

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Castle Street, Marsh Gibbon,
Buckinghamshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Will Attard and Andrew Muddin

Site Code: MGB 19/73

(SP 6484 2230)

Land at Castle Street, Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Deansfield Homes Ltd**

By Will Attard and Andrew Mordin
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MGB 19/73

August 2019

Summary

Site name: Land at Castle Street, Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 6484 2300

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 31st July- 5th August 2019

Project coordinator: Danielle Millbank

Site supervisor: Will Attard; Cosmo Bacon

Site code: MGB 19/73

Area of site: 0.8ha within overall site of 1.76ha

Summary of results: Ten trenches were excavated, which uncovered numerous features of possible archaeological interest across the site with pottery recovered dated from Roman to Post-Medieval times. However, the features are all shallow and the pottery finds usually abraded, and there is considerable doubt if these features are indicative of settlement deposits on the site itself. The recovery of Roman and late Saxon/early medieval pottery is indicative of the presence of occupation deposits of these periods somewhere nearby but not necessarily represented by the deposits reported here. A single prehistoric struck flint was also recovered. It is considered that despite the number of features revealed and the presence of pottery of several periods, the site has only moderate or uncertain archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course, with accession number AYBCM:2019.121.

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Land at Castle Street, Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Will Attard and Andrew MUNDIN

Report 19/73

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Castle Street, Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, OX27 0HJ (SP 6484 2300) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Tom Rider, of Deansfield Homes Ltd, 8 Packhorse Road, Gerrard Cross, Buckinghamshire, SL9 7QE.

Outline planning permission (17/01248/AOP) has been granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council to construct new housing, with associated access, on the western half of the site. The consent is subject to a condition (16) relating to archaeology, requiring a programme of archaeological investigation prior to development. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits being present which might be damaged or destroyed by the development, an archaeological field evaluation had been requested. Further fieldwork would be required if archaeological deposits are encountered which cannot be preserved *in situ*.

The fieldwork followed a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Philip Markham, Senior Archaeological Officer for Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Services, the archaeological adviser to the District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Will Attard, Cosmo Bacon, Cat Gregori, Kristian Magnus and Beth Tucker from 31st July to 5th August 2019 and the site code is MGB 19/73.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course, with accession number AYBCM:2019.121.

Location, topography and geology

Marsh Gibbon is located 7km to the north-east of Bicester, Oxfordshire within Aylesbury Vale District (Fig. 1). The field to be developed lies south of Castle Street, with a hedge screening the site from the road. The natural geology is Peterborough Mudstone (BGS Geindex; BGS 2002). The site lies at a height of *c.*70m above Ordnance Datum (OD), with a fall to the south. The site currently has turf covering that has not been recently ploughed.

Archaeological background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (Reeves 2015) has highlighted that there is potential for the site to contain archaeological deposits, in particular of Saxon and Medieval date. There is notably a distinct lack of evidence of prehistoric and Roman date in the area.

The site is 150m away from known Early Medieval activity, with the extant medieval Church of St Mary with 13th century origins (Grade II*; 121446) which was restored in 1879-80, and the 16th-century Manor House (Grade II*; 1214444), located on the site of the Medieval manor known as ‘Marsh’ once governed by the Abbey of Grestein, who held 11 hides (Williams and Martin 2002, 403) before suppression in 1365 (VCH 1927). To the south-east was the location of the Rectory attached to the Church, a building recorded in the 17th century and rebuilt in 1846, before it was lost under earlier 20th-century development. Generally, the village is made up of a number of dispersed farm holdings, gradually in filled with development in the 17th and 18th centuries, though a fire in the village in 1740 destroyed a number of properties.

Castle Street has a number of 17th-century Listed properties front it, with 17th century Box Farmhouse (Grade II; 1214395) and Long Herdon Farmhouse (Grade II; 1288588) immediately adjacent to the site (Pevsner and Williamson 1994, 465).

The development site itself contained a series of low earthworks, most likely ridge and furrow, and the county Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that occasional abraded medieval pottery sherds have been found on it (Reeves 2015). Open field systems were known locally in the 11th century, in particular to the west of the village (Reeves 2015). Of particular importance here, are the rear areas of the neighbouring properties, which have elongated boundaries, thought to date from at least the 17th century.

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeological relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to determine if any deposits of Late Saxon or Medieval date are present.

It was proposed that ten trenches 15m long were to be excavated, targeting areas under immediate threat from development. All trenches were to be dug with a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket.

Results

All trenches were excavated as intended, targeting the locations of the proposed development (Fig.2). All trench spoil heaps were checked for finds. Trenches varied in length between 13.4m and 17.1m. Depth of trenches varied between 0.35m to 0.6m deep. Archaeological features and pottery was recovered from most of the trenches. Appendix 1 contains trench descriptions, giving dimensions of the trenches, Appendix 2 catalogues the features found. Stratigraphy in all trenches was very similar, with light grey brown silt topsoil (50), typically 0.15–0.20m deep, above 0.15–0.35m of dark yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (51) above the natural geology of light brownish-yellow mudstone/ clay.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls 1 and 5)

This trench was 14.5m long, excavated to a depth of 0.5m deep on a SSW-NNE axis, located in the north of the field. Under 0.17m of light grey-brown silt topsoil (50), there was 0.28m of subsoil (51). This was excavated to 0.45m deep, where light brown yellow clay (natural geology) was encountered. The clay geology was cut by three archaeological deposits.

At the north-east end of the trench was a soil spread (deposit 52) under the subsoil. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the surface of this deposit. This overlay the north edge of a ditch (cut 1), aligned east–west across the trench, which was investigated in a slot on its southern side, which revealed a single fill (53) 0.82m deep. The feature's full width and depth were not established in this slot. Five sherds of pottery and a piece of glass were recovered, along with animal bone fragments, brick/tile and charcoal. Although Medieval sherds were among the pottery recovered, that latest sherd was of probable 18th century date. The other finds were too small to permit dating.

At the southern end of the trench, two intercutting features were encountered: a pit (2) and a ditch (3). No relationship could be discerned between them. Both were 0.11m deep, and a section was excavated to a length of 0.82m. One sherd of Medieval pottery was recovered from ditch 3.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 5)

Trench 2 was 15m long and 0.35m deep on a N-S axis. Under 0.15m of topsoil was subsoil, also 0.15m thick. This covered a number of archaeological features cut into the natural clay. A mix of Roman and post-medieval pottery was retained from topsoil in this trench (Appendix 3).

Towards the northern end of the trench were two pits, though neither was fully exposed in plan, both were fully excavated within the trench. It is conceivable they could be opposed ditch termini. Pit 4 was 1.3m in diameter, to a depth of 0.2m deep, and contained no finds. Pit 5 was 1m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its fill (57) contained two sherds of pottery, one Roman and one Medieval.

Pit 6 was a partially sampled pit towards the centre of the trench, with the overall feature 2.4m in length. This was a relatively shallow feature, only 0.2m deep, with a single fill (58) of light blue-grey and reddish clay. One sherd of pottery tentatively suggests the deposit is of Medieval date. To the south is a ditch (7) on a W-E axis, which was found to have a single fill (59). The feature was 0.6m long and 0.1m deep. A single late 12th to 13th century sherd of pottery was recovered. Another probable ditch, though with indistinct sides (8) was investigated and found to contain a single fill (60). This feature was at least 0.6m wide, and likely to extend beyond to the south end of the trench, 1.5m wide. No finds were encountered in this feature.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated on a N-S axis, located on planned access into the field, but contained no archaeological features though a sherd of St. Neot's ware and two sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from subsoil (51).

Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 2)

Trench 4 was 14m long and 0.53m deep on a SE-NW axis. Under 0.13m of topsoil, lay 0.38 of subsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay, above dark yellowish-brown silty mudstone natural. Two features were recorded. A large deposit occupying 5m from the south-east end of the trench was not excavated, and its nature remains uncertain. Ditch (9) was c.10m from the south-east end was sampled with a slot that found the feature was 0.21m deep, and 0.9m wide. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 6)

This trench was 17.1m long and 0.65m deep, on a W-E axis. Under 0.2m of topsoil was a dark grey-yellow silty clay subsoil. Once the natural geology was exposed, two features were recorded in this trench. A small collection of ceramics was recovered from the base of the trench.

Central to the trench was a pit (10), that was sectioned on its northern side. This found the feature was comparatively shallow, 1.5m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a light grey-brown silty clay (62), which had no finds. A wide, shallow feature on the west of the trench, was a probable ditch (11). One sherd of

Roman pottery was recovered from the single fill of this feature, a firm light reddish-yellow silty clay(63). This feature was 1.25m wide and 0.13m deep.

Trench 6 (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 3)

Trench 6 was 17.6m long and 0.6m deep, on a SE-NW axis. Topsoil 0.17m overlay 0.38m of subsoil. Two linear features were exposed cutting the top of the natural geology. One was a ditch (16) on a perpendicular axis to the trench. When this was sectioned, it was recorded with a single fill (68) of grey-brown silty clay, 0.95m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained one sherd of Medieval pottery. The other feature was a ditch terminus (17), ending the south-western of the feature. It was filled with a single fill, 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep and contained no finds.

Trench 7 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench was 14.5m long and 0.5m deep, on an axis of SW-NE. Under 0.15m of topsoil was 0.33 of subsoil overlying the natural geology. This was cut by four archaeological features.

At 11.3m from the SW end were an intercutting pit (12) and ditch (13). The relationship between the features was indistinct, both filled with light reddish-yellow silty clay (64 and 65). No finds were recovered. A small pit was encountered at 8.3m from the SW end of the trench. This pit (14) was fully exposed in plan and was 0.55m in diameter and 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered. In the south-west end of the trench, and partly cut by a land drain was a linear feature, probably a ditch (15). This had only one fill (67), a greyish brown silty clay. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Trench 8 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench was 17m long and 0.5m deep, on a WNW-ESE axis. Under 0.15m of topsoil was 0.3m of subsoil. Natural geology was uncovered at 0.45m and four features were encountered, three ditches and a pit.

A ditch (18) was recorded on a SSE-NNW axis, perpendicular to the trench. It was filled with a single fill (70), a light brown-grey clay, that contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Parallel to this, 4m to the south east was another ditch (19). This was filled with a single fill (71), a dark yellow-grey clay, though no finds were recovered. It is possible that these two roughly parallel features were in fact remnants of ridge and furrow rather than ditches. A third ditch (20) 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep on a SSW-NNE axis was immediately east of the previous ditch, and was filled with a single deposit (72). This was also undated.

The pit (21) was fully exposed in plan, 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m deep. This was filled with a pale grey yellow clay (73), and was also undated.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4, 6 and 7)

Trench 9 was 13.4m long and 0.55m deep, on a SSW-NNE axis. Under 0.13m of topsoil and 0.37m of subsoil, archaeological features were exposed cutting natural.

Four features were recorded that included two ditches (26 and 28) and two pits (25 and 27). Both ditches were perpendicular to the trench. A pit (25) at 3.3 from the south-west end of the trench, was 0.9m in diameter and the section showed it was 0.14m deep. The fill contained a fragment of brick or tile. It was filled with a single fill, of a reddish-grey silty clay (77). It contained no finds. Further to the north east, was a ditch (26) that was recorded as 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled with a reddish-yellow and grey silty clay (78). It contained no finds. In the central parts of the trench, was a sub-circular pit (27) that when half sectioned, was filled with a reddish brown silty clay. It contained no finds. A further 1.7m to the north east was another ditch (28), which when sectioned was 1.45m wide and 0.18m deep. One sherd of Roman pottery and three sherds of Medieval wares were recovered.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4, 5 and 7; Pl.4)

This trench was 15.5m long and 0.5m deep, on a SE-NW axis. Under 0.15m of topsoil was 0.3m of subsoil. Three linear features were recorded, all on a N-S axis.

In the western end of the trench, a ditch-like feature (22) was recorded that contained a single fill (74). The feature was 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered. In the centre of the trench another similar feature (23) was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled with a single fill, a light reddish brown silty clay (75). One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this feature. In the eastern end of the trench, a third parallel feature (24) was recorded. It was filled with a single fill and was recorded as 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained no finds. These three features are all probably remnants of the ridge and furrow recorded on the site, although surface trace of this were minimal at the time of fieldwork.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

Thirty-five sherds of pottery weighing 326g were collected from seventeen contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 3. The assemblage as a whole showed a moderate to high level of abrasion, and some sherds could not be positively identified as a result.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV details in archive). Fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric

series. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Local wares were identified with the aid of Mellor (1994), plus other specialist reports on local sites as appropriate. Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the full archive catalogue.

Table 1: Pottery Fabric quantification

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>	<i>eve</i>
Roman greywares	RBGW	1st-4th century	3	41	0.13
Roman oxidised wares	RBOX	1st-4th century	5	59	
Roman whitewares	RBWW	1st-4th century	1	5	
Sandy-shelly ware	SSHW	?Roman or medieval	1	2	
St. Neots-type Ware	STNE	Late 9th-13th century	1	10	
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	12th-13th century	1	1	
Medieval coarseware (F304?)	MCW	12th-14th century	3	20	0.10
Brill/Boarstall Ware	OXAW	Late 12th-13th century+	5	18	
Brill/Boarstall Ware	OXAM	Mid-13th-15th century	6	35	
Unprovenanced glazed wares	UPG	12th-15th century	2	28	
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th century	3	49	
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th century	3	38	0.06
Staffordshire-type slipware	STAF	Late 17th-18th century	1	20	
<i>Totals</i>			35	326	0.29

Eight sherds were possibly or certainly of Roman date. Three greyware sherds were recovered, of which one small body fragment was limestone-tempered and two rim sherds were sandy wares. These comprised a rounded bead rim from a jar and an upright rim with flange from a bowl. Three very abraded body sherds and a base sherd from wheel-made vessels in oxidised sandy fabrics were also likely to be of Roman date. Similar coarse wares have been excavated in nearby Bicester (Timby 2008). A body sherd of white-ware with a red slip stripe was also recovered, possibly Oxfordshire parchment ware of mid 3rd to 4th-century date.

There were three sherds of calcareous-tempered wares of which one was St Neots-type and two were of uncertain provenance (and could be Roman). All were body fragments. The St Neots-type sherd appeared to be handmade but was flattish and may have been from the base of a bowl. A small body sherd was in a reddish fabric with a dark grey core and was also a shelly ware. The third fragment was a sandy-shelly ware and could be either Roman or medieval.

There were sixteen sherds of high medieval date (broadly 12th–14th centyr), the majority of which were glazed. The medieval sandy coarsewares comprised a body sherd in a white fabric with combed horizontal lines externally (possibly a Brill variant), and a body sherd and a rim in a fine sandy fabric with sparse rounded calcareous inclusions and burnt-out organics. The rim was from a jar and was an upright beaded form, probably of 12th/13th-century date. Three body sherds of Brill/Boarstall OXAW fabric were unglazed and probably from coarseware vessels. The glazed wares were dominated by Brill/Boarstall wares, all represented by body and base fragments with green or clear glaze. One vessel had an applied self-coloured vertical strip and copper green glaze. Other glazed wares comprised a body sherd of a whiteware with abundant sand and sparse calcitic

inclusions and traces of thin greenish glaze externally, and a medium sandy green-glazed body sherd which contained sparse inclusions of soft red clay pellets, iron oxide and calcareous fragments.

A few post-medieval wares were present, including body and base fragments of glazed red earthenware, a base fragment of a Staffordshire-type slipware mug, and rimsherds and a base from two slipware bowls with *sgraffito* decoration internally.

Topsoil and subsoil layers produced a mixed range of pottery from medieval to post-medieval date. A high proportion of the medieval assemblage was recovered from these and from ditch fills, and were scattered across much of the site. Roman wares appeared to concentrate more in the southern part of the site, but quantities were small and most pieces were abraded, some heavily so. No Roman sites are known in Marsh Gibbon parish to date, so the presence of this pottery is locally significant. Fabrics were generally of broadly Roman date range, but some of the sherds may indicate a date in the second half of the Roman period for any occupation here. However given the abraded nature of the sherds, it is possible that they represent a manuring scatter which was redeposited in later features and layers.

Likewise, medieval pottery from the parish is a relatively rare find, and the assemblage is locally important in providing evidence for the types of pottery in use in a rural parish in this part of Buckinghamshire. Its position, relatively close to the potteries at Brill and Boarstall (Farley 1982; Ivens 1982) and the market town of Bicester, influenced the fabrics which appear in this assemblage.

Animal bone by Ceri Falys

A total of five small fragments of animal bone were recovered from ditch 1 (53), within Trench 1. Weighing just 11g, the fragments have good surface preservation of the cortical bone. However, four of the five pieces are significantly fragmented, limiting the ability to identify the species or element of origin. A midshaft fragment of a 'large-sized' animal (probably cow) was the only identifiable piece of bone. No further information could be retrieved.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

Three contexts (Trench 3 subsoil and in Trench 1, fill 53 of Ditch 1, and Trench 9, fill 77 of pit 25) recovered brick or tile fragments. The pieces are all small and in some cases fairly abraded, and the form (brick or tile) could not be determined. The fabric is a medium hard fine clay with occasional fine sand inclusions and a light orange colour. Small fragments less than 10mm from pit 25 were slightly soft, and an orange grey colour with fine sparse sand inclusions, and may represent fired clay, rather than brick or tile.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A single struck flint flake was recovered from the subsoil in trench 1. It is not closely datable and only a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Metal by Danielle Milbank

A single metal object was recovered in the course of the evaluation, from the topsoil layer of trench 8. This comprised a corroded iron nail 62mm long, largely complete and likely to be handmade. It has a triangular head and is not closely datable, possibly Medieval or Post Medieval.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

A single small glass fragment was recovered from ditch 3 (deposit 57) which is 18mm long and 4mm wide. It is a pale green blue colour and is of uncertain date and form.

Charcoal by Danielle Milbank

A single piece of charcoal was recovered from ditch 3 (Trench 1) and is approximately 10mm in size, potentially large enough to enable species identification if required.

Clay tobacco pipe by Danielle Milbank

A single piece of clay pipe stem was recovered from the topsoil in trench 2. This can be tentatively dated to the mid 17th to early 18th century based on the bore diameter

Conclusion

The evaluation has successfully targeted the locations of the intended development, and has found a range of deposits containing artefacts of archaeological interest. These deposits might represent shallow pits and linear features. However, the density of features across the site is surprising with almost all trenches containing similar deposits, yet the volume of artefacts (pottery) recovered is low and the sherds are of several dates often mixed in one deposit, and frequently abraded. There is some doubt as to whether the features (all shallow) are of archaeological origin and a number in the southern part of the site are almost certainly medieval furrows, including two containing only Roman pottery.

The range of dated pottery is nevertheless of interest with small quantities of Roman pottery indicating the presence of Roman occupation nearby, and the same interpretation holds for the late Saxon/early medieval pottery. The medieval pottery is most probably associated with manuring of the fields as evidenced by the ridge and furrow.

It is considered therefore that despite the number of potential features revealed and the presence of pottery of several periods, the site has only moderate archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at S and E end

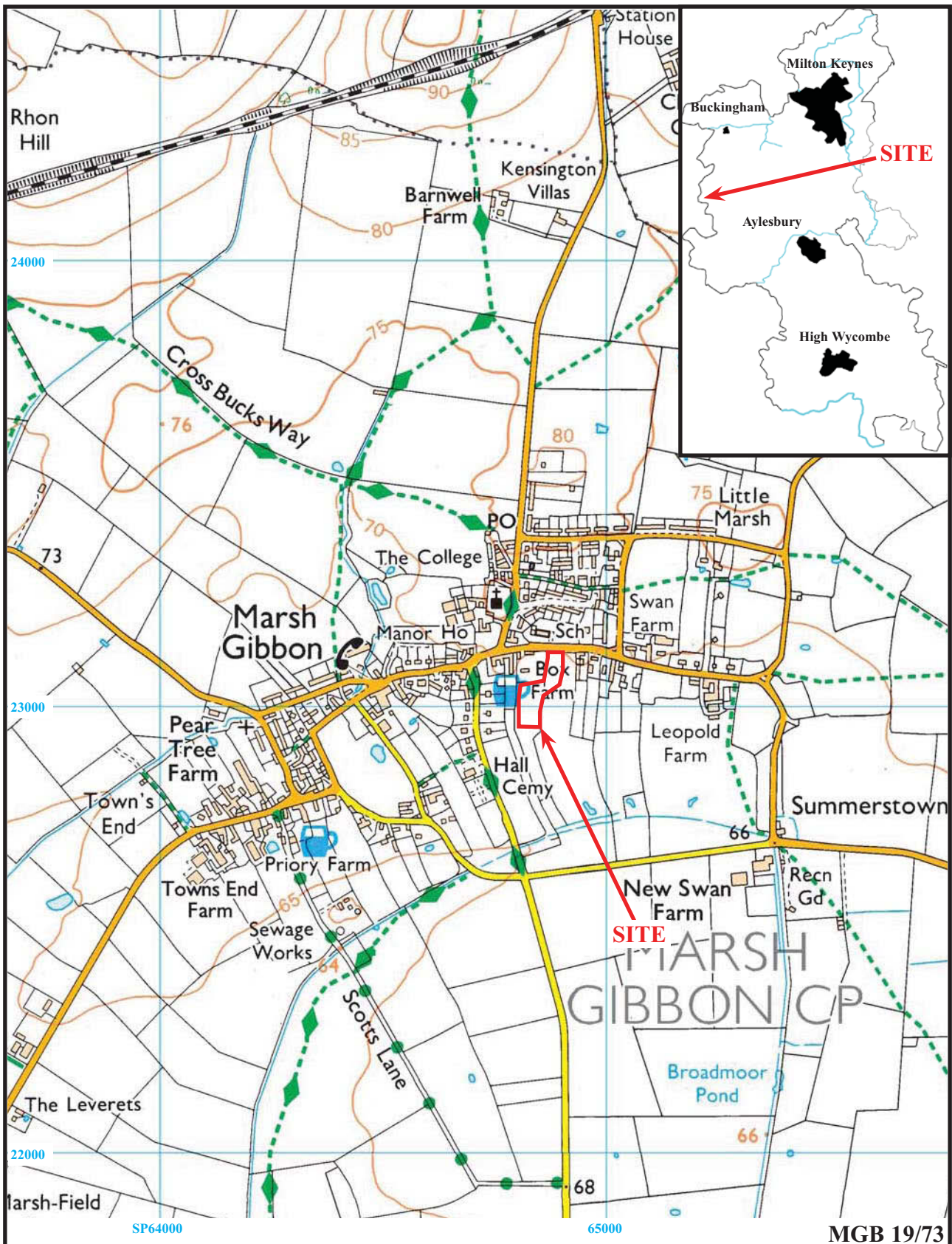
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	14.5	1.6	0.5	0-0.17m topsoil (light grey-brown silt, 0.17-0.45m subsoil (dark yellow brown silty clay; 0.45m+ natural geology (light brown yellow clay). Ditch 1; Pit 2 and Ditch 3. [Pls 1 and 5]
2	15	1.6	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil, 0.15-0.3m subsoil, 0.3m+ natural geology. Pits 4, 5 and 6; ditch 7 and 8.
3	15.1	1.6	0.4	0-0.16m topsoil, 0.16-0.35m subsoil, 0.35m+ natural geology. No archaeology.
4	14	1.6	0.53	0-0.13m topsoil, 0.13-0.51m subsoil, 0.51m+ natural geology. Ditch 9 and unexcavated feature. [Pl. 2]
5	17.1	1.6	0.65	0-0.2m topsoil (light grey-brown silt), 0.2-0-55m subsoil (dark grey-yellow silty clay), 0.55m+ natural geology (light yellow brown silty clay). Pit 10 and ditch 11. [Pl. 6]
6	17.6	1.6	0.6	0-0.17m topsoil, 0.17-0.55m subsoil, 0.55m+ natural geology. Ditch 16 and ditch terminus 17. [Pl. 3]
7	14.5	1.6	0.5	0-0.15m topsoil, 0.15-0.48m subsoil, 0.48m+ natural geology. Pit 12 and 14; Ditch 15; Gully 13.
8	17	1.6	0.52	0-0.15m topsoil, 0.15-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural geology. Ditches 18, 19 and 20; pit 21.
9	13.4	1.6	0.55	0-0.13m topsoil, 0.13-0.5m subsoil, 0.5m+ natural geology Pit 25 and 27; ditches 26 and 28.
10	15.5	1.6	0.5	0-0.15m topsoil, 0.15-0.45m subsoil, 0.45m+ natural geology. Ditches 22, 23 and 24. [Pl. 4]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		50	Topsoil	-	(Post-medieval pottery)
		51	Subsoil	-	(Medieval pottery)
1	-	52	Spread	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy (12th-15th century pottery residual)
1	1	53	ditch	17th century or later	pottery
1	2	54	pit		
1	3	55	ditch	?Medieval	pottery
2	4	56	pit		
2	5	57	pit	Post-Medieval?	(Roman and medieval pottery)
2	6	58	pit	12th-14th century	pottery
2	7	59	ditch	Late 12th-13th century	pottery
2	8	60	ditch		
4	9	61	ditch		
5	10	62	pit		
5	11	63	ditch	Roman?	pottery
7	12	64	pit		
7	13	65	ditch		
7	14	66	pit		
7	15	67	ditch	Late Roman?	pottery (1 tiny sherd)
6	16	68	ditch	12th-14th century	pottery
6	17	69	ditch terminus		
8	18	70	Ditch/furrow	Roman?	Pottery (1 tiny sherd, likely residual)
8	19	71	Ditch		
8	20	72	Ditch/furrow		
8	21	73	pit		
10	22	74	Ditch/furrow		
10	23	75	Ditch/furrow	Roman?	Pottery (likely residual?)
10	24	76	Ditch/furrow		
9	25	77	pit		
9	26	78	ditch		
9	27	79	pit		
9	28	80	ditch	13th-15th century	pottery

APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Spot date (century AD)</i>
1		52	MSHW	1	1		12-14
1		52	UPG	1	21	glaze very thin, wheel-finished? Possibly NE3	12-15
1	1	53	MCW	1	2		12-14
1	1	53	OXAM	1	2		13-15
1	1	53	PMSW	3	38	thickened everted rim bowl?	17
1	1	53	SSHW	1	2		
1	3	55	MCW	1	14	upright beaded wheelmade jar rim,	12-13
2		50	GRE	1	38		17-18
2		50	RBOX	1	19	fairly thick-walled	1-4
2		50	STAF	1	20	Mug	Late 17-18
2	5	57	OXAW	1	2		Late 12-13
2	5	57	RBOX	1	7		1-4
2	6	58	UPG	1	7		12-14
2	7	59	OXAW	1	10		Late 12-13
3		51	OXAM	1	10		13-15
3		51	OXAW	1	3		Late 12-13
3		51	STNE	1	10	flattish, handmade?	Late 9-13
5	11	63	RBOX	1	15		1-4
5		Surface	GRE	1	3	burnt, partly reduced	17-18
5		Surface	OXAM	1	2		13-15
5		Surface	OXAW	2	3		Late 12-13
5		Surface	RBGW	1	1		1-4
6	16	68	MCW	1	4	overfired, partly vitrified similar to PING	12-14
7	15	67	RBWW	1	5	parchment ware, coarser than Oxford type? Or ?OXAM with horizontal stripe	Mid 3-4
8		50	RBOX	1	17	small diameter base	1-4
8	18	70	RBOX	1	1		1-4
9		50	GRE	1	8	probably Brill type	17-18
9	28	80	OXAM	2	16	jug	13-15
9	28	80	OXAM	1	5		13-15
9	28	80	RBGW	1	16	Bead-rim jar	1-4
10	23	75	RBGW	1	24	Flanged-rim bowl	2-4

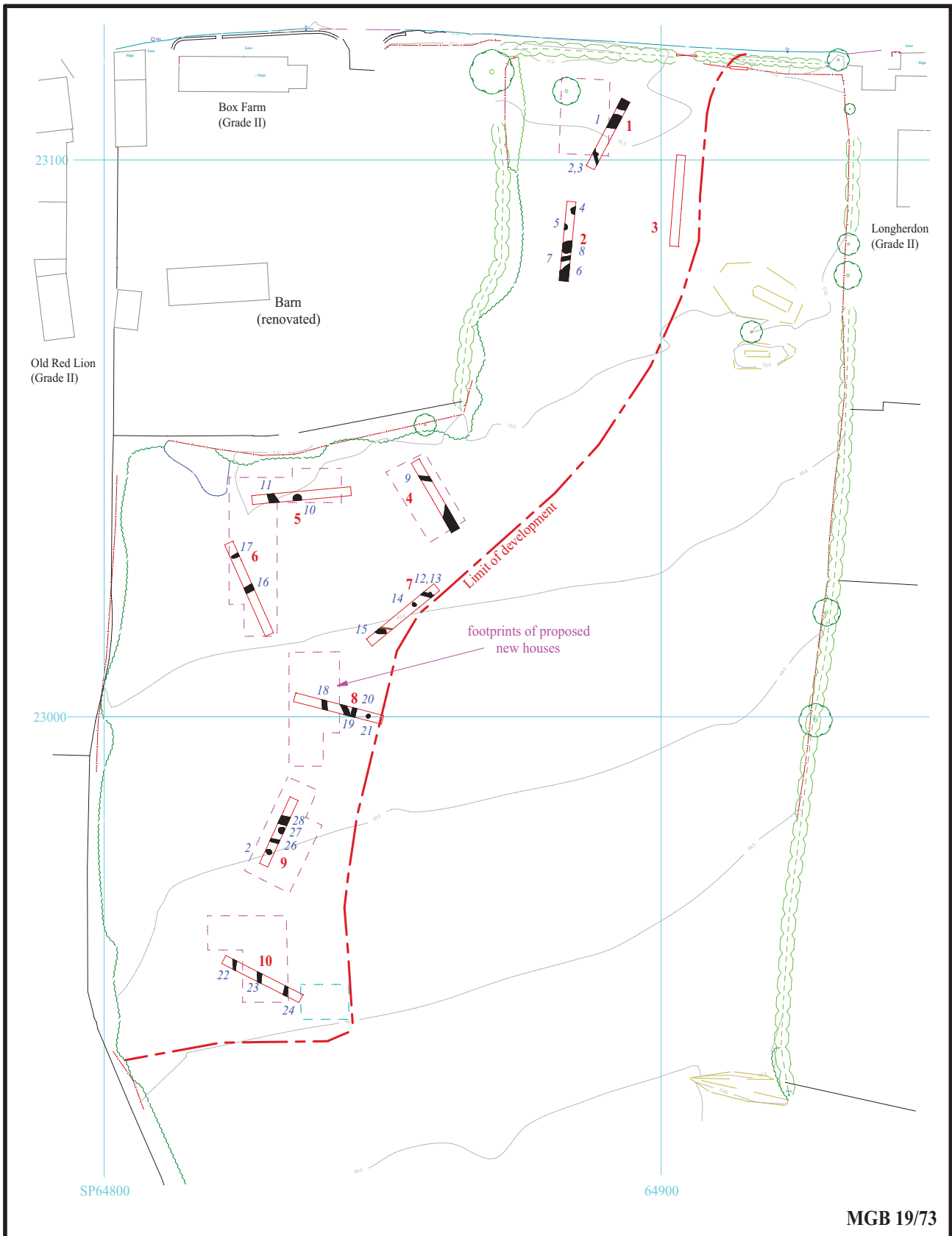


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Figure 1. Location of site within Marsh Gibbon and Buckinghamshire.

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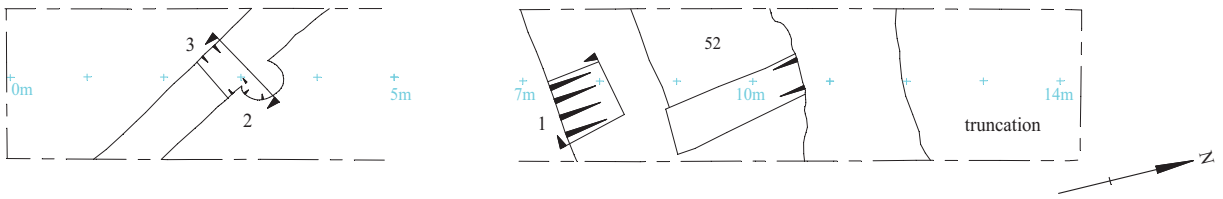
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Figure 2. Location of features in trenches.

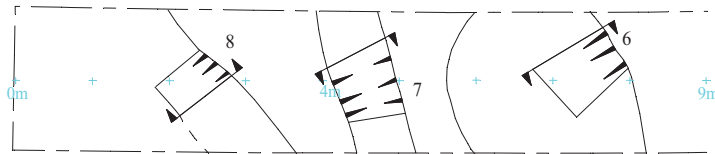


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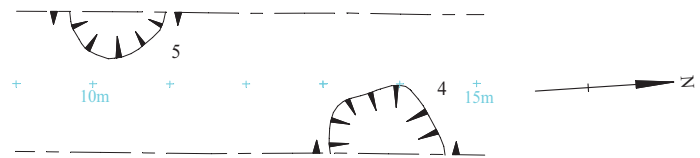
Trench 1



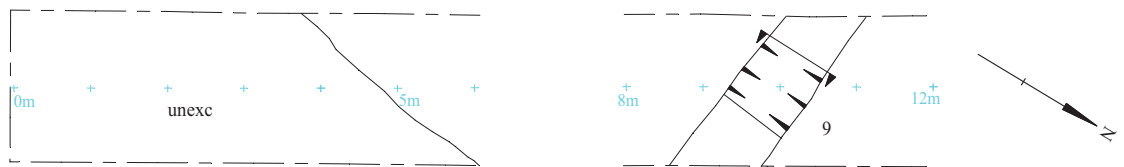
Trench 2



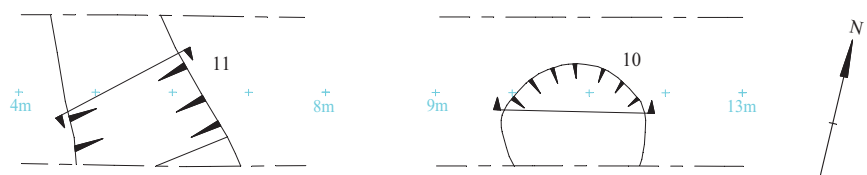
Trench 2 continued



Trench 4



Trench 5



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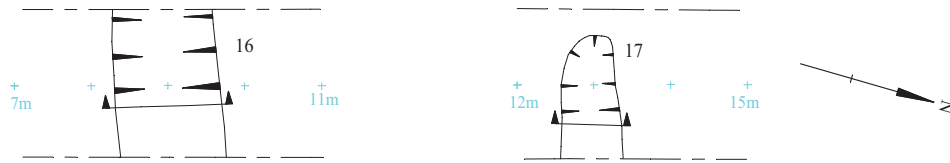
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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.

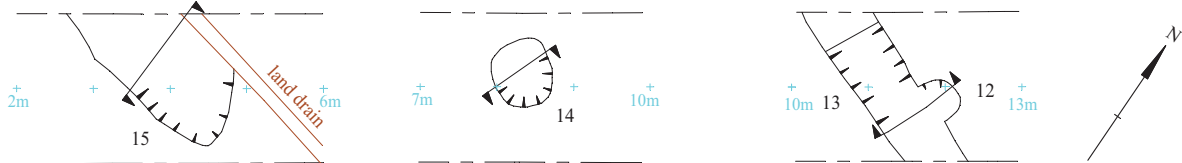


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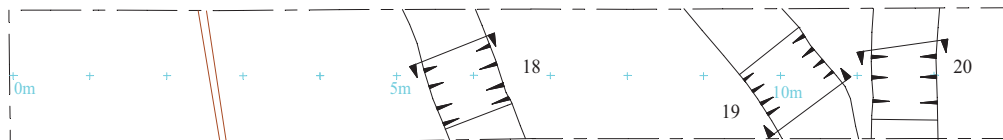
Trench 6



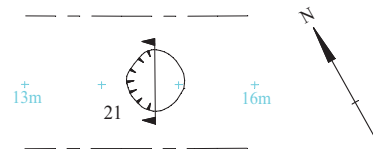
Trench 7



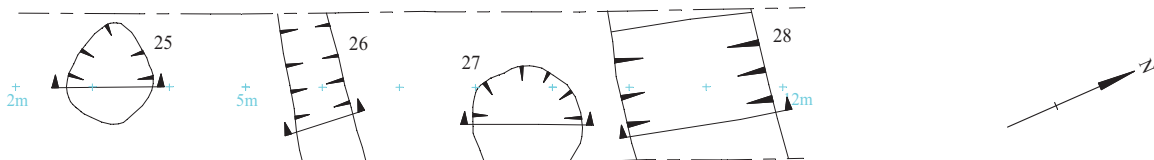
Trench 8



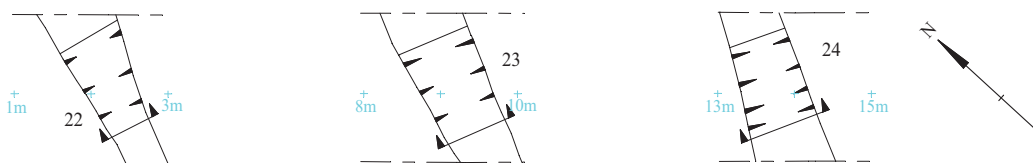
Trench 8 continued



Trench 9



Trench 10

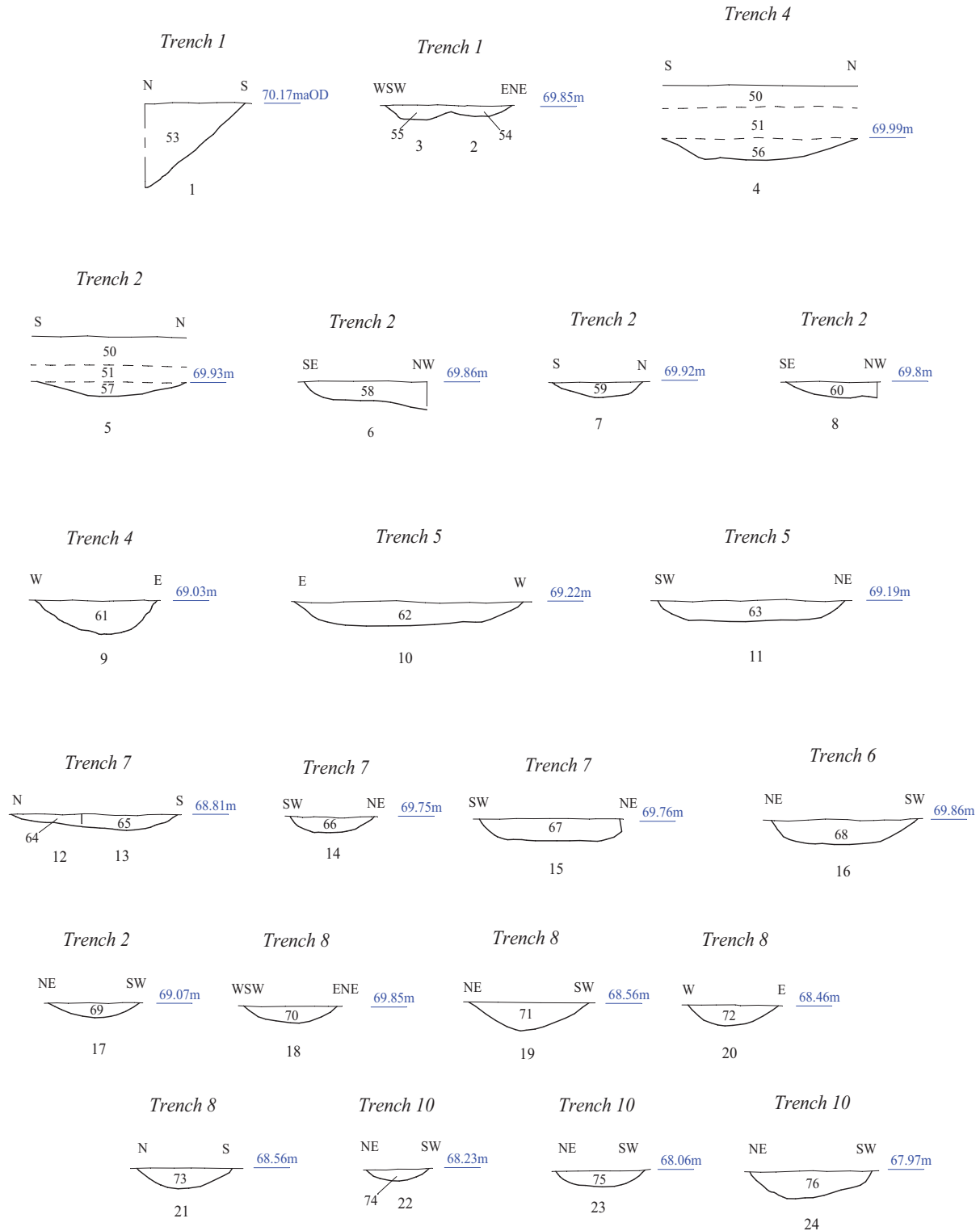


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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.



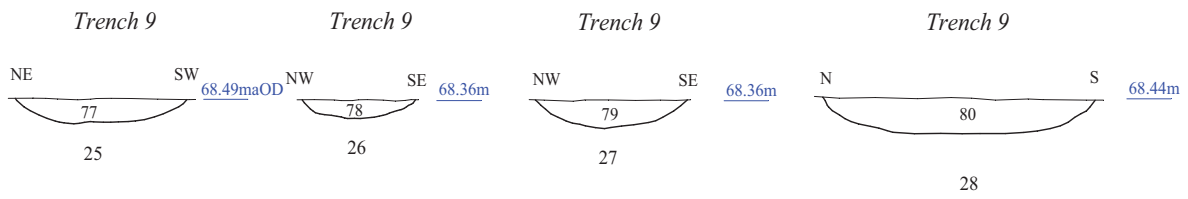


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Figure 5. Sections.





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Figure 6. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, horizontal 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking south east
Scales: horizontal 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 3. Trench 6, looking north west,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, horizontal 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 10, looking south east
Scales: horizontal 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 1, pit 2 and gully 3, looking north,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Trench 5, pit 10, looking south,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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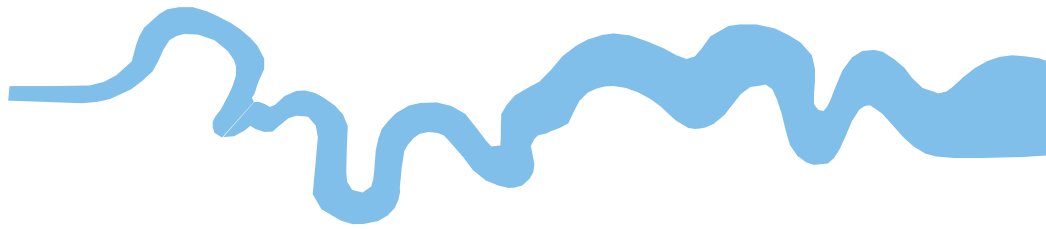
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Plates 5 - 6.

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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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