

**OAK FARM
MILCOMBE
OXFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

for

SAVILLS

on behalf of

**THE ESTATE OF J W TUSTIAN
DECEASED**

CA PROJECT: 3063
CA REPORT: 10030

MARCH 2010


**COTSWOLD
ARCHAEOLOGY**



OAK FARM
MILCOMBE
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CA PROJECT: 3063
CA REPORT: 10030

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date	10 March 2010
checked by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
date	11 March 2010
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	11 March 2010
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Oak Farm
Location:	Milcombe, Oxfordshire
NGR:	SP 4078 3467
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	1-3 March 2010
Planning Reference:	09/01909/F
Location of Archive:	to be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum
Site Code:	OFM 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2010 at the request of Savills on behalf of The Estate of J W Tustian Deceased. Seven trenches were excavated.

Medieval features were identified in six trenches in the western and northern areas of the site, probably forming part of the deserted medieval village known to lie to the west. The remains of a building and associated hearths and stone surfaces were recorded, as well as a trackway and pits, with pottery suggesting occupation of the site from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Ditches, probably of medieval date although possibly of earlier origin, and apparently forming a rectilinear enclosure were recorded. The evaluation demonstrated that the western part of the site had been subject to flooding and alleviation in the medieval period. Early prehistoric struck flint, including a scraper and an arrowhead were recovered, and a single residual piece of Roman roof tile.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Savills on behalf of The Estate of J W Tustian Deceased at Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SP 4078 3467; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to Cherwell District Council (CDC) for the erection of 26 residential dwellings.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (OCAS 2010) prepared by Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist, Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (OCAS), the archaeological advisor to Cherwell District Council, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Richard Oram. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Richard Oram, including a site visit on 2 March 2010.

The site

1.3 The site is located on the western side of Milcombe, immediately south-east of the disused railway line and north of the main road that runs through the village (Fig. 2). It is bounded by grassland to the north and east. The site lies at approximately 137m AOD, rising gently to the north-east.

1.4 The proposed development site has an area of c. 0.9ha, comprising an area of grassland bounded by disused barns to the east.

1.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as upper lias clay of the Jurassic era (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1968, sheet 218) and this was encountered on site.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 The site was identified as lying within an area of archaeological interest immediately to the east of a possible deserted medieval village (PRN 10785)(SP 4059 3469), on the other side of the disused railway line, which consists of a series of earthworks thought to be house platforms and a trackway. No archaeological investigation had been carried out on the site and the earthworks were undated. Aerial photographs show further earthworks present in the field to the east of the application area and it was thought that this may represent a continuation of the medieval settlement. It was therefore considered likely that the medieval settlement would continue into the application area and as such archaeological deposits related to the medieval development of the village would be encountered during this development.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.7 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist Cherwell District Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.8 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches, of which five were 30m in length and two were 18m in length. All trenches were 1.6m in width (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was moved to the east to avoid damage to the root system of a mature tree. Trench 5 was extended to a length of 18m to the north-east as Trench 8 could not be opened due to the presence of overhead cables and young saplings. Trench 7 was shortened to a length of 18m to avoid a drainpipe and the extant pump to a nearby well. These adjustments were made with the approval of Richard Oram.
- 1.9 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological

deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

- 1.10 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003); no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.11 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 No archaeological features were observed in Trench 5.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

- 2.3 A large curvilinear earthwork depression, waterlogged at ground level, was noted on the surface of the field in the western corner of the site and its location and form were recorded by rapid topographic survey during the evaluation. The trench through this feature contained ditch 103, which was not excavated to full depth due to the high water table but sufficient investigation was carried out to recover a single piece of mid 13th to early 14th-century pottery from the upper fill 104 of the apparent initial phase of the feature. A subsequent re-cut 105 contained large sandstone blocks placed in tabular form on a north-south alignment, with a single piece of post-medieval glass recovered from its fill 106.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

- 2.4 Ditch 208 was situated at the north-eastern end of the trench and was recorded but not excavated (it was of similar width and fill to ditch 605 in trench 6). Two pits, 204 and 205, were recorded to the south-west of 208 and were identified as probable

tree-throw pits, although the larger (205) contained frequent substantial sandstone blocks. These features were overlain by clay deposit 209 which contained large sub-angular stones and medieval pottery. This deposit did not extend into the south-western half of the trench.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.5 The natural Jurassic clay was not encountered in this trench and the earliest deposit encountered was alluvial clay 307, which contained a single sherd of 11th to 13th-century pottery. This was overlain by two further alluvial episodes, 306 and 304 respectively. Eight sherds of mid 13th to early 14th-century pottery were recovered from the uppermost alluvium 304. Similar alluvial deposits were noted in Trenches 2, 4 and 6. Above these a stony layer 305 contained a mid 13th to 14th-century jug handle and appeared to be a trackway on a north-south alignment leading towards Trench 4. The stones had been pressed in to alluvial clay deposit 304 and were subsequently covered by a redeposited natural clay layer 303. It was not possible to define the feature further within the confines of the trench. Two sherds of mid 13th to 14th-century pottery were retrieved from subsoil 301 above this feature.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.6 This trench contained complex medieval structural remains and was only partially investigated, with the agreement of Richard Oram, to avoid unnecessary intrusion into the deposits and structures. The earliest feature encountered in Trench 4 was structure 410 comprising medium to large tabular sandstones and containing two sherds of mid 13th to 14th-century pottery. This was overlain by burnt sandstone blocks 411, possibly the fragmentary remains of a hearth. This was covered by layer 408 which contained a sherd of 12th to 13th-century pottery and then layer 406, which contained an undated copper-alloy stud or rivet. To the east 406 was covered by rubble 405, present to the east and west of a rough wall footing 404. To the west occupation layer 406 was overlain by patches of charcoal-rich deposit 407 which contained mid 13th to 14th-century pottery and was situated below a hearth base 409, consisting of heavily fired sandstone blocks. A sherd of 13th-century pottery was recovered from within hearth 409 and many more sherds were noted *in situ* but not recovered. A further structure or stone surface comprising 412 and 413 was identified to the west of 410 and 411, although this was not fully characterised during this evaluation. A large Romano-British roof tile was recovered from the top of stones 413; however the accompanying sherds of 12th to 13th-century pottery suggest that this was residual. Alluvial layer 414 was identified at the western end of

the trench but the relationship between this and the structures encountered in the central part of the trench was not clearly defined. Further indeterminate stony deposits were encountered in the eastern end of the trench and a sherd of medieval pottery was identified, however these were not defined in detail.

2.7 **Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 5)**

Sealed by alluvium, ditch 605 was on a north-west to south-east alignment in the centre on trench 6. It had a wide and relatively deep profile with compact clay fill 606 and had been subsequently re-cut as ditch 607. The only artefacts recovered from the feature were a struck flint flake and a thumbnail scraper dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age from the base of fill 606.

2.8 **Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 6)**

The earliest feature encountered in Trench 7 was ditch terminus 708 which contained a grey clay fill 707 that had a very diffuse boundary with natural clay 702. No finds were recovered from 707, but it was cut by a wide shallow ditch 706, the fill 705 of which contained an Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and a sherd of 11th to 13th-century pottery. Oval pit 710 was situated to the north-west of these ditches and a sherd of 11th to 13th-century pottery was recovered within fill 709. A second oval pit 712 of a similar size to 710 was identified immediately to the north of 710, but was not excavated. Both pits were sealed by brown clay-silt 713, only present in the north-western end of the trench and sealing part of ditch 706. The south-eastern end of the trench contained modern pit or posthole 704, with deposit 703 containing 19th-century tile and china. This was probably related to the construction or use of the adjacent barn.

The Finds

- 2.9 Artefactual material including pottery, ceramic building material, worked flint, vessel glass and animal bone was recovered from 16 separate deposits (Appendix B).
- 2.10 Prehistoric worked flint was noted from deposits 606 and 705. A small 'button' scraper from 606 is probably Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date and a leaf-shaped arrowhead from deposit 705 is Early Neolithic. The latter is very finely made with shallow invasive retouch extending over both worked faces.

- 2.11 A single fragment of tegula, flanged ceramic roof tile of Roman type, was recovered from deposit 413. This appears to be a residual find, occurring with medieval pottery (below).
- 2.12 Medieval pottery was recorded from 13 deposits and comprises a mix of unglazed coarsewares and a slightly smaller quantity of glazed types. The glazed sherds occur for the most part in a fine buff-firing fabric and a sandier variant which are both thought to represent products from kilns located close to the villages of Brill and Boarstall on the Buckinghamshire/Oxfordshire border, approximately 25 km to the south-east of Milcombe. Brill/Boarstall type wares are produced from the earlier 13th century and into the post-medieval period (Mellor 1994, 111–40). A rim-sherd from deposit 301 probably belongs to a round-bodied jug and features vertical strips of iron-rich (red-firing) clay below the glaze. This vessel and sherds with similar decoration from deposit 304 probably date to the mid 13th to earlier 14th centuries. A sherd in a very sandy pale grey fabric with a thin glaze from deposit 408 is from a different, probably midlands (Nuneaton?) source.
- 2.13 The unglazed medieval pottery includes a number of different fabrics. Handmade sandy coarsewares occurring only as bodysherds from deposits 304 and 408 resemble material known from north Gloucestershire and Warwickshire and probably dating to the 12th to early 14th centuries. A wheel-thrown jar with squared rim in a pale grey/buff fabric from deposit 409 may be a Brill/Boarstall product and of 13th/earlier 14th century date. A sherd from deposit 413 in a white-firing fabric more commonly associated with Roman type wares, features a sagging base suggesting a medieval date. Sherds from deposits 307, 408, 413 and 705 occur in a vesicular fabric which is probably an oolitic limestone-tempered 'Cotswolds' type, where the calcareous inclusions are leached out. A jar in this type with simple everted rim from deposit 307 and a dish from 413, which is comparable to examples illustrated by Mellor (fig. 12, nos 1–7) are identifiable. Broad dating for this type across the 10th/11th to 13th centuries is likely.
- 2.14 Pottery of modern type (after c. 1780) consisting of refined whitewares with blue transfer-printed decoration, was recovered from deposit 703.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 This evaluation demonstrated that archaeological remains are present across the western and northern area of the site. Only Trench 5 contained no features and was situated in an area that had been heavily landscaped, probably during the construction of the barns that are still standing. The eastern side of the site was not investigated due to the presence of overhead cables in a confined area.
- 3.2 The features are generally well-dated by good quantities of medieval pottery, dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries. There appears to be no occupation continuing beyond the 14th century. The most substantive features were the medieval structural remains lay in Trench 4 which appear to represent the remains of a building, bounded by wall footing 404 and associated with a series of hearths and associated burnt deposits, the latest and most complete of which was hearth base 409; the stone spreads in this trench, including 412 and 413, may represent associated floor or yard surfaces. It is unclear from the limited evidence from the trench whether the hearths and surfaces lay inside or outside a building, although no western counterpart to 404 was observed, so external hearths seem the most likely conclusion. No slag was recovered from the features or associated deposits and the function of the hearths is also therefore unclear at this stage.
- 3.3 To the north, the trackway in Trench 3 is likely to be associated with the structures in Trench 4 and seems to run along the eastern edge of what was an area with clearly poor drainage to the west, attested by the presence of alluvial episodes in trenches in this part of the site, securely dated to the medieval period, presumably deriving from the irregular watercourse/drain recorded in Trench 1. The stonework may have acted as in some way also as a revetment/boundary to this wetter area, and the clay which subsequently overlay it may also be related to this.
- 3.4 The other features were more dispersed across the site, although there was clear concentration of small medieval pits within Trench 7. Ditches 208, 605 and 706 appear to represent three sides of a rectilinear enclosure. The pottery recovered from the fill of the upper re-cut of the ditch in Trench 7 dated to the medieval period and suggests it is part of the extended deserted medieval village complex. The only

other finds from the ditch sections were a small number of early prehistoric struck flints and it is possible that the putative enclosure is earlier in date.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Riley, assisted by Charlotte Haines and Tristan Adfield. The report was written by Rebecca Riley. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Rebecca Riley, and prepared for deposition by Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Mark Collard.

5. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 1968 *Geological Survey of Great Britain (England & Wales), Sheet 218: Chipping Norton, solid and drift edition, 1:63360*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 *Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- OCAS (Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services) 2010 *Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire: Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil: mid grey brown silty clay, firm compaction			0.2	-
101	Layer	Subsoil: light greyish yellow silty clay, firm			0.25	-
102	Layer	Natural: mid yellow compact silty clay			@ L.O.E	-
103	Cut	Cut of ditch	-	~ 4	n/k	-
104	Fill	Fill of ditch 103: light greyish brown silty clay	-	~ 4	n/k	-
105	Cut	Re-cut within ditch 103	-	1.2	n/k	-
106	Fill	Fill of 105: large sub angular sandstones in greyish brown silty clay matrix		1.2	n/k	-

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil: dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-	0.22	-
201	Layer	Subsoil: mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-	0.18	-
202	Layer	Natural: mid greyish yellow silty clay	-	-	>0.1	-
203	Fill	Fill of tree bowl 204: mid blackish brown silty clay	-	0.67	0.07	-
204	Cut	Cut of tree bowl	-	0.67	0.07	-
205	Cut	Cut of tree bowl	1.5	0.9	0.21	-
206	Fill	Fill of 205: mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent large sub-rounded sandstone blocks	1.5	0.9	0.21	-
207	Fill	Fill of 208: mid bluish grey silty clay	-	1.05	-	-
208	Cut	Cut of linear feature (not excavated)	-	1.05	-	-

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil: dark greyish brown clay silt	-	-	0.15	-
301	Layer	Subsoil: dark brownish grey silty clay	-	-	0.1	-
302	Layer	Natural: mid orange clay	-	-	@ L.O.E	-
303	Layer	Light greyish yellow clay surface assoc. with 305	-	1.3	0.12	-
304	Layer	Mid brownish grey alluvial clay	-	n/k	0.15	C13th- 14th
305	Layer	Stony layer: medium stones in a mid brownish grey silty clay matrix	-	2.8	0.16	C13th
306	Layer	Mid greyish brown alluvial clay	-	n/k	0.17	-
307	Layer	Mid blueish yellow alluvial clay	-	-	0.45	C11th- C13th

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
401	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.2	-
402	Layer	Subsoil: mid orange brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.3	-
403	Layer	Natural: mid yellow silty clay	-	-	-	-
404	Structure	Possible wall running north-south: large and medium sized sub-angular stones in a brownish yellow silty clay matrix	-	~ 0.46	n/k	-
405	Deposit	Rubble deposit: small and medium sub-angular stones in a mid greyish yellow silty clay matrix	-	0.9	n/k	-
406	Layer	Occupation: light grey silty clay, charcoal flecks	-	>1.6	n/k	-
407	Deposit	Burnt deposit: mid orange/ red. Dark grey and black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	-			C13th-C14th
408	Layer	Occupation: mid brownish grey silty clay, occ. charcoal	-	>1.6	n/k	-
409	Hearth	Dark red blocks of sandstone in circular formation	0.9	0.85	n/k	C13th
410	Deposit	Burnt deposit: mid orange/ red. Dark grey and black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	0.7	0.35	n/k	C13th-C14th
411	Deposit	Red/ blackened blocks of sandstone	0.7	0.15	n/k	-
412	Structure	Medium sized roughly square blocks: wall or surface	>1.6	1	n/k	-
413	Deposit	Sandstone rubble in a mid grey silty clay matrix	-	-	n/k	C12-C13th
414	Deposit	Dark bluish grey alluvial clay deposit	-	-	-	-

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil: dark greyish brown sandy silt, stone incl.	-	-	0.14	-
501	Layer	Modern rubble	-	-	0.34	-
502	Layer	Weathered natural (exposed oxidised clay)	-	-	0.3	-
503	Layer	Mid greyish blue firm silty clay	-	-	@LOE	-

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
601	Layer	Mid brown silty clay	-	-	0.2	-
602	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-	0.2	-
603	Layer	Mid yellow and grey clay	-	-	@LOE	-
604	Layer	Modern rubble	9	-	0.15	-
605	Cut	Cut of ditch: NW-SE	>2	1.6	0.3	-
606	Fill	Fill of ditch 605: mid yellowish grey silty clay	>2	1.6	0.3	-
607	Cut	Re-cut of ditch 605: NW-SE	>2	1.2	0.28	-
608	Fill	Fill of cut 607: mid brownish grey silty clay	>2	1.2	0.28	-
609	Layer	Mid bluish grey alluvial clay above 603	-	-	0.2	-

Trench 7

	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil: dark greyish brown silty clay	-	-	0.2	-
701	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown clay silt	-	-	0.25	-
702	Layer	Natural: mid brownish orange silty clay	-	-	-	-
703	Fill	Fill of pit 704: dark brownish grey silty clay	0.47	0.43	0.19	C19th
704	Cut	Cut of modern pit	0.47	0.43	0.19	C19th
705	Fill	Fill of ditch 706: mid yellowish brown silty clay	2.45	1.5	0.16	-
706	Cut	Cut of wide shallow ditch: N-S	2.45	1.5	0.16	-
707	Fill	Fill of terminus 708: mid bluish brown clay	1.5	0.63	0.35	-
708	Cut	Cut of terminus: N-S	1.5	0.63	0.35	-
709	Fill	Fill of pit 710: Mid brownish grey silty clay	1.38	0.86	0.25	C11th-C13th
710	Cut	Cut of oval pit	1.38	0.86	0.25	-
711	Fill	Fill of oval pit 712 (not excavated)	1.1	0.7	-	-
712	Cut	Cut of oval pit (not excavated)	1.1	0.7	-	-
713	Layer	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-	0.15	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS


Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.-g	Date
104	Medieval pottery: Brill/Broarstal	1	20	MC13-C14
106	Animal bone: cow	1	24	Pmed+
	Glass: post-med/modern bottle glass	2	13	
206	Ceramic building material: small brick/tile fragments	2	2	-
207	Medieval pottery?: small burnt rimsherd from jar	1	1	MED
301	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstal (jug with iron-rich applied strips)	1	13	MC13-C14
304	Medieval pottery: sandy coarseware; Brill/Broarstal (red bands)	10	75	MC13-C14
305	Medieval pottery: sandy Brill/Boarstal	2	35	MC13-C14
307	Medieval pottery: leached shell or limestone-tempered fabric	4	6	C11-C13
Tr. 4 u.s.	Medieval pottery: coarse Brill/Boarstal	1	14	-
406	Copper-alloy object: stud/rivet	1	1	-
407	Medieval pottery: Brill/Broarstal; limestone-tempered fabric; coarse sandy fabric	5	20	MC13-C14
408	Medieval pottery: sandy coarseware (1 x glazed); limestone-tempered	7	76	C12-C13+
	Animal bone: cow-sized	1	8	
	Burnt stone	1	203	
409	Medieval pottery: hard pale grey sandy fabric (jar)	1	10	C13
410	Medieval pottery: Brill/Broarstal	2	6	MC13-C14
413	Medieval pottery: limestone-tempered; white-firing coarseware	2	26	C12-C13
	CBM: Roman roof tile (<i>tegula</i>)	1	404	
606	Worked flint: scraper; flake	2	9	-
703	Modern pottery: refined whiteware	7	13	C19
	CBM: Tile	1	9	
	Charcoal:	1	1	
	Coal:	1	2	
705	Medieval pottery: limestone-tempered fabric	1	15	C11-C13
	Worked flint: leaf-shaped arrowhead	1	2	
709	Medieval pottery: limestone-tempered fabric	1	1	C11-C13

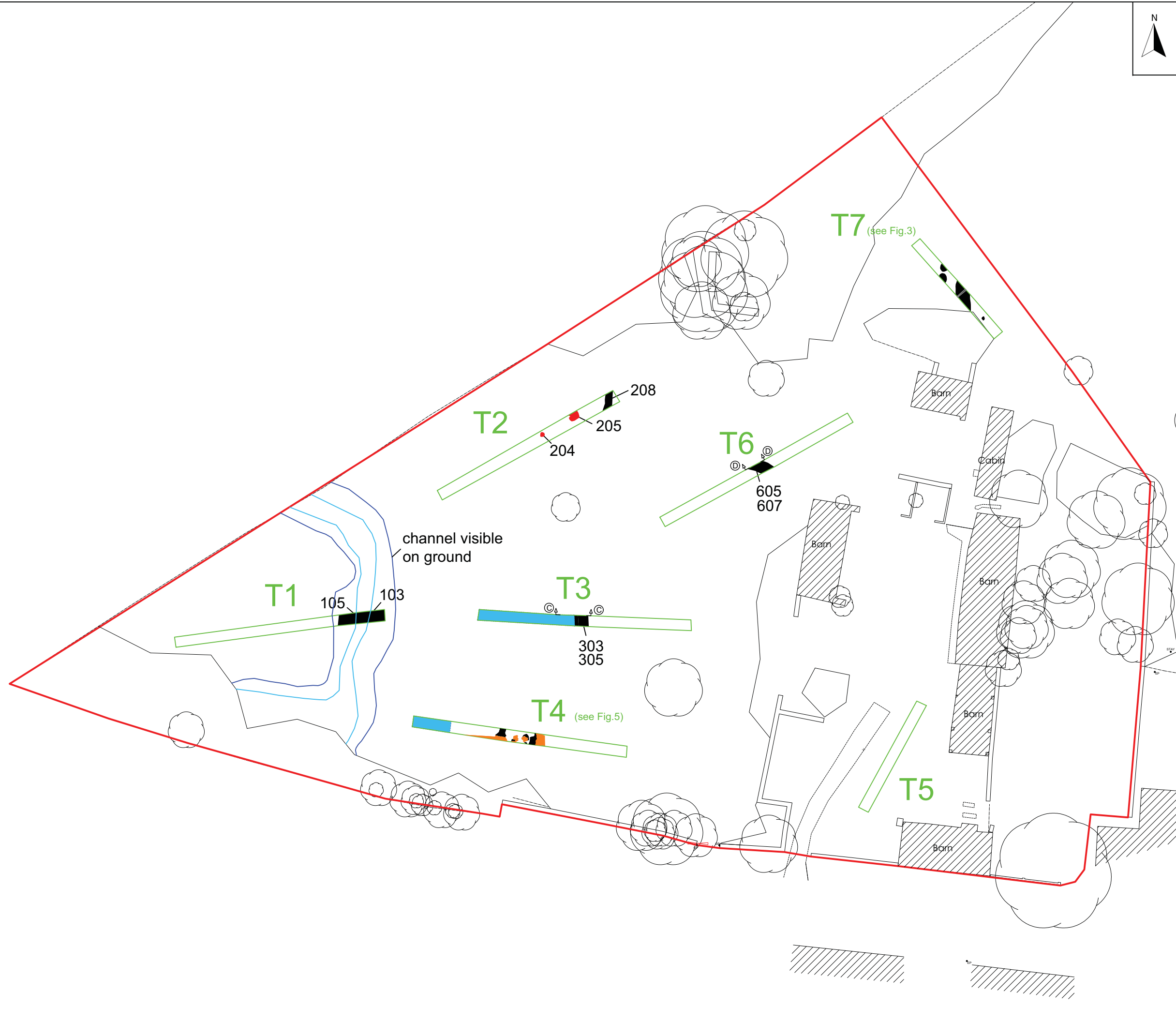
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2010 at the request of Savills on behalf of The Estate of J W Tustian Deceased. Seven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Medieval features were identified in six trenches in the western and northern areas of the site, probably forming part of the deserted medieval village known to lie to the west. The remains of a building and associated hearths and stone surfaces were recorded, as well as a trackway and pits, with pottery suggesting occupation of the site from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Ditches, probably of medieval date although possibly of earlier origin, and apparently forming a rectilinear enclosure were recorded. The evaluation demonstrated that the western part of the site had been subject to flooding and alleviation in the medieval period. Early prehistoric struck flint, including a scraper and an arrowhead were recovered, and a single residual piece of Roman roof tile.</p>	
Project dates	1--3 March 2010	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)		
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 4078 3467	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Riley	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Oxfordshire County Museum	Ceramics and flint
Paper	Oxfordshire County Museum	Context and trench sheets, drawings, registers, black and white negatives.
Digital	Oxfordshire County Museum	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation. CA report 10030</i>		

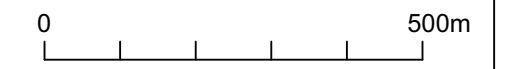
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 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:25,000@A4	3063	1



- site
- trench showing archaeological feature
- alluvium
- structure
- possible tree throw
- top of slope
- bottom of slope



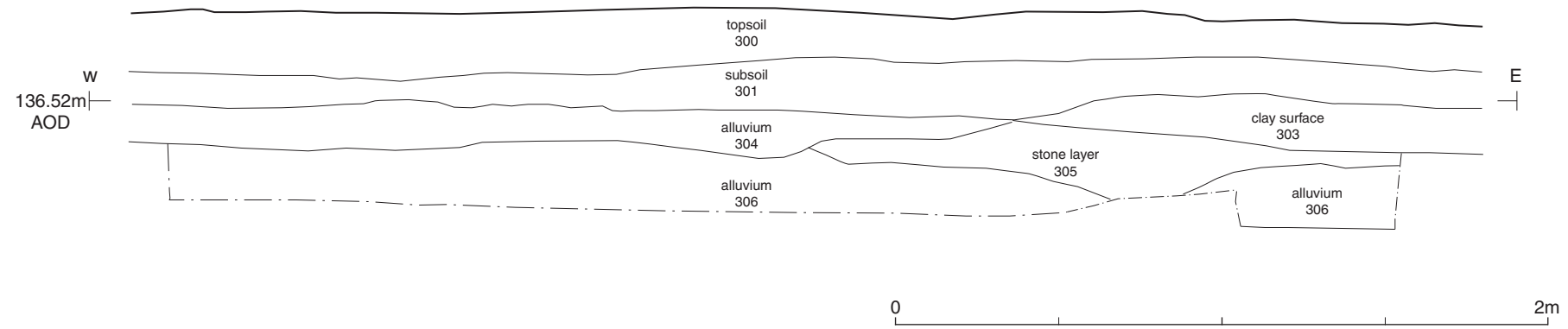
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire

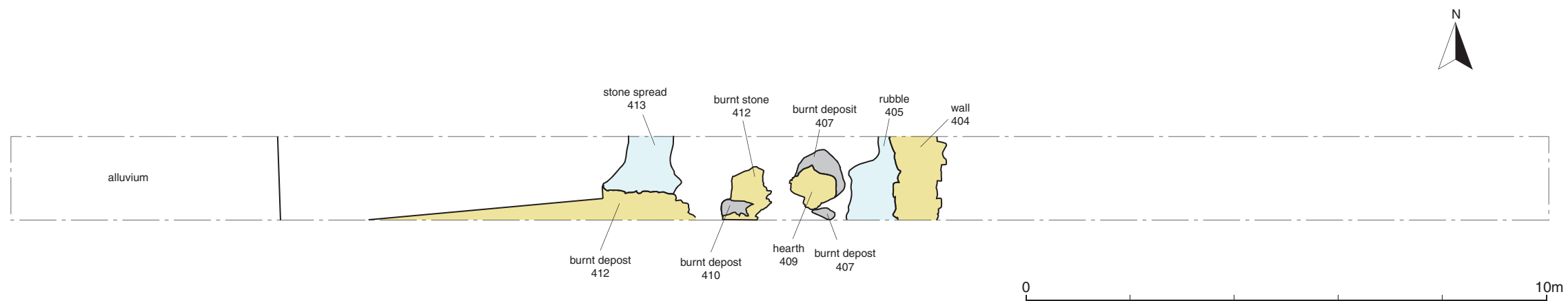
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:500@A3	3063	2

Section CC



North facing shot of trench 3



- stone rubble
- structures
- burnt deposits

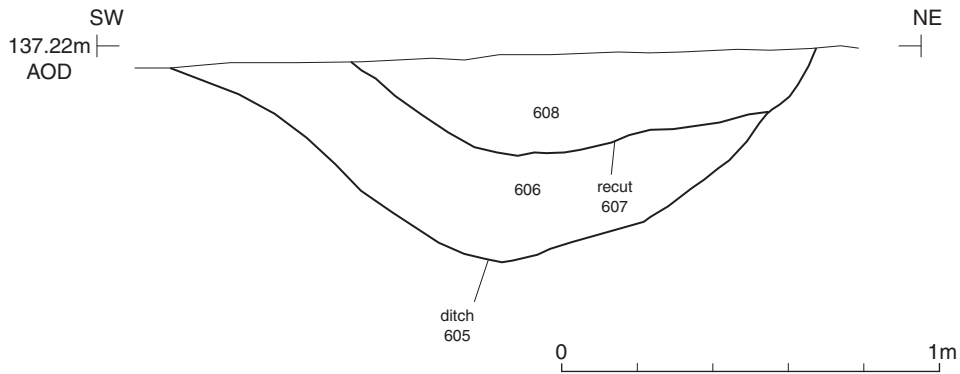


Trench 4, looking west



Trench 4, looking south-east

Section DD



South-east facing section of ditch 605



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Oak Farm, Milcombe, Oxfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6; section and photograph

DRAWN BY

JB

SCALE

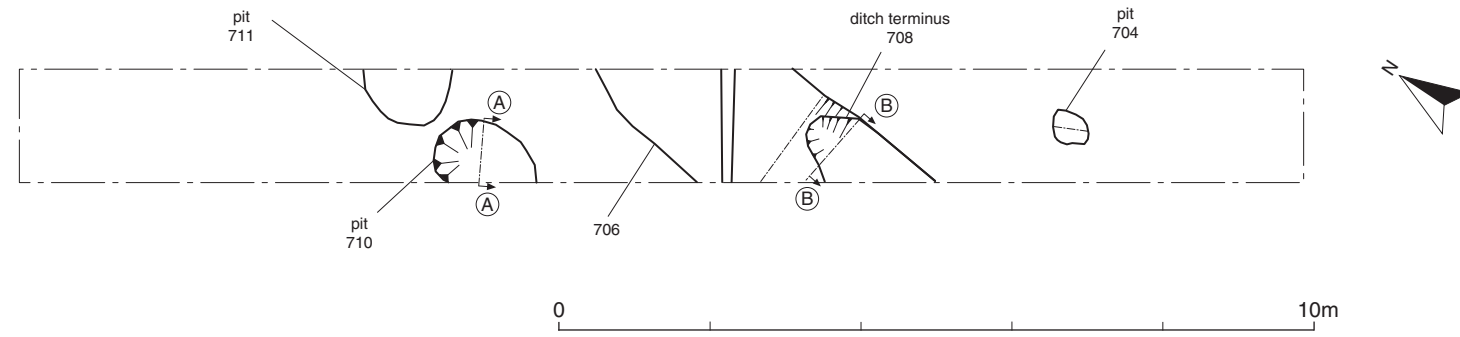
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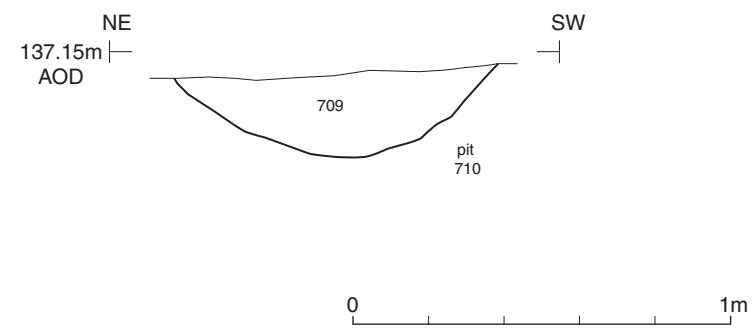
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FIGURE NO.

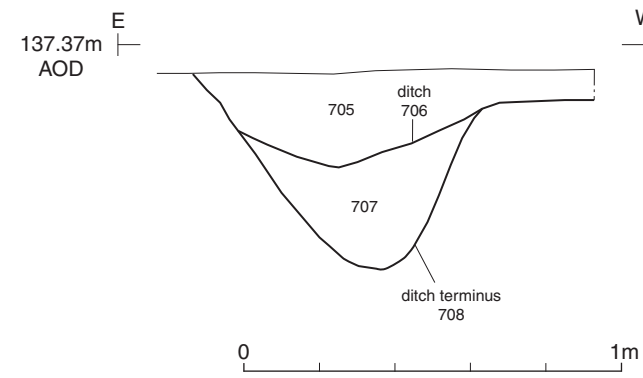
5



Section AA



Section BB



Pit 710, looking south-east



Ditch terminus 708, looking south