

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

AT

MANOR FARM, BROUGHTON,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SP 8459 1379

On behalf of

The Lear Family

AUGUST 2007

REPORT FOR The Lear Family

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Summary

The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for the presence of continuous medieval activity dating from the 12th century through to the 16th century. A large outer enclosure to the moated site to the east was found. This appears to have originated in the 12th century and was enlarged perhaps in the mid 13th to 14th century. Ditches appear to have sub-divided this enclosure. Remains indicating a probable building were encountered. A possibly long-used path was found along with pits.

A gully external to the outer enclosure was found. This may pre-date the outer enclosure along with another ditch/gully on the same alignment but found within the area of the enclosure.

The area under the present barns is considered to have been low-lying with an earlier stream course. This appears to have been levelled up, perhaps at the same time as the enclosure was enlarged. It is therefore argued that the Tithe Barn cannot pre-date the 13th century and probably not the mid 13th century at the earliest.

Remains of post-medieval barns and a yard surface were found. When the post-medieval farm was laid out it appears that evidence for the later medieval activity was destroyed.

The stone-buttressed building found in the 1960s was not encountered.

A small assemblage of hand-built Saxon pottery suggests that there are likely to be features of that date on the site. Residual Iron Age and Romano British pottery found indicates activity of that date in the vicinity.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Lear family engaged John Moore Heritage Services (JHMS) to carry out an archaeological evaluation. Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS) had advised that an archaeological evaluation, to inform plans for a possible “enabling development”, should be undertaken due to the site’s potential to contain archaeological remains of significance. BCAS prepared a *Brief* for the work recommending that the site should be investigated by trenching totalling up to 200m in length, with contingency for a further 20m of machine-dug trenching. The evaluation was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation that outlined the methods to be used in order to satisfy the requirements of the Brief and was approved by BCAS.

An archaeological evaluation was considered necessary for the site because it contains a Grade II* timber-framed aisled barn, which is on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register and is adjacent to a medieval moated site. Additionally, aerial photography has revealed the remains of a significant grassmark within the field to the north of the barn. This also is visible as an earthwork. A Desk-Based Assessment of the site was carried out, over a study area within a 500m radius of the site (JMHS 20005).

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site is located at Manor Farm, Broughton (NGR SP 8459 1379), at c. 81m OD. The underlying geology is Lower Cretaceous deposits of Upper Greensand and Gault Clay. However, to the south of the site a narrow band of Holocene alluvium is mapped (Sheet 238, Geological Survey off Great Britain (England and Wales)). Just to the south of the site is a stream, which runs north-westwards into Bear Brook, draining ultimately into the River Thames.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

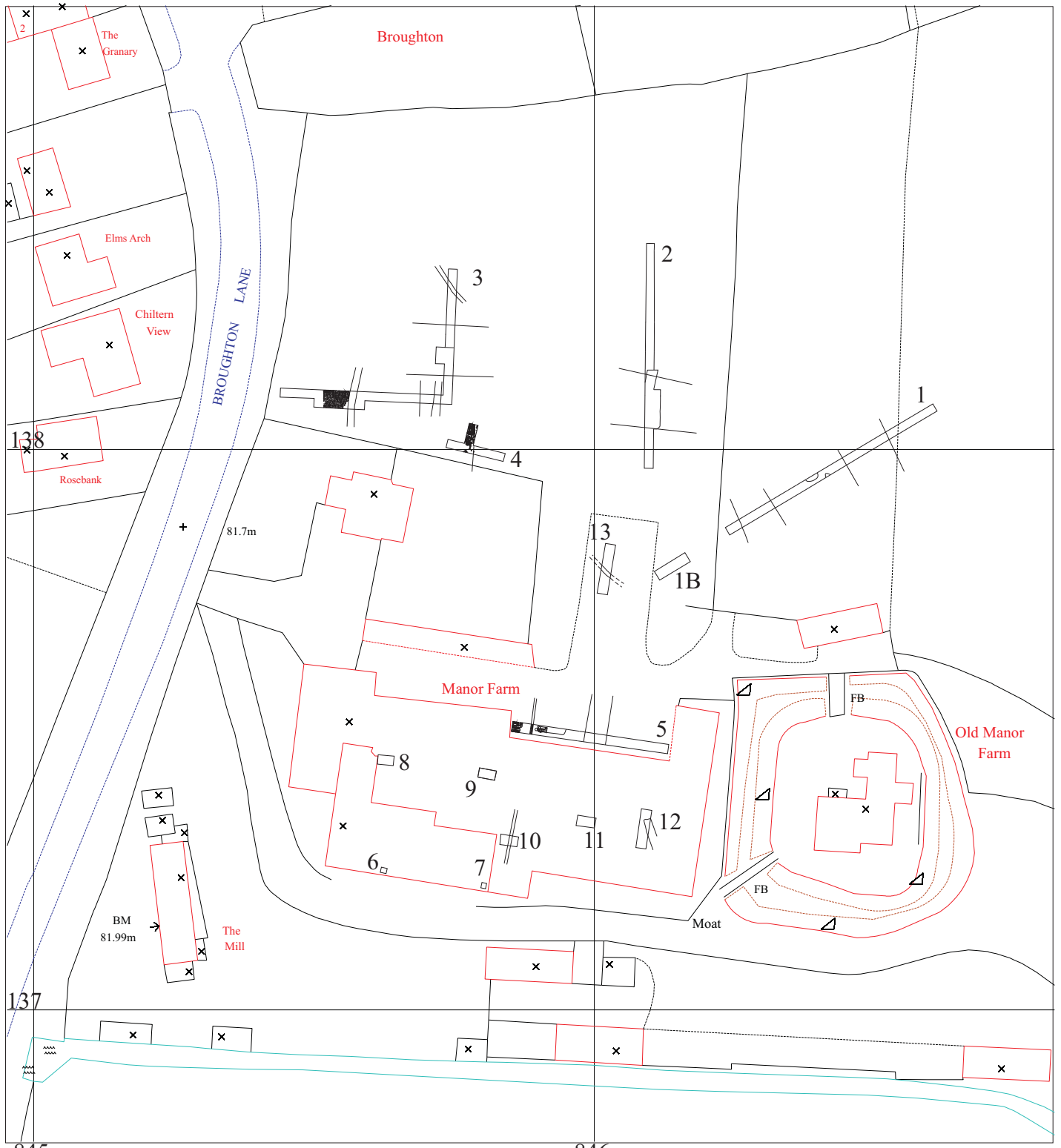
The site is located 250m north of the Roman road of Akeman Street. Roman or prehistoric remains are not attested in the immediate area of the site, though both Aston Clinton to the southeast and Bierton ridge to the north have evidenced remains. The earliest recorded remains from the study area are medieval, although documentary evidence indicates an Anglo-Saxon township in the vicinity of the site. The latter may be located 130m to the north, at Oak Farm, although settlement shift is well attested for the Anglo-Saxon period allowing a putative settlement to have existed where only fields are today. The Domesday Survey indicates a mill at Broughton – suggested to have been located southwest of the barn. Missenden Abbey, some 8 miles east of the site, held the Manor of Broughton Magna with the moated manor site considered to be the manorial seat. Other researchers have attempted to link the site with Broughton Parva part of the estate originally of the Count of Boulogne.

The barn is dated from after AD 1174, on the basis of dendrochronological research carried out by Ian Tyers on behalf of EH prior to the barn's upgrading from Grade II to Grade II*. Further work is being carried out to establish more fully the structure's date, as a date-range in the 13th century has also been proposed. Prior to the evaluation, the moated manor site was broadly dated to the 12th century, although in the absence of an archaeological investigation of the moat at that time, it remained a possibility that it may be as late as the 15th century. 12th and 13th century pottery has been recovered from Oak Farm to the north. On the north side of the complex aerial photography has revealed traces of an L-shaped enclosure as a grass mark. This was considered to be a medieval boundary and is partly visible as an earthwork. South of the enclosure boundary is a raised area, which was considered possibly the remains of a medieval building platform; at least one further example of such house platforms exists some 250m northwest of the site. Wall footings were observed in the 1960s also to the north of the barn within the farmyard; these footings appeared to delimit a rectangular enclosure supposedly measuring 90m by 30m at a right angle to the barn.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

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

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To aim to gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date state of preservation and depth of burial of important archaeological remains within the study area.



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Figure 1. Site and Trench location

- Particular objectives were:
 - Establish whether archaeological remains consistent with a medieval Manor or monastic Grange exist within the site.
 - Establish whether the aisled barn had a further wing to the east.
 - Examine the enclosure visible in the field in order to ascertain its date and character.
 - Sample areas within the farmyard and adjacent paddock, which may be subject to development pressure to establish the nature of remains across the site.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to a *Brief* issued by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS) a scheme of investigation was designed by John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) and agreed with BCAS and the applicants. The work was carried out by JMHS and was to involve the excavation of twelve trenches across the site.

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* agreed with BCAS. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) and the principles of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

3.2 Methodology

The evaluation comprised the excavation of the proposed twelve trenches, with a further trench (Tr. 13), supplemented by limited hand investigation of any archaeological deposits. Eleven of the thirteen trenches (Fig. 1) were machine-excavated; the remaining two trenches (Tr. 6 & 7) were excavated by hand.

Six trenches (1-5 & 13) were excavated in the paddock area in order to locate, identify and date the feature observable on the aerial photographs and as a partial earthwork, as well to attempt to find the footings observed in the 1960s and to determine whether remains existed within the postulated medieval enclosed area.. A further five trenches (8-12) were excavated to the north of the barn in order to establish the nature of the archaeological remains within the yard area and again to attempt to locate the footings observed in the 1960s. Two test-pits (6 & 7) were hand-dug within the tithe barn to

establish the archaeological sequence pre-dating and associated with the barn. The six trenches excavated in the paddock make up 185m and were targeted to retrieve a maximum of data for comparison with aerial photographs and previous observations:

- Trench 1 (ENE/WSW), 50m; to investigate the east arm of the enclosure seen on aerial photographs, and across the line of the entrance to the moated site.
- Trench 2 (N/S), 40m; to investigate the north arm of the enclosure and the interior and exterior of the enclosure
- Trench 3 L-shaped (N/S-E/W) 50m; to investigate the north and west arms, both of which show as a slight earthwork. This was extended to 54m
- Trench 4 (WNW/ESE) 10m; to investigate a slight rise in the field, which may be the remains of a medieval building platform
- Trench 5 (WNW/ESE) 28m; to investigate the stone-buttressed foundations observed in the 1960s
- Trench 13 (NNE/SSW) 8m; to investigate the interior of the enclosure. This was an additional trench

The trenches within the newer barns measured 2m long, apart from Trench 12, which was 7m long. Each trench was machine-dug and 1.6m wide. The hand-dug trenches within the barn measured 1x 1m (Tr. 6) and 1x 0.9m (Tr. 7).

Excavation was by a 5tonne excavator using a ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of “natural” deposits or any higher archaeological horizon.

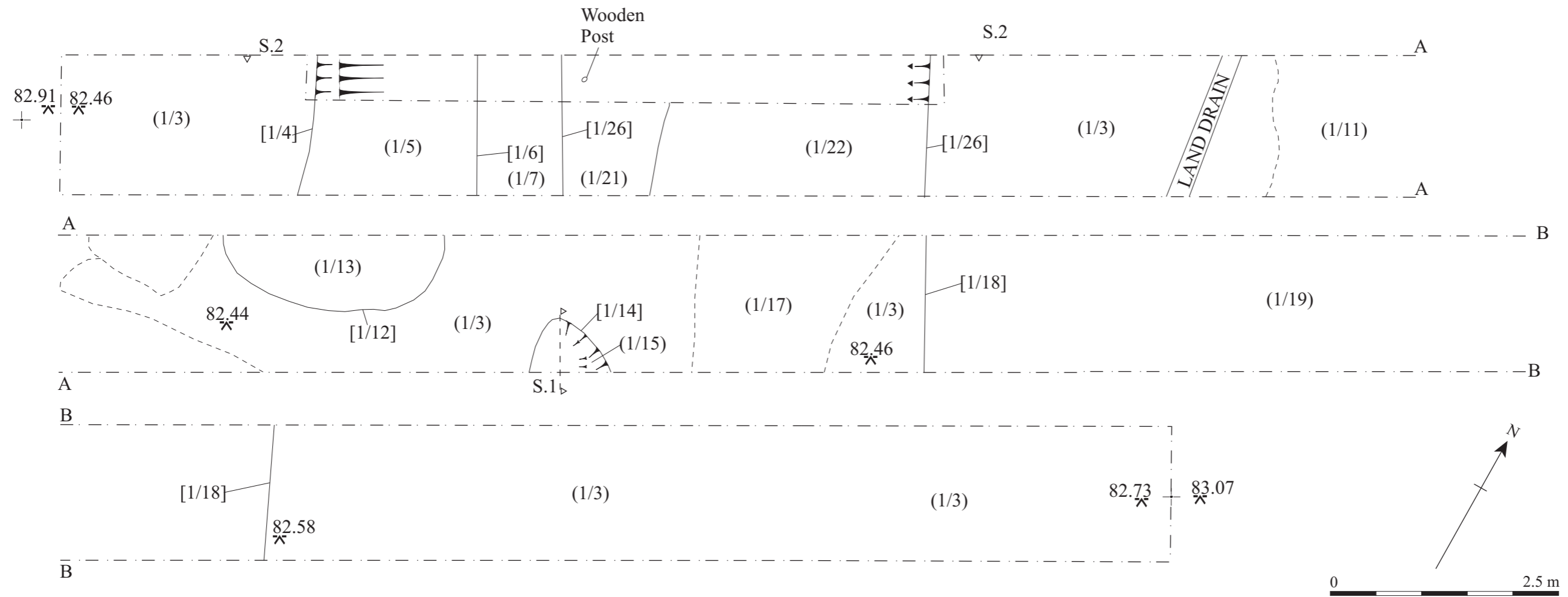
Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced. The trenches were backfilled after recording.

4 RESULTS

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate cut features i.e. ditches; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. Trench numbers precede context numbers e.g. (1/4) is deposit 4 in Trench 1. A general description of the feature fills is given. CBM refers to ceramic building material – brick and tile.

Trench 1 (Figure 2)

Trench 1 contained several large ditches including one that showed as a grassmark at the northeastern end of the trench. Another large ditch was recorded at the southern end of the trench. A small pit and several natural features (bioturbation) were examined.



Trench 1

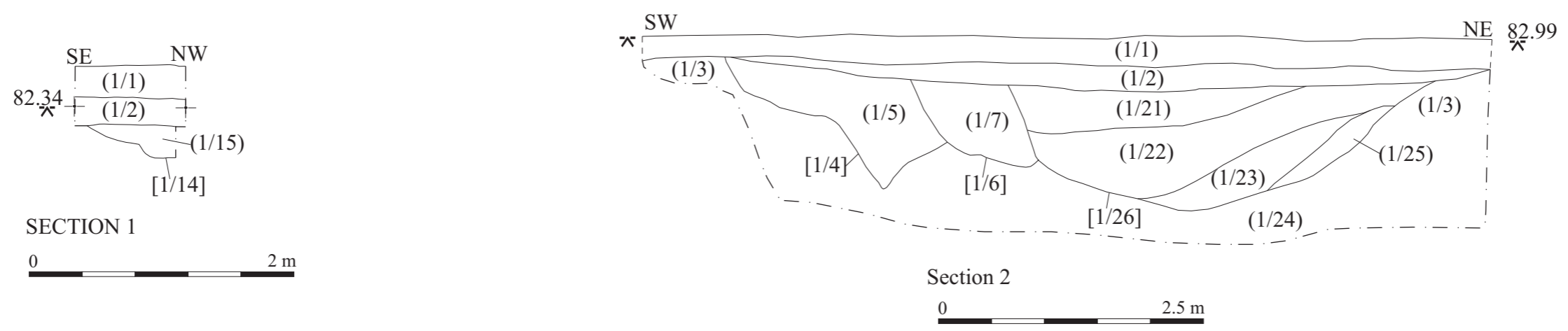


Figure 2. Trench 1 Plan and Sections

The natural geology recorded in this trench was mottled dark grey/yellow/orange clay (1/3), which overlay a thicker band of mottled yellow-orange and blue-grey clay (1/24).

The ditch at the northern end of the trench [1/18] shows as an earthwork crossing the field E/W before heading south towards the moated site. The north/south part is not visible as an earthwork with the very top of this ditch (below a thin spread of topsoil) having been filled with modern builder's rubble containing bricks, concrete and thermalite blocks (1/19). The ditch here measured 9m across. The ditch was not sampled here as this ditch was sectioned in two other places [Tr. 2/10 & Tr. 3/18].

A small pit [1/14] was recorded 4m from the south-western edge of [1/18], this was oval in plan and measured 0.90m x 0.60m x 0.24m deep, it was filled by (1/15) dark brown grey silt clay with 5% small stones.

At the southern end of the trench a large feature aligned N/S was seen. Upon excavation it turned into a series of three intercutting ditches. The earliest [1/4] in the sequence was on the far southwestern edge of the cut. This ditch had a 60° SW edge, which then gently shelved before dropping away to a sharp "V" shaped profile. The ditch was originally more than 2.10m wide and was 1.0m deep. It had a single fill (1/5), which was dark grey silt clay with frequent fragments of daub and charcoal. Small quantities of animal bone, and a single struck flint were recovered from this fill along with three sherds of pottery, dating from the 12th century.

The NE edge of [1/4] was cut by [1/6], which survived 1.20m wide and 0.75m deep. It had a sharp 60° edge, which dropped away to a slightly concave bottom; this was filled by (1/7) hard dark brown-grey silt clay with 30 – 40 % small stones. No finds were recovered from the fill of this ditch. The NE edge of [1/6] was cut by a larger ditch [1/26], which was recorded as 4.0m wide at the top and 1.10m deep. It had steep 70° edge on the western side and 30° gently sloping edge on the eastern side, with a rounded concave bottom. This cut had several fills unlike the earlier ditches in the sequence; all the fills appear to be tipping into the ditch from the north east indicating an external bank. The earliest of the fills was (1/25) which was mottled green yellow-orange clay 0.20m thick. This was overlain by (1/23) a dark orange-brown silt clay 0.40m thick, which in turn was overlain by (1/22) a 0.65m thick deposit of mottled green-grey orange silt clay with 1% small stones and 1% charcoal flecking throughout. The top most fill (1/21) was green-grey silt clay with some orange mottling with 3% small stones and 1% charcoal flecking, animal bone and daub along with two sherds of pottery also dating from the 12th century onwards. A driven oak stake was recovered from this deposit.

Slumping into the top of this sequence of ditches was (1/2) a 0.20m thick layer of firm dark green-grey silty clay with 15% small stones, which has been interpreted as an earlier ploughsoil, which was then topped by the modern ploughsoil (1/1).

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

This trench contained the two earlier ditches in the sequence at the SW end of Trench 1 and the ditch at the NE end of Trench 1. The natural geology in this trench was (2/10) a mottled dark grey yellow-orange clay. Differences in the appearance of (2/10) were investigated and found to be natural (Fig. 3 dashed)

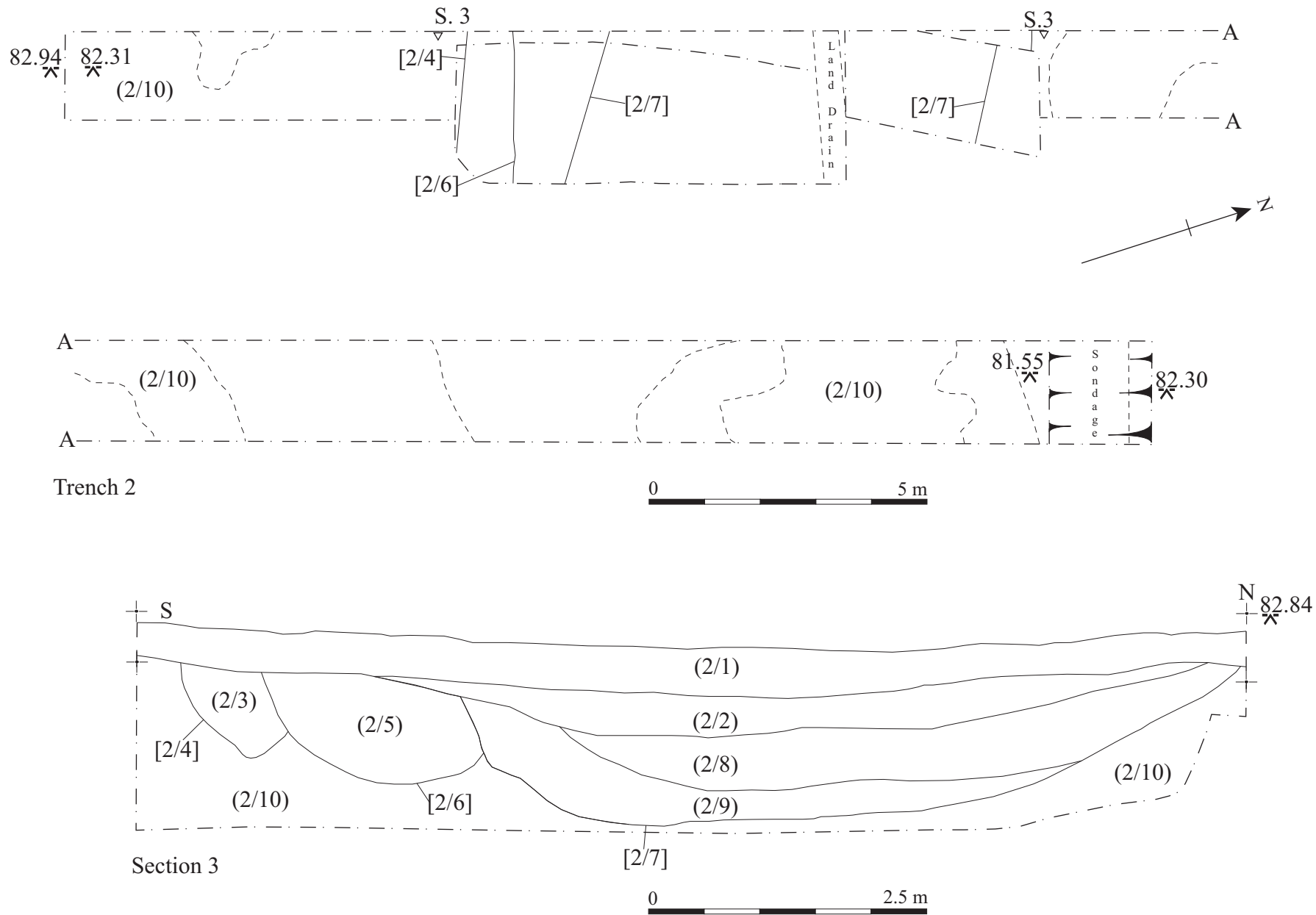


Figure 3. Trench 2 Plan and Section

Two of the ditches on excavation had very similar profiles as recorded in Trench 1, with [2/4] the same as [1/4], and [2/6] the same as [1/6]. [2/7] is much wider than [1/26] and as such is considered to be the same ditch as [1/18].

The southern-most ditch [2/4] was orientated E/W and survived 1.0m wide and was 0.75m deep with very similar profile to [1/5]. It was filled with (2/3), which was orange-grey clay. The northern edge of [2/4] was cut by later ditch [2/6], which survived 2.0m wide and was 0.95m deep. It had a concave profile and was filled by a single fill (2/5) which was light yellow-grey clay with quantities of charcoal towards the bottom of the fill. The northern edge of [2/6] was cut by a larger ditch [2/7]. This measured 7.0m across and 1.10m deep. It contained three distinct fills; the earliest fill was (2/9), a dark green-grey silt clay with frequent flecks of charcoal. This primary deposit appeared to be tipping in from the south where it measures 0.50m thick at its widest and thinning to 0.28m thick in the bottom of the cut before tapering to nothing on the northern side of the cut. The thicker part may be due to erosion of the softer fill of earlier ditch cut [2/6]. Overlaying this fill was (2/8) a 0.50m thick deposit of dark brown-grey silt clay which contained small quantities of CBM, animal bone, a single struck flint and four sherds of pottery dating from the late 11th century. The upper fill of this feature was (2/2), a 0.35m thick deposit of grey-brown silt clay with 3% small stone, quantities of animal bone and two sherds of pottery dating from the 12th to 13th century.

Trench 3 (Figures 4 & 5)

This trench was the furthest west of the trenches dug and was excavated as a backwards L-shape to cross the earthwork that were aligned E/W across the field and a slight N/S one near the western edge of the field. The natural geology (3/3) was mottled orange yellow clay.

The main E/W earthwork was sectioned in this trench, where it was recorded as [3/18]. It measured 9.0m across at the top and was 1.50m deep. The ditch had three distinct fills, the lowest and therefore the earliest was (3/10), a 0.80m thick deposit of stiff pale brown-grey slightly silty clay with quantities of aquatic molluscs, oyster shell, animal bone, CBM and mid 13th to late 14th century pottery, including a broken, but near complete, Potterspury ware pancheon. This deposit was overlain by (3/9) a hard brown-grey mottled yellow-green slightly silty clay 0.30m thick. Animal bone, CBM and pottery were recovered from this fill. The pottery has been dated to 13th century or later and must be later than the underlying layer, therefore some time after the mid 13th century. The final in filling of this ditch was (3/19), which was a mid red-brown clay silt with occasional gravels and pea grit. There was no signs of earlier cuts and this must be the latest recut of the ditch, which must be the same cut as [2/7] and [1/18] further to the east. Due to health and safety reasons the section of the ditch was cleaned and sketch drawn from the present ground surface.

Some 6.5m to the north of [3/18] was a small gully [3/13], which was orientated NW/SE. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep, with a near vertical northern edge, a gently sloping 20° southern edge and a concave bottom. It was filled by (3/14) which was firm dark grey silt clay. A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from this context along with quantities of pottery dating to the 12th - 13th century.

At the western end of the trench was a circular pit [3/11] measuring 1.68m across and 0.14m deep. It had 45° sloping sides and a flat bottom and was filled with (3/12),

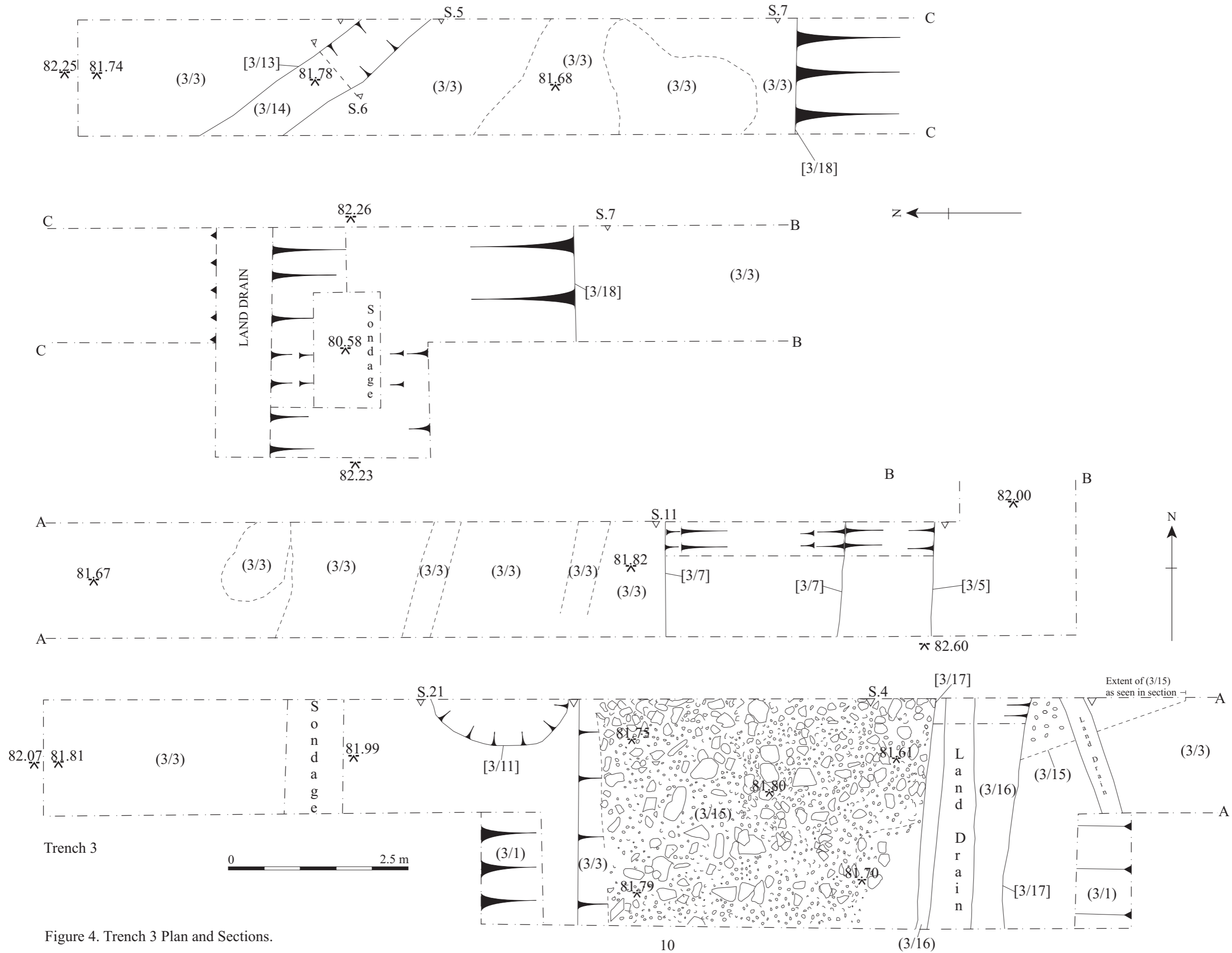


Figure 4. Trench 3 Plan and Sections.

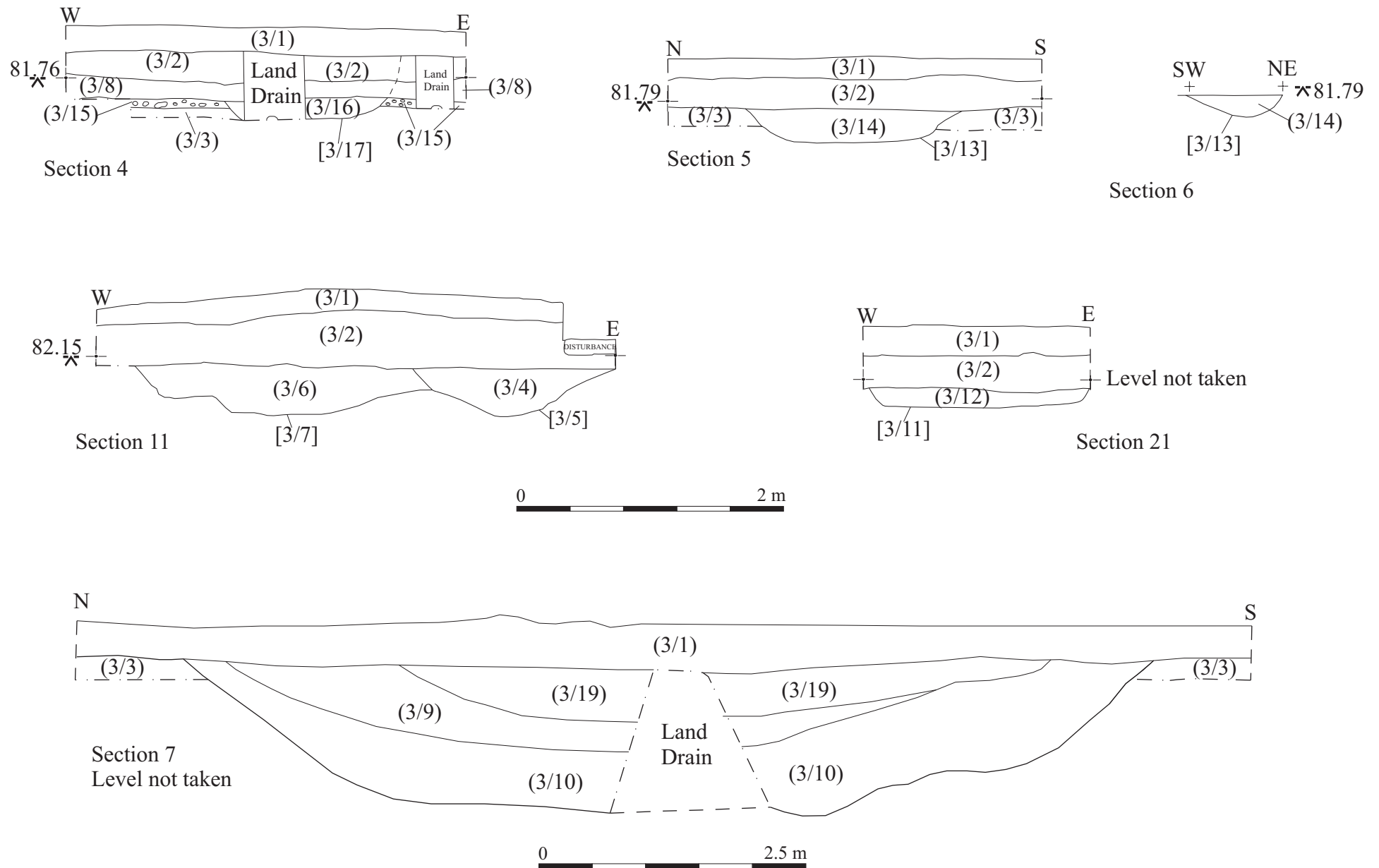


Figure 5. Trench 3 Sections

which was a dark grey silt clay with 40% charcoal flecking. This fill contained small quantities of daub, animal bone and pottery dating from the mid 12th century or 13th century. Some 0.90m to the east of this pit was a large spread of limestone rubble (3/15), which measured 8.0m wide across the north side of the trench. The eastern 3.5m was only recorded in section and was not as dense as that seen further west where it extended across the trench. Mixed in with the stone were quantities of CBM, animal bone and pottery which dates some time from mid 12th to late 14th century. It appears to be set in a hollow some 0.37-0.47m below the surrounding ground level (the level immediately to the east on Fig. 3 is where the natural was slightly over-machined). This stony deposit was overlain by (3/8) which was a mid grey silt clay with 15% small stones and 1% charcoal flecking, and quantities of animal bone, CBM and pottery dating from the mid 15th century (although there was only one sherd of this late date along with a substantial quantity of pottery from mid 12th to late 14th). Where the rubble spread extended N/S across the trench a slight negative earthwork could be traced northwards towards the enclosure ditch earthwork and southwards into the garden of the house to the south. The eastern part of the rubble spread was cut by small ditch [3/17] parallel to the west edge of the rubble (3/15) and the slight earthwork. The ditch measured 1.20m wide and 0.14m deep, and was filled with (3/16), dark grey brown silt clay.

Two ditches orientated N/S were recorded at the eastern end of the trench. Ditch [3/7] was 2.20m wide and 0.38m deep, with a 45° western edge and a very slightly concave bottom. It was filled by (3/6) a mid grey brown silt clay with blue grey mottling towards the bottom and 2% limestone fragments. Animal bone, daub and quantities of 13-14th century pottery were retrieved from this fill. The ditch is therefore dated to the 13th century, and probably the earlier part by the dating of ditch [3/05], which cut it on its eastern side. The profile of the ditch suggests that this ditch has been recut before ditch [3/5] was dug, although no difference in fills could be recognised. Ditch [3/5] was 1.50m wide and 0.34m deep with 45° sloping sides and a rounded concave bottom. It was filled by (3/4), mottled yellow grey-brown silt clay, from which quantities of animal bone and pottery were recovered. The pottery has been dated to the mid 13th to mid 14th century. It would appear that this ditch sequence has been recut twice and, from the quantity of the pottery that could date from the 12th century in fill (3/06), could have been a boundary from sometime in the 12th century to the mid 14th century.

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

This trench was excavated through what was thought to be a possible building platform within the field. A small cluster of limestone and roof tile was initially exposed and warranted further opening up of the trench to reveal a much larger spread of limestone rubble (4/5). The natural geology was green-grey clay (4/4).

Overlaying the natural geology was deposit (4/3) a medium brown-grey silt clay with 2% small stones, which was 0.30m thick and contained animal bone and pottery dating from the mid to the end 13th century. This in turn was overlain by a ploughsoil (4/2) of dark grey black silt clay containing pottery from 13th century. On top of the last was the modern ploughsoil (4/1).

Above 4/3 was a spread of limestone (4/5), with overlying tile (4/9) in part, that measured in total 2.0m across E/W and was seen for 4.0m before extending under the northern edge of the trench. It was not possible to make out any wall lines within the

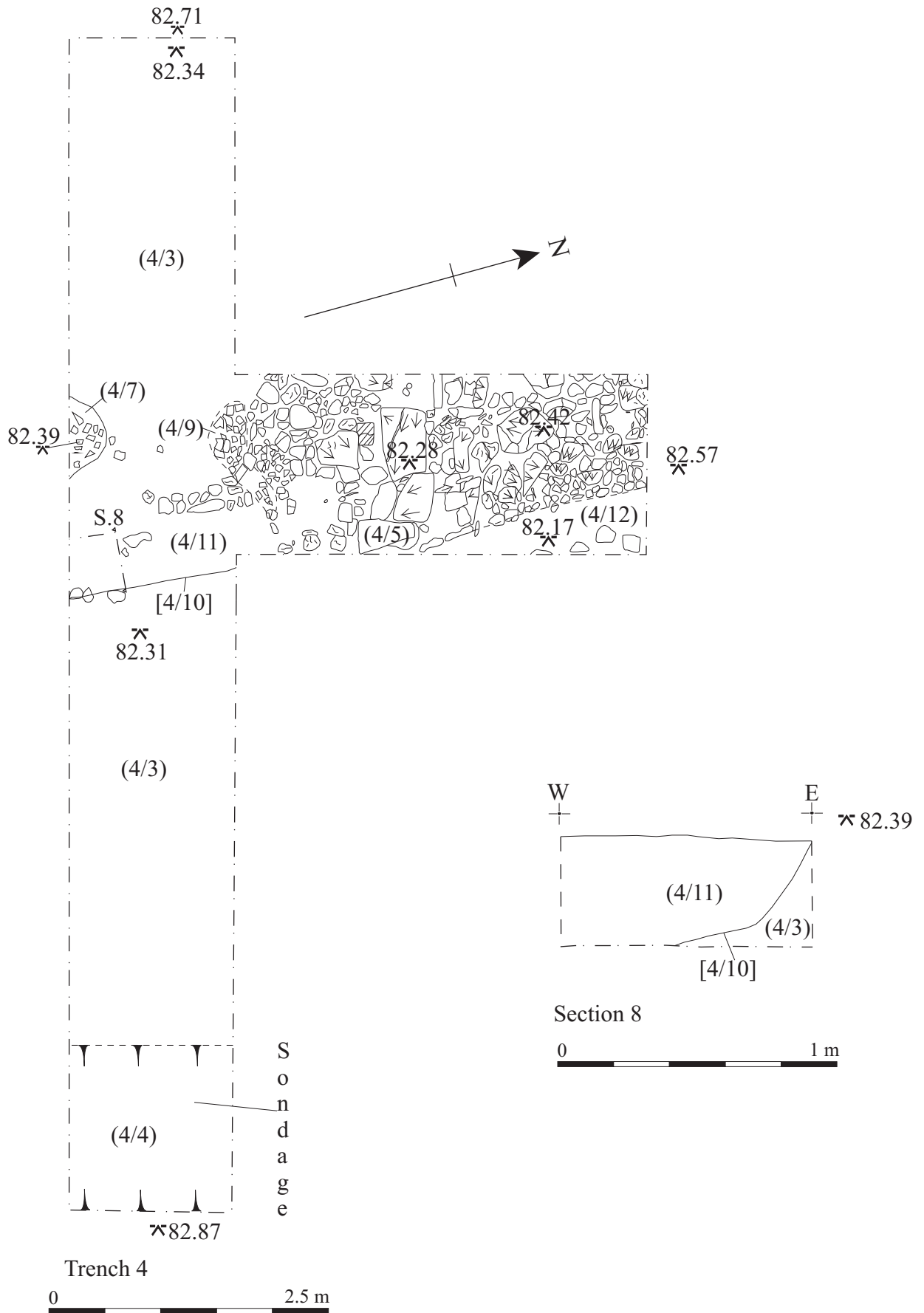


Figure 6. Trench 4 Plan and Section

spread. The tile in one to two courses (4/9) overlay part of the limestone spread (4/5), which was in at least 3 courses. Animal bone, CBM, oyster shell and quantities of pottery were recovered from between the stones and have been dated from the mid 13th century onwards. A small spread of roof tile (4/7) was recorded just to the south of the main spread, from which two sherds of pottery were recovered dating to the 12th to 14th century. Against and on the eastern side of (4/5) was a 0.25m thick layer of dark green-grey silt clay (4/12) which contained a single fragment of animal bone, CBM and quantities of pottery which has been dated to the mid 15th century along with residual earlier pottery.

A possible ditch-like feature [4/10] was recorded to the south of (4/5). This was only partially excavated to reveal its eastern edge. It was at least 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep, and was filled by (4/11), which was dark grey-brown silt clay with white-yellow-green mottling, with 20% small stones and occasional fragments of limestone. This fill contained animal bone, CBM and pottery that has been dated to the 12th to early 13th century. It is interesting that the east edge of the ditch is on the same alignment as the east edge of (4/5).

Trench 5 (Figure 7)

This trench contained the remnants of a building at the western end, a concrete filled posthole, a possible tanning pit and a shallow ditch. The natural geology was dark green-grey clay (5/5), which overlay lighter green-grey clay (5/6).

Cut into the natural in the centre of the trench was a 3.80m wide and 0.17m deep ditch orientated N/S [5/21]. This was filled by (5/22) which was light grey-brown silt clay. Oyster shell, animal bone, CBM and three sherds of pottery dating from the mid 16th to 19th century were recovered from this fill.

At the east end of the trench was a cobbled surface (5/3) with an E/W brick-built gully [5/4] through it. The surface is considered to be associated with a red brick wall [5/7], although part of the cobbling had been removed presumably during the demolition of the building.

The surface (5/3) was constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks and pieces. The gully [5/4] was constructed from red frog-less bricks measuring 230mm x 90mm x 60mm. The gully measured 0.26m wide. Some 1.80m to the east of this surface was a brick wall orientated N/S [5/7]. It measured 0.40m across and was constructed from red frog-less bricks measuring 228mm x 110mm x 66mm bonded with an off white lime mortar. It survived three courses high at a height of 83.27 to 83.40m OD. Modern disturbance down to the top of the natural clay appears to have removed part of the cobble surface, which must have abutted wall [5/7]. Above the cobbled surface was a demolition deposit of red bricks (5/2).

A single post hole was present [5/9], which was roughly circular with a diameter of 0.43m, and a depth of 0.40m. It was filled with a very hard light grey concrete, which a quantity of 19th century pottery had been incorporated within it (5/8).

The concrete filled posthole cut into the west end of a large rectangular pit [5/10]. The pit measured 4.0m E/W and extended into the trench from the north by 1.20m. Partial excavation of this pit revealed that it was 0.60m deep and had a wooden planked floor (5/14 & 5/15). Overlaying the planks in the bottom of the pit was deposit (5/13) that

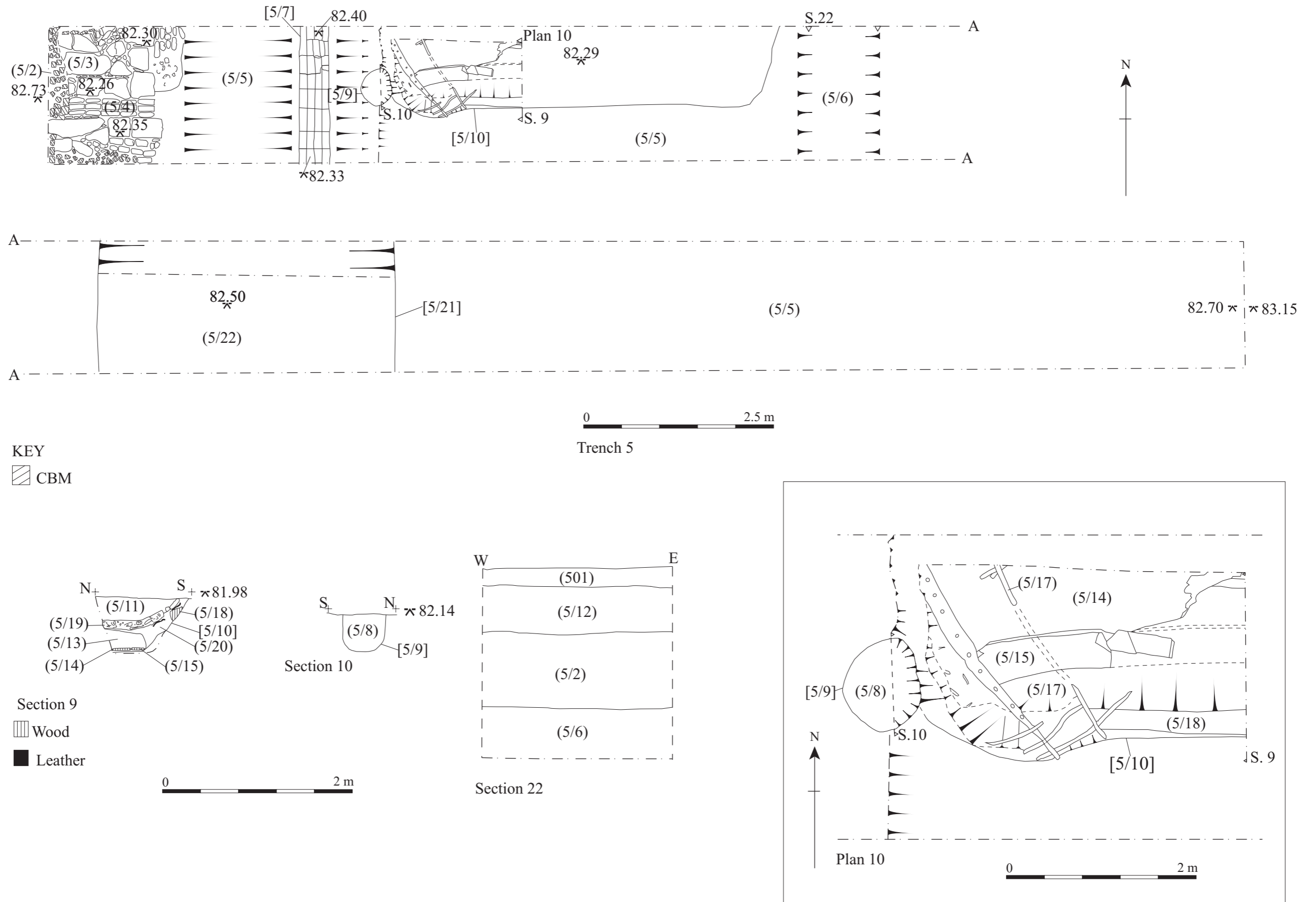


Figure 7. Trench 5 Plans and Sections

was 0.20m thick and consisted of soft dark brown organic silt. This was overlain by (5/20) a 0.40m thick deposit of soft brown grey silt clay which contained two fragments of a leather boot along with a large oak timber (5/18) and a “hurdle” (5/16 & 5/17) made from oak with ash rods, along with large quantities of small twigs and branches. Timber 5/18 originally may have been a part of a lining to the side of the pit subsequently collapsing into the pit. Deposit (5/20) was overlain by (5/19), a 0.12m thick deposit of decomposing twigs and wood with 1 % limestone fragments. The final infilling of this feature was (5/11) that was soft dark grey sandy clay 0.25m thick. No pottery was recovered from this feature. A sample from the hurdle has been submitted for C14 dating.

Overlying the natural deposits and the archaeological features except where demolition deposit (5/2) existed was c. 0.25m thick make-up deposit of yellow-grey mortar and CBM (5/12) for the overlying modern concrete surface (5/1) that also extended across the demolition deposit (5/2).

Trench 6 (Figure 8)

This hand dug trench was located within the Tithe Barn. The lowest deposit encountered was mid grey-white gravelly silty clay (6/5) at least 0.24m thick which appears to be cut by [6/4] which was recorded as 0.90m wide within the trench and 0.26m deep orientated N/S. Only the eastern side of this cut was seen. Infilling the cut was a 0.28m thick deposit of dark blue-grey silt clay with 30% small stones (6/3).

Overlying this deposit was soft dark blue-grey silt clay with 5% small stones (6/2) 0.27m thick that a single piece of animal bone and single sherd of pottery were recovered from. The pottery has been dated from the 12th century or later. The uppermost deposit encountered was (6/1) a mottled orange-white mid brown silt clay with 40% small stones (0.18m thick), into which a limestone-cobbled surface had been set. This cobbled surface survives in patches in the western end of the barn.

Trench 7 (Figure 8)

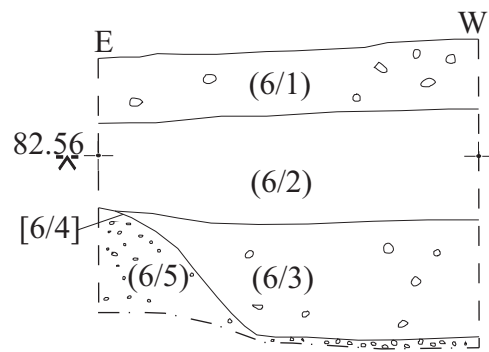
This hand-dug trench was also located within the Tithe Barn. The lowest deposit encountered (7/6) was a light green-grey clay, which this was overlain by (7/5) a dark grey-black silt clay 0.30m thick. Above this deposit was light brown silt clay, 0.18m thick (7/4). Above this was floor bedding material of orange sand with inclusions of small stones (7/3) that was 0.06 – 0.12m thick and 0.04m of light orange-brown silty soil (7/2) for the brick surface (7/1) that existed in the eastern half of the barn.

Trenches 8 – 12

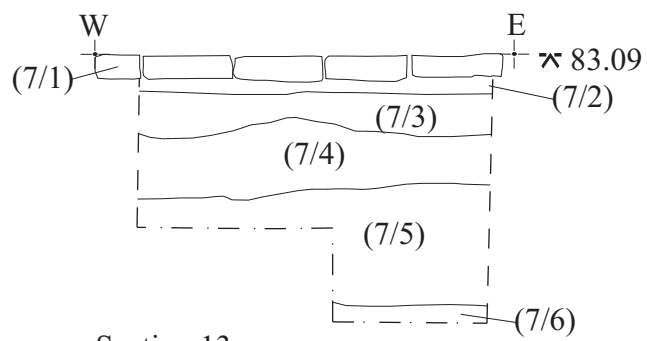
Due to contamination from bovine defecation it was not possible to get into these trenches to properly hand excavate, clean and record. Depth of excavation within each was dictated by the ‘water-table’, which was high due to land-drains feeding effluent in and some rainwater.

Trench 8

This lowest deposit encountered was (8/5), a compact dark blue-grey silt clay at least 0.12m thick, this was overlain by (8/4) & (8/6). (8/4) was a dark black silt clay deposit



Section 12
Test Pit 6



Section 13
Test Pit 7

Figure 8. Trenches 6 and 7 Sections

0.30m thick with organic material throughout. (8/6) was a similar deposit; dark blue-black silt clay 0.30m thick with 25% charcoal flecking and organic material. These three deposits are considered to be palaeo-channel deposits. These deposits were overlain by (8/3) a compacted off-white chalk deposit 0.24m thick which was present in only the northern half of the trench. A wooden stake/post (8/7) was recorded in the western section. This was 0.20m below the southern extent of (8/3) and is probably related to the surface. Overlaying (8/3) was a 0.28m thick deposit of black silt clay with 50% brick rubble (8/02), which is the make up for the existing concrete surface (8/1).

Trench 9

The lowest deposit recorded was pale blue-grey slightly silty clay (9/6) 0.30m thick, which was overlain by 0.50m thick deposit of dark blue-grey clay silt (9/5). These two deposits are considered to be palaeochannel deposits. (9/5) was overlain by (9/4) a 0.30m thick mid brown humic silty clay with 2% charcoal and chalk flecks and 4% gravel and small stones, which is considered to be trampled area/surface pre-dating the later hard surfaces.. This was overlain by (9/3) a compacted chalk surface 0.25m thick (also seen in Tr. 8). This was in turn overlain by (9/2) a deposit of brick rubble up to 0.40m thick used as a hardcore base for the existing concrete floor (9/1).

Trench 10 (Figure 9)

This trench revealed a 0.60m wide chalk wall [10/4] that was constructed from roughly hewn blocks and pieces. This was recorded surviving at a height of 82.61m OD. It was overlain by (10/3), a dark blue-grey silty clay 0.40m thick, which was in turn overlain by (10/2) a 0.12m thick deposit of brown-black silty clay with 25% red brick rubble, which was used as a base for the modern concrete surface (10/1).

Trench 11

The lowest deposit encountered was (11/3) a light green-grey clay in excess of 0.14m thick in the bottom of the trench. This is thought to be a palaeochannel deposit along with the lower part of the overlying deposit. It was overlain by a 0.88m thick deposit of dark grey black silty clay (11/2), the upper part of this deposit had brick rubble impressed into it (not too dissimilar to Trenches 9 & 8). The upper part of (11/2) has been interpreted as make up for (11/1) the existing concrete surface within the barns.

Trench 12 (Figure 10)

The lowest deposit encountered in this trench was (12/7), which was at least 0.30m thick and was dark grey-brown silt clay with 45% organic material. Overlaying this was firm green-brown silty clay (12/6), 0.32m thick. This was cut into at the northern end of the trench by a rectangular feature [12/2]. This measured 3.0m x 1.30m as seen in the trench. It had a near vertical edge on its western side and a 45° side to the north. It was filled by (12/1); a dark grey-black clay silt with 80% charcoal flecking. CBM, animal bone, oyster shell and a single sherd of pottery were recovered from this context, with the pottery being dated from the 12th century.

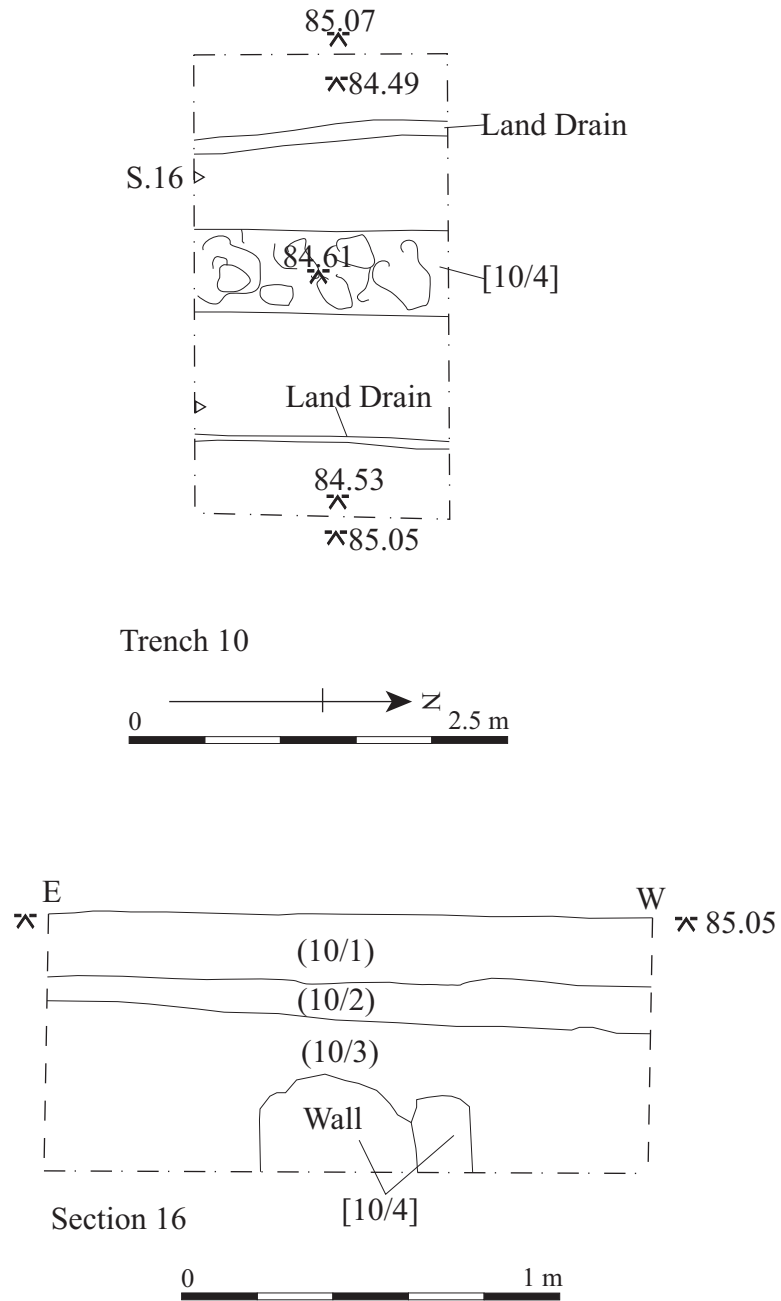


Figure 9. Trench 10 Plan and Section

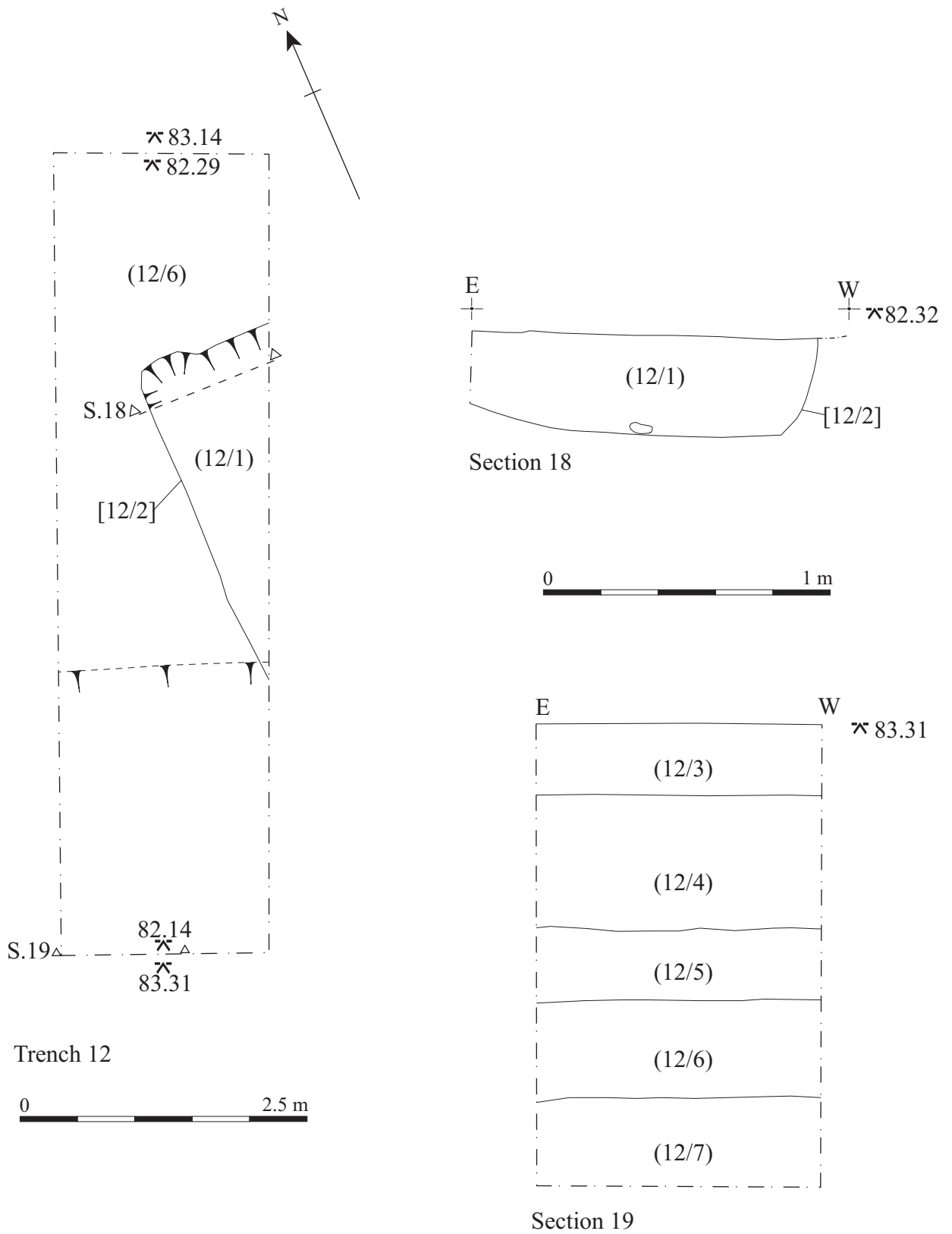


Figure 10. Trench 12 Plan and Sections

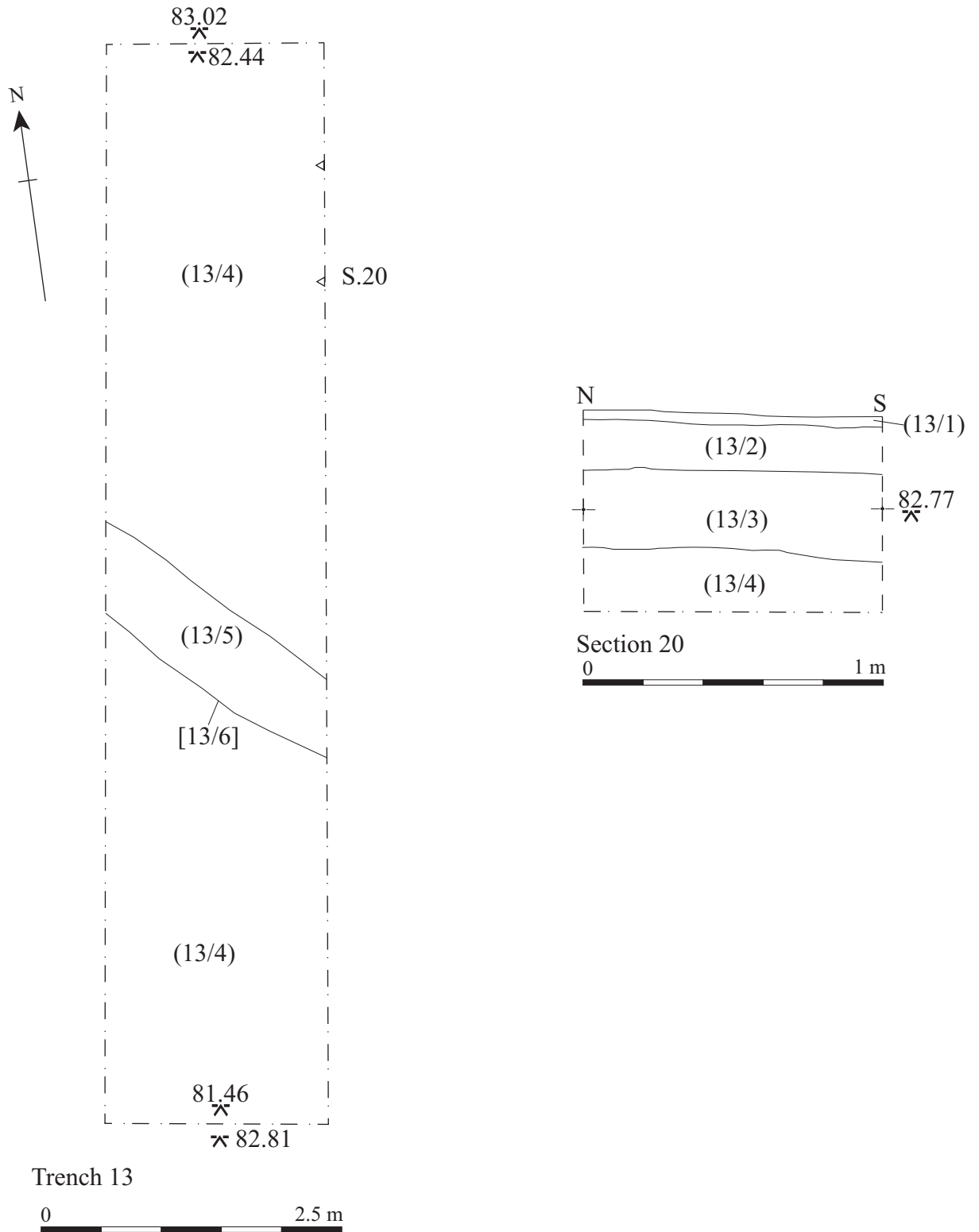


Figure 11. Trench 13 Plan and Section

At the southern end of the trench (12/6) was overlain by (12/5) a 0.24m thick dark brown, with yellow lenses, silt clay with 2% small stones, which was dated to the 13th century. Overlaying this deposit was (12/4), which was 0.42m thick firm dark brown-green silt clay with 20% CBM. The uppermost deposit recorded in this trench was (12/3), which was a 0.22m thick deposit of compacted light brown clay with 60% crushed chalk fragments; this being the still existing barn floor surface.

Layers (12/4 to 12/7) are considered either palaeochannel deposits or levelling material (see discussion below).

Trench 13 (Figure 11)

The lowest deposit encountered in this trench was the natural clay; a light green-grey colour (13/4). It was cut into by [13/6], which was a 0.70m wide ditch orientated NW/SE, and filled with green-grey silt clay with frequent charcoal flecking (13/5). This feature was unexcavated but animal bone and 12th to mid 13th century pottery was recovered from the surface of this ditch. Overlaying (13/4) was a 0.27m thick deposit of dark grey-brown silt clay (13/3), which has been interpreted as a ploughsoil. Above which was (13/2) a 0.13m thick dark black-brown silty clay, the uppermost 0.04m of this deposit (13/1) was the same as (13/2) but with added straw from constant use by the tenant farmer. This small area is used for storage of hay and straw.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 610 sherds with a total weight of 13,003g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 4.45. The range of pottery present indicates that the main period of activity at the site was from around the end of the 11th century until the second half of the 16th century. The range of medieval fabrics and forms is typical of sites in the area.

The assemblage was recorded using the coding system of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat et al. 1994), as follows:

- F100: SNC1: *St. Neots Ware*. c AD900-1100. 2 sherds, 62g.
- F300: MS3: *Medieval Grey Sandy Wares*. Mid 11th – late 14th century. 229 sherds, 3938g.
- F301: MSC1: *Sandy and Shelly ware*, late 11th – mid 13th century. 10 sherds, 293g.
- F302: MS29: *Flint-gritted ware*, 12th – 13th century. 47 sherds, 906g.
- F329: MC6: *Potterspury Ware*, AD1250 - 1600. 19 sherds, 3192g.
- F330: MC1: *Shelly Coarseware*. AD1100-1400. 17 sherds, 539g.
- F352: MC9: *Brill/Boarstall Ware*. 1200-?1600. 118 sherds, 1624g.
- F360: MS2: *Medieval Sandy Ware*, 12th – 14th century.
- F365: TLMS3: *Late Medieval Reduced Ware*. Mid 14th – early 16th century. 8 sherds, 123g.
- F401: TLMS18: *Late Medieval Oxidized ware* ?AD1450-?1500. 5 sherds, 102g.
- F425: PM8: *Red Earthenware* 16th – 19th century. 2 sherds, 85g.
- F1000: PM25: *White Earthenware*. Late 18th – 20th century. 43 sherds, 623g.

In addition, the following wares, not included in the Milton Keynes type-series, were noted:

F2: *Early/Middle Saxon hand-built ware, 5th – 9th century.* Moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1.0mm. 3 sherds, 18g.

F200: *Cotswolds-type ware:* c. late 9th - early 13th century. Oxford fabric OXAC (Mellor 1994). Slow-wheel made. Fairly hard, dark blue-grey fabric with moderate sub-rounded white pink and grey quartzite up to 1mm. Sparse to moderate calcareous material, including ooliths, up to 2mm. Rare haematite up to 1mm. Mainly 'barrel' jars with triangular rims or more shouldered examples with high everted rims, bases usually sagging. Probably manufactured at a number of sources in the Cotswolds region. 8 sherds, 91g.

F319: *Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware* (McCarthy 1979). c. AD1150-?1400. Handmade/Wheel finished. Moderate to dense, ill-sorted shelly limestone platelets up to 3mm, sparse to moderate red ironstone up to 10mm, occasional quartz, ooliths, black ironstone. Produced at numerous kilns in the villages of Lyveden and Stanion in north-east Northants. 13 sherds, 216g,

F345: *Oxford ware:* Late 11th – 14th century. Oxfordshire fabric OXY (ibid.). Abundant sub-angular quartz with some rounded clay pellets and occasional polycrystalline quartz. Glazed tripod pitchers common. 2 sherds, 15g.

F361: *London ware* c. 1150-1350 (Pearce et al., 1985). Sandy ware, common in small quantities throughout the Home Counties, and at more distant locations such as Exeter, King's Lynn, Ipswich, Northampton, Hereford, Gloucester and the east coast of Scotland (ibid. 6-7 and figs. 4 and 5). Source unknown, but likely to be close to the City of London, where it occurs in extremely large quantities. The jug was by far the most common form, and these were often highly decorated, sometimes copying imported pottery from Northern France. 2 sherds, 24g,

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Tables 1 and 2 (Appendix 2). Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Furthermore, 3 sherds (30g) of Iron Age material were noted, along with six sherds (129g) of Romano-British wares.

The assemblage is extremely well-preserved, with a mean sherd weight of over 20g, which is quite high for medieval pottery. This is reflected by the level of preservation of some of the vessels, including a largely complete Potterspury ware pancheon, from Trench 3 context 10. The assemblage generally is in extremely good condition, with little or no sign of abrasion, and indicates that the pottery is likely to be stratified more or less where it was last used, and that substantial, well-preserved medieval remains are in the vicinity. The assemblage is in such good condition that it is suggested that if no further work is carried out at the site, it should still be published.

The small assemblage of hand-built Saxon pottery suggests that there are likely to be features of that date at the site. The St. Neots ware sherds are both of Denham's T1(2) type, which has a chronology of AD1000-1200 (ibid. 1985), and are likely to be post-conquest.

The main phase of medieval activity at the site appears to start around the end of the 11th century, and continues more or less unabated until the second half of the 16th century. This is shown in Table 3; the chronology of each phase is based on the

pottery types present. The apparent dip in activity in the second half of the 12th century is likely to be due to the rarity of the defining pottery type, Lyveden 'A' ware.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, unstratified and post-medieval contexts only

TR	Context	MED		F425		F1000		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	77			M16thC
3	0	34	460	1	8			U/S
5	0	2	42					U/S
5	8					43	623	19thC
5	22	1	3	1	8			M16thC

Table 3: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase

Date	No	Wt	EVE
L 11 th – 12 th C	4	28	0
12 th – M 12 th C	114	1897	1.14
M 12 th – 13 th C	10	222	0.18
13 th – M 13 th C	124	2077	0.45
M 13 th – M 15 th C	167	5568	1.65
M 15 th – M 16 th C	106	1944	1.03

5.2 Environmental Remains

Bulk samples (45 litres) were taken from the fills (3/12, 12/1) of two pits [3/11, 12/2], the fill (1/5) of the earliest boundary ditch [1/4], and from the material (3/8) above the tentative cobbled surface in Trench 3. These were sieved and then floated for carbonised remains, which were submitted to Dr. M Robinson for assessment. Unfortunately holidays have prevented their examination before the issue of this report. The carbonised remains and material from the sieving have been scanned by J Moore.

Comments on the material are as follows:

3/12 Moderate amounts of charcoal with no apparent seeds

12/1 Moderate amounts of charcoal with cereal seeds

3/8 Occasional charcoal with no apparent seeds

1/5 Occasional charcoal with occasional seeds

The sieving produced the following:

3/12 Small quantity of small fragments of burnt bone. Occasional fish and small bird bone.

12/1 Small rodent bone, occasional bird and fish bone. Small molluscs. Small fragments of burnt animal bone.

3/8 Occasional small rodent bone

1/5 Occasional small bird bone, some small rodent bone

The wooden components of the tanning pit and other posts were identified for species by Dr. Mark Robinson.

Sample #	Ctx #	Description	Species	Comments
13	Tr 5/10	Hurdle rods	Fraxinus (Ash)	4 years
14	Tr 5/18	Corner post ?	Quercus (Oak)	with sapwood
15	Tr 5/15	Plank	?Salix (Willow)	
16	Tr 5/17	Hurdle	Quercus (Oak)	
17	Tr 5/10	Peg	? (Hardwood)	
21	Tr 5/10	Wedge	Fagus (Beech)	
22	Tr 9/5	Post	Fraxinus (Ash)	
23	Tr 1/21	Post	Quercus (Oak)	

5.3 Animal bone

Animal bone survives in good condition. See also 5.2 above.

6 DISCUSSION

Three sherds of Iron Age pottery along with six sherds of Romano-British wares were found during the evaluation suggesting activity of those dates in the near vicinity.

Paul Blinkhorn suggests that from the small assemblage of hand-built Saxon pottery there are likely to be features of that date at the site. The pottery of this date was found in later features but would not have survived much movement from their original place of deposition. This therefore may be the site of the late Saxon settlement mentioned between AD 1042 and 1066 (JMHS 2005, 22).

The moated site to the east of the investigation site had an outer moated enclosure. For ease of reference the moated site to the east is referred to as the moated house site while the larger moated area within the evaluation site is called the outer enclosure. The earlier arm of the outer enclosure on the north-east side originally was on the same alignment as the west arm of the moated house site. This was revealed as three separate phases of the ditch, being re-dug when it had silted up. From the silting pattern of the third phase it appears that there was an external bank. This suggests that the first and second phase ditches may have almost completely silted with erosion of bank material before the subsequent phases were dug, as they were dug successively from west to east. From Trench 2 it appears that the second phase ditch was larger

than the first phase (in Trench 1 there may have been localised erosion of the inner side of the ditch). The third phase ditch was substantially wider as seen in Trench 1.

At a later date the outer enclosure ditch on the eastern side was moved some 20m eastwards and presumably aligned on the east arm of the moated house site. This substantial ditch must have had an impressive bank. This would have been on the outer side given the features seen in Trench 3 close to the ditch on the inner side. The digging of this new section of ditch on the north-east side appears to have also continued along the north side, but in the same position as the earlier ditch. This has resulted in the third phase of the earlier ditch being destroyed in Trench 2 and all phases in Trench 3.

Pottery from the fill of earliest phase in Trench 1 (1/5) suggests that the original outer enclosure ditch was dug in the 12th century. Pottery in the third phase dates to some time in 11th to 13th century. The earliest fill in the ditch in Trench 3, which is part of later larger enclosure phase, dates to mid 13th to 14th century. However it is possible that this latest phase of ditch originally was kept fairly clean with periodic dredging as there is no evidence of waterlogged material. The alternative is that a prolonged dry episode after the abandonment of the site kept the watertable below the level of the base of the ditch and that organic material has decayed. Certainly the ditch was open in the mid 13th to 14th century from the almost complete pantheon. This cannot have derived from excavated material from the earlier ditch phases as if it had gone into the bank and then eroded into the ditch it would not have survived in such condition. However the material in the same ditch cut within Trench 2 is a lot earlier and must be residual perhaps deriving from earlier ditch fills excavated for the latest phase and subsequently eroding into the ditch. The bank has been ploughed out, although from the section within Trench 2 most of the ditch appears to have silted up and only deposit (2/2) is levelling material from the bank.

The gully [3/13] external to the outer enclosure ditch in Trench 3 would partly have been buried by the bank associated with the large latest ditch. The latest fill of the gully is dated to 12th to 13th century. What its original function was, with its orientation at an angle to everything else except for the ditch in Trench 13, is unknown. It is possible that this gully pre-dates the laying out of the outer enclosure and it was deliberately infilled during the excavation of the original outer enclosure ditch. The date of the upper fill of the ditch in Trench 13 is of a similar date. Are these Saxon features that remained as earthworks and were levelled in the 12th century?

Only one feature, a pit [1/14], was found within the extended outer enclosure on the north-east side, although only a very small part of this area was examined. Further west several features were found suggesting more intense use of the area although this was more in Trenches 3 and 4 with little in Trench 1b and Trench 13. A postulated long-used ditch [3/5 & 3/7] may have sub-divided the internal area during the period from the 12th century to the mid 14th century. It may be associated with the putative building in Trench 4. A further undated internal ditch/gully [3/17] was found further to the west.

The stone spread in Trench 3 must be a surface and possibly a path. It is set in a hollow, possibly originally an un-surfaced path that eroded through use and was subsequently metalled. The extent along the north side of the same trench may indicate another path going eastwards. The pottery in it suggests a construction in or

after the 12th century with the pottery possibly being residual. Sieving and flotation of a sample of the material (3/8) overlying the surface did not indicate any special use of the surface (see 5.2 above). The material above the surface dates to at least the mid 15th century although there was only one sherd of this later pottery (Late Medieval Oxidised ware). The N/S line of the metallated hollow shows as a slight earthwork, extending northwards to the outer enclosure ditch, and also southwards just into the garden to the south.

Trench 4 contained masonry and deposits of broken roof tile that may be part of a building. The deposit against the east face of the masonry is of a late date; mid 15th century at the earliest. This coupled with the sherd found above the metallated surface in Trench 3 suggests that occupation of this site continued into 16th century.

What has become evident from the trenches within the existing barns is that they all have evidence for a palaeo-channel and/or levelling within them, suggesting that the stream (now straightened and further south) may have meandered through the southern part of the site or that this part of the site was low-lying and prone to flooding. This palaeo-channel may have defined the south side of the outer enclosure in its early stages.

Pit [12/2] and deposit (12/5), which sealed the pit, are of particular interest as the former is dated to the 12th century and the later from 13th century onwards. Deposit (12/6) is considered to be a palaeo-channel deposit, which rose up slightly to the south. Activity in this area is attested by the 12th century pit. Deposits (12/5 and 12/4) are considered to be levelling up deposits either infilling a palaeo-channel or raising/consolidating a low lying area. Similar deposits were present in Trenches 8-11. It is possible that this happened when the outer enclosure was enlarged on the north-east side and the northern boundary became more substantial. Examination of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (JMHS 2005, Fig. 11) shows that the south arm of the moated house site is more on the alignment of the stream to the east. The stream to the south of the site leading to the mill has certainly been canalised. Was this done when the moated house site was built? Also this stretch of the stream is depicted as being wider than the rest. Again, was it widened when the outer enclosure was enlarged and the material used to infill the line of the former palaeo-channel or to raise/consolidate a wet area? The stream appears to have formed the south side of the outer enclosure as it continued northwards east of the mill as the south-west part of the enclosure. With the stream forming part of this outer enclosure it is possible, although unusual, that originally the south arm of the moated house site was also the stream and therefore explaining its alignment. The canalised stream with the south-west arm of the outer moated enclosure is also shown on the Inclosure map of c. 1780. Given the position of the south-west arm of the outer enclosure the north-west arm could be expected to lie just west of Trench 3 alongside, or partly under, Broughton Lane.

Given the above, the Tithe Barn is sited over either an old stream channel or a wet area. It is difficult to interpret the deposits in the two small trenches within the barn. However they were not natural clay and are either palaeo-channel deposits or levelling material. A single sherd of Medieval Grey Sandy ware dating from 12th century or later was recovered from deposit (6/2) beneath the barn. From the dating of the levelling deposit in Trench 10 the barn cannot have been built before 13th century. If this levelling is at the same time of the enlarging of the outer moated enclosure then from the dating of the primary deposit in the enclosure ditch in Trench

3 it cannot have been built before the mid 13th century at the earliest. What the feature within Trench 6 was is unknown but it shows that there was activity here before the building of the barn.

It was not possible to trench in the area of the putative eastern bay of the Tithe Barn.

The brick wall in the western end of Trench 5 is considered to be the east end of the barn shown on the Inclosure Map and 1st Edition OS map (*ibid.* Figs. 8 & 11). The chalk wall foundation in Trench 10 presumably belongs to the N/S building attached to the east end of the Tithe Barn shown on John King's map of 1821 (*ibid.* Fig. 9). The crushed chalk surface seen in Trenches 8 & 9 is possibly a yard surface between the buildings shown on this map.

It appears that there was limited use of the south part of the site in the earlier medieval period prior to levelling. Evidence of activity in the later medieval period is missing and may have been removed during the laying out of the post-medieval barns and yard surface.

The stone-buttressed building discovered in the 1960's was not encountered during the evaluation. It seems very large at the reported dimensions of 90m x 30m and is more likely that it was 90 feet by 30 feet. At 90m (295 feet) length it would have been larger than Abbotsbury Tithe Barn, the longest existing barn in the country at 272 feet.

The close proximity of the moated site with its outer enclosure to the mill must confirm that this site is the Manor of Broughton Magna, also known as Abbot's Broughton or Broughton Abbots, which was held by Missenden Abbey until the dissolution in AD 1538 (*ibid.*, 22). This date may coincide with the cessation of activity in the outer enclosure. Subsequently only the moated house site may have been occupied with the outer enclosure being used as farmland.

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APPENDIX 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

CTX	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Interpretation	pot	cbm	bone	daub	flint	glass	shell
tr 1/1	deposit	dark brown silty clay	0.28			Topsoil	Y						
tr 1/2	deposit	dark green grey silty clay	0.36			Ploughsoil							
tr 1/3	deposit	mottled dark grey/yellow orange clay				Natural							
tr 1/4	cut	V profile orientated N/S	1	2.1		ditch							
tr 1/5	fill	dark grey silty clay	1			fill of 1/4	Y		Y	Y	Y		
tr 1/6	cut	orientated N/S	0.75	1.2		ditch							
tr 1/7	fill	dark brown grey silt clay	0.75	1.2		fill of 1/6							
tr 1/8	cut	orientated N/S		0.2		plough mark?							
tr 1/9	fill	dark grey brown silt clay		0.2		fill of 1/8							
tr 1/10	cut	irregular				geological feature							
tr 1/11	fill	dark grey silty clay				fill of 1/10							
tr 1/12	cut	semi circular			2.85	unexcavated pit							
tr 1/13	fill	dark brown grey silt clay			2.85	fill of 1/12							
tr 1/14	cut	ovoid	0.24	0.6	0.9	pit							
tr 1/15	fill	dark brown grey silt clay	0.24	0.6	0.9	fill of 1/14			Y				
tr 1/16	cut	irregular				geological feature							
tr 1/17	fill	dark grey silty clay				fill of 1/16							
tr 1/18	cut	orientated NW/SE		9		Ditch / Moat							
tr 1/19	fill	dark grey brown clay silt				fill of 1/18							
tr 1/20	VOID												
tr 1/21	fill	green grey silty clay	0.3			fill of 1/26	Y		Y	Y			
tr 1/22	fill	green grey/orange mottling silty clay	0.6			fill of 1/26							
tr 1/23	fill	dark orange brown silt clay	0.4			fill of 1/26							
tr 1/24	deposit	mottled yellow/orange/blue grey clay				Natural							
tr 1/25	fill	green yellow orange clay	0.2			fill of 1/26							
tr 1/26	cut	orientated N/S	1.4	4		Ditch / Moat							
tr 2/1	deposit	dark grey brown clay silt	0.4			Topsoil							

tr 2/2	deposit	grey brown silt clay	0.35			Ploughsoil	Y		Y				
tr 2/3	fill	orange grey clay	0.75			fill of 2/4							
tr 2/4	cut	V profile orientated E/W	0.75	0.75		Ditch							
tr 2/5	fill	light yellow grey silt clay	0.95			fill of 2/6							
tr 2/6	cut	U shaped profile orientated E/W	0.95	1.8		Ditch							
tr 2/7	cut	U shaped profile orientated E/W	1.1	7		Ditch / Moat							
tr 2/8	fill	dark brown grey silt clay	0.5			fill of 2/7	Y	Y	Y		Y		
tr 2/9	fill	dark green grey silty clay	0.55			fill of 2/7							
tr 2/10	deposit	mottled dark grey/yellow orange clay				Natural							
tr 3/1	deposit	dark grey brown clay loam	0.3			Topsoil	Y		Y				
tr 3/2	deposit	mid brown grey silt clay	0.2			Ploughsoil	Y						
tr 3/3	deposit	mottled orange yellow clay				Natural							
tr 3/4	fill	mottled yellow grey brown silty clay	0.37	1.5	1.6	fill of 3/5	Y		Y				
tr 3/5	cut	orientated N/S	0.37	1.5	1.6	Ditch							
tr 3/6	fill	mid grey brown silt clay	0.38	2.2		fill of 3/7	Y		Y	Y			
tr 3/7	cut	orientated N/S	0.38	2.2		Ditch							
tr 3/8	deposit	mid grey silt clay	0.1	6		overlying 3/15	Y	Y	Y				
tr 3/9	fill	mottled brown grey yellow green silt clay	0.5	6.5		fill of 3/18	Y	Y	Y				
tr 3/10	fill	pale brown grey	0.7	9		fill of 3/18	Y	Y	Y				Y
tr 3/11	cut	circular	0.14	1.68		pit							
tr 3/12	fill	dark grey silt clay	0.14	1.68		fill of 3/11	Y		Y	Y			
tr 3/13	cut	orientated NNW/SSE	0.28	0.65		Ditch							
tr 3/14	fill	dark grey silt clay	0.28	0.65		fill of 3/13	Y		Y				
tr 3/15	deposit	limestone rubble	0.08	8		Hollow way?	Y	Y	Y				
tr 3/16	fill	dark grey brown silt clay	0.16	1.2		fill of 3/17							
tr 3/17	cut	orientated NNE/SSW	0.16	1.2		Ditch							
tr 3/18	cut	orientated E/W	1.7	9		Ditch / Moat							
tr 3/19	fill	mid reddish brown clay silt	0.5			fill of 3/18							
tr 4/1	deposit	dark grey brown silt clay	0.29			Topsoil	Y	Y	Y				
tr 4/2	deposit	dark grey black silt clay	0.21			Ploughsoil	Y		Y				
tr 4/3	deposit	brown grey silt clay	0.3			subsoil	Y	Y	Y				

tr 4/4	deposit	green grey clay				Natural							
tr 4/5	deposit	limestone rubble		5		building rubble	Y	Y	Y				Y
tr 4/6	VOID												
tr 4/7	deposit	mottled grey brown yellow orange 80% cbm		0.33	0.7	dump of CBM	Y	Y					
tr 4/8	VOID												
tr 4/9	deposit	dump of CBM		0.4	0.92	dump of CBM							
tr 4/10	cut	orientated N/S	0.4	1.3+		Ditch?							
tr 4/11	fill	dark grey brown silty clay	0.4			fill of 4/10	Y	Y	Y				
tr 4/12	deposit	dark green grey silty clay		0.6		over 4/5	Y	Y	Y				
tr 5/1	deposit	concrete	0.1			concrete							
tr 5/2	deposit	brick rubble											
tr 5/3	deposit	limestone rubble				barn floor							
tr 5/4	deposit	brick drain in barn floor				drain							
tr 5/5	deposit	dark green grey silty clay	0.4			subsoil							
tr 5/6	deposit	green grey clay				Natural							
tr 5/7	wall	red brick		0.4									
tr 5/8	fill	concrete and pottery fill				fill of 5/9	Y	Y				Y	
tr 5/9	cut	circular	0.4	0.45		post hole							
tr 5/10	cut	rectangular	0.6	1.5+	4+	tanning pit cut							
tr 5/11	fill	dark grey black silt clay	0.25			fill of 5/10		Y	Y				
tr 5/12	deposit	yellow grey silt 60% CBM	0.24			make up for 5/1							
tr 5/13	fill	dark black brown silty clay	0.23			fill of 5/10							
tr 5/14	wood	timber plank in base of 5/10											
tr 5/15	wood	timber plank in base of 5/10											
tr 5/16	wood	timber hurdle in pit 5/10											
tr 5/17	wood	timber hurdle in pit 5/10											
tr 5/18	wood	timber post in pit 5/10											
tr 5/19	fill	light yellow orange 90% organics				fill of 5/10							
tr 5/20	fill	dark grey brown silt clay	0.45			fill of 5/10							
tr 5/21	cut	orientated N/S	0.57	4		Ditch							
tr 5/22	fill	light grey brown silt clay	0.57			fill of 5/21	Y	Y	Y				Y

tr 6/1	deposit	mottled orange white brown silt clay	0.18			surface in barn		Y	Y				
tr 6/2	deposit	dark blue grey silt clay	0.27			Palaeo-channel fill	Y		Y				
tr 6/3	deposit	dark blue grey silt clay	0.28			Palaeo-channel fill							
tr 6/4	cut	orientated NE/SW	0.26	0.9		Palaeo-channel							
tr 6/5	deposit	mid grey white gravelly silt clay	0.24			Palaeo-channel fill ?							
tr 7/1	surface	red brick	0.06			brick floor in barn							
tr 7/2	deposit	light orange brown silt	0.04										
tr 7/3	deposit	orange sand	0.12			make up for 7/1							
tr 7/4	deposit	light brown silt clay	0.2										
tr 7/5	deposit	dark grey black silt clay	0.32			Palaeo-channel							
tr 7/6	deposit	light green grey clay	0.04										
tr 8/1	deposit	concrete	0.15			concrete surface							
tr 8/2	deposit	dark black silt clay	0.28			make up for 8/1							
tr 8/3	surface	grey white chalk	0.24			chalk surface							
tr 8/4	deposit	dark black silt clay	0.3			palaeo-channel							
tr 8/5	deposit	dark blue grey silt clay	0.12										
tr 8/6	deposit	dark blue black silt clay	0.3										
tr 8/7	wood	timber post		0.2									Y
tr 9/1	deposit	concrete	0.2			concrete surface							
tr 9/2	deposit	brick rubble	0.39										
tr 9/3	surface	grey white chalk	0.25			chalk surface							
tr 9/4	deposit	mid brown silt clay	0.3										
tr 9/5	deposit	dark blue grey silt clay	0.5			palaeo-channel							
tr 9/6	deposit	pale blue grey silt clay	0.3			palaeo-channel							
tr 10/1	deposit	concrete	0.18			concrete surface							
tr 10/2	deposit	dark brown black silt clay	0.12			make up for 10/1							
tr 10/3	deposit	dark blue grey silt clay	0.4										
tr 10/4	wall	chalk pieces and rubble orientated N/S		0.59									
tr 11/1	deposit	concrete	0.24			concrete surface							
tr 11/2	deposit	dark grey black silt clay	0.88										
tr 11/3	deposit	light green grey clay	0.14										

tr 12/1	fill	dark grey black silt clay 80% charcoal	0.34			fill of pit 12/2	Y	Y	Y				Y
tr 12/2	cut	rectangular	0.34	1.3	3	pit							
tr 12/3	deposit	light brown clay 60% crushed chalk	0.22			barn floor							
tr 12/4	deposit	dark brown green silt clay	0.42										
tr 12/5	deposit	dark brown silty clay	0.24				Y						
tr 12/6	deposit	green brown silt clay	0.32			palaeo-channel							
tr 12/7	deposit	dark grey brown silt clay	0.3			palaeo-channel	Y						
tr 13/1	deposit	dark black brown sandy silt	0.04			Topsoil							
tr 13/2	deposit	dark black brown silty clay	0.13			Topsoil							
tr 13/3	deposit	dark grey brown silt clay	0.27			Ploughsoil							
tr 13/4	deposit	light green grey clay	0.2										
tr 13/5	fill	green grey silty clay		0.7		fill of 13/6	Y		Y				
tr 13/6	cut	orientated NW/SE		0.7		un excavated ditch							

APPENDIX 2*Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, medieval contexts only*

TR	Context	F2		F100		F200		F300		F301		F302		F319		F329		F330		F345		F352		F360		F361		F365		F401		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	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt					
1	5					2	35											1	6													12thC				
1	21			1	19					1	15																					12thC				
2	2			1	43							1	37																			12thC				
2	8	2	13			1	11	1	4																							L11thC				
3	1							4	67					2	13								1	39	6	87							13thC			
3	2					1	15	5	66	3	128			1	13																		M12thC			
3	4	1	5					30	520			3	53	1	13	1	6						4	389	1	38	1	16					M13thC			
3	6							10	149			3	33	1	48			5	260	2	15	3	49	51	605								13thC			
3	8							20	207			3	57	2	52			5	146			16	145	1	10					1	8		M15thC			
3	9							7	107														3	24										13thC		
3	10							12	74							8	2516						3	41	1	22								M13thC		
3	12							36	378			14	287	3	53			1	17						3	71								M12thC		
3	14					2	16	2	147	1	76	2	22												1	23									12thC	
3	15							5	53									2	46								1	8							M12thC	
4	1							11	237														1	14	3	57									13thC	
4	2							3	10														2	5												13thC
4	3							8	1048									1	23	1	4			5	126										M13thC	
4	5					1	3	25	259			2	10					8	100					47	275	2	22								M13thC	
4	7																									2	16									12thC
4	11					1	11	3	11			17	289																							12thC
4	12							15	173									1	547					27	290	1	36			8	123	4	94		M15thC	
6	2							1	11																											12thC
12	1							1	62																											12thC
12	5																						3	213												13thC
13	5							5	93	2	12								1	35																12thC