



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

BLETCHINGDON PARK HOUSE, SPRING HILL,

BLETCHINGDON, KIRLINGTON,

OXFORDSHIRE OX5 3DW

NGR SP 50533 18026

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SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological evaluation to establish the quality of any archaeological preservation in advance of proposed developments to the land surrounding the main house located on the Bletchingdon Park estate in Bletchingdon, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 50533 18026). A total of 42 trenches ranging from 3m to 30m in length and 1.9m in width were strategically placed in five areas across the estate. Areas 1 & 2 were in the northern field systems which were thought to be of low archaeological potential based on historic maps and records. However, due to the long standing nature of the use of the land for agriculture associated with the estate, and the limited amount of archaeological testing in the immediate area, it was determined to be prudent to produce a sample of the area. Of the 42 total trenches, 24 were placed between these two areas, but only three of these contained evidence of activity earlier than that associated with modern agricultural use. The archaeological evidence showed a series of three separate ditches, two running on a N-S alignment and one on a E-W alignment, were present prior to the modern layout of the fields and tracks.

Area 3 was located to the northwest of the main house directly south of the fish ponds which were being heavily renovated. The topsoil had been previously removed prior to monitoring of the excavation of the seven trenches, but the natural clay was immediately present below the removed topsoil. No archaeological preservation was observed in this area.

Areas 4 & 5 were to the south of the main house and were determined to be of archaeological potential. Of the 11 remaining trenches in these two areas, all but two contained archaeological preservation. Evidence of the earlier medieval road leading from the village to Saint Giles Church was seen in TR2 and TR36. There was evidence of previous garden landscaping including level formation deposits and spatial division methods (i.e. walls and ditches), a garden boundary wall running parallel to the road, multiple ditches and pits which were likely to predate the current main house, and a substantial foundation wall which could have associated with a fairly substantial structure. Material recovered dates predominantly to the medieval period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is located at the site of Bletchingdon Park House, Bletchingdon, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 50533 18026). The site lies between 78m and 99m OD. The underlying geology is Peterborough Member, a mudstone bedrock formed up to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic period (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). Overlying this is the superficial deposits of the Hanborough Gravel Member, a sand and gravel river terrace deposit formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quarternary period. It is the boundary between these two deposits that forms the spring line that in turn allows the central water features of the park to be created.

1.2 Planning Background

Two applications have been submitted to Cherwell District Council for various works to the parkland, which include improvements to the landscaping, repair of existing structures and new interventions within the landscape. Erection of new buildings to form new Estate Yard and associated buildings (18/01945/F), alterations to the form of the north west steps to the house, formation of underground spa and car parking facilities and a reformed swimming pool and associated enclosure adjacent to the main house (18/01969). Due to the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains, a pre-determination archaeological evaluation was required.

1.3 Archaeological Background

A Heritage (Archaeological) Impact Assessment (JMHS 2018) has been carried out. The known archaeological background was established using archaeological information from the Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) which was searched over a radius of 1km from the approximate centre of the park (NGR SP 50500 18200). This was supplemented with analysis of aerial photographs, historic mapping, LIDAR imagery and a site walkover. The archaeological sites and monuments identified by this survey are listed below in chronological order.

1.3.1 The earliest proven evidence for activity within the search area dates to the Roman period. An excavation ahead of development on the southern edge of Kirtlington recorded a Roman building with stone foundations and an associated field system, in addition to two stone-lined wells (SMR 16989: SP 49980 19190). A series of banks recorded during the walkover survey may also be associated with earlier landscape features such as the Aves Ditch, an Iron Age tribal boundary located 3.5km north that follows the course of the Cherwell (SP 50189 18005 to SP 50202 18071 and SP 50159 18197 to SP 50156 18308).

1.3.2 Evidence for Early Medieval settlement, in the form of several sunken-featured buildings, was also recorded during the above excavation, perhaps suggesting some continuity of occupation between the two periods (SMR 16989: SP 49980 19190). In addition to the above settlement site an Anglo-Saxon disc brooch was found by a metal detectorist in fields to the south west of the proposal site (SMR 26125: SP 49930 17430).

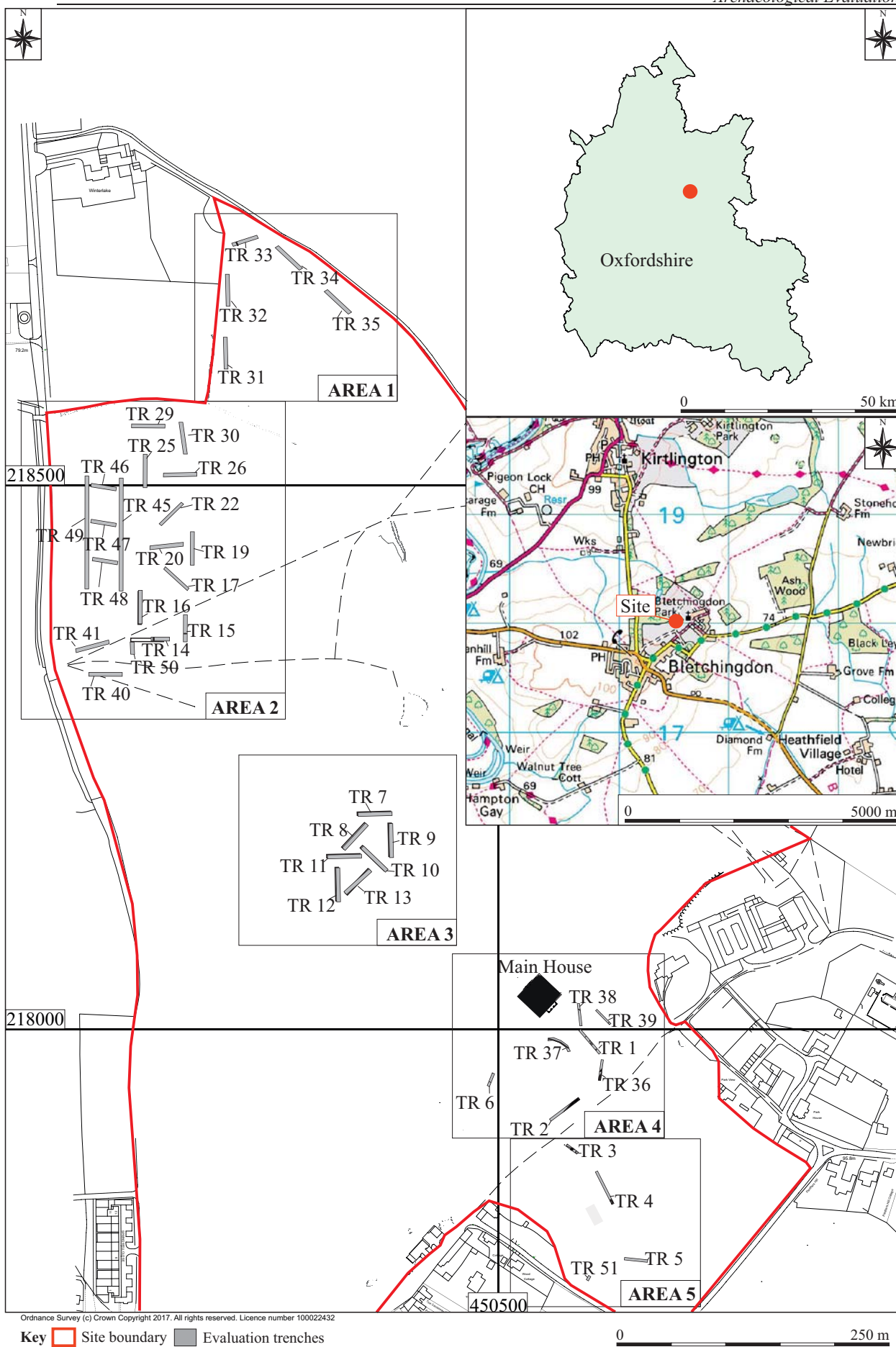


Figure 1: Site location

1.3.3 The earliest reference to Bletchingdon comes from the Domesday Survey, where it is recorded as Blecesdone or Blicestone; Bletchingdon Park is also first recorded in this period, in documents dating to 1322 (SMR 11698: SP 50500 18300). Archaeological evidence for Medieval activity comes from The Church of St Giles, located on the south eastern boundary of the proposal site; this is dated by surviving fabric to the mid-13th century (SMR 3333: SP 50653 18058).. Very little is known about the medieval layout of the park, however ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs dating to the mid-20th century indicates that the northern part of the park had previously been part of the medieval open field system; in the Upper Hall Close (centred SP 50739 18621) the ridge and furrow is on a general southeast to northwest alignment, in the Lower Hall Close the ridge and furrow is of a southeast to northwest orientation (centred SP 50778 18353)

1.3.4 The post-medieval period is well represented within the search area. The first phase of Bletchingdon house, constructed in 1630, dates to this period (SMR 3330: SP 50530 18020). The house and a series of ancillary buildings and enclosures are depicted on a map of the parish dated to 1735. The most significant feature on the map is the broad central road (SP 50665 18004 to SP 50302 17682) that runs from an area outside the church to the northern triangular point of the village Green. It is likely that this road is associated with the early layout of the village and as such remains of medieval occupation may be present to either side, within the present boundary of the park. To the south and west of the church there appear to be what are a series of paddocks and orchards (SP 50542 17952; grid references are derived from georeferenced map). The names of the fields Upper and Lower Hall Close as recorded on the map suggest that the park was associated with a medieval hall. Other features include the pond (approx. SP 50200 18072) located near the west boundary of the park, expected to be a forerunner of the plunge pool and well structure. There is a building marked as being in the park (SP 50338 18018), which is located in or near the Well Pond, and may be an earlier well head. Within the wider search area monuments predominantly comprise extant buildings located in Bletchingdon village. The 19th century southeast extension of the park contains a series of paddocks and orchards. In the southwest corner of this area there is a building (SP 50490 17830), while to the south east the orchard opens out into a larger enclosure, the boundary of which appears to conform to the current southern boundary of the South East Park. A levelled area is visible on LIDAR imagery that extends in a north easterly direction from the current Bletchingdon House (SP 50545 18059 to SP 50608 18116); this may be evidence for landscaping associated with the enclosures and buildings seen on the map.

1.3.5 The existing house at Bletchingdon Park dates to 1782 and was designed by James Lewis for Arthur Annesley, the Earl of Anglesey (SMR 3330: SP 50530 18020). The structure is limestone ashlar, with a rusticated basement; the mansard roof is clad in Welsh slate and moulded stone ashlar chimney stacks are present. The house is Grade II* listed. The Georgian style stable block of Bletchingdon Park, also designed by James Lewis, was built in 1782 at the same time as the current house (SMR 3332: SP 50690 18090). The structure is limestone ashlar; with a hipped welsh slate roof and brick ridge stacks.

1.3.6 The Industrial Period is less well represented within the search area, although the monuments present are predominantly found within Bletchingdon Park. During this period substantial landscaping work was carried out in order to create a

naturalistic landscape park. The landscape park created in during this period is well preserved, despite later phases of landscaping and planting, and as such this remains the predominant landscape of the site. A brick and limestone built icehouse is located on the boundary of the inner park; the date-stone is inscribed 1819, although this may be the date of renovation work rather than the original date of construction (SMR 733: SP 50370 18010). Another icehouse is located in woods near the north western boundary of the proposal site (SMR 734: SP 50136 18288). This icehouse is also listed as early 19th century on the HER; it is, however, likely to be of an earlier date. A further structure, listed as a 19th century ice well, is found on the north western boundary of the site adjacent to Springwell Road (SMR 19040: SP 50190 18090). Although this is listed as an ice well on the HER, research by Sarah Couch Historic Landscapes indicates that this structure is in fact a plunge pool dating to the early 18th century, comparable to similar structures at Beckley, Heythrop and Rousham (Sarah Couch Historic Landscapes, 2018). The pump house, a round building of squared limestone with a thatch roof, is more confidently dated to the mid-19th century (SMR 3329: SP 50400 18060). The above structures are all Grade II listed.

1.3.7 Geo-Integrity carried out a geotechnical investigation of the site in 2017; as part of this investigation a number of boreholes were sunk. While these were focused on the geological aspect of the site they are also useful in giving an indication of any potential buried archaeological deposits. It is almost certain that most of the boreholes encountered archaeological remains. The made ground describes lenses of gravel and cobble inclusions as though it went through a series of archaeological contexts. The general indication is that there is archaeology of about 1m deep. In a number of cases there are records of made ground over 2.5m deep and in these cases the easiest explanation is that this has gone into a negative feature: a ditch or quarry for example. Boreholes sunk in the area of the proposed Subterranean Garage, Pool and Access route showed evidence of thick made ground deposits, including cobbled and gravelled surfaces; these are likely to be evidence of earlier activity either within the park boundary or related to houses fronting the street that backed onto the park.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains in the areas of impact and the depth of soil deposits that overlie these remains.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To determine the degree of complexity of any horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present.

In particular:

- To determine whether any medieval and post-medieval remains exist in the areas of impact and their extent, condition, nature, character and quality.

- To inform the need for, and scope of, further phases of work to mitigate the impact of the development under consideration.

The following regional resource assessment and research agenda will be taken into account:

Regional

<http://oxfordarchaeology.com/aboutus/our-archive/news-archive/301-solent-thames-research-framework-for-the-historic-environment>

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist (Richard Oram) the archaeological advisor to Cherwell District Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

3.2 Methodology

A total of 42 evaluation trenches between 3m and 100m in length by 1.8m in width were excavated across the proposed site. A 15tonne, 360° machine with bladed bucket was used to strip the overlying soils down to the natural geology. A large area within Area 2 had already been topsoil stripped for agricultural purposes, so two 100m and three 15m long representative trenches were laid out across the truncated area in lieu of the originally planned configuration. Additional trenches were also requested to further explore the anomalies seen on the geophysical survey and as a means to explore areas for proposed road works on site.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

4 RESULTS (Figures 2-9)

Due to the large area covered between the areas evaluated in this phase of work, the results have been grouped and presented according to area (see Fig. 1). **The majority of trenches were devoid of any archaeological evidence** and have not been included in the illustrations within this report beyond the location plan, Figure 1, but dimensions and elevations are available in Appendix 1.

4.1 Areas 1 & 2 (Northern fields)

Areas 1 and 2 contained the majority of the evaluation trenches, 31 of the 42 trenches. Area 1 consisted of TR31-TR35 (Fig. 2), while Area 2 consisted of TR14-TR30 and

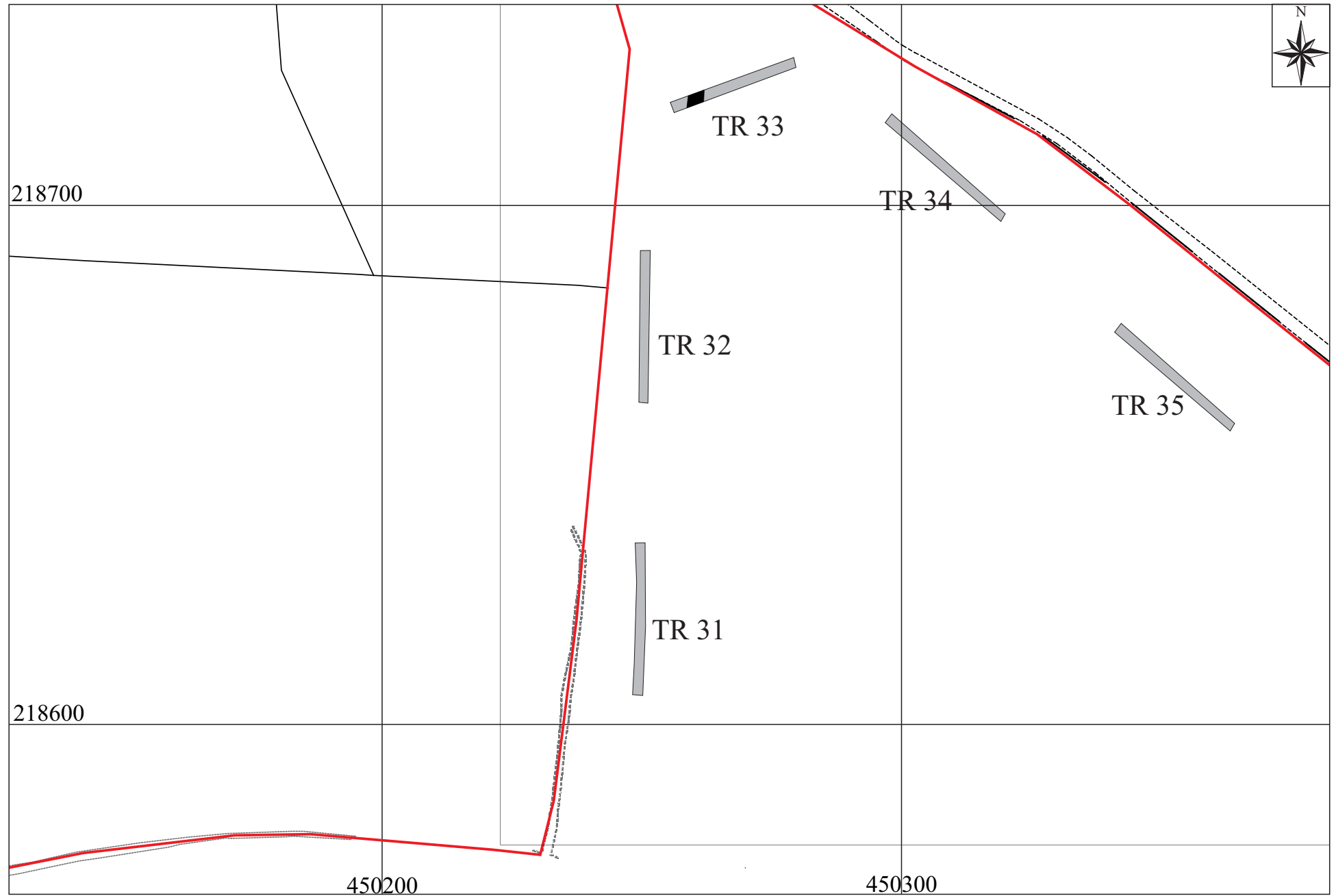


Figure 2: Area 1.

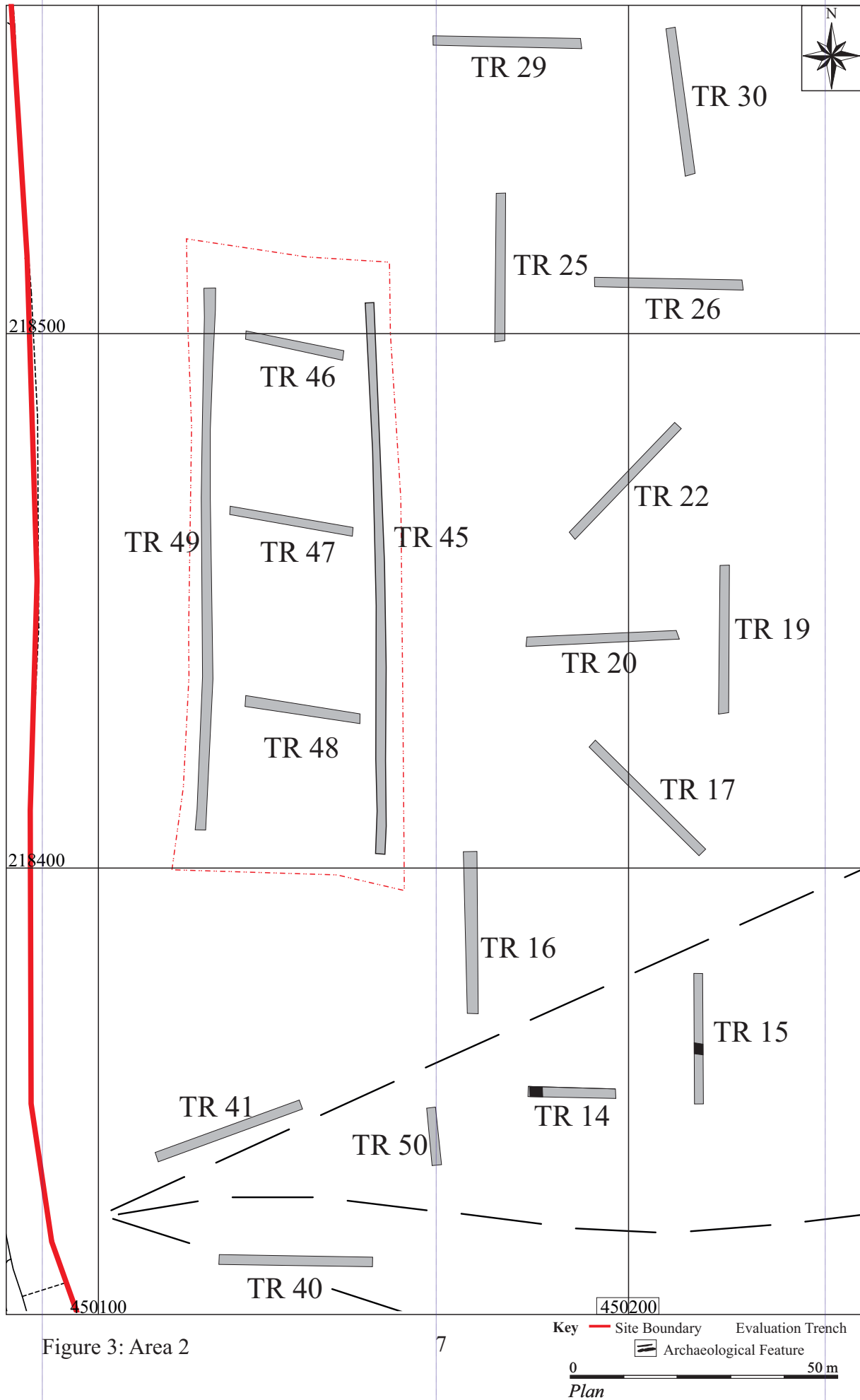


Figure 3: Area 2

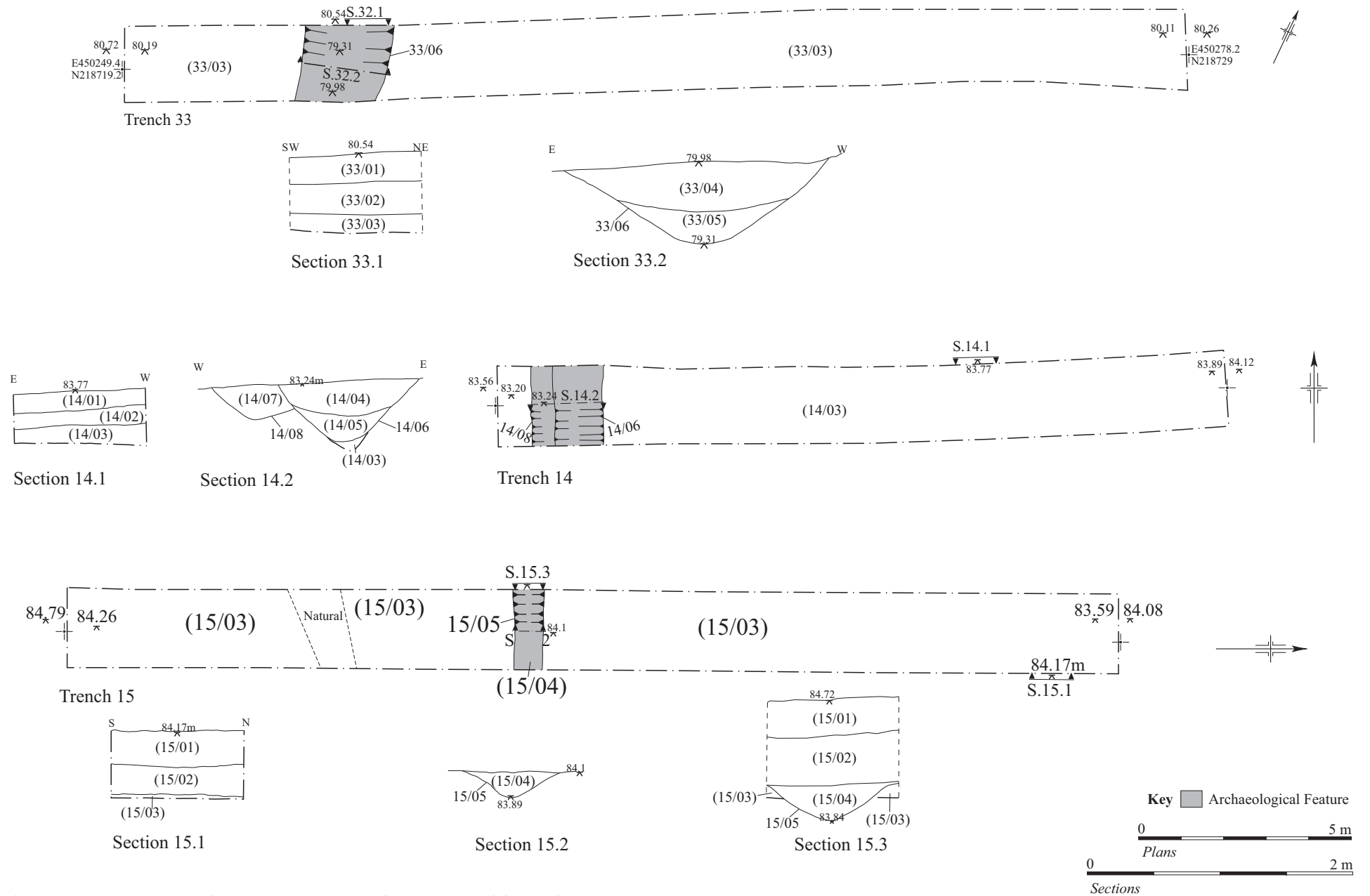


Figure 4: Area 1, Trench 33; Area 2, Trench 14 - 15, with sections

TR40-TR50. In Area 2, TR19, TR21, TR23, TR24, TR27, TR28, TR42-TR44 were all voided due to the truncation of the topsoil and replaced with TR45-TR49 (Fig. 3).

One ditch, 33/06, was seen in Area 1 within TR33, (see Fig. 4). It was a linear/curvilinear cut with moderate break of slope for the sides, a rounded break of slope towards a concave base, in an N-S orientation. It was filled by (33/04), a friable, dark to mid red brown sandy clay, with moderate gravel, occasional manganese and medium sized, sub angular limestone. There was also a primary fill (33/05), which was a friable, mid yellow brown, clay sand, with moderate gravel, occasional sub angular limestone.

Two trenches in Area 2 contained archaeology. Trench 14 had a ditch on N-S alignment with a re-cut, (see Fig. 4). In the earlier ditch, 14/06, had an initial fill (14/04) which was a redeposited natural infill resulting from hill wash. The main fill of the ditch was (14/05), deposition of waterborne sediments over time. The re-cut of the boundary ditch, 14/08, was filled by a single fill (14/07), a gradual infill resulting from deposition by water.

Trench 15 also had a small, E-W aligned ditch or gulley, 15/05 (see Fig. 4). It had one fill, (15/04), which was by natural process of erosion of surrounding soils. It was a compact, mid blue, grey brown silt clay with manganese inclusions.

4.2 Area 3 (Pond)

This area also was subject to topsoil stripping prior to application, but the trench locations we left as proposed due to the smaller area involved. All seven trenches in this location (TR7-TR13) were absent of any archaeological evidence (see Fig. 1).

4.3 Area 4 (Main House)

Area 4 (Figs. 5-8) consisted of the area immediately surrounding the main house and targeted the location for proposed development in this area. This area also contained a number of anomalies from the geophysical survey previously carried out. Below is the detailed findings of the archaeological evidence encountered in Area 4.

Trench 1

Trench 1 contained evidence of five ditches all running on an N-S alignment. Ditch 1/06 was the furthest west and was >1.9m in length, 1.98m in width and survived to a maximum depth of 0.5m. It contained a single fill (1/05) which comprised soft, mid brown grey, clay silt, with frequent gravel, occasional mid, sub angular limestone, shattered flint, charcoal, and baked clay inclusions. Fill (1/05) contained pottery that dated the disuse of the ditch to sometime in the 12th century.

Three of the ditches were intercutting which implies that they were in use at different times, but possibly served a similar function. The earliest of them stratigraphically was also the shallowest, 1/23. It was >1.9m long, 0.85m in width and 0.39m in depth. It consisted of three fills: the earliest, (1/22), comprised a heavily compacted, light grey, sandy gravel that contained no diagnostic material. The middle fill, (1/21), a firm to friable, mid pink grey, gravel sand, with occasional charcoal, and medium sized, sub angular limestone inclusions, contained pottery in production from the late 13th until the late-16th century. The latest fill, (1/20), a friable, mid grey brown, silt

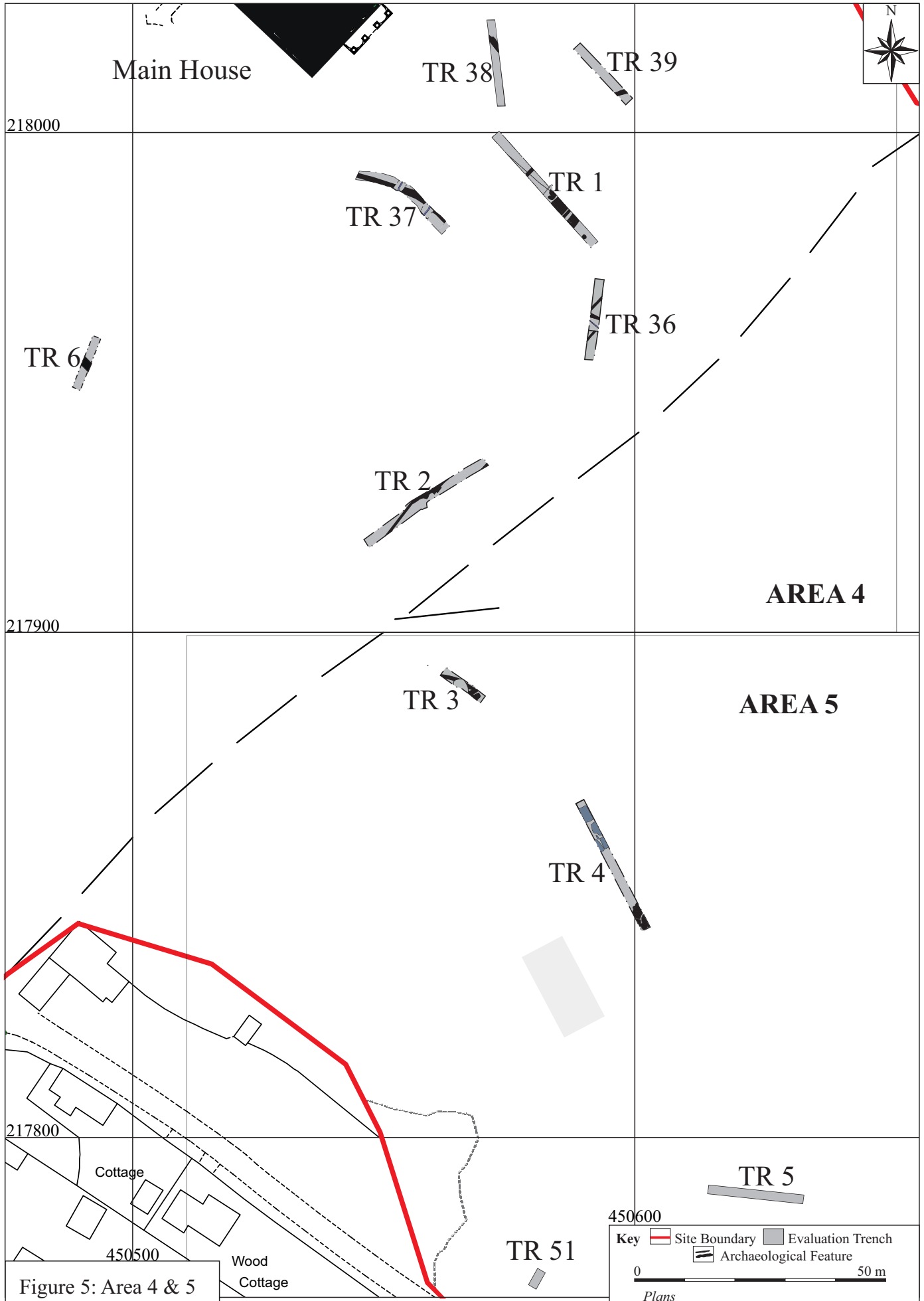


Figure 5: Area 4 & 5

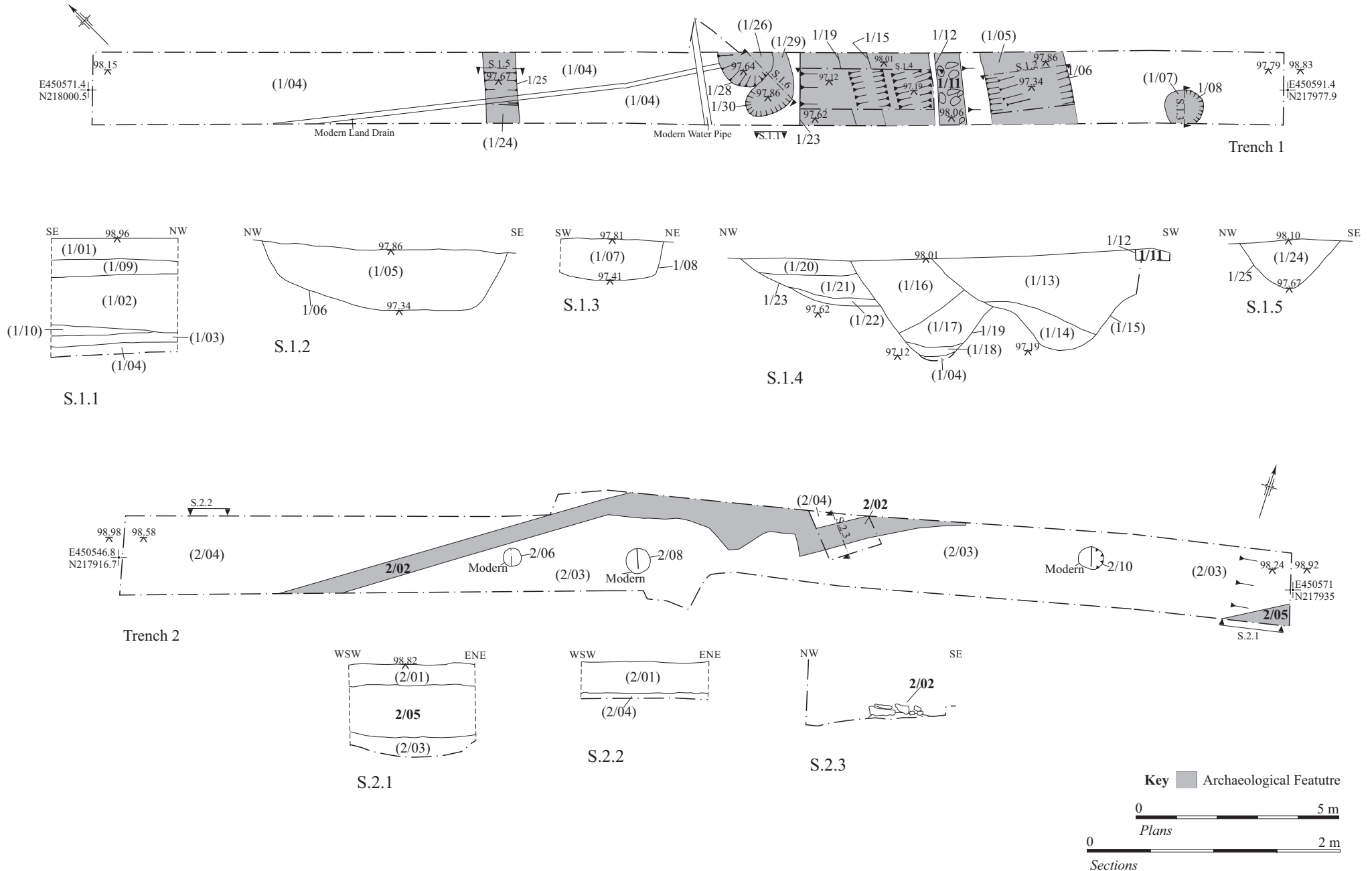


Figure 6: Area 4, Trenches 1 and 2, with sections

sand, with moderate gravel, and occasional charcoal inclusions contained pottery manufactured from the late 11th century until the 14th century. As pottery is often used for more than a generation before it is discarded, this indicates that the ditch was likely silted up sometime between the 13th and late 14th centuries. This ditch was re-cut by another ditch, 1/19, in a very similar location but it survives to over twice the depth, 0.8m at its deepest point. This ditch also was filled by three deposits, (1/04), a moderately compact mid red, brown, yellow gravel sand; (1/17), a Firm-friable, dark blue grey, sandy silt, with occasional gravel, charcoal, and medium sized, sub angular limestone inclusions; and (1/16), a friable, dark brown grey, silt sand, with occasional gravel, and charcoal inclusions. The latter fill was the only one with diagnostic material, producing 12 pieces of pottery providing an indicative date of the 14th-15th century for the period when it was filled. A final ditch, 1/15, is cutting through these earlier two ditches slightly further to the east. It is also seen to survive to a depth of 0.8m and is 1.55m wide. It is filled by two fills, (1/14), a friable, mid yellow grey, coarse sandy silt, with frequent gravel, and occasional charcoal inclusions, and (1/13), a soft, mid yellow grey, clay silt, with modern building material, occasional gravel, and charcoal inclusions. The latter fill is truncated by the cut, 1/12, of a dry-laid stone wall, **1/11**, which is also on an N-S alignment. Six sherds of pottery recovered from (1/13) give a similar date of disuse between the 14th -15th centuries.

The fifth ditch, 1/25, was the most easternmost end of TR1 running on an N-S alignment. It was the shallowest surviving feature in the trench and had just one fill (1/24) of a friable, mid red brown, sandy silt, with moderate gravel, and occasional shell and charcoal flecks.

There were also three pits. The cut for the westernmost pit, 1/08, was sub-circular with very steep edges and a moderate break of slope leading to a relatively flat base. There was only one fill, (1/07), a friable to soft, dark grey brown clay silt with moderate gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions, which contained two fragments of pottery dating the pit to between AD1075-1350.

The two remaining pits were intercut and fairly irregular in plan. The earlier of these pits, 1/30, was shallow, surviving only 0.2m at its maximum depth. It had only one fill, (1/29), a friable, mid brown grey, silt sand, with moderate gravel, and occasional charcoal inclusions, which contained 22 sherds of pottery dating to the late 11th century. It was truncated by an irregular intervention, 1/28, which is likely associated with tree or shrub rooting. It was a nearly curvilinear, crescent shape in plan with irregular edges and a moderate break of slope leading to a concave base. There were two fills, (1/27), a loose, mid red yellow, gravel sand and (1/26), a Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt, with moderate gravel, and occasional charcoal inclusions. Fill (1/26) produced 11 sherds of pottery dating to the late 11th century, typologically identical to those recovered in (1/29). This further supports the idea that the later pit was in fact rooting which intruded into the earlier pit and associated material.

Trench 2

This trench consists almost entirely of the remains the old trackway which led from the village of Bletchington to the Church of St. Giles, located to the east of the 18th century current main house. The road was comprised of a linear configuration of dry-laid roughly cut stone, **2/02**, flanking the northern edge. This was interpreted as a curbing or other road border. It was shallow, only two courses of stone remaining, at a maximum depth of 0.15m (see Fig. 6, S.2.02). To the south of this masonry was the

road surface, (2/03) which was a highly compact, mid red brown, sandy clay, with frequent stones and gravel (0.02-0.06m) surface with post medieval debris throughout such as brick and/or tile fragments. These were too small and fragmented to collect, but were noted as flecked across the surface of the deposit. There was another masonry feature encountered in the easternmost corner of the evaluation trench which has been interpreted as the southern curb or boundary edge of the road, **2/05**. Based on the trajectory of the exposed curbing on the north, **2/02**, and south, **2/05**, the road surface (2/03), the road appears to have been approximately 4m in width. Because the trench was running roughly in the same alignment to the road, it was not feasible to remove a section of the road down to its full extent in this particular trench. However, in TR 36, there was a continuation of the same trackway which was able to be removed and the section drawn (see Fig. 7, S36.02).

Trench 6

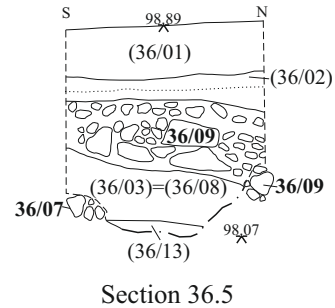
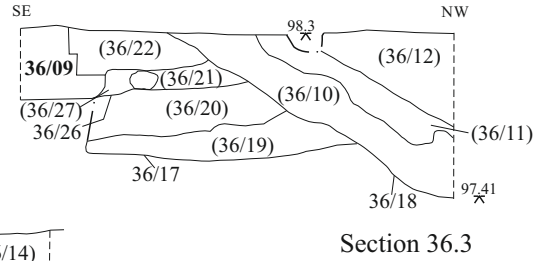
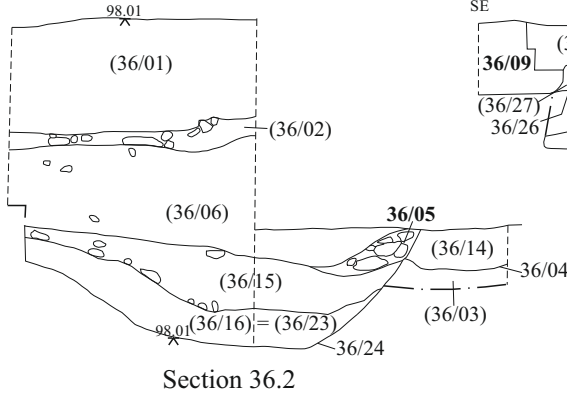
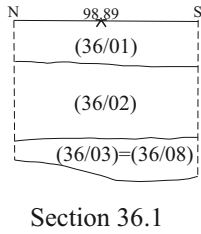
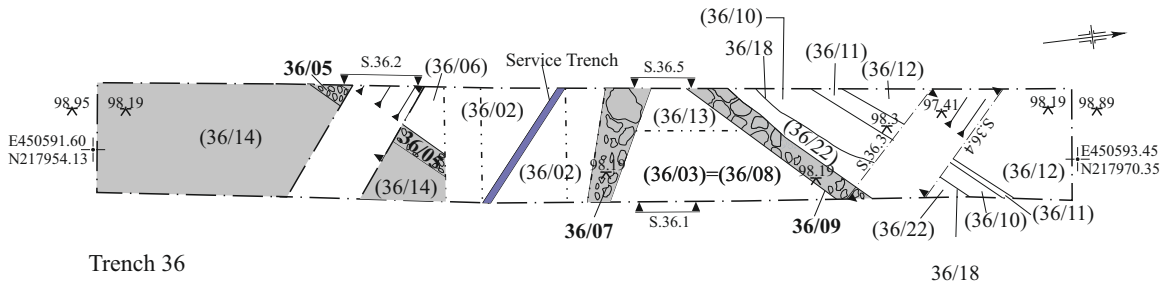
There was one ditch, 6/04, running at a NW-SE alignment and was >1.9m in length, 1.57m in width and 0.1m at its deepest point. It was filled by a single fill, (6/05), a friable, dark brown clay silt, with gravel inclusions (0.02-0.04m), which contained no finds. The heavy rooting observed throughout the feature along with the irregular base indicates that this is likely a natural rather than archaeological feature (see Fig. 8).

Trench 36

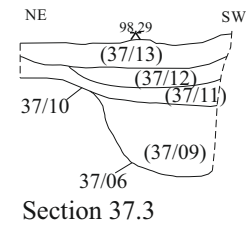
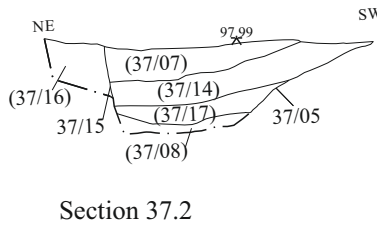
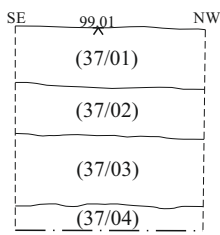
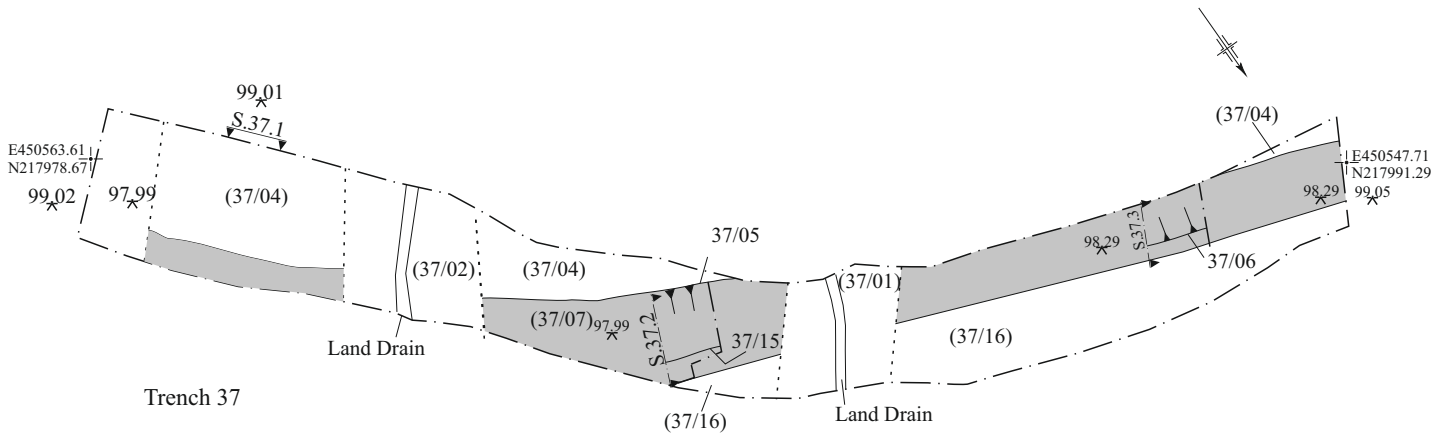
This trench exposed evidence for a great deal of alterations to the use of the area (see Fig. 7). There was the continuation of the earlier trackway leading from the village of Bletchington to the Church of St. Giles, seen also in TR2 above. This portion of the road was machined down to its lower levels so a better understanding of the extent of survival of the early road could be reasonably attained. The road was comprised of a drainage ditch to the northern boundary edge of the road, 36/24 (Fig 7, S36.02), filled with two fills; (36/16)=(36/23) was the earlier fill and (36/15) was the later fill. Fill (36/16)=(36/23) comprised a firm, light grey brown, silt clay, with occasional large stone inclusions, and fill (36/15) was a firm, mid grey brown, silt clay, with regular large stone inclusions. There was also the cut for the road itself, 36/04 and the earliest deposit for the road laid over the top of that initial cut: (36/14), a friable, mid yellow brown, loam sand, with frequent small gravel inclusions, which contained Creamware from the 18th century. Truncating the interface of the ditch and the road cuts was the cut for the curbing stones, 36/25 defining the road boundary to the northern limit, **36/05** (thought to be the same as **2/02** in TR2). Over this was deposit (36/06) which is the verge of the road or possibly the upper fill of the ditch. Centrally, two masonry walls were aligned perpendicular to one another, **36/07** and **36/09**. A relationship slot was excavated to attempt to identify the point of intersection, but it was determined to extend outside the limit of excavation. The surface between the two walls was (36/08), a compact, mid brown silt clay, with occasional gravel inclusions, which contained pottery dated to the 15th-18th centuries. These are likely residual.

Trench 37

This trench contained a great deal of modern truncation from existing irrigation as well as the remnants of construction related deposits from the end of the 20th century (see Fig. 7). These combined with the limitations from tree protection orders and the live electrical cables for the wireless lawn mower resulted in an awkward placement for the trench which in turn made subsequent excavation of features equally difficult. There was a single ditch feature 37/05 which appeared linear in plan, although the full characterisation was not able to be established due to the above constraints. The



Section 36.4 not to scale



Key [shaded box] Archaeological Feature

0 5 m

Plans

0 2 m

Sections

Figure 7: Area 4, Trenches 36 and 37, with sections

minimum length was observed to be >20m with a prospective width of at least 0.9m in width. Two interventions were placed approximately 10m apart. The width of the ditch was obscured in both interventions due to the limit of excavation on one side (see Fig. 7, S.37.3) and the partial truncation by the heavy building material (see Fig. 7, S.37.2) from the construction of a parking pad in ground works which took place in the 1990s (pers. comm. Paul, the head grounds' keeper). The depth of the feature was positively identified to have survived to a minimum extent of 1.52m below current ground level, at least 0.75m of which was not excavated. Finds included a great deal of animal bone and pottery which were dated between the 15th and 16th centuries.

Trench 38

This trench revealed the remains of a substantial wall, **38/08**. The wall was aligned in a NW-SE orientation and was comprised of dry-laid, cut stone (see Fig. 8). It survived to a maximum depth of 0.3m, approximately four courses of stone. No finds were recovered. This wall appears to be on a very similar alignment as the possible boundary ditch discovered in TR37. They are approximately 35m apart and roughly 50m due north of the earlier road leading to St. Giles Church. The only other anomaly seen in TR38 upon testing proved to be a by-product of rooting.

Trench 39

In this trench there was only one shallow ditch, 39/06 which contained one fill, (39/05), a friable, mid brown grey silt sand with frequent gravel, moderate rooting and occasional charcoal inclusions (see Fig. 8). This contained four sherds of pottery which were positively dated to the 13th/14th century. This truncated what was thought to be a possible pit or ditch terminus, 39/08, but after testing was determined to be bioturbation along with another irregular, linear anomaly, 39/10.

4.4 Area 5 (Southern field & workshop) (Figures 5 and 9)

Trench 3

Trench 3 contained evidence of two ditches running perpendicular to each other, a possible hedgerow, and an earlier, compact surface which appears to have been a levelling action for a disused trackway or hardstanding (see Fig. 9).

The earliest ditch, 3/05, was seen to be running at a NE-SW alignment and had just one fill, (3/04); a friable to moderately compact, mid yellow brown with a grey tinge, gravel sand. It contained frequent ceramic building material (CBM) and medium sized limestone inclusions. Pottery dating to the 12th century was recovered from this fill. Just east of this ditch was a possible hedgerow, 3/08, which was also running on an N-S alignment, the edges of which were badly distorted by rooting. There was only one fill, (3/08), a friable, dark grey brown, silt clay loam, with frequent medium sized angular stone inclusions, which contained pottery dating to the 11th century. This was truncated by a later ditch, 3/10, which was running at an E-W alignment, which contained a single fill (3/09); a loose, dark grey brown, coarse sandy silt, with frequent gravel, moderate medium sized sub-angular limestone, and occasional charcoal inclusions, with pottery dating to the 15th century

The remains of an earlier, compact surface, (3/06), a mid-yellow brown with grey tinge, gravel sand, containing frequent CBM and medium sized limestone inclusions. This appears to have been a levelling action for a disused trackway or hardstanding. It overlay everything else in the trench and there was post-med brick and tile fragments

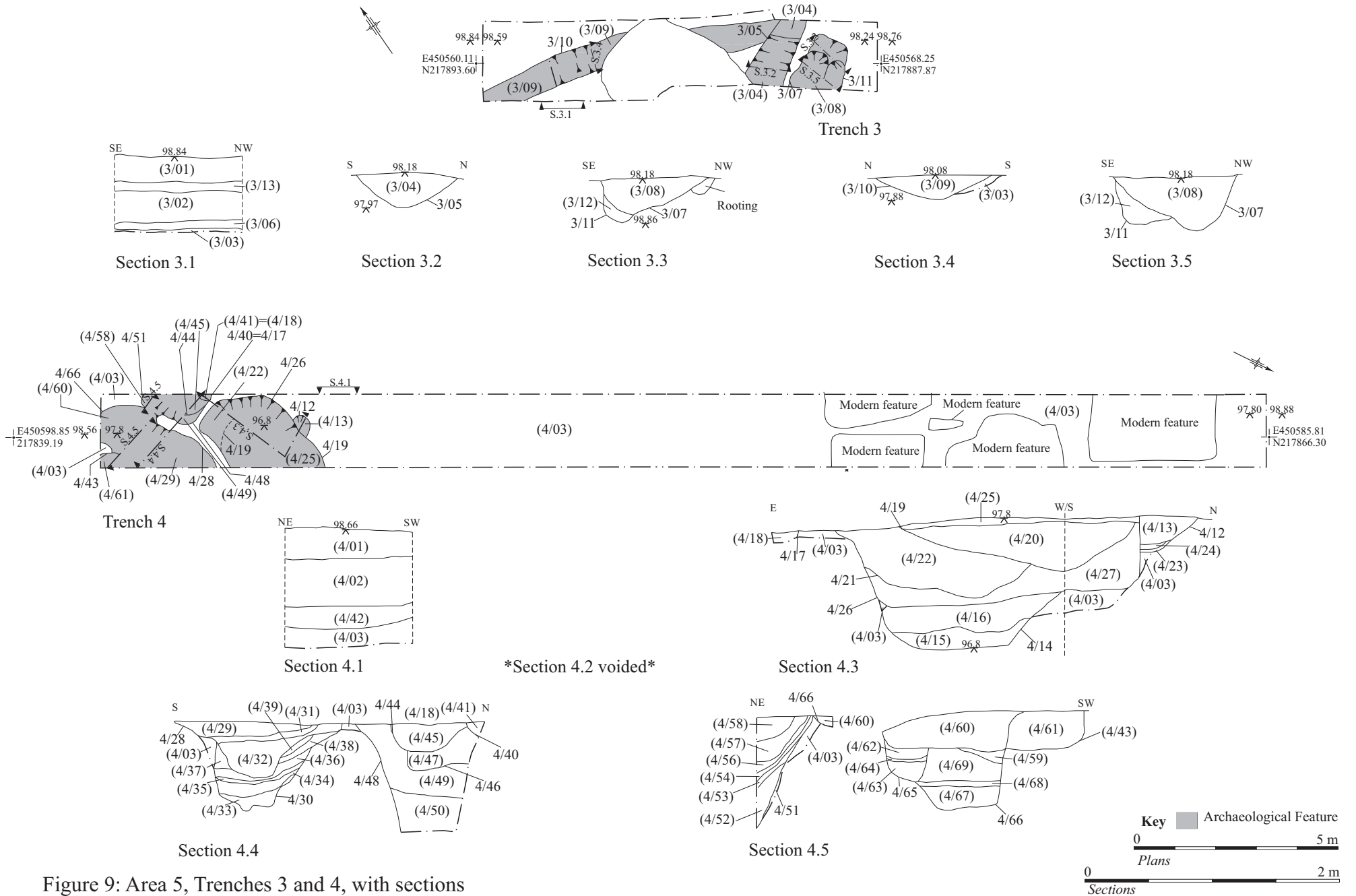


Figure 9: Area 5, Trenches 3 and 4, with sections

embedded throughout the deposit, indicating that it was in use more recently (18th/19th century onwards).

Trench 4

TR4 was located in the footprint of a proposed workshop. All anomalies in the NW half of TR4 were clearly a result of modern dumping in the area to depths of over 1.2m. However, in the 6m nearest the SE end of the trench, several archaeological features were identified at a depth starting at 0.76m below the current ground level and surviving to depths of up to 1m beyond this horizon (see Fig. 9). Due to the intercutting nature and depth of the features, their characterisation in plan was difficult to ascertain. However, it is believed with some certainty that there was evidence for a one ditch and one large pit with multiple re-cuts, as well as two other possible pits (due to the limited amount exposed in plan, there remains the potential for these to be non-linear or terminating ditches).

The earliest material came from one of the possible pits, 4/30, which had six fills: (4/33), (4/34), (4/35), (4/36), (4/37) and (4/38) which consisted of friable, grey, sandy silt, and (4/39) a friable, orange, sandy silt. All of these were of a thinly layered nature, suggestive of prolonged deposition over time. The earliest of these fills, (4/33), produced pottery dating to late Roman occupation; the other fills did not produce any dating material. This probable pit was cut by a later pit 4/28 that had three associated fills: (4/32), a friable, grey brown, sandy silt, with a pocket of clay; (4/31), a friable, orange grey brown, sandy silt; and (4/29), a firm, grey, sandy silt, with small rounded pebble inclusions. Again, the earliest fill produced five sherds of pottery from three different types of pottery, all of which have dates of manufacture spanning from the late 11th to late 13th centuries.

Trench 5

TR5 was placed in the footprint of a proposed workshop. All anomalies in TR5 were tested and determined to be either associated with the modern dumping in the area or bioturbation. No archaeologically significant activity was observed.

Trench 51

TR51 was placed in the footprint of a proposed access road. Due to the limitations of the protection orders for the trees and root systems in this area, the dimensions of this trench were reduced to 3m in length by 1.8m in width. There were no archaeological features or anomalies visible within the area exposed for TR51.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 224 sherds with a total weight of 2536g. It was all Saxo-Norman or later, other than a single Roman sherd. The late Anglo-Saxon and medieval material was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1994), as follows:

OXAC:	Cotswold-type Ware , AD975-1350. 81 sherds, 865g.
OXAM:	Brill/Boarstall Ware , AD1200 – 1600. 16 sherds, 158g.
OXBF:	North-East Wiltshire Ware , AD1050–1400. 5 sherds, 59g.

- OXBK:** Medieval Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1350. 1 sherd, 7g.
OVBX: Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th–early 17th century. 20 sherds, 387g.
OXR: St. Neots Ware, AD850-1100. 3 sherds, 44g.
OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 54 sherds, 510g.

The late medieval and early post-medieval wares were recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

- CREA:** Creamware, 1740-1830. 3 sherds, 9g.
HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 38sherds, 356g.
MPUR : Midland Purple Ware, 1400-1700. 1 sherd, 5g.
TGW: English Tin-Glazed Ware, 1600-1800, 1613–1800. 1 sherd, 1g.

In addition, a single fragment of Romano-British pottery weighing 175g was also noted, a large rim-herd from a fairly large jar in a wheel-thrown grog-tempered ware. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem* (TPQ). The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The pottery types present indicate that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, from around the time of the Norman Conquest onwards. The bulk of the assemblage is of late 11th – 14th century date, and mostly consists of fragments of unglazed jars, along with a few bowl sherds and a small number of sherds from glazed jugs, mostly in Brill/Boarstall Ware (fabric OXAM). In addition, a single glazed sherd of OXY, probably from a tripod pitcher, occurred in context (1/29). This is very typical of assemblages of the period in the region.

The late medieval material mostly consisted of fragments of internally-glazed jars, jugs and bowls, although a single fragment of an unusual OXAM lid was also noted. This aside, the material is very typical of assemblages of the period in the region. The post-medieval assemblage mostly comprises plant-pots with white-painted slip cordons and the occasional splash of dark green glaze.

Some of the medieval groups are clearly primary deposits, with a number of vessels represented by multiple sherds, such as the group of OVBX from context (37/9) which is mostly from a single large, internally-glazed jar. Overall, most of the assemblage is in fairly good condition, and appears reliably stratified.

Table 1. Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Tr	Cntxt	RB		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXBK		OXAM		MPUR		OXBX		TGW		CREA		HORT		Date		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			
1	5			1	21	35	303			8	83															L11thC		
1	7					1	5			1	8															L11thC		
1	13									4	23			2	11												13thC	
1	16					4	62			3	27			5	42												13thC	
1	20					2	29																				11thC	
1	21					1	26							1	22												13thC	
1	26					7	88			4	22																L11thC	
1	29					10	100			12	113																L11thC	
3	4					1	5																				11thC	
3	8			2	23	1	12			1	20	1	7														12thC	
3	9					1	2			1	4			2	15			4	62								15thC	
4	7					1	8	1	9	3	44																L11thC	
4	20							2	16																		M11thC	
4	22					11	168	1	6	13	128																L11thC	
4	33	1	175																								RB	
36	U/S							1	28															1	23		18thC	
36	8									1	4					1	5											15thC
36	10																			1	1			8	47		18thC	
36	11																					2	4	11	189		M18thC	
36	12																							11	42		18thC	
36	14																					1	5				M18thC	
36	19																							7	55		18thC	
37	7					4	34			3	34																L11thC	
37	9													4	44			16	325								15thC	
39	5					2	23							2	24													13thC
	Total	1	175	3	44	81	865	5	59	54	510	1	7	16	158	1	5	20	387	1	1	3	9	38	356			

5.2 Faunal Remains

5.2.1 Animal Bone by Claire Ingrem

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from ditch, pit and miscellaneous deposits spanning the 11th to 18th centuries at Bletchingdon Park House.

Methods

The assemblage was assessed. All of the hand collected bone fragments over 10mm were examined with the number of identifiable and unidentifiable bones recorded for each context to provide a basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimens Present). Evidence for butchery and gnawing was noted.

Condition of the bone

In order to estimate the potential of an assemblage to provide taphonomic information, the condition of the bone is graded on a scale of 1 to 5. That assigned to '1' is deemed to be in excellent condition, demonstrating little post-depositional damage whilst bone material classed as '5' has suffered severe surface erosion and can be identified only as 'bone'. Most of the specimens recovered from Bletchingdon Park House are in good or moderate condition (Table 2 and 3).

Data

A total of 255 fragments of animal bone were examined of which 28% are identifiable. Horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, deer and galliform (probably domestic fowl) are all present although the majority of the specimens belong to cattle and caprines (sheep/goat). Bones were assessed for occurrence by number, condition and measurability within individual contexts, by type and (associated) *TPQ* where available (see Table 3).

The assemblage spans a wide period and consequently the number of specimens assigned to individual periods is small with the largest sample, that from 15th century deposits, consisting of only 28 fragments all of which belong to cattle, sheep/goat and pig (Table 4). Eighteenth century deposits produced a sample of 20 identifiable specimens in which horse, cattle, sheep/goat, deer and galliform are all represented. A fragment of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) antler is present in the small 11th century sample along with a few specimens belonging to the three major domestic mammals (cattle, sheep/goat and pig). Thirteenth century deposits produced the smallest sample and this contains horse as well as cattle and sheep/goat.

Table 2. Condition of the bone (no. of bags)

Condition	Pottery Spot Date					Total
	11thC	13thC	15thC	18thC	undated	
1						
2	2		1	2	3	8
3	3	4	1	1	2	11
4	1	1			1	3
5						
Total	6	5	2	3	6	22

Table 3. Bone occurrence by number, condition and measurability, by context common animal name and (associated) TPQ.

CTX	Type	Cond.	tot cow	cow meas	tot shgt	s/g meas	s/g age	tot pig	pig meas	pig age	un-id	tot hor	hor age	deer	dom fowl	indet bird	TPQ
4/32	dtch	4									20						?
36/15	dep	2			1	1											
36/13	oth	3			1						1						
36/22	oth	2			1	1											
39/08	oth	3			1		1										
u/s	u/s	2			1										1	1	
1/05	dtch	4									6						L11th
1/26	pit	2									1						
1/29	pit	3			1						1						
3/04	dtch	3			1	1											
3/07	dtch	3	1											1			
37/07	dtch	2	1		2			3		1	10						
1/13	dtch	3	1		2		1				5						13th
1/21	dtch	4									3	1					
1/16	dtch	3	1														
1/13	dtch	3									1						
39/05	dtch	3			1						2						
37/9	dtch	2	15	1	9	3		4	1		98						15th
3/09	dtch	3									9						18th
36/19	oth	2	8	3	1	1					27	1	1	1	2	5	
36/10	oth	2			1	1											
36/11	oth	3										1	1				

Table 4. Taxa representation according to pottery spot dating (NISP)

COMMON NAME	11thC	13thC	15thC	18thC	undated	Total
Cattle	2	2	15	8		27
Sheep/goat	4	3	9	2	5	23
Pig	3		4			7
Horse		1		2		3
Deer	1			1		2
Galliform				2	1	3
Other bird				5	1	6
Unidentifiable	18	11	107	27	21	184
Total	28	17	135	47	28	255
<i>Total identifiable</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>% identifiable</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>28</i>

Table 5. General information (NISP)

	Pottery Spot Date					Total
	11thC	13thC	15thC	18thC	undated	
<i>Measureable</i>						
Cattle			1	3		4
Sheep/goat	1		3	2	2	8
Pig			1			1
Total measureable	1		5	5	2	13
<i>Ageable</i>						
Cattle						
Sheep/goat		1			1	2
Pig	1					1
Horse				2		2
Total ageable	1	1		2	1	5

Thirteen specimens offer ageing data and most of these derive from 15th and 18th century deposits (Table 6). Five mandibles and/or isolated teeth provide ageing information but the samples are too small to allow for the construction of mortality profiles. Evidence for butchery and canid gnawing is visible on a few bones.

Discussion

The identifiable component of the assemblage is very small as are the samples derived from individual periods. As a result, the assemblage is unable to provide information concerning economic or cultural practices and it only possible to be certain that a variety of animals were exploited during the period that the site was occupied.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage unless future work at the site results in the recovery of additional material, in which case this material should be considered alongside it.

5.2.2 Oyster Shell by Simona Denis

A limited assemblage of 62 marine shell fragments, of a combined weight of 213.5g, was recovered from two landscaping deposits.

Table 6. Marine shell occurrence by context and type

Feature	Context No.	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)
Landscaping deposit 36/18	36/10	Right valve	2	9.6
		Left valve	3	39.2
		Undetermined	6	3.9
	36/11	Right valve	5	24.2
		Left valve	3	40.1
		Undetermined	3	2.4
	36/12	Right valve	2	6.8
		Left valve	3	9.5
	Landscaping deposit 36/17	37/09	Right valve	5
Left valve			4	51.8
Undetermined			26	9.5
Total			62	213.5

The items were very fragmentary, and in a mediocre state of preservation; however, the majority of the examples retained sufficient diagnostic features to be positively

identified as British Native Oyster or European Flat Oyster (Winder 2011). A small number of barnacles were observed on a single item, a single left valve from deposit (36/10). It is not recommended to retain the oyster shell fragments due to their small quantity and very limited potential for further analysis.

5.3 Building Materials

5.3.1 Ceramic Building Material by Simona Denis

A small collection of 42 fragments of ceramic building material, of a combined weight of 431.4g, was hand-collected during the excavations. The state of preservation of the material was fair, although extremely fragmentary; only 12 examples, representing 28% of the material, preserved diagnostic sufficient diagnostic features.

Table 7. Ceramic building material occurrence by context and type

Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Comments	Date Range
3/09	Undetermined	1	1.6		Post-Medieval
36/10	Brick	3	38.8	Mortar	
	?Brick	3	43.9		
	Undetermined	8	44.8		
36/11	Peg tile	1	46.4	Corner. Partial circular peg hole	
	?Brick	1	25.7	Mortar. Glazed?	
	Undetermined	9	67.9		
36/12	Brick	1	51.8	Corner. Mortar	
	Undetermined	7	32.4		
36/19	Roof tile	2	49.2		
	?Brick	1	2.8	Mortar	
	Undetermined	5	26.1		
Total		42	431.4		

Nine of the fragments were identified as brick and tentatively dated to the Post-Medieval period. None of the objects was complete; a single corner, found in deposit (36/12), was recorded.

Traces of mortar were observed on a number of examples; traces of dark brown glaze were also noted on the item recovered from deposit (36/11).

Three of the items identified as originating from roof tiles. The example collected from deposit (36/11), measuring 49x49mm, preserved a partial circular peg hole, and was therefore identified a peg tile.

Roof tiles are almost totally functional and their characteristics change very little over time; also, good quality roof tiles were often reused. Hand-made peg tiles were also commonly used until the 19th century, when machine-made tiles became popular. Consequently, the potential for dating evidence of plain roof tiles remains limited, and only a broad Post-Medieval date can be suggested.

The original function of the remaining 30 fragments rests undetermined due to the extremely small size of the items, and the lack of any diagnostic feature.

5.3.2 Slate by Simona Denis

A single fragment of slate, weighing 13.5g and measuring 49mm in length, was found in deposit (36/10), within a landscaping deposit 36/18. The item, although extremely fragmentary, was in a fair state of preservation.

The object, while incomplete and lacking diagnostic features, is likely to have originated from a roofing tile. The use of slate tiles as roofing material, though known in Oxfordshire since at least the Roman period, became common in the Post-Medieval period, and particularly the 19th century. The Bletchingdon example remains undated.

It is not recommended to retain the slate tile fragment, due to its very limited potential for further analysis.

5.3.3 Stone by Simona Denis

Five fragments of stone slab were recovered during the archaeological works. None of the items retained original edges or any other diagnostic features; the objects were tentatively identified as elements of masonry or roof tiles, and remain undated.

Table 8. Stone occurrence by context

Context	No of Items	Weight (g)
Area 2	1	116
4/27	2	368
36/11	2	136
Total	5	620

5.4 Metalwork

5.4.1 Iron by Simona Denis

Seven iron objects, positively identified as post-medieval nails, were recovered from a landscaping deposit 36/18. The items, although mostly complete, were in an extremely poor state of preservation, showing severe oxidation which prevented the identification of a number of manufacturing details.

Table 9. Iron nails occurrence by context

Context	Type	No of Items	Weight (g)	Point type	Head type	Shaft cross-section
36/10	General purpose nail	1	5	Sharp	Flat, round	Square
		1	4.2	N/A	?T-shaped	Rectangular
36/11	General purpose nail	1	2.8	N/A	Flat, round	?Square
		1	7.6	?Flat	?Domed	Rectangular
		1	4.3	Sharp	Flat, round	Square
36/12	General purpose nail	1	3.5	Sharp	Flat, round	Square
		1	6.6	?Flat	?Domed	Rectangular
Total		7	34			

It is not recommended to retain the iron objects due to their extremely unstable state of preservation and their very limited potential for further analysis.

5.4.2 Slag by Simona Denis

A single fragment of slag, weighing 163.4g, was found in deposit (1/05), the fill of boundary ditch 1/06. The item showed the light, honeycombed structure typically associated with fuel ash slag (Crew 1995). The presence of slag indicates smelting and/or smithing activities may have occurred on site or in the immediate vicinity.

5.5 Miscellaneous

5.5.1 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Simona Denis

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, of a combined weight of 7.6g, were recovered during the investigations of TR36.

The example recovered from deposit (36/06), the verge of trackway **36/04**, measured 36mm in length, and weighted 3.3g; the second item, weighing 4.3g and measuring 44mm in length, was unstratified. No decorations or marks were observed, and the mouthpiece was not preserved; furthermore, the fragmentary state of the object precludes any attempt to reconstruct the original overall length or attempt a dating.

Unmarked stem fragments without diagnostic features or decorations have very little dating value, and can only generally be assigned to the Post-Medieval period. The clay tobacco pipe stem is not recommended for retention, due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

5.5.2 The Flint by Rebecca Devaney

A single piece of burnt unworked flint was recovered from context (36/10), the fill of a landscaping deposit. The piece is relatively large, weighing 58g, and is heavily burnt. Burnt unworked flint may derive from hearths or have been used as pot boilers, alternatively it may have occurred accidentally at any point in the past.

Table 10. Flint occurrence by context and type

Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)
36/10	Burnt flint	1	58
Total		1	58

5.5.3 Glass by Simona Denis

A total of 37 fragments of glass, weighing 168.5g in total, were collected from nine deposits. The material was in a poor state of preservation, fragmentary and affected by iridescence.

Table 11. Glass occurrence by context and type

Context	Type	Colour	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Comments	Date Range
Tr 36 U/S	Bottle push-up base	? Olive green	1	85.7	Iridescence	Post-Medieval
36/06	Window	Aqua	1	1.5		
36/08	Vessel body	?Green	4	12.8	Iridescence. Orange-peel surface	
36/10	Window	Deep blue aqua	1	1.3		
		Aqua	1	2.2		
36/11	Window	Deep blue aqua	1	7.7	Bubbles	
	Vessel body	Olive green	1	5.4	Orange-peel surface	
36/12	Window	Aqua	14	14	Edge	
		Green	1	1.1		
		Clear	1	0.7		
36/15	Vessel body	Olive green	9	30	Iridescence	
36/19	?Window	Aqua	1	2.3	Iridescence	
36/22	Vessel body	Undetermined	1	3.8	Iridescence	
Total			24	168.5		

All of the items were positively identified as Post-Medieval vessels or bottles. The largest fragment, collected from TR36, was a push-up base probably originated from a wine bottle. It is not recommended to retain the glass fragments due to their poor state of preservation, incompleteness, and very limited potential for further analysis.

5.5.4 Coke by Simona Denis

A small quantity of coke, weighing 31.3g, was hand-recovered from deposit (36/10), the fill of a landscaping deposit 36/18. Derived from coal, coke is a fuel with high carbon content used in Britain from the Late Medieval period. The coke fragment is not recommended for retention due to its very limited potential for further analysis.

5.5.5 Charcoal by Simona Denis

Deposit (36/11), observed within a landscaping deposit 36/18, contained seven fragments of charcoal, of a total weight of 11.1g. The charred material was fairly preserved, with one fragments measuring 450x450mm.

6 DISCUSSION

Area 4 and Area 5 demonstrated that there was an amount of archaeological preservation surviving under the modern levelling actions to the lawn in the 20th century. The trenches which proved to have features surviving to the greatest depths were in TR1, TR4 and TR37.

The ditches in TR37 contained domestic pottery which appeared to be from within secure deposits. The domestic nature of the refuse and TPQs are all in line with a possible earlier occupation of the area. The ditch trajectory is roughly perpendicular to the road and could represent a boundary line or be set inside an earlier wall. The ditches alignment along with the material being consistent with what you might find in the back end of medieval properties, potentially facing out onto the earlier road to St Giles Church.

The depth of the pits and ditches seen in TR1 might also correspond to a similar phase of occupation and use of the area as seen in TR37. The features all dated to roughly the same High Medieval time frame, between the 11th and 14th centuries.

Similarly, in TR4, the evidence of heavily reused features would indicate that there was settled activity in this location for a prolonged period of time. The multiple recuts within the deepest pit would indicate that there may have been use for multiple generations of occupation at this location. The evidence of Roman material in an earlier deposit underlying a recut possible ditch, could indicate the reuse of an earlier established boundary line, possibly left untended for some time, then re-established in the Medieval period.

Other features surviving to less substantial depths were also seen, some of which were of considerable size. For example, the road or trackway which used to lead from Bletchington village to St. Giles Church was uncovered. Whilst this was noted on earlier maps, there is a total absence of details regarding whether there were domestic residences along this route.

There is evidence here supporting the fact that amounts of archaeological resources survive in some of the areas proposed for development. These have the potential to contribute to the understanding of the early medieval use of these areas within the site, which could potentially inform the wider narrative of the local community.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

The project brief
Written scheme of investigation
The project report
The primary site record

Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Oxfordshire County Museum Service under accession number OXCMS: 2019.91.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 1:
Context Inventory

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Friable, dark blue grey fine silt sand with occ. gravel.	0.1m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Topsoil	25/7/19
1/02	Deposit	Moderately compact- friable, mid yellow brown, coarse silt sand with frequent gravel.	0.2m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Made Ground	25/7/19
1/03	Deposit	Friable, mid brown yellow, with red tinge, gravelly sand.	0.4m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Redeposited Natural Landscaping	25/7/19
1/04	Deposit	Moderately compact mid red, brown, yellow gravel sand.	0.1m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Natural	25/7/19
1/05	Fill	Soft, mid brown grey, clay silt, with frequent gravel, occ. mid, sub angular limestone, occ. shattered flint, occ. charcoal, occ. baked clay.	0.5m	1.9m	1.8m	Pot, bone, slag	Single fill of Ditch [1/06]. Deliberate backfill of occupational material.	23/7/19
1/06	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and steep sides. Irregular break of slope towards a flat base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by (1/05).	0.5m	1.9m	1.8m	n/a	Boundary ditch. Later replaced with parallel wall 1/11.	23/7/19
1/07	Fill	Friable- soft, dark grey brown clay silt with moderate gravel and occ. charcoal.	0.35m	0.8m (to LOE)	0.9m	Pot	Single fill of pit [1/08]	30/7/19
1/08	Cut	Sub circular feature with a sharp break of slope, and steep sides. Sharp break of slope towards a slightly concave base. Filled by (1/07).	0.35m	0.8m (to LOE)	0.9m	n/a	Cut of Pit.	30/7/19
1/09	Lens	Friable, light white yellow sand, with frequent flecks of chalk, and occ. CBM flecks.	0.1m	1.8m	13m from south LOE	n/a	Buried Surface. Lens of Mortar material	25/7/19
1/10	Deposit	Friable, light blue grey, silt sand with frequent gravel	0.1m	1.8m	27.5m from north LOE	n/a	Buried Top Soil	25/7/19
1/11	Wall	Roughly squared to sub angular limestone blocks (140mm-200mm), in irregular coursing. Surviving form comprises one course of dry-stone wall and foundation, facing northwest-southeast. Foundations comprise unfinished limestone, acting as	0.1m	0.6m	1.9m	n/a	Garden wall associated with Manor house. Replaces earlier boundary ditches [1/06], [1/15], [1/19], and [1/23].	30/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
		levelling/bedding material for the wall. South side of wall does not survive.						
1/12	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and vertical sides. Sharp break of slope towards a flat base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by wall 1/11.	0.1m	0.6m	1.9m	n/a	Foundation cut for garden wall 1/11. Cuts (1/13).	30/7/19
1/13	Fill	Soft, mid yellow grey, clay silt, with mod BM, occ. gravel, and occ. charcoal inclusions.	0.65m	1.7m	1.8m	Pot, bone	Deliberate backfill of ditch [1/15], prior to construction of wall 1/11. Cut by [1/12]	30/7/19
1/14	Fill	Friable, mid yellow grey, coarse sandy silt, with frequent gravel, and occ. charcoal.	0.3m	0.9m	1.8m	n/a	Primary fill of ditch [1/15]	30/7/19
1/15	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and moderate sides. Slight step towards a rounded base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by (1/13), and (1/14). South side left unexcavated to preserve wall 1/11.	0.8m	1.7m	1.8m	n/a	Cut of boundary ditch, replaced by wall 1/11, cut into the upper fill (1/13).	30/7/19
1/16	Fill	Friable, dark brown grey, silt sand, with occ. gravel, and occ. charcoal.	0.6m	0.9m	1m	Pot	Deliberate backfill of ditch [1/19]. Cut by ditch [1/15]	14/8/19
1/17	Fill	Firm-friable, dark blue grey, sandy silt, with occ. gravel, occ. charcoal, and occ. medium sized, sub angular limestone.	0.5m	0.75m	1m	n/a	Natural infill of ditch [1/19].	14/8/19
1/18	Fill	Firm, light blue grey, gravelly sand, with frequent lenses of Redeposited natural, and occ. charcoal.	0.4m	0.1m	1m	n/a	Primary fill of ditch [1/19], comprised of a mixture of natural silting and Redeposited natural slumping, mostly from the southern side.	14/8/19
1/19	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and moderate sides. Rounded break of slope towards a concave base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by (1/16), (1/17) and (1/18).	0.8m	1.1m	3.1m	n/a	Cut of 'V' shaped boundary ditch. Cut by ditch [1/15], and cuts ditch [1/23].	14/8/19
1/20	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, silt sand, with moderate gravel, and occ. charcoal.	0.1m	0.95m	1m	Pot	Deliberate backfill of ditch [1/23]. Cut by ditch [1/19].	14/8/19
1/21	Fill	Firm-friable, mid pink grey, gravel sand, with occ. charcoal, and occ. medium	0.2m	0.9m	1m	Pot	Redeposited natural fill of ditch [1/23]	14/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
		sized, sub angular limestone.						
1/22	Fill	Heavily compacted, light grey, sandy gravel	0.1m	0.8m	1m	n/a	Basal fill of ditch [1/23]. Possible surface.	14/8/19
1/23	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and moderate sides. Rounded break of slope towards a flat base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by (1/20), (1/21) and (1/22).	0.39m	1m	1m	n/a	Original boundary ditch for mansion, later replaced by ditch [1/19]	14/8/19
1/24	Fill	Friable, mid red brown, sandy silt, with moderate gravel, occ. shell flecks and occ. charcoal.	0.4m	0.8m	1m	n/a	Single fill of ditch [1/25]	14/8/19
1/25	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and steep sides. Rounded break of slope towards a concave base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by (1/24).	0.4m	0.8m	1m	n/a	Cut of 'V' shaped ditch	14/8/19
1/26	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, clay silt, with moderate gravel, and occ. charcoal.	0.4m	0.6m	0.6m	Pot, bone	Rubbish fill of pit [1/28]	14/8/19
1/27	Fill	Loose, mid red yellow, gravel sand	0.05m	0.6m	0.7m to LOE	n/a	Redeposited natural fill, slumped in from south side. Fill of pit [1/28]	14/8/19
1/28	Cut	Sub circular feature with a sharp break of slope, and steep-moderate sides. Gently rounded break of slope towards a concave base. Filled by (1/26), and (1/27).	0.45m	0.6m	0.7m to LOE	n/a	Cut of rubbish pit. Cuts ditch [1/30]	14/8/19
1/29	Fill	Friable, mid brown grey, silt sand, with moderate gravel, and occ. charcoal.	0.2m	1m	1m+	Bone	Single fill of ditch [1/30], formed by natural processes. Cut by pit [1/28]	14/8/19
1/30	Cut	Curvilinear feature with rounded terminus, and rounded corners. Sharp break of slope, and steep sides, turning to moderate at terminus. Rounded break of slope towards a flat base. Filled by (1/29).	0.2m	1m	1m+	n/a	Cut of curvilinear ditch.	14/8/19

Trench 2

2/01	Deposit	Dark grey brown. Lots of rooting from over growth and grass.	0.25	1.9m	28.8m	n/a	Topsoil	26/7/19
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Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
2/02	Masonry	Cut stones abutting a compact track way (2/03) running in northeast-southwest alignment towards church	0.12	0.5m	17.3m	n/a	Curb to north of track	26/7/19
2/03	Surface	Compact, mid red brown, sandy clay, with frequent stones and gravel (0.02-0.06m)	-	>1.8m	>13.3m	n/a	Road surface	26/7/19
2/04	Deposit	Firm, mid yellow brown sandy clay, with common stone/ gravel (0.02-0.04m)	-	>1.8m	>5m	n/a	Verge/ external surface abutting road (2/03)-Possibly natural.	26/7/19
2/05	Masonry	Stones, apparently in similar alignment to parallel curb2/02, only seen in east corner of trench 2.	0.33m	0.5m	>1.2m	n/a	Curb to south of track.	26/7/19
Trench 3								
3/01	Deposit	Friable dark blue grey sandy silt	0.15m	1.8m	9.6m	n/a	Topsoil	22/7/19
3/02	Deposit	Friable-compact, mid yellow brown gravel sand	0.2m	1.8m	9.6m	n/a	Subsoil	22/7/19
3/03	Deposit	Friable mid reddish yellow, clay sand, with frequent gravel. Heavy root disturbance.	0.05m +	1.8m	9.6m	n/a	Natural	22/7/19
3/04	Fill	Friable, light brown grey, coarse silt sand, with moderate gravel, occ. medium sized shattered flint, occ. medium sized limestone, and occ. charcoal.	0.3m	0.8m	0.85m (LOE)	Pot, bone	Single, deliberate backfill of ditch [3/05]	22/7/19
3/05	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, steep south side, and moderate north side. Rounded break of slope towards a concave base. Southeast to northwest orientation. Filled by (3/04).	0.3m	0.8m	1.8m to LOE	n/a	Cut of boundary ditch	22/7/19
3/06	Deposit	Friable-mod compact, mid yellow brown with grey tinge, gravel sand. Frequent CBM and medium sized limestone inclusions.	0.15m	1.8m	2.5m	n/a	Made Ground/dump of material on west side of trench	22/7/19
3/07	Cut	Sub oval feature with a sharp break of slope, concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a 'U' shaped base. Southeast to northwest orientation. Filled by (3/08).	0.42m	0.96m	1.1m to LOE	n/a	Cut of ditch.	22/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
3/08	Fill	Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay loam, with frequent medium sized angular stone inclusions.	0.42m	0.96m	0.57m (LOE)	Pot	Single fill of ditch [3/07]. Medieval/Saxon date.	22/7/19
3/09	Fill	Loose, dark grey brown, coarse sandy silt, with frequent gravel, moderate medium sized sub angular limestone, and occ. charcoal inclusions.	0.2m	0.8m	1.6m (LOE)	Pot, bone, CBM	Single fill of ditch [3/10]. Deliberate backfill	22/7/19
3/10	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, gentle to moderate sides. Gentle break of slope towards a concave base. East to west orientation. Filled by (3/09).	0.2m	0.8m	7.6m	n/a	Cut of heavily eroded boundary ditch.	22/7/19
3/11	Cut	Sub circular feature with a sharp break of slope, concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a 'U' shaped base. Southeast to northwest orientation. Filled by (3/12).	0.35m	0.39m	0.8m to LOE	n/a	Likely root disturbance on the edge of a ditch, 3/07.	22/7/19
3/12		Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay loam, with frequent medium sized angular stone inclusions.	0.35m	0.39m	0.8m to LOE		Fill of 3/11, likely rooting.	22/7/19
3/13	Deposit	Friable, dark blue grey sandy silt, with moderate to large cobbles.	0.25	1.8m	9.6m	n/a	Subsoil	22/7/19
Trench 4								
4/01	Deposit	Loose black sandy silt	0.24m	1.8m	29m		Topsoil	22/7/19
4/02	Deposit	Friable, dark brown black sandy silt		1.8m	29m		Subsoil	22/7/19
4/03	Deposit	Friable mid yellowish red, clay sand, with frequent gravel. Heavy root disturbance.		1.8m	29m		Natural	22/7/19
4/04		VOID						22/7/19
4/05		VOID						
4/06		VOID						
4/07		VOID						
4/08		VOID						
4/09		VOID						
4/10		VOID						

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
4/11		VOID						
4/12	Cut	Sub-circular feature with a gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. Filled by (4/13), (4/23), (4/24).	0.28m	0.49m	0.45m (truncated by [4/26])	n/a	Cut of pit	12/8/19
4/13	Fill	Friable, light grey, sandy silt,	0.22m	0.49m	0.46m (truncated by [4/26])	n/a	Upper fill of pit [4/12]. Cut by ditch [4/26]	12/8/19
4/14	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to truncation by later features. Gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. Uncertain orientation. Filled by (4/15), and (4/16).	0.38m	1.44m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Cut of pit. Truncated by [4/26]	12/8/19
4/15	Fill	Friable, orange grey, sand silt, with inclusions of redeposited natural.	0.18m	1.06m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Basal fill of pit [4/14], formed by natural processes.	12/8/19
4/16	Fill	Friable, grey, sand silt, with orange sand inclusions.	0.22m	1.44m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Upper fill of pit [4/14], formed by natural processes. Cut by ditch [4/26]	12/8/19
4/17	Cut	Oval feature with a gradual break of slope, concave sides, and a gradual break of slope. Base unexcavated due to spatial restrictions. Filled by (4/18).	>0.1m	>0.2m	>0.22m	n/a	Cut of pit. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. SAME AS [4/40]	12/8/19
4/18	Fill	Loose, dark brown black sandy silt, with rare small pebble inclusions	>0.1m	>0.2m	>0.22m	n/a	Single fill of pit [4/17]. Same as (4/41)	12/8/19
4/19	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to proximity with the LOE. Gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. Uncertain orientation. Filled by (4/20), and (4/25).	0.42m	0.58m (LOE.)	1.3m (LOE)	n/a	Uncertain feature, cutting pit (ditch) [4/21] and ditch [4/26]. Final recut of ditch [4/26]	12/8/19
4/20	Fill	Friable, grey brown, sand silt, with inclusions of redeposited orange sand.	0.4m	0.54m	1.26m	Pot	Basal fill of pit [4/19], formed by natural processes.	12/8/19
4/21	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to truncation by [4/19] and proximity with the LOE. Gradual break of slope, and	0.46m	Unclear due to truncation	1.54m (LOE)	n/a	Recut of ditch [4/26], cut by ditch [4/21]	12/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
		concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. Uncertain orientation. Filled by (4/22).						
4/22	Fill	Friable, grey brown, sandy silt.	0.46m	Unclear due to truncation	1.54m (LOE)	n/a	Single fill of pit [4/21], formed by natural processes.	12/8/19
4/23	Fill	Friable, red brown, sandy silt, appears burnt.	0.02m	0.26m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Basal fill of pit [4/12]. Red colour suggests that burnt fill (4/24) (above) was fired <i>in-situ</i> . Cut by ditch [4/26]	12/8/19
4/24	Fill	Friable, black, sand, with frequent small charcoal	0.04m	0.2m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Middle fill of pit [4/12]. Charcoal rich fill, showing evidence of burning. Cut by ditch [4/26]	12/8/19
4/25	Fill	Firm, grey brown sandy silt, with small rounded pebble inclusions	0.06m	0.58m (LOE)	1.3m (LOE)	n/a	Upper fill of ditch [4/19], formed by natural processes.	12/8/19
4/26	Cut	Uncertain shaped (linear) feature due to truncation by [4/19] and [4/21], and proximity with the LOE. Gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual towards a flat base. East-west orientation. Filled by (4/27).	0.44m	0.58m (LOE)	1.56m (LOE)	n/a	Cut of ditch. This cuts pits [4/12] and [4/14], and is recut by ditches [4/21] and [4/19].	12/8/19
4/27	Fill	Friable, grey sand silt, with frequent orange sand inclusions	0.44m	0.58m (LOE)	1.56m (LOE)	n/a	Single fill of ditch [4/26], formed by natural processes.	12/8/19
4/28	Cut	Linear feature. Gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. East-west orientation. Filled by (4/29), (4/31), and (4/32).	0.44m	>1.3m	>1.4m	n/a	Recut of earlier ditch [4/30]	13/8/19
4/29	Fill	Firm, grey, sandy silt, with small rounded pebble inclusions	0.12m	1.08mm	>1.4m	n/a	Upper fill of ditch [4/26], formed by natural processes.	13/8/19
4/30	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to truncation by [4/28], and proximity with the LOE. Gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. Uncertain orientation. Filled by (4/33), (4/34), (4/35), (4/36), (4/37), (4/38), and (4/39).	0.6m	0.96m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Cut of ditch. Recut by [4/28]	13/8/19
4/31	Fill	Friable, orange grey brown, sandy silt.	0.06m	0.86m	>1.4m	n/a	Middle fill of ditch [4/28], slopes in	13/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
							from north.	
4/32	Fill	Friable, grey brown, sandy silt, with pocket of clay	0.3m	0.96m	>1.4m	n/a	Basal fill of ditch [4/28], formed by natural processes.	13/8/19
4/33	Fill	Friable, grey brown, sandy silt.	0.12m	0.44m	Unclear due to truncation	pot	Basal fill of ditch [4/30], formed by natural processes.	13/8/19
4/34	Fill	Friable, orange, clay sand.	0.12m	0.64m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Fill of ditch [4/30], comprising of redeposited natural	13/8/19
4/35	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.04m	0.7m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Fill of ditch [4/30], washed in from the north	13/8/19
4/36	Fill	Friable, orange, sandy silt.	0.08m	0.8m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Fill of ditch [4/30], formed by natural processes.	13/8/19
4/37	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.2m	0.96m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Fill of ditch [4/30], formed by natural processes. SAME AS [4/38]. Cut by ditch [4/28]	13/8/19
4/38	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.2m	0.96m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Fill of ditch [4/30], formed by natural processes. SAME AS [4/37]. Cut by ditch [4/28]	13/8/19
4/39	Fill	Friable, orange, sandy silt.	0.04m	0.22m	Unclear due to truncation	n/a	Upper fill of ditch [4/30], redeposited natural. Cut by ditch [4/28]	13/8/19
4/40	Cut	Oval feature with a gradual break of slope, concave sides. Base unexcavated due to spacial restrictions. Filled by (4/41).	>0.12 m	>0.14m	>0.12m	n/a	Cut of pit. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. SAME AS [4/17]	13/8/19
4/41	Fill	Loose, dark brown black sandy silt, with rare small pebble inclusions	>0.12 m	>0.14m	>0.12m	n/a	Single fill of pit [4/40]. Same as (4/18)	13/8/19
4/42	Deposit	Light grey brown sand silt.	0.18m	1.8m	29m	n/a	Subsoil	25/7/19
4/43	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to truncation by [4/66], and proximity with the LOE. Gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. Filled by (4/61).	0.3m	0.4m to LOE	0.6m to LOE	n/a	Cut of pit. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. Cut by ditch [4/66]	13/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
4/44	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due proximity with the LOE. Gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a flat base. Filled by (4/45).	0.2m	0.25m	0.6m	n/a	Cut of pit. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. Cut by pit [4/40]	13/8/19
4/45	Fill	Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt, with redeposited natural inclusions	0.2m	0.25m	0.6m	n/a	Single fill of pit [4/45], formed by natural silting. Cut by pit [4/40]	13/8/19
4/46	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to truncation by [4/44], [4/46] and proximity with the LOE. Sharp break of slope, and convex sides. Sharp break of slope towards a flat base. Filled by (4/47).	0.28m	>0.41m	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Recut of pit [4/48]. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. Cut by pit [4/44].	13/8/19
4/47	Fill	Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt, with redeposited natural inclusions	0.28m	>0.41m	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Single fill of pit [4/46], formed by natural silting. Cut by pit [4/44]	13/8/19
4/48	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to truncation by [4/44], and proximity with the LOE. Sharp break of slope, and concave sides. Base unexcavated due to safety concerns. Filled by (4/49), (4/50).	0.84m to LOE	0.78m	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Cut of pit. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. Cut by pits [4/44], and [4/46]. SAME AS [4/51]	13/8/19
4/49	Fill	Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt.	0.6m	0.78m	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Upper fill of pit [4/48], formed by natural silting	13/8/19
4/50	Fill	Friable, dark grey brown, sandy silt, with rare pockets of red brown sandy silt, and medium sized, flat rectangular stones.	0.24m to LOE	0.56m	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Fill of pit [4/48], formed by natural silting. Not fully excavated for safety reasons.	13/8/19
4/51	Cut	Uncertain shaped feature due to proximity with the LOE. Sharp break of slope, and concave sides. Base unexcavated due to safety concerns. Filled by (4/52), (4/53), (4/54), (4/56), (4/57), (4/58)	0.88m to LOE	0.5m to LOE	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Cut of pit. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. SAME AS [4/48]	13/8/19
4/52	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt, with pockets of	0.5m	0.22m to	Unclear	n/a	Fill of pit [4/51], formed by natural	13/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
		natural yellow sand.	to LOE	LOE	due to proximity of LOE		silting. Not fully excavated for safety reasons.	
4/53	Fill	Friable, orange, sandy silt.	0.06m	0.2m to LOE	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Redeposited natural fill of pit [4/51], formed by natural silting.	13/8/19
4/54	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.06m	0.44m to LOE	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Fill of pit [4/51], formed by natural silting.	13/8/19
4/55		VOID						13/8/19
4/56	Fill	Friable, orange, sandy silt.	0.08m	0.42m to LOE	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Fill of pit [4/51], formed by natural silting.	13/8/19
4/57	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.36m	0.4m to LOE	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Fill of pit [4/51], formed by natural silting.	13/8/19
4/58	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.2m	0.28m to LOE	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Upper fill of pit [4/51], formed by natural silting.	13/8/19
4/59	Fill	Friable, orange, sandy silt.	0.1m	0.38m	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Fill of ditch [4/66], formed naturally as a result of erosion to the ditch edge.	13/8/19
4/60	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.32m	c.1.66m	Unclear due to proximity of LOE	n/a	Upper fill of ditch [4/66], formed naturally as a result of silting. SAME AS (4/61)	13/8/19
4/61	Fill	Friable, light grey brown, sandy silt.	0.3m	0.4m to LOE	0.6m to LOE	n/a	Single fill of pit [4/43], formed naturally as a result of erosion to the ditch edge. Cut by [4/66] SAME AS (4/60)	13/8/19
4/62	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.09m	0.32m	Unclear	n/a	Fill of pit [4/65], redeposited material	13/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
4/63	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.16m	0.3m	Unclear	n/a	Basal fill of pit [4/65], formed naturally.	13/8/19
4/64	Fill	Friable, orange sand	0.04m	0.32m	Unclear	n/a	Fill of pit [4/65], redeposited material	13/8/19
4/65	Cut	Not seen in plan. Sharp break of slope, and sides. Concave break of slope, leading to a flat base. Filled by (4/62), (4/63), (4/64).	0.27m	0.34m	Unclear	n/a	Cut of pit. Truncated by	13/8/19
4/66		Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and concave sides. Sharp break of slope, leading to a flat base. Filled by (4/59), (4/67), (4/68), (4/69), (4/60).	0.76m / 0.48m	1.66m/ c.0.6m	Unclear due to truncation and proximity of LOE	n/a	Cut of ditch. Continues into the bulk, so exact dimensions unclear. SAME AS [4/43]	13/8/19
4/67	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt, with redeposited orange sand	0.19m	0.62m	Unclear	n/a	Basal fill of pit [4/66], formed naturally.	13/8/19
4/68	Fill	Friable, orange, sandy silt.	0.04m	0.65m	Unclear	n/a	Fill of pit [4/66], formed naturally.	13/8/19
4/69	Fill	Friable, grey, sandy silt.	0.28m	0.64m	Unclear	n/a	Fill of pit [4/66], formed naturally.	13/8/19
Trench 5								
5/01	Deposit	Dark brown black humic soil with lots of organic decomposition of leaves and grass	0.46m	1.9m	19.8m	n/a	Mulch/ compost	25/7/19
5/02	Deposit	Brown orange sandy clay with occ. gravel inclusions	0.21m	1.9m	>9m	n/a	Redeposited natural/made ground	25/7/19
5/03	Deposit	Mid orange brown sandy clay with occ. gravel inclusions	>0.1m	1.9m	19.8m	n/a	Natural	25/7/19
5/04	Cut	Rectangular cut feature (rubbish dump)	Not Excavated	1.9m	0.75m	n/a	Modern cut	25/7/19
5/05	Fill	Dark brown black, with occ. to common gravel and timber.	Not Excavated	1.9m	0.75m	n/a	Modern fill, with plastic, timber and metal	25/7/19
5/06	Cut	Rectangular cut feature (rubbish dump)	Not Excavated	1.5m	1m	n/a	Modern cut	25/7/19
5/07	Fill	Dark brown black. (modern)	Not Excav	1.5m	1m	n/a	Modern fill, with plastic, timber and metal	25/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
			ated					
5/08	Cut	Irregular/ rectangular cut feature (rubbish dump)	Not Excavated	>1.5m	1.3m	n/a	Modern cut	25/7/19
5/09	Fill	Dark brown black. (modern)	Not Excavated	>1.5m	1.3m	n/a	Modern fill, with plastic, timber and metal	25/7/19
5/10	Cut	Linear dumping	Not Excavated	>2.1m	1.4m	n/a	Modern cut	25/7/19
5/11	Fill	Dark brown black with orange mottling.	Not Excavated	>2.1m	1.4m	n/a	Modern fill, with plastic, timber and metal	25/7/19
Trench 6								
6/01	Deposit	Mid grey brown clay silt.	0.25m	1.8m	9.7m	n/a	Topsoil	26/7/19
6/02	Deposit	Mid brown, silt clay with common gravel inclusions (0.02-0.04m)	0.33m	1.8m	9.7m	n/a	Subsoil	26/7/19
6/03	Deposit	Mid red brown	0.1m	1.8m	9.7m	n/a	Natural	26/7/19
6/04	Cut	East-west aligned ditch	0.1m	>1.9m	1.62m	n/a	Cut of ditch	26/7/19
6/05	Fill	Friable, dark brown clay silt, with gravel inclusions (0.02-0.04m)	0.1m	>1.9m	1.62m	n/a	Fill of ditch	26/7/19
Trench 7								
7/01	Deposit	Plastic, mid brown yellow silty clay, truncated to centre by modern service	0.2m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 8								
8/01	Deposit	Plastic, mid yellow brown silty clay, heavily disturbed towards south west end	0.25m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 9								
9/01	Deposit	Plastic, mid yellow brown silty clay.	0.15m	1.8m	29m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 10								
10/01	Deposit	Plastic, mid brown yellow silty clay.	0.2m	1.8m	29m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 11								
11/01	Deposit	Plastic, mid brown yellow silty clay.	0.1m	1.8m	28.8m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
		Truncated to west by Mod. Service.						
Trench 12								
12/01	Deposit	Plastic, mid yellow brown silty clay.	0.2m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 13								
13/01	Deposit	Plastic, mid brown yellow silty clay. Truncated to south west and centre by modern service.	0.2m	1.8m	27.4m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 14								
14/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown grey. Fine sandy silt, with occ. gravel (turf on top).	0.13m	1.8m	17.2m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
14/02	Deposit	Soft, mid grey brown. Fine clay silt (loam) with moderate gravel	0.14m	1.8m	17.2m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
14/03	Deposit	Friable, mid brown yellow sandy clay, with moderate gravel & Manganese, and occasional Fe nodules.	n/a	1.8m	17.2m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
14/04	Fill	Firm, mid grey yellow, with blue tinge. Silty clay, moderate dull orange mottles, occ. gravel, occ. charcoal. Mild rooting disturbance.	0.25m	1.8m	1.1m	n/a	Redeposited natural infill of Ditch [14/06], resulting from hill wash.	18/7/19
14/05	Fill	Moderately compact, mid grey blue sandy clay. Occ. dull red mottles & occ. charcoal.	0.15m	1.8m	0.55m	n/a	Primary fill of Ditch [14/06], deposition of sediments due to water.	18/7/19
14/06	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and steep sides. Rounded break of slope towards a concave base. North to south orientation (downhill). Filled by (14/04) and (14/05).	0.45m	1.8m	1.1m	n/a	Cut of boundary ditch with secondary use as gully/drainage ditch. Cuts ditch/gully [14/08]. Runs parallel to current road and pathway.	18/7/19
14/07	Fill	Moderately compact, mid blue grey with yellow tinge. Sandy clay with moderate dull orange mottles, occ. gravel, occ. flint pebbles, occ. charcoal flecks, mod clay lensing.	0.3m	1.8m	0.5m	n/a	Single fill of ditch/gully [14/08]. Natural infill resulting from deposition by water. Cut by [14/06].	18/7/19
14/08	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and steep sides. Steep break of slope towards a flat base. North to south	0.3m	1.8m	0.5m		Roughly cut drainage ditch/gully. Cut on east side by [14/06].	18/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
		orientation (downhill). Filled by (14/07).						
Trench 15								
15/01	Deposit	Dark grey brown, loose sandy silt.	0.26m	1.8m	29.7m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
15/02	Deposit	Friable mid brown sandy silt.	0.26m	1.8m	29.7m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
15/03	Deposit	Solid, mid brown with dark orange mottling and frequent pockets of small sub angular gravels.	0.04m	1.8m	29.7m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
15/04	Fill	Compact, mid blue, grey brown silt clay with charcoal inclusions	0.2m	0.88m	1.8m+	n/a	Fill of Ditch [15/05], by natural process of erosion of surrounding soils.	17/7/19
15/05	Cut	Linear feature with a moderate break of slope, and moderate steep sides. Gentle break of slope towards a concave base. East to west orientation. Filled by (15/04).	0.2m	0.88m	1.8m+	n/a	East west orientated ditch.	17/7/19
15/06	void	Natural geology	n/a	2m	1.3m	n/a	n/a	17/7/19
15/07	void	Natural geology	n/a	2m	1.3m	n/a	n/a	17/7/19
Trench 16								
16/01	Deposit	Dark grey black brown, loose sandy silt.	0.26m	1.8m	28m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
16/02	Deposit	Firm, mid brown loam, with lighter patches of green grey clay.	0.1m	1.8m	28m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 17								
17/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt. Rare, sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.34m	1.9m	29.46m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
17/02	Deposit	Friable, mid orange brown, silt clay, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles	0.05m	1.9m	29.46m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
17/03	Deposit	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt, with occ. moderately sorted sub rounded pebbles.	0.22m	1.9m	29.46m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
Trench 18								
Trench 19								

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
19/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt. Rare, sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.36m	1.9m	29.89m	n/a	Topsoil	18/7/19
19/02	Deposit	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles	0.2m	1.9m	29.89m	n/a	Subsoil	18/7/19
19/03	Deposit	Friable, mid orange brown, silt clay, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.11m	1.9m	29.89m	n/a	Natural	18/7/19
Trench 20								
20/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt. Rare, sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.29m	1.9m	29.54m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
20/02	Deposit	Friable, mid orange brown, silt clay, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles	0.09m	1.9m	29.54m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
20/03	Deposit	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.2m	1.9m	29.54m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
Trench 22								
22/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt. Rare, sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.3m	1.9m	29.18m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
22/02	Deposit	Mid orange brown, silt clay, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles	0.13m	1.9m	29.18m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
22/03	Deposit	Mid orange brown, sandy silt, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.19m	1.9m	29.18m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
Trench 25								
25/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt. Rare, sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.35m	2m	29.75m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
25/02	Deposit	Friable dark orange brown, silt sand, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles	0.2m	2m	29.75m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
25/03	Deposit	Friable mid orange brown, silt sand, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.1m	2m	29.75m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 26								
26/01	Deposit	Loose, grey brown sandy silt.	0.27m	1.8m	28.2m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
26/02	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt, with rare, small, rounded pebbles	0.27m	1.8m	28.2m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
26/03	Deposit	Solid, light brown, sandy silt, with moderate, small, rounded pebbles.	0.12m	1.8m	28.2m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
26/04	Fill	Firm, red brown sandy silt with gravel	n/a	1m	1.2m	n/a	Upper fill of [26/05]. Unexcavated.	17/7/19
26/05	Cut	North south orientated linear cut.	n/a	1m	1.2m	n/a	Cut of possible ditch.	17/7/19
Trench 29								
29/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt loam. Rare, sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.28m	2m	29.65m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
29/02	Deposit	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt, with occ. sub rounded, moderately sorted pebbles.	0.38m	2m	29.65m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
29/03	Deposit	Mid orange brown, sandy clay, with occ. sub rounded moderately sorted pebbles.	0.06m	2m	29.65m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 30								
30/01	Deposit	Loose, dark black brown sandy silt	0.24m	1.8m	28m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
30/02	Deposit	Loose, mid brown, sandy silt with frequent small, sub angular gravels.	0.14m	1.8m	28m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 31								
31/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown grey silt sand, with moderate gravel.	0.25m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Topsoil	18/7/19
31/02	Deposit	Plastic, mid brown yellow silt clay.	0.15m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Natural	18/7/19
Trench 32								
32/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown grey silt sand, with moderate gravel.	0.25m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Topsoil	18/7/19
32/02	Deposit	Firm, mid red brown, clay silt, with moderate gravel.	0.15m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Subsoil	18/7/19
32/03	Deposit	Plastic, mid brown yellow silt clay.	0.15m	1.8m	29.5m	n/a	Natural	18/7/19
Trench 33								
33/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown grey silt sand, with moderate gravel.	0.2m	1.8m	25m	n/a	Topsoil	18/7/19
33/02	Deposit	Firm, mid red grey, clay silt, with moderate gravel.	0.25m	1.8m	25m	n/a	Subsoil	18/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
33/03	Deposit	Friable, mid yellow brown, sandy clay, with frequent gravel.	0.15m	1.8m	25m	n/a	Natural	18/7/19
33/04	Fill	Friable, dark to mid red brown sandy clay, with moderate gravel, occ. charcoal, occ. medium sized, sub angular limestone. Moderate rooting disturbance, and worm channelling	0.4m	2m	1.8m	n/a	Redeposited natural fill of ditch [33/06]. Formed by natural processes.	19/7/19
33/05	Fill	Friable, mid yellow brown, clay sand, with moderate gravel, occ. charcoal, occ. manganese, occ. sub angular limestone. Moderate rooting disturbance.	0.35m	1.3m	1.8m	n/a	Primary fill of ditch [33/06], formed by natural processes.	19/7/19
33/06	Cut	Linear/curvilinear feature with a sharp break of slope, and moderate sides. Rounded break of slope towards a concave base. North to south orientation. Filled by (33/04) and (33/05).	0.75m	2m	1.8m	n/a	Boundary Ditch.	19/7/19
Trench 34								
34/01	Deposit	Friable, mid brown grey silt sand, with moderate gravel.	0.1m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Topsoil	18/7/19
34/02	Deposit	Firm, mid red brown, clay silt, with moderate gravel.	0.25m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Subsoil	18/7/19
34/03	Deposit	Friable, mid yellow brown, sandy clay, with frequent gravel.	0.15m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Natural	18/7/19
Trench 35								
35/01	Deposit	Loose, black brown sandy silt.	0.2m	1.8m	30m	n/a	Topsoil	18/7/19
35/02	Deposit	Mid brown, gravel, sand, loam with frequent large stones.	0.1m	1.8m	30m	n/a	Natural	18/7/19
Trench 36								
36/01	Deposit	Moderately compact, dark brown loam, with occ. gravel inclusions.	0.24m	1.8m	16m	n/a	Topsoil	29/7/19
36/02	Deposit	Very compact, light white yellow sand silt; with very frequent small-medium chalk inclusions.	0.42m	1.8m	4m south of wall 36/07	n/a	Made Ground	29/7/19
36/03	Deposit	Compact, mid brown clay loam	0.25m	1.8m	16m	n/a	Natural	29/7/19
36/04	Cut	Sub oval feature with a gradual break of	0.22m	0.48m	0.8m	n/a	Road	29/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
		slope. Gradual break of slope towards a Flat base. Filled by (36/14).			(LOE), 3.4m to LOE			
36/05	Curb	Irregular, sandstone (330mm x 200mm x 305mm) and flint (110mm x 100mm x 170mm) with a clay and small stone bond in a random lacing course.	>230 mm	350mm	3.4m to LOE	n/a	Large unworked sandstone laid in cut [36/25], adjacent to road [36/04] and cuts(?) verge [36/24]	29/7/19
36/06	VOID							
36/07	Wall	Roughly cut, unpolished limestone blocks (350mm-250mm), with a lime mortar bond. Surviving form comprises foundations of a demolished stone wall, facing northeast-southwest.	0.3m to LOE	0.4m	2.5m to LOE	n/a	Foundations of a demolished stone wall, possibly an earlier boundary for the manor park.	12/8/19
36/08	Fill	Compact, mid brown silt clay, with occ. gravel.	0.28m	1.8m to LOE	3.4m	n/a	Fill (deposit) between masonry 36/07 and 36/09	12/8/19
36/09	Wall	Roughly cut, unpolished limestone blocks (350mmx250mmx120mm), with a lime mortar bond. Surviving form comprises foundations of a demolished stone wall, facing northwest-southeast.	0.5m+	0.5m	3m to LOE	n/a	Previous park boundary wall, demolished in 1804, part of this wall still stands at its original height near the church.	12/8/19
36/10	Fill	Compact, light grey brown sandy silt loam, with frequent chalk c. 300mm.	0.37m	1.6m (LOE)	>1.4m	Pot, bone	Primary fill of landscaping feature [36/18]. Intentional backfill	12/8/19
36/11	Fill	Compact, dark blue brown sandy loam, with frequent charcoal, occ. gravel (>100mm), occ. chalk c. 80mm.	0.2m	1.6m (LOE)	0.4m	Pot, bone, glass, oyster shell	Fill of [36/18], organic, humic deposit. Intentional backfill. 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/12	Fill	Very compact, mid blue orange clay, with rare charcoal, and occ. gravel (<50mm).	0.4m	1.6m (LOE)	0.7m	Pot, oyster shell	Fill of [36/18], solid deposit. Intentional backfill/ structural 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/13	Fill	Compact, mid brown silt clay, with occ. gravel (<50mm).	0.1m	1.8m	16m	n/a	Fill (deposit) between masonry 36/07 and 36/09, below fill (36/08). 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/14	Fill	Friable, mid yellow brown, loam sand, with frequent small gravel inclusions	0.19m	>0.52m	3.4m to LOE	n/a	Single fill of road [36/04]	29/7/19
36/15	Fill	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay, with regular large stone inclusions.	0.36m	0.76m to LOE	>2.08m	Bone, glass	Clay fill of verge [36/24]	29/7/19
36/16	Fill	Firm, light grey brown, silt clay, with occ. large stone inclusions.	0.22m	0.66m to LOE	>1.82m	Bone, glass	Lower fill of verge [36/24], this undercuts curb 36/05. SAME AS	29/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
							(36/23)	
36/17	Cut	Poss. linear feature with a near vertical break of slope, and irregular sides. Near vertical break of slope towards an uneven base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by (36/19), (36/20) and (36/21).	0.79m	1.47m	1.6m	n/a	Cut of possible landscaping feature. [36/17] is cut by [36/18] and by masonry cut [36/26] for wall 36/09. Because of these truncations the full extent and exact function of the feature is unclear, however finds date it to 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/18	Cut	Poss. linear feature with a moderate break of slope, and irregular (concave and convex) sides. Steep break of slope towards a sloping base. Northeast to southwest orientation. Filled by (36/10), (36/11) and (36/12).	0.88m	1.7m	1.6m	n/a	Cut of possible landscaping feature. Cuts earlier landscaping feature [36/17]. Because of the width of the trench the full extent and exact function of the feature is unclear, however finds date it to 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/19	Fill	Very compact, dark brown silt clay, with very frequent chalk and gravel inclusions.	<0.04 m	c.1m	1.6m (LOE)	Pot, bone, glass, metal, CBM	Primary fill of [36/17], a high percentage of gravel may indicate a drainage function. 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/20	Fill	Compact, mid brown silt clay, with occ. chalk and gravel inclusions.	0.24m	>1.44m	1.6m (LOE)	Pot, bone	Fill of [36/17], natural silting or possible 'relic' garden soil. 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/21	Fill	Compact, dark brown silt clay, with frequent chalk (<300mm) and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.14m	0.6m	1.6m (LOE)	Pot, bone	Potential drainage fill of [36/17]. 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
36/22	Fill	Very compact, dark brown silt clay, with frequent chalk (<300mm) and gravel (<60mm) inclusions.	0.23m	0.6m	1.6m (LOE)	Pot, bone	Deposit abutting wall 36/09. May be deliberate backfill in order to support the foundations of 36/09.	12/8/19
36/23	Fill	Firm, light grey brown, silt clay, with occ. large stone inclusions.	0.22m	0.66m to LOE	>1.82m	Bone, glass	Lower fill of verge [36/24], this undercuts curb 36/05. SAME AS (36/16)	29/7/19
36/24	Cut	Irregular feature with a gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a 'V' shaped base. East to west orientation. Filled by (36/15), and (36/16) = (36/23).	0.5m	0.76m to LOE	>2.08m	n/a	Verge that undercuts the curb 36/05. Possible levelling deposit.	29/7/19
36/25	Cut	Linear feature with a gradual break of slope, and concave sides. Gradual break of slope towards a 'V' shaped base.	0.18m	0.58m	3m	n/a	Cut of curb lined with large sandstones and smaller flints. Follows the line of road [36/04] and is linear in	13/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
		Filled by (36/28).					plan	
36/26	Cut	Linear feature with a near vertical break of slope, and concave sides. Very steep break of slope towards a gently sloping base. Filled by (36/27).	0.14m	0.18m	3m	n/a	Masonry cut for wall 36/09	12/8/19
36/27	Fill	Compact, dark brown silt clay, with frequent chalk (50mm) and occ. gravel (50mm) inclusions.	0.14m	0.18m	3m	n/a	Fill of [36/26], intentional backfill. 18 th -19 th C.	12/8/19
Trench 37								
37/01	Deposit	Loose, dark brown black sandy silt	0.22m	1.8m	21m	n/a	Topsoil	30/7/19
37/02	Deposit	Friable, dark brown sandy silt, with occ. sub rounded gravel (0.04m)	0.26m	1.8m	21m	n/a	Made Ground	30/7/19
37/03	Deposit	Firm, grey brown sandy silt, with moderate flat stone slabs	0.4m	1.8m	21m	n/a	Made Ground	30/7/19
37/04	Deposit	Orange brown, sandy clay silt, with 0.02% gravel	0.12m +	1.8m	21m	n/a	Natural	30/7/19
37/05	Cut	Linear feature with a gradual break of slope, concave sides, and a gradual break of slope. Base left unexcavated for safety reasons. Filled by (37/08), (37/14), and (37/07).	0.5m	1.42 m	1m (LOE), 5.5m to LOE	n/a	Cut of Ditch SAME AS [37/06]	12/8/19
37/06	Cut	Linear feature with a sharp break of slope, and a sharp break of slope towards a 'U' shaped base. Filled by (37/09), (37/10), (37/11), (37/12), and (37/13).	0.6m	0.8m	1m (LOE) 6m to LOE	n/a	Cut of Ditch SAME AS [37/05]	13/8/19
37/07	Fill	Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt, with moderate small pebble inclusions.	0.14m	0.82m	1m (LOE)	Pot, bone	Upper fill of ditch [37/05]. Formed by natural processes	12/8/19
37/08	Fill	Loose, grey black ash.	0.06m +	0.58m	1m (LOE)	n/a	Lowest fill within ditch [37/05] at LOE (base not reached for safety reasons).	12/8/19
37/09	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt loam, with frequent gravel inclusions	0.26m	0.56m	1m (LOE)	Pot, bone, shell	Basal fill of ditch [37/06], food waste within this fill indicates later re-use as a rubbish dump	13/8/19
37/10	Fill	Firm, light grey, sandy silt, with moderate angular and sub angular stones c. 0.03m to 0.06m.	0.26m	0.32m	1m (LOE)	n/a	Fill of ditch [37/06]	13/8/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
37/11	Fill	Firm, mid grey sandy silt.	0.16m	0.52m	1m (LOE)	n/a	Fill of ditch [37/06]	13/8/19
37/12	Fill	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with frequent, sub angular large stones (>0.14m), and smaller stones (0.04-0.06m).	0.46m	0.8m	1m (LOE)	n/a	Upper fill of ditch [37/06]	13/8/19
37/13	Fill	Firm, dark grey sandy silt.	0.26m	0.38m	1m (LOE)	n/a	Fill of ditch [37/06]	13/8/19
37/14	Fill	Firm, mid grey sandy silt, with frequent, sub angular gravel (0.03-0.05m).	0.36m	1.38m	1m (LOE)	n/a	Fill of ditch [37/05]. Formed by natural processes.	12/8/19
Trench 38								
38/01	Deposit	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt loam, with occ. gravel (<0.02m)	0.15m	1.8m	17m	n/a	Topsoil	26/7/19
38/02	Deposit	Friable, mid brown grey clay silt, with frequent (50-70%) gravel (<0.02m).	0.18m	1.8m	17m	n/a	Made Ground/ gravel	26/7/19
38/03	Deposit	Mid red brown silt clay, with common gravel (<0.02m).	0.15m	1.8m	17m	n/a	Redeposited/ Made Ground	26/7/19
38/04	Deposit	Compact Light white grey, rubble (stone and CBM), with 70% stone and gravel 0.02-0.15m	0.38m	1.8m	>8m	n/a	Made Ground/ rubble	26/7/19
38/05	Deposit	Friable, mid red brown clay sand with gravel inclusions	0.26m	1.42 m	17m	n/a	Made ground/ Redeposited soil	26/7/19
38/06	Deposit	Light white grey crushed stone and gravel	0.11m	0.8m	17m	n/a	Made Ground/ rubble, and Redeposited natural	26/7/19
38/07	Deposit	Mid red brown silt clay with common gravel inclusions (>0.02-0.04m)	0.1m	0.82m	17m	n/a	Natural	26/7/19
38/08	Wall	Cut stone (0.06mx0.02m to 0.24m-0.1m), with a sandy soil bond. Facing northeast-southwest.	0.3m	0.8m	3.3m	n/a	Part of NW-SE aligned garden wall	14/8/19
38/09	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt loam, with frequent gravel inclusions	n/a	0.6m	1.2m to LOE	n/a	Tree rooting	26/7/19
38/10	Fill	Firm, light grey, sandy silt, with moderate angular and sub angular stones c. 0.03m to 0.06m.	n/a	0.6m	1.2m to LOE	n/a	Tree rooting	26/7/19
Trench 39								
39/01	Deposit	Soft, dark blue brown sandy silt, with occ. gravel	0.15m	1.8m	19.4m	n/a	Topsoil	24/7/19
39/02	Deposit	Friable, mid pink brown with grey tinge. Silt sand, with frequent gravel, occ.	0.2m	1.8m	19.4m	n/a	Made Ground	24/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
		medium sized sub angular limestone, and two modern intrusions to south of the trench						
39/03	Deposit	Friable, mid brown yellow, coarse silt sand, with frequent gravel.	0.2m	1.8m	19.4m	n/a	Made Ground/ Redeposited natural	24/7/19
39/04	Deposit	Friable mid yellow brown, clay sand with frequent gravel	0.15m +	1.8m	19.4m	n/a	Natural	24/7/19
39/05	Fill	Friable, mid brown grey silt sand with frequent gravel, moderate rooting and occ. charcoal inclusions	0.15m	0.85m	1.9m to LOE	n/a	Single fill of ditch [39/06]	25/7/19
39/06	Cut	Linear feature with a rounded break of slope, steep to moderate sides. Gently rounded break of slope towards a concave base. Northeast southwest orientation. Filled by (39/05).	0.15m	0.85m	1.9m to LOE	n/a	Cut of boundary ditch, possibly continued in TR 1. Cuts [39/08]	25/7/19
39/07	Fill	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt, with moderate gravel, and occ. charcoal inclusions	0.15m	0.7m	1.5m to LOE	Bone	Sole fill of pit/ tree bole [39/08]. Formed by natural silting. Cut by ditch [39/06]	30/7/19
39/08	Cut	Sub circular feature with a sharp break of slope, gentle sides. Gentle break of slope towards a concave base. Filled by (39/07).	0.15m	0.7m	1.5m to LOE	n/a	Pit/ tree bole/ ditch	30/7/19
39/09	Fill	Friable, mid brown grey, coarse sandy silt, with moderate gravel, and occ. charcoal inclusions and mild root disturbance.	0.05m	0.4m	1.9m to LOE	n/a	Single fill of ditch/gulley [39/10], formed by natural processes.	30/7/19
39/10	Cut	Linear feature with a rounded break of slope, gentle sides. Gentle break of slope towards a concave base. Northeast southwest orientation Filled by (39/09).	0.05m	0.4m	1.9m to LOE	n/a	Cut of ditch/gulley.	30/7/19
Trench 40								
40/01	Deposit	Loose, grey black sandy silt.	0.3m	1.8m	29m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
40/02	Deposit	Firm, light brown green, clay silt.	0.15m	1.8m	29m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 41								
41/01	Deposit	Loose, grey black brown sandy silt.	0.26m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
41/02	Deposit	Firm, light brown loam, with blue clay.	0.1m	1.8m	29.2m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 45								
45/01	Deposit	Compact, mid orange brown silt clay, with rare small stone inclusions. A band of clay is seen from 68.5m to 76m south of the northern LOE. This is a hard, mid grey orange brown clay with no inclusions.	0.24m	1.8m	105m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 46								
46/01	Deposit	Firm, mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate gravel.	0.25m	1.8m	20.3m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 47								
47/01	Deposit	Firm, mid brown yellow sandy clay with moderate gravel. Truncated by land drain in the centre.	0.2m	1.8m	24m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 48								
48/01	Deposit	Plastic, blue yellow silt clay.	0.15m	1.8m	22.5m	n/a	Natural	16/7/19
Trench 49								
49/01	Deposit	Solid, orange brown sandy loam with patches of grey clay.	0.2m	1.8m	103m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 50								
50/01	Deposit	Loose, dark grey black sandy silt.	0.24m	1.8m	10.7m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
50/02	Deposit	Mid brown clay silt with orange mottling.	0.2m	1.8m	10.7m	n/a	Natural	17/7/19
Trench 51								
51/01	Deposit	Soft mid grey brown, silt loam with rooting throughout	0.18m	1.9m	>2.9m	n/a	Topsoil	17/7/19
51/02	Deposit	Soft, mid- light brown, sandy silt loam	0.44m	1.9m	>2.9m	n/a	Subsoil	17/7/19
51/03	Deposit	Soft mid brown orange, silt sand with infrequent, small rounded stones.	>0.26 m	1.9m	>2.9m	n/a	Natural	

Appendix 2:
OASIS report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnmoor1-363553

Project details

Project name	Bletchingdon Park House
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out 42 trench evaluation at the Bletchingdon Park estate in Bletchingdon, Oxfordshire. 3 boundary ditches were found in the northern fields; all the remaining archaeological evidence came from the southern approach to the main house, all containing material predominantly medieval in date. Features of note were a number of substantial ditches and pits, a potential structural foundation wall, earlier landscaping evidence (including construction methods as well as dividing walls and ditches) and the earlier garden boundary wall and road leading to St Giles Church from Bletchingdon village.
Project dates	Start: 15-07-2019 End: 07-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BLBP 19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4060 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	OXCMS: 2019.91 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	1219924 - SM No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	ROAD Early Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN WALL Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	OXFORDSHIRE CHERWELL BLETCHINGDON Bletchingdon Park House, Bletchingdon, Oxfordshire
Postcode	OX5 3DW
Study area	2.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 50533 18026 51.858087995761 -1.266152433342 51 51 29 N 001 15 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 79m Max: 99m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Moore Heritage Services
Project brief originator	Cherwell District Council
Project design originator	John Moore
Project director/manager	John Moore
Project supervisor	Stephanie Duensing
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	OXCMS: 2019.91
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	OXCMS: 2019.91
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
Digital Archive notes	a digital archive is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and is available upon request (ID 4060)
Paper Archive recipient	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	OXCMS: 2019.91
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BLETCHINGDON PARK HOUSE, SPRING HILL, BLETCHINGDON, KIRLINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE OX5 3DW
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Duensing, S.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Moore, J.
Other bibliographic details	JMHS report no.4060
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Place of issue or publication	Wheatley
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OASIS:

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