fork		5	2							Unidentified Cereal spikelet fork
Indeterminate Cereal culm		2								Indeterminate Cereal culm
Unidentified			1				1			Unidentified

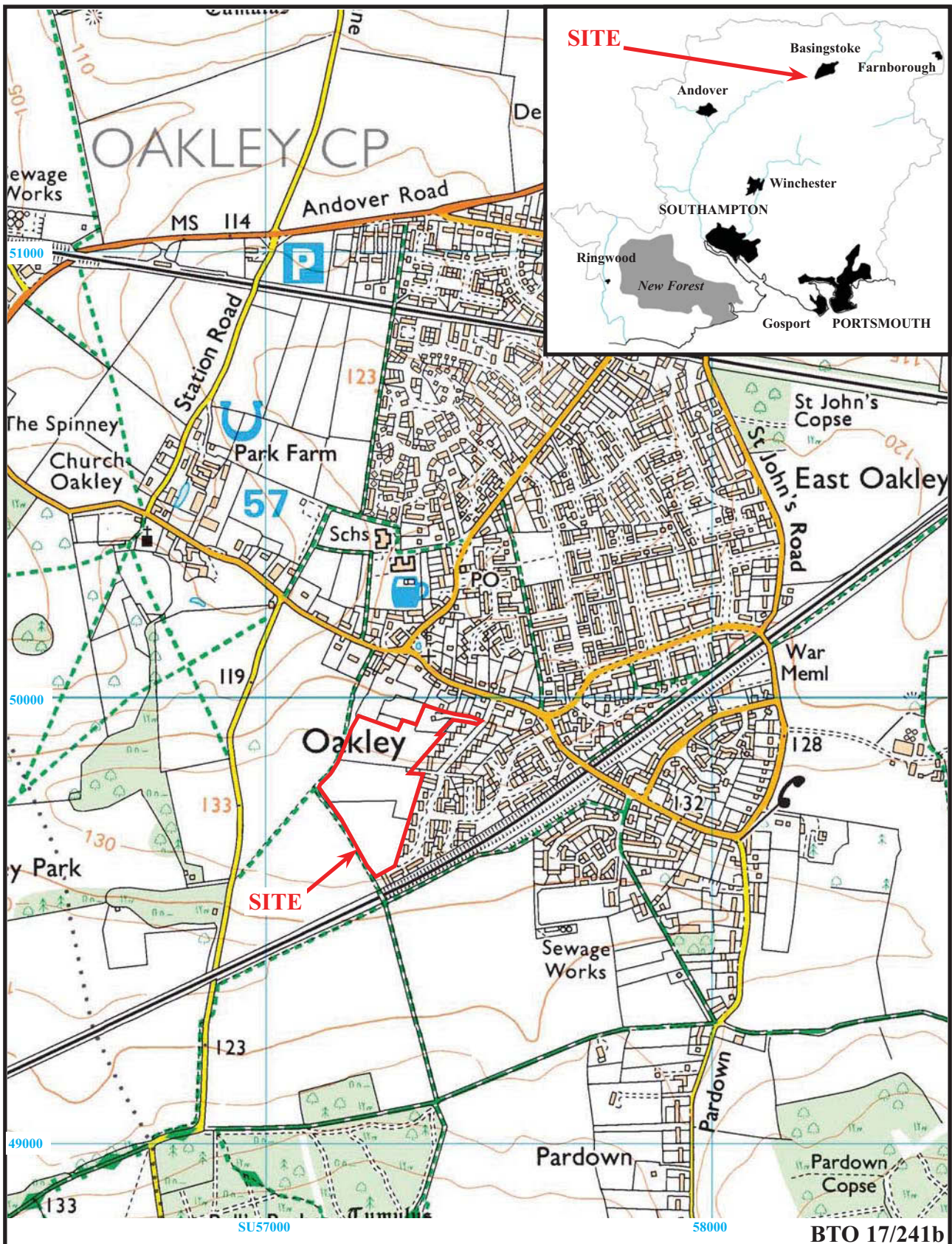
Sample Number	10	11	35	42	29	20	21	27		
Feature Number	35	36	107	114	103	43	44	101		
Context Number	92	93	180	196	173	161	162	171		
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Posthole	Gully	Gully	Pit	Pit		
Area	B	B	B	B	E	F	F	H		
LATIN BINOMAL										COMMON NAME
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.										Buttercups
<i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell fgts.							1			Hazel nut shell fgts.
<i>Chenopodium</i> spp. / <i>Atriplex</i> spp.	3									Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Rumex</i> L. spp.	1	7								Dock
BRASSICACEAE		203				1		1		Cabbage family
FABACEAE	13	9						1		Pea family
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.		1								Bedstraws
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	1	13								Stinking chamomile
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> L.		1								Corn marigold
POACEAE	14	42						1		Grass
POACEAE (small)		11								Small grass
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.	4	17								Barley
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	29	10								Wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	184	66	3	1	1	13	2	1		Indeterminate Cereal
Indeterminate Cereal detached embryo		1								Indeterminate Cereal detached embryo
Unidentified					1					Unidentified

5B: Charcoal

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

Numbers are identified charcoal fragment for each sample.

Sample Number		16	17	18	31	32	41	43	10	21
Feature Number		41	41	41	104	105	111	104	35	44
Context Number		151	152	158	175	177	192	176	92	162
Feature Type		Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Posthole	Pit	Pit	Pit
Area		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	F
No. fgts.		500+	200+	200+	200+	29	100+	500+	300+	100+
Max. size (mm)		27	31	34	17	13	12	28	12	16
Latin	Vernacular									
<i>Alnus / Corylus</i>	Alder / Hazel		69							
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	35		83			13			
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	56							28	
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	9			100	5		100	44	12
Indeterminate	Indeterminate		31	17		24	87		28	88



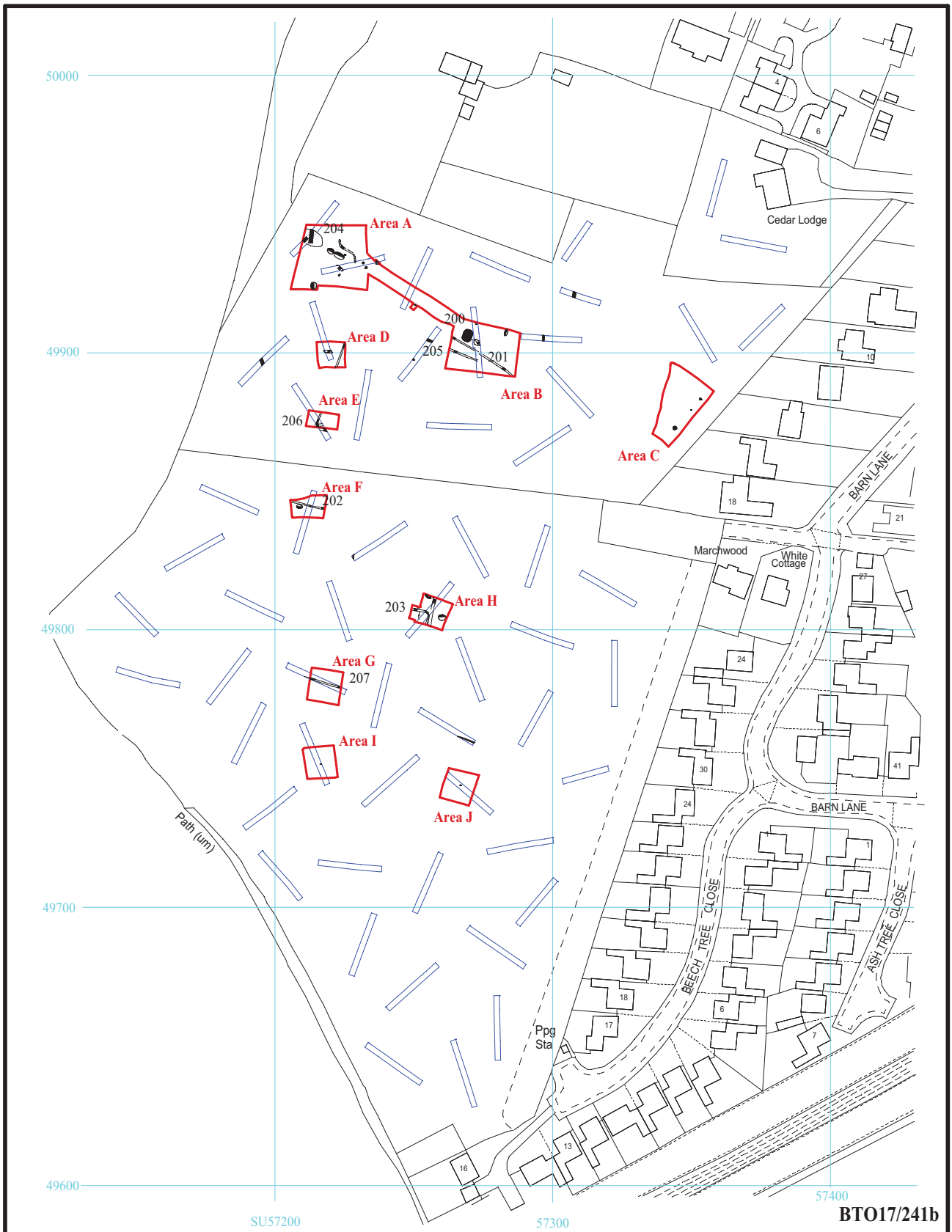
**Land west of Beech Tree Close, Oakley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Oakley and Hampshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

BTO 17/241b



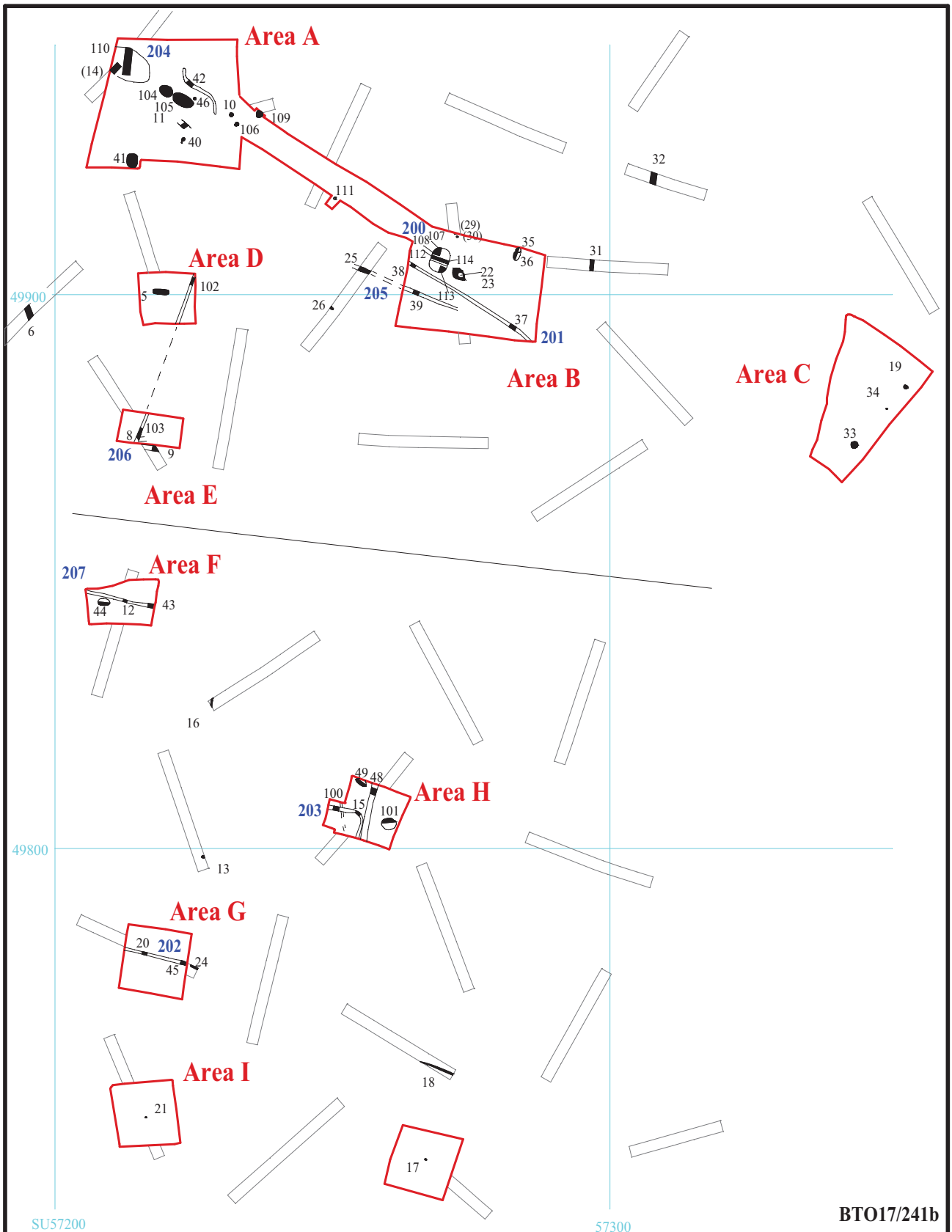
**Land west of Beech Tree Close, Oakley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Location of Areas A-J within the site, and in relation to evaluation trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

BTO17/241b



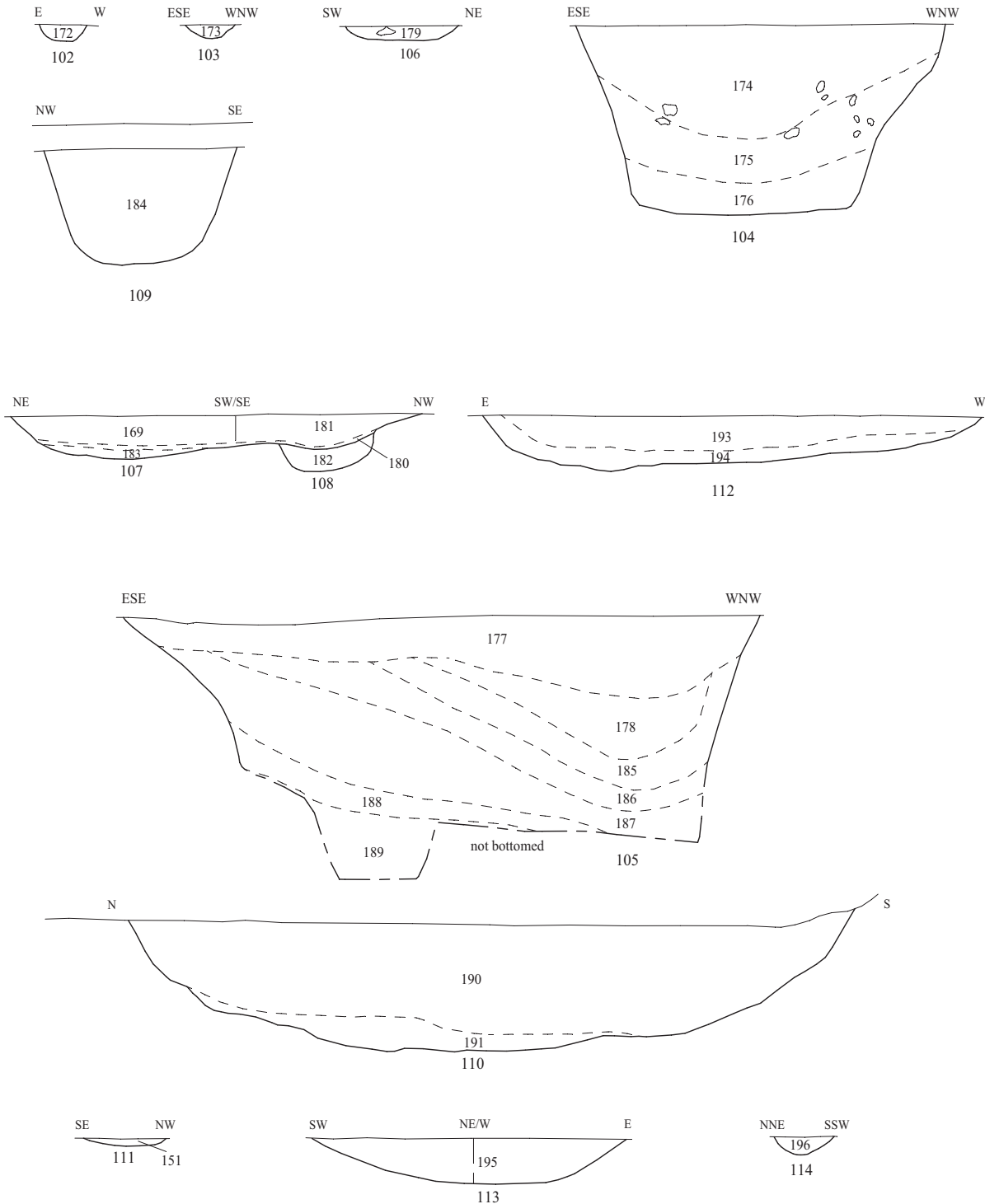
BTO17/241b

**Land west of Beech Tree Close, Oakley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 3. Plan of all excavated features.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



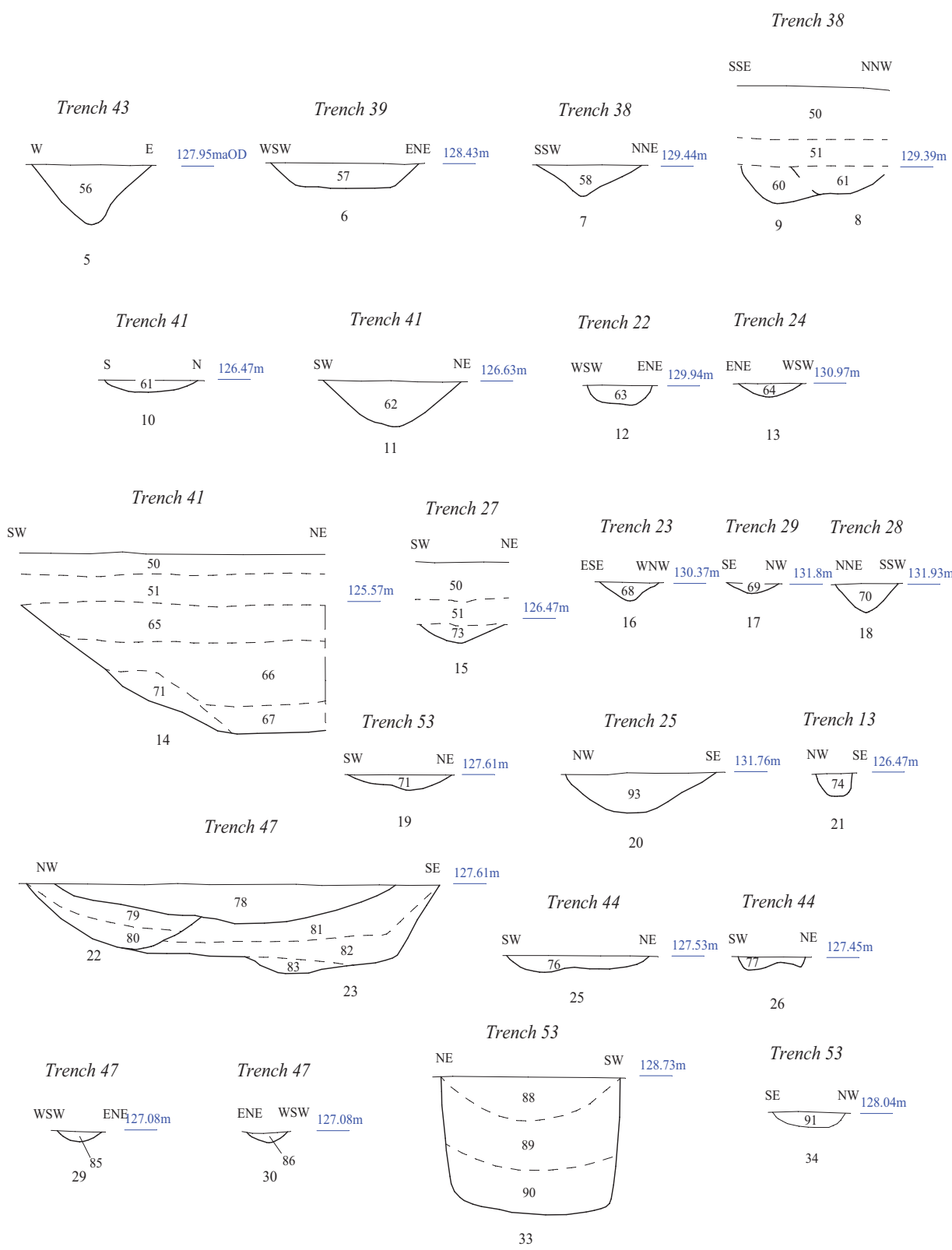
BTO 17/241b

**Land west of Beech Tree Close, Oakley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 4. Sections. (Excavation features)



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



BTO 17/241

Land west of Beech Tree Close, Oakley,
 Basingstoke, Hampshire
 Archaeological Excavation

Figure 5. Sections (evaluation).



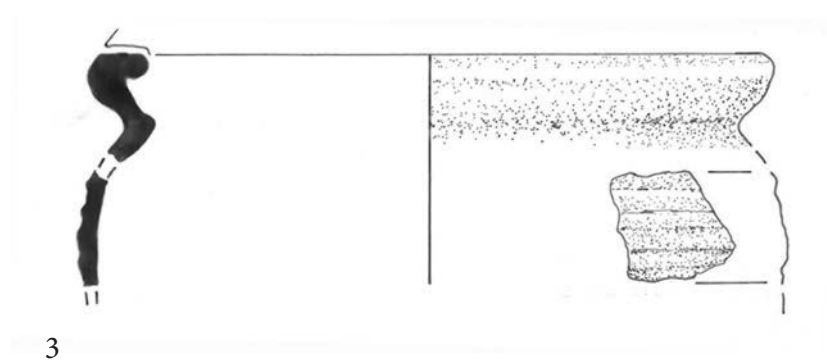
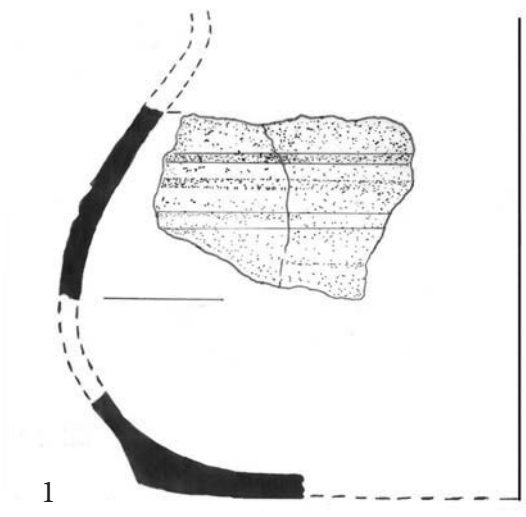


Figure 6. Late Saxon/Early-Medieval pottery vessels from pit 41.



Plate 1. Pit 40 looking north,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m



Plate 2. Pit 41 looking east,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m



Plate 3. Gully 202 (slot 43) looking west,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m



Plate 4. Pit 105 looking south west,
Scales: 1m and 0.4m



Plate 5 Pit 200 slot 107 and posthole 108,
Scales: 1m, 0.4m and 0.3m



Plate 6. Pit 204 (110), looking west,
Scales: 1m and 0.4m

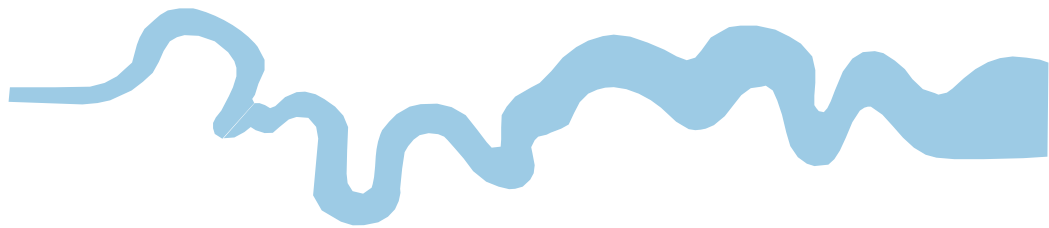
BTO 17/241b

**Land west of Beech Tree Close, Oakley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1-**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

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
↓	↓



**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**