

OXONIENSIA

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Intending contributors to *Oxoniensia* are asked to submit an electronic copy of their work to the editor, Dr Stephen Miles, no later than 1 December each year (editor@oahs.org.uk). The editor will be pleased to advise on preliminary drafts. 'Notes for Contributors' are available on the website.

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The Society, formed in 1972 by the amalgamation of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society (founded in 1839) and the Oxfordshire Archaeological Society (founded in 1852), exists to further the study of the archaeology, topography, architecture, and history of Oxford and Oxfordshire. In addition to publishing *Oxoniensia*, it provides a programme of winter lectures in Oxford and organizes excursions to places of architectural, historical, and archaeological interest. Through its Listed Buildings Committee and associated Victorian Group, the Society makes representations to public bodies, both on its own behalf and for the Council for British Archaeology, to safeguard historical buildings and monuments. The Society also convenes the Oxford City and County Archaeological Forum, which fosters liaison to discuss and advise on issues concerning archaeology and museums, monitor cases and on occasion make representations on matters of concern.

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The Association was founded in 1980 to further the study of local history in the County, and in particular to promote links between amateur local historians and academic and professional bodies involved in local history. The Association organizes twice-yearly study days and publishes a regular newsletter and a journal, *Oxfordshire Local History*. Further details at: www.olha.org.uk

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Victorian Squaron: The Diaries of William Cotton Risley, of Deddington, 1, 1835-1848, 2, 1849-1869, ed. G. Smedley-Stevenson; *Banbury Past through Artists' Eyes*, S. Townsend and J. Gibson

In preparation:

Life (and Death) in Georgian Banbury.

The Society's magazine, *Cake and Cockhorse*, is issued to members three times a year. Those from 1959 to 2003 are available to buy on a CD-ROM or free online at www.banburyhistory.org.

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Contents

Officers and Committee of the Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society	vii
List of Abbreviations	viii
List of Contributors	x
ARTICLES	
Historic Routes in Cherwell District, North Oxfordshire PHILIP MASTERS and SALLY STRADLING	1
An Early Anglo-Saxon Great Hall at Benson? An Alternative Interpretation of the Excavated Evidence ADAM MCBRIDE	19
Common Carriers in Medieval England: Evidence from Oxford Archives RICHARD SHARPE	27
William Butterfield's Patrons and Clients in Oxford JENNIFER HARRISON	63
The Camel that Escaped the Nazis: Paul Jacobsthal and a Tang Camel at the Ashmolean KATHARINA ULMSCHNEIDER and SALLY CRAWFORD	87
REPORTS	
Farmoor to Blunsdon Water Main: Excavations along the Pipeline Route, 2001 to 2004 JONATHAN HART	99
The Excavation of Mesolithic Flint and an Early Medieval Enclosure at Rushey Weir, near Bampton STEVEN TEAGUE and BEN M. FORD	153
Medieval and Later Activity at Worcester College, Worcester Street, Oxford STEVEN TEAGUE and BEN M. FORD	179
NOTES	
Archaeological Work in Oxford, 2015 DAVID RADFORD	227
Archaeological Work in Oxfordshire, 2015 HUGH CODDINGTON, RICHARD ORAM and SUSAN LISK	233
The Portable Antiquities Scheme in Oxfordshire, 2015 ANNI BYARD	239
Building Recording and Test Pits at Brasenose College, Oxford ALISON KELLY, CHRIS RICHARDSON, MIKE SIMS and ROBIN BASHFORD	247
REVIEWS	
Duncan W. Wright, <i>'Middle Saxon' Settlement and Society</i> ; George Molyneaux, <i>The Formation of the English Kingdom in the Tenth Century</i> STUART BROOKES	253
Emilie Amt (ed.), <i>The Latin Cartulary of Godstow Abbey</i> MARK PAGE	254

Alan Bott, <i>Merton College: A Longer History of the Buildings and Furnishings</i> GEOFFREY TYACK	256
Sue Simpson, <i>Sir Henry Lee (1533–1611): Elizabethan Courtier</i> R.B. PEBERDY	257
Antony Buxton, <i>Domestic Culture in Early Modern England</i> STEPHEN MILESON	259
Raymond Moody, <i>Burford's Churches and Churchmen</i> COLIN HAYDON	260
Jeremy Catto (ed.), <i>Oriel College: A History</i> MARTIN MURPHY	261
Nina Morgan and Philip Powell, <i>The Geology of Oxford Gravestones</i> R.B. PEBERDY	263
David Bebbington, <i>Mister Brownrigg's Boys: Magdalen College School and the Great War</i> ; Chris Farman, Valery Rose and Liz Woolley, <i>No Other Way: Oxfordshire and the Spanish Civil War 1936–39</i> MEIRIAN JUMP	264
R.W. Johnson, <i>Look Back in Laughter: Oxford's Postwar Golden Age</i> A.J. HEGARTY	266
INDEX	269

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Abbreviations

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BAR	British Archaeological Reports (Oxford, 1974–)
BAR BS	British Archaeological Reports, British Series
BAR IS	British Archaeological Reports, International Series
BCA	Balliol College Archive
BL	British Library, London
Bodl.	Bodleian Library, Oxford
BRO	Berkshire Record Office
CBM	ceramic building material
ECA	Exeter College Archive
EPNS	English Place-Name Society
EVE	estimated vessel equivalent
Fig./Figs.	figure/figures
f./ff.	folio/folios
FLO	Finds Liaison Officer
HER	Historic Environment Record
IoAO	Institute of Archaeology, Oxford
JMHS	John Moore Heritage Services
KC(A)	Keble College (Archive)
MCA	Merton College Archive
MCR	Merton College Register
<i>MedArch</i>	<i>Medieval Archaeology</i> (London, 1958–)
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
MS	manuscript
n.	note
NCA	New College Archive
n.d.	no date
ns	new series
OA	Oxford Archaeology
OBR	Oxfordshire Buildings Record
OD	Ordnance Datum
<i>ODNB</i>	<i>Oxford Dictionary of National Biography</i> (Oxford, 2004)
OHC	Oxfordshire History Centre
OHS	Oxford Historical Society
ORS	Oxfordshire Record Society
OS	Ordnance Survey
os	old/original series
OU DCE	Oxford University Department for Continuing Education
OUSA	Oxford Union Society Archive
OXCMS	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
PHA	Pusey House Archive
QCA	Queen's College Archive
r.	recto
<i>SMidA</i>	<i>South Midlands Archaeology</i> (Oxford, 1983–) [formerly CBA Group 9 Newsletter]
TNA: PRO	The National Archives, Public Record Office, Kew

TS	typescript
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
v.	verso
VCH	<i>Victoria History of the Counties of England</i> (London, 1900–) [<i>Victoria County History</i>]
vol.	volume

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The Excavation of Mesolithic Flint and an Early Medieval Enclosure at Rushey Weir, near Bampton

STEVEN TEAGUE and BEN M. FORD

with contributions by JOHN BLAIR, JOHN COTTER, MICHAEL DONNELLY,
KATHRYN HUNTER and REBECCA NICHOLSON

SUMMARY

Small-scale excavations in advance of the construction of a fish pass were focused on an important area of cropmarks just south of Rushey Weir and Lock, thought to represent a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and mortuary enclosure. In the event, the excavations found nothing of this date, but recovered a rare assemblage of probably late Mesolithic flint, and evidence for an enclosure of the late tenth or early eleventh century that surrounded a post-built building. It is likely that the enclosure and building were associated with control of the Thames crossing.

The Environment Agency has been working for a number of years to improve facilities at Rushey Weir, near Bampton. This improvement has included the upgrading of the existing paddle and rymer weir and the construction of a fish pass on the southern bank of the Thames. These works initiated several phases of archaeological work, including a strip, map and sample excavation in 2012 (Fig. 1, BURUWE12), followed by further excavation in 2013 (Fig. 1, BURF13), both carried out by Oxford Archaeology.

The site is roughly 0.1 ha in size and is situated on the southern bank of the River Thames at Rushey Weir, eight miles south of Witney and approximately two miles south of Bampton (NGR SU 3225 9998). The site is at about 66.5 metres above OD on Holocene alluvium (clays and silts) overlying Pleistocene sands and gravels. However, the archaeological work revealed no evidence for alluvium and the existing topsoil and sub-soils directly overlay either sand or gravel.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within a complex of cropmarks recently discovered from aerial photographs as part of the National Mapping Programme. The 2012 strip, map and sample excavation demonstrated that archaeological remains dating to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic, Bronze Age and medieval periods survive at the site, which lies between two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, both probably of Neolithic date – a causewayed enclosure (SAM 1021368) and a long mortuary enclosure (SAM 1021369) (Fig. 1). Alignments of ditch segments to the west of the site form the roughly 'D'-shaped causewayed enclosure, measuring c.225 metres across at its widest point and abutting the south bank of the Thames. Much of the central and north-western part of the interior has been obscured by later disturbance, but the south-west part of the enclosure is dotted with what appear to be pits. It is unclear whether these were contemporary with the enclosure. Parts of two small sub-circular features, possibly barrows, are also visible, one just outside the enclosure to the south, the other within the eastern sector of the interior. To the south are the remains of a rectangular feature interpreted as a possible

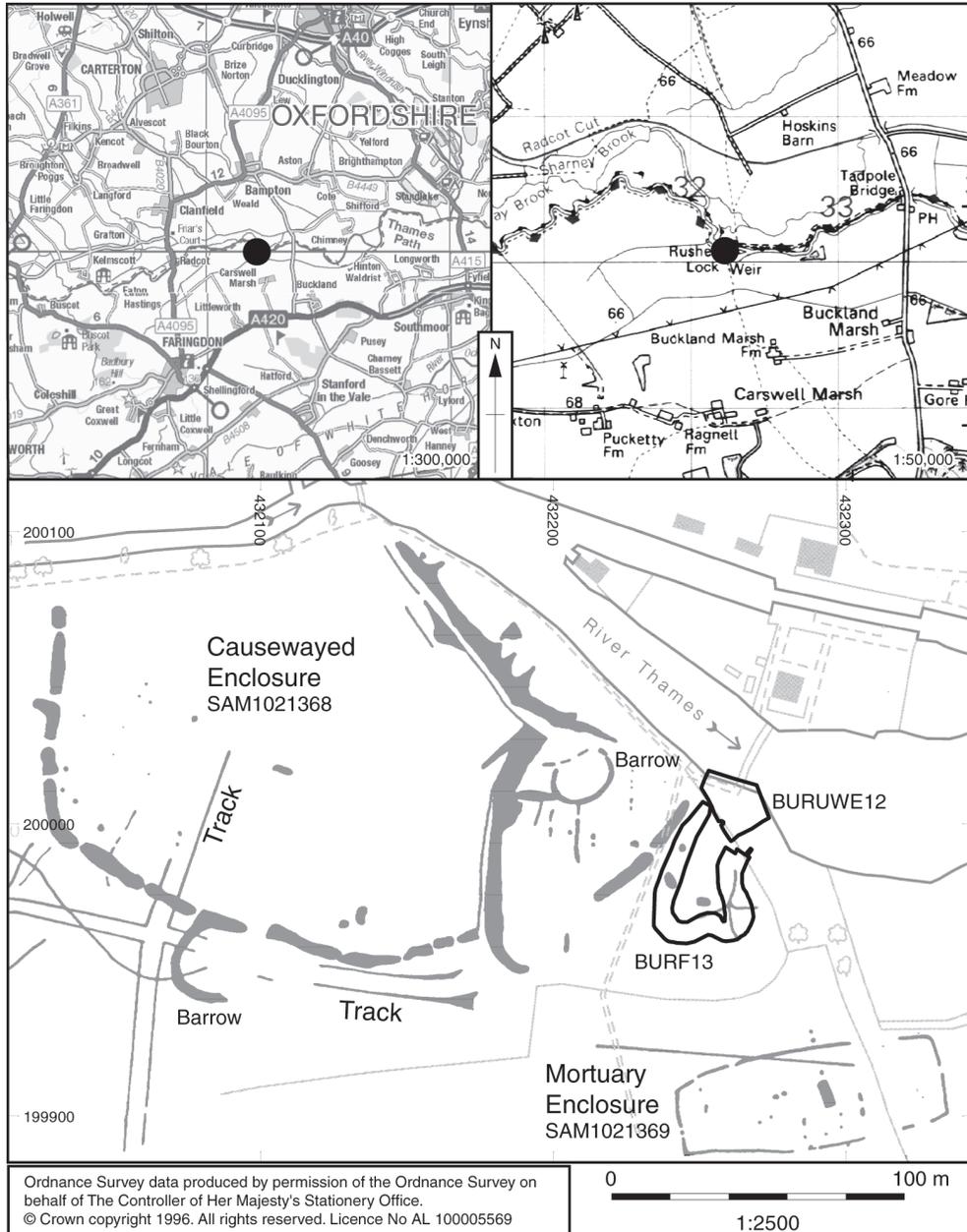


Fig. 1. The excavations in relation to the cropmark evidence (after Blair).

Neolithic mortuary enclosure, measuring approximately 90 metres by 34 metres. There appear to be several breaks in the boundary ditch but an entrance is thought to lie on the northern side, facing the causewayed enclosure to the north-west. A small rectangular feature is visible at the centre of the enclosure, along with a scatter of smaller features, interpreted as pits, across the whole of the interior.

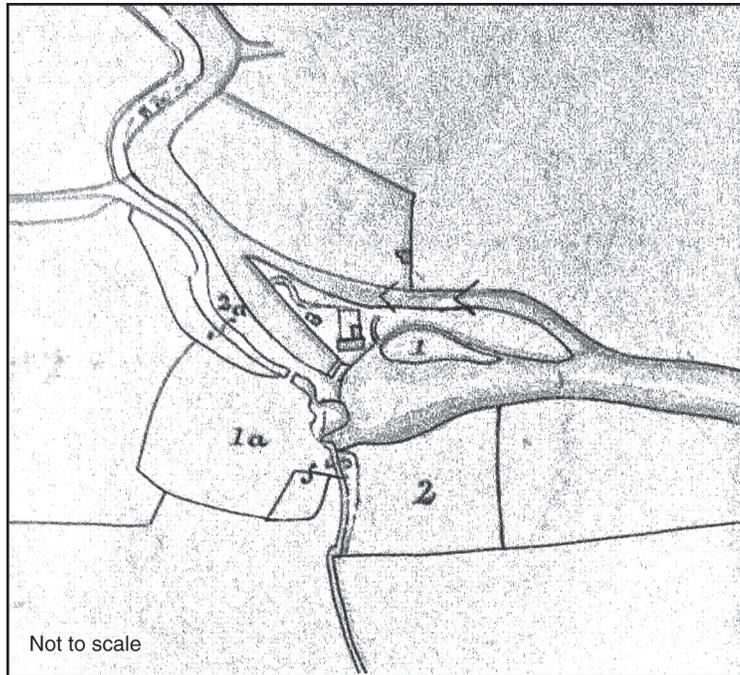


Fig. 2. Rushey Weir on the 1842 tithe map (*The National Archives*).

Cutting across the east of the causewayed enclosure is a substantial north–south aligned ditch that forms the western side of a smaller sub-rectangular enclosure preserved in post-medieval field boundaries. It is marked 1a on the tithe map of 1842 (Fig. 2) and 17 on the first edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1876 (Fig. 3), but is partially lost today. Immediately to the south of the causewayed enclosure are the clear cropmarks of two intersecting trackways, one of which leads towards the south-west corner of the small enclosure, while the other appears to cross the interior of the causewayed enclosure heading towards the river. Neither trackway appears on the tithe map (Fig. 2), and they may be much earlier features. Their significance is discussed further by John Blair (below).

In 1086 the king received 20s. a year from fisheries in Bampton, of which one was presumably at Rushey by the Thames, given to Osney abbey by the Count of Boulogne c.1170.¹ Thirteenth-century deeds refer to a weir at Rushey, and the minor watercourse that enters the Thames at this point (approximately 150 metres north-west of the site) is probably a medieval bypass-canal from Faringdon.² Early records from 1425 refer to the use of land near Rushey Weir for the grazing of ‘horses or ploughbeasts’, suggesting the land was used as part of grazing land associated with nearby Bampton.³

There had been a flash lock further upstream known as Old Nan’s Weir, which had been deemed unsuitable for a pound lock in 1790, and was eventually removed in the mid nineteenth century. In 1871 Rushey Weir was in poor condition and was subsequently repaired. A new lock keeper’s cottage was built in 1894 and the lock was rebuilt in 1898.⁴

¹ VCH Oxon. 13, pp. 31–43.

² J. Blair, ‘Transport and Canal-Building on the Upper Thames, 1000–1300’, in J. Blair (ed.), *Waterways and Canal-Building in Medieval England* (2007), pp. 272–83.

³ VCH Oxon. 13, pp. 31–43.

⁴ F. Thacker, *The Thames Highway: Volume II, Locks and Weirs* (1920).



Fig. 3. Rushey Weir on the 1st edition OS map (1876).

FIELDWORK METHODS AND RECORDING

The area of the archaeological excavation (BURF13) was defined within the footprint of the fish pass, a 'U'-shaped channel c.117 metres long. The development was designed to avoid any impact upon the position of the two scheduled ancient monuments. The evaluation showed that archaeological levels occurred at c.66.0 metres OD, which would be impacted by the depth of the channel, the construction level of which was proposed to be 64.19–64.93 metres OD at its deepest levels. Since the sides of the channel were sloped, archaeological levels were calculated from the design profiles to be below the construction levels in the area between c.1–2 metres from the edges of the channel. Consequently it was this remaining area that was subject to archaeological excavation.

An area measuring 322 sq m for a crane platform had previously been stripped under archaeological supervision (BURUWE12). This work identified a large modern disturbance adjacent to the river that covered the majority of the area, although archaeological features

survived to the south. A machine-excavated slot within the outlet area of the east arm of the fish pass revealed the southern edge of this disturbance, which confirmed its southward continuation in the outlet area of the fish pass. Consequently, archaeological investigation was not required in this area.

The modern topsoil and underlying subsoil were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. This exposed the surface of the natural sand and gravel at which archaeological features were revealed at a depth of around 0.45 m. A targeted hand-excavated sample of all the exposed archaeological features was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in a detailed brief.⁵

DISCUSSION

Prehistoric Evidence

The excavations produced an assemblage of seventy-five struck flints including many blade forms that are likely to be of Mesolithic, probably late Mesolithic, date. It includes characteristic pieces with typical debitage of crested bladelet and bladelet cores. They were found largely within tree-throw pits of possible later prehistoric date, and within the fills of medieval features that cut into the exposed gravel terrace. The relatively good condition of the flint suggests that it had not been heavily disturbed and is likely to represent nearby activity. Assemblages of Mesolithic flint are very rare in Oxfordshire, although a number that have come to light in recent years are discussed by Donnelly (Struck Flint, below). However, it is not clear whether the Rushey Weir assemblage represents a single short visit by hunter-gathers or a more intensively used location, but it adds to the increasing evidence for more widespread remains of this date on the lower gravel terraces of this part of the Thames valley. The absence of alluvium from overbank flooding that was noted on the site suggests that it occupied a raised point in the former floodplain, which may explain the subsequent siting of Neolithic and later monuments here, and its adoption as a possible crossing point of the river.

No firm evidence for Neolithic activity was found during the excavations, although there were no investigations of the interiors of the causewayed enclosure and the mortuary enclosure where most of the evidence visible on the aerial photographs seems to be concentrated. The tree-throw pits of Phase 1 (for example, Group 672; Fig. 4) may have resulted from Neolithic woodland clearance prior to the construction of the two monuments. However, a sherd of possible late Bronze-Age pottery was recovered from pit 104 within this group, pointing to later activity within the area during this period, perhaps focused on the circular cropmarks that represent possible ring-ditches of barrows. Two sherds of residual Roman pottery found in later features suggest activity nearby, perhaps associated with the use of the trackways, which may have been of Roman origin.

Medieval Evidence

The next phase of activity represented on the site dates from the late tenth or early eleventh century AD, when a network of broadly rectilinear enclosure ditches was laid out (Fig. 4). At least two phases of enclosure ditches were identified, the earlier of which was associated with a quantity of Cotswold-type pottery generally dated to around 900–1250. A single sherd of wheel-thrown late Anglo-Saxon ware, possibly Portchester ware or a variant of Kennet Valley A/SW Oxon ware, was recovered from ditch 610. A late Anglo-Saxon date for this first phase of activity is supported by a radiocarbon date of cal AD 967–1046 (89.0 per cent probability) obtained on a charred wheat grain from the same ditch (cal AD 905–1148 at 95.4 per cent probability; SUERC-53300).

Post-built structure (Group) 670 has been tentatively assigned to this phase of enclosures (Figs. 4 and 5). Although no direct dating evidence was obtained from this structure, it was

⁵ 'Rushey Weir Fish Pass: Detailed Brief for Archaeological Mitigation', unpublished OA report (2013).

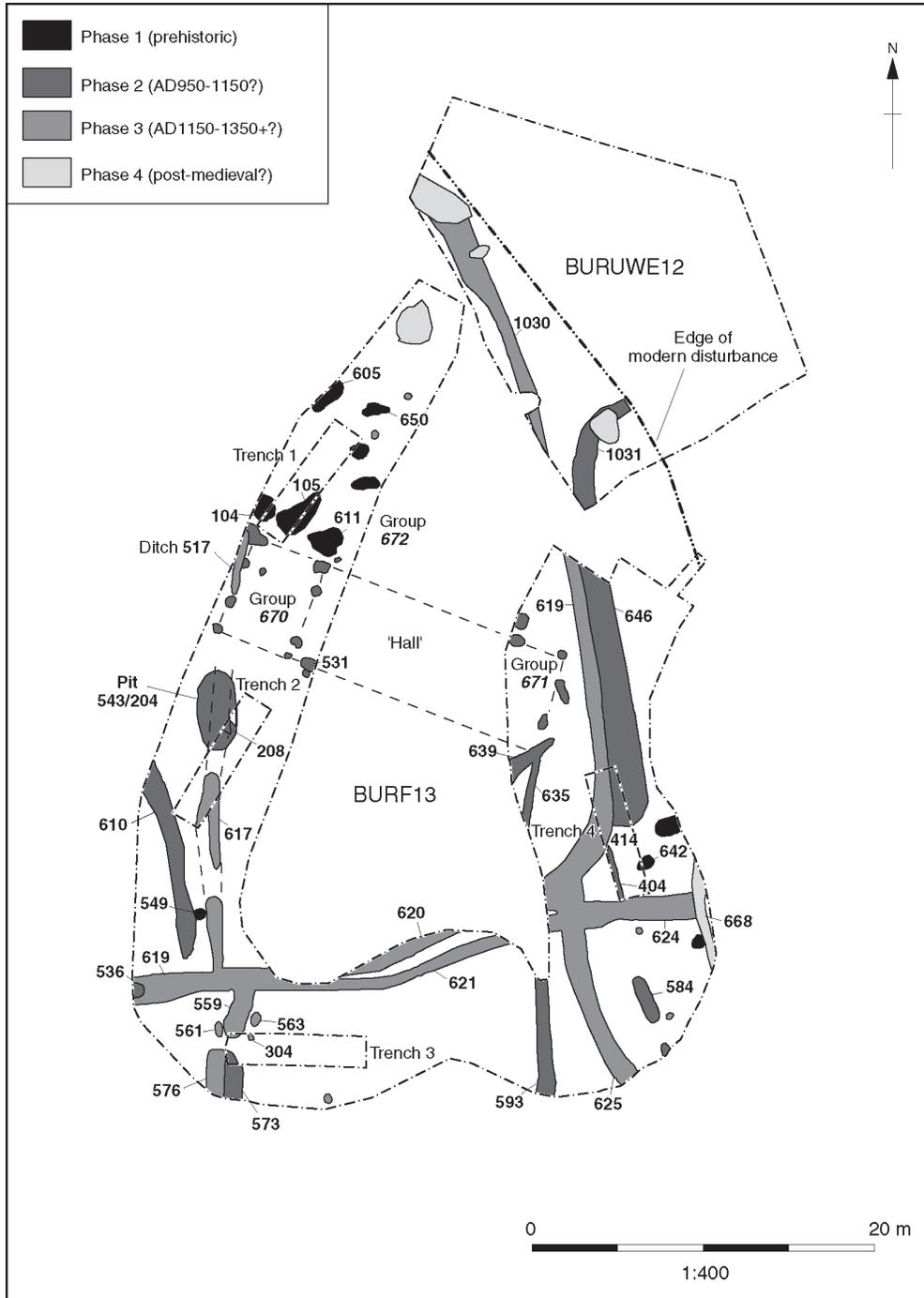


Fig. 4. Plan of features.



Fig. 5. Structure 670, view from the north-east.

stratigraphically earlier than ditch 517, which probably formed part of the later enclosure system (see below). Structure 670 comprised two rows of postholes, forming a rectangle measuring approximately 5.8 by 4.5 metres. These appear to be aligned with a second group of postholes (671) recorded within the eastern arm of the fish pass. If all of the postholes belonged to a single structure it would have measured about 20.2 metres long and about 6.0 metres wide. While this would be a large structure it would not be impossible for the period.⁶ Certainly there is some degree of symmetry in the layout of the structure, at least in the areas exposed at its western end, with the regular placement of opposing posts. It has been suggested that many such buildings were built to 'standard' measurements, perhaps in multiples of around 5 m (or the 5.03 metre rod), and the Rushey Weir structure apparently conforms to this, at least in its length.⁷ It was not possible to establish from the limited area of excavation whether the structure was an isolated building or part of a larger settlement, but nearby cropmarks that follow the alignment of the smaller cropmark enclosure may also be of this period, including a north-south row of small pits and several small north-south aligned ditches of similar size to the excavated examples (Fig. 1).

A second phase of rectilinear enclosure ditches subsequently laid out on the site cut across the former structure 670, suggesting that it had gone out of use (Fig. 4). The pottery from the second phase of enclosure ditches dates from the twelfth to mid thirteenth century but the excavation produced no evidence for any associated buildings of this date.

⁶ H. Hamerow, *Rural Settlements and Society in Anglo-Saxon England* (2012), figs. 2.1 and 2.3.

⁷ E.C. Fernie, 'Anglo-Saxon Lengths and the Evidence for Buildings', *MedArch*, 35 (1991), pp. 1-5; P.J. Huggins, 'Anglo-Saxon Timber Building Measurements: Recent Results', *MedArch*, 35 (1991), pp. 6-28.

The artefactual and environmental evidence shed little light on the status and activities of the inhabitants of the site. Much of it derives from the ditches of the second phase of enclosures, although a possible stone fishing net weight was recovered from Phase 2 ditch 646. The plant remains were poorly preserved, but were mostly wheat, together with some broad beans and possible garden peas; these are likely to have derived from crop drying waste, which would imply the presence of a hearth or oven on the site. Much of the animal bone, largely the remains of a young horse, came from the upper fill of pit 543/204. This pit might have been contemporary with structure 670 directly to the north, but the pottery from its fills is more characteristic of the later phase of activity. It may have been dug to extract gravel, either for flooring or the upkeep of the nearby trackways. A second pit of similar size is indicated by the crop-mark evidence within the unexcavated area in the middle of the site (Fig. 1) and could have served a similar purpose. What is notable about the small animal bone assemblage, however, is the low representation of the common domesticates, along with unusually numerous remains of horses, including at least one foal.

The Early Medieval Context (by John Blair)

Despite its small scale and relatively slight results, this excavation makes a valuable contribution to the emerging picture of activity on the upper Thames between the tenth and twelfth centuries. Its significance can only be understood in relation to the course of the Thames, to the surrounding complex of cropmarks, and to the development of the local road system in relation to Thames crossings.

It is necessary, given the instability of watercourses in this part of the floodplain, to reconstruct the configuration of the Thames, and of the lock at Rushey, at the earliest possible date. Figure 6 is an interpretation of the layout in the early nineteenth century, using the available map evidence.⁸ It suggests a complex history: the pound lock built in 1790⁹ had succeeded at least two earlier artificial cuts, presumably navigation channels, which must themselves have modified the inherently unstable natural course.

As noted above, the cropmarks fall into three groups: the Neolithic causewayed enclosure and mortuary enclosure; the crossroads of trackways defined by roadside ditches; and the broad linear ditches to the west and north-west of the excavated site. The relatively later date of the third group is demonstrated both by their survival on the surface as earthworks,¹⁰ and by the field-boundaries that still partly reflected them on the nineteenth-century maps. With this evidence correlated in Figure 6, the features can be recognized as an early incarnation of the navigation-channel, abutted southwards by a sub-rectangular enclosure. This enclosure contained the late Anglo-Saxon post-built building, which conforms to the projected alignment of the early navigation-channel, and there seems to be a strong probability that all these features were contemporary.

This in turn has implications for the crossroads, of which the eastwards-pointing arm looks as though it could have led into the sub-rectangular enclosure. Although this kind of ditched trackway tends to be interpreted as Roman, it could be of almost any date, and the circumstantial evidence pointing to the early middle ages should be given due weight.

The local topographical context strengthens this interpretation (Fig. 7). The early medieval centre of this region was Bampton, upon which important roads converged from the north. However, the present southwards road from Bampton to the Thames is strangely configured: it dog-legs westwards to Clanfield, then equally abruptly southwards to cross the river at Radcot.

⁸ The following sources, re-drawn on an OS base, have been used: Buckland enclosure map, 1803 (photograph of unlocated original in Berkshire Record Office, TM 90/3); Bampton enclosure map, 1821 (OHC); Buckland tithe map, 1842 (TNA: PRO, IR 30/2/28); OS 25-inch map, 1st edn., c.1875. It is enigmatic that two different configurations of the pound-lock cut are shown: the maps of 1803 and 1842 agree on one, the maps of 1821 and c.1875 on the other. The second of these, as plotted reliably by the OS, is shown here.

⁹ *VCH Oxon.* 13, p. 42.

¹⁰ They are visible, unlike any of the other crop-marks, on LiDAR imaging.

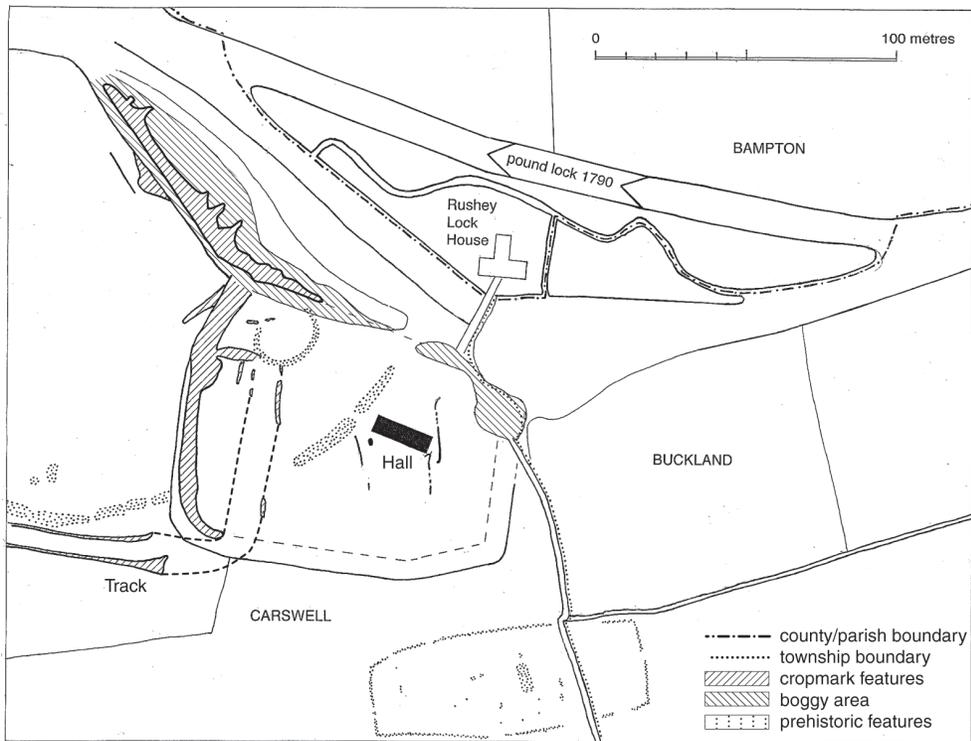


Fig. 6. Cropmarks and topographical features around Rushey Lock. The footprint of the putative late Anglo-Saxon hall-type building shown in solid black.

This road, which links places in west Oxfordshire to Faringdon, is obviously artificial: it is built in a series of straight sections, partly causewayed, and is associated with an early twelfth-century castle at Radcot.¹¹ It is fairly clear, given the configuration of these routes, that the Radcot crossing is a deliberate replacement – probably created in the eleventh or early twelfth century – of an earlier one due south from Bampton. Whether this diversion was prompted by the physical difficulty of the Bampton crossing (which traversed twice as much alluvial floodplain as the Radcot one), or by seigneurial efforts to funnel traffic into Faringdon, it goes a long way to explaining Bampton's later-medieval decline.¹² It does, however, seem significant that two canals (from Black Bourton to Bampton and from Radcot to Rushey), probably dug in the eleventh or twelfth century,¹³ made connections between the new road-route and the old one.

The original crossing-route must be represented by a green track that runs southwards from Bampton town across fields and meadows: in 1789 it was called 'Barcot way', referring to a hamlet south of Rushey.¹⁴ Given the chronology suggested above, it seems distinctly possible that the double-ditched track preserved as a cropmark was also part of this route. Further south, it can be traced as still-functioning roads from Barcot to Hatford and Stanford-in-the-Vale, where it joins the main road from Lechlade and Faringdon to Wantage.

¹¹ *VCH Oxon.* 17, pp. 250–8.

¹² *VCH Oxon.* 13, pp. 11–13, 38.

¹³ Blair, 'Transport and Canal-Building on the Upper Thames', pp. 272–83.

¹⁴ *VCH Oxon.* 13, p. 9.

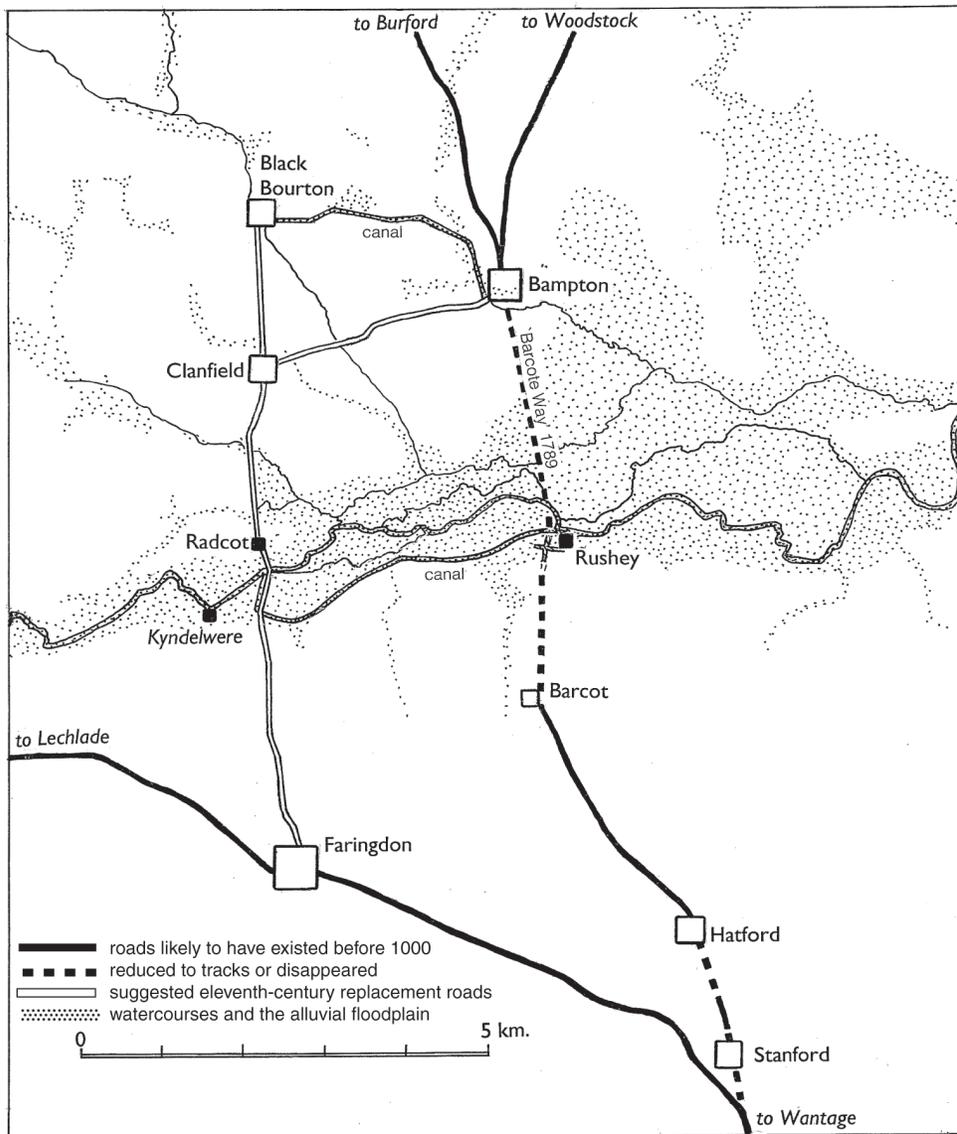


Fig. 7. Succession of cross-Thames routes.

In the eleventh century, therefore, the excavated site was not in a marginal location, but at one of the most important crossings on the upper Thames; indeed, its relationship to the Rushey crossing looks comparable to that of the Norman keep to the Radcot crossing. This may have implications for its status and function. Notwithstanding the limited range of pottery, the hall-type building (if it can indeed be interpreted as a single structure) was, at nearly 20 metres long, very substantial. The ditch bounding the rectilinear enclosure in which it stood was up to seven metres wide, which may simply reflect the drainage requirements of this floodplain location, but could also have been defensive. The integral association between this enclosure and the relict artificial watercourse suggests that both were connected with the

concerted attempts to improve transport on this uppermost section of the navigable Thames that can be identified in the eleventh century.¹⁵

The simple and obvious interpretation might seem to be that the excavated site is an earlier phase of the house at Rushey lock, which was an important fishery in the middle ages. But there is a problem: whereas from the thirteenth century onwards, and presumably by 1086, Rushey was in Oxfordshire and attached to Bampton manor,¹⁶ the excavated site is immediately south of the Thames and parish boundary, in Buckland parish. Moreover, it is in the township of Carswell, whose boundary with Buckland parish skirted the north-east corner of the enclosure. The assumption must therefore be that the site's early medieval history is associated with Buckland and specifically with Carswell, not with Bampton, and that although it adjoined Rushey it was not part of it.

Domesday Book shows that *Chersvelle* (probably Carswell) was held by Queen Edith in 1066, and by 'Alwold' (probably Ælfwold, Ælfwald or Ælfweald) the chamberlain in 1086.¹⁷ In context, that is unexpectedly interesting. Immediately after the Conquest, this stretch of the Upper Thames was dominated by royal officials: Ælfsige of Faringdon at Radcot and Langford, Robert d'Oilly at Oxford, Hugh of Buckland both at Buckland and (in succession to Ælfsige) at Radcot.¹⁸ Late Anglo-Saxon and Norman Bampton also contained a remarkably dense concentration of land-holdings supporting minor royal servants.¹⁹ To find a royal chamberlain in possession of Carswell, and presumably therefore of the enclosed settlement, can hardly be coincidence. Ælfwold's name shows that he, like Ælfsige of Faringdon, was one of those lucky Englishmen who were trusted and supported by William I. His association with a site so closely linked to the use, and possibly defence, of the Thames adds one more piece to an increasingly complex and fascinating jigsaw.

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Phase 1 (Prehistoric)

Pit Group 672. A number of shallow irregular features (Group 672), probably tree-throw pits, were exposed towards the north of the inlet arm of the fish pass. All contained fills that were predominantly mid-reddish brown to olive brown, in contrast to the darker grey fills of the Phase 2 and 3 features, suggesting broad contemporaneity. The majority were no deeper than 0.20 m and all contained compact, sterile sandy fills. The largest pit (105) measured at least 3.5 by 1.5m and was 0.5m deep. It had an irregular profile and contained two fills, the lower one a yellowish-brown sandy silt and the upper the more typical reddish-brown sandy clay. This pit produced most of the struck flint (41 pieces) from the site, including flakes, blade forms, knapping waste, a core, core maintenance pieces and tools of late Mesolithic or (less probably) early Neolithic date. Another eight pieces of flint debitage were recovered from pits 605, 611 and 650. Pit 104 produced a single small sherd of late Bronze-Age pottery. Another three shallow pits containing similar fills lay close to the eastern edge of the site, of which one, 642, produced part of a late Mesolithic or early Neolithic crested blade scraper. A possible shallow posthole (549) that was cut by Phase 2 ditch 610 has been assigned to this phase on the evidence of its fill of compact mid-orange brown sandy silt.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ *VCH Oxon.* 12, p. 42.

¹⁷ Great Domesday Book (GDB), f. 63v. The identification is likely but not certain, and the holding is puzzlingly located in Sutton hundred (M. Gelling, *The Place-Names of Berkshire*, vol. 2 (1974), p. 386); possibly it had been attached administratively to the royal manor of Sutton Courtenay. The same individual had also held Pangbourne at some date between 1066 and the Domesday survey: GDB, f. 58.

¹⁸ J. Blair, *Anglo-Saxon Oxfordshire* (1994), pp. 174–7; *VCH Oxon.* 17, p. 258.

¹⁹ S. Baxter and J. Blair, 'Land Tenure and Royal Patronage in the Early English Kingdom: A Model and a Case-Study', in C.P. Lewis (ed.), *Anglo-Norman Studies*, 28 (2006), pp. 19–46.

Phase 2 (Earlier Medieval, c.950–1150)

Posthole Group 670. A rectangular arrangement of postholes/small pits located towards the northern part of the western arm of the excavation probably formed part of a post-built structure. The western end of the structure was terraced into the slight north-south slope in order to form a level platform at c.65.80 m OD. The structure measured about 5.8 by 4.5 m, although other possible postholes located immediately to the east on the alignment of the southern wall suggest that it may have continued eastwards (see posthole 531 and Group 671). The irregularity of many of the postholes suggests that the posts may have been deliberately removed after the structure had ceased to function and no other evidence for the posts survived. The postholes were roughly circular and shallow, most measuring no more than 0.77 m in diameter and 0.18 m deep. The fills were predominantly loose greyish-orange brown sand/clay. Several postholes along the western side of the structure contained worked flint of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, considered to be re-deposited; otherwise no other dating evidence was recovered from the structure. A fragment of cattle mandible from one posthole was submitted for radiocarbon analysis but contained insufficient carbon for dating. Postholes on the west side of the structure were cut by a shallow ditch (517). The alignment of this ditch suggests it was contemporary with ditch 617 to the south, which formed part of the Phase 3 enclosure system (see below).

Posthole Group 671. A second cluster of five possible postholes recorded on the eastern side of the site suggested the presence of other structures. Although no coherent arrangement was apparent, they appeared to be aligned with posthole structure 670 to the west, and so may have been contemporary. The postholes contained similar fills and the only find was a residual Mesolithic flint microlith.

Ditches. The eastern arm of the fish pass cut through an area in which components of a ditch system were evident as cropmarks. The excavations demonstrated that these formed part of a system of enclosure ditches that were broadly of two phases, the earlier probably dating to the period c.950–1150 and the later to c.1150–1350. The earlier ditch system was represented most clearly by north-south aligned ditches 646 to the east and 610/573 to the west. A number of less well-preserved ditch segments may have formed part of the same arrangement. Ditch 646 was the most substantial ditch on the site. It was flat bottomed with moderately concave sides, up to 1.9 m wide and 0.62 m deep. The northern part of the same ditch had previously been exposed in the strip, map and sample area to the north (ditch 1031), and its south terminus in Evaluation Trench 4 (pit 414). The various components of ditch 646 were traced for 23 m northwards from the terminus before it narrowed and turned eastwards. An excavated section revealed a lower fill of compact laminated dark brown-grey silty sand and an upper fill of compact mid-brown orange silt that contained a sherd from a jar of Cotswold-type ware (c.900–1250) and a pelvis of a foal. Several sherds of pottery dating to c.1150–1300 (Medieval Oxford and East Wiltshire ware) were recovered from one of the upper fills of the ditch during the evaluation and a single sherd from an East Wiltshire ware cooking pot (c.1175–1350) was recovered from the upper fill of ditch 1031. A fragment of eighteenth-century clay pipe from the same context was probably intrusive given that this upper fill was reported to have been heavily root-disturbed. Ditch 646 was cut by ditch 619 (Phase 3).

North-south aligned ditch 584 was discontinuous and very shallow, less than 0.09 m deep and filled with light greyish sand which produced no finds. It was probably the same ditch exposed in Evaluation Trench 4 (404) which was cut by Phase 3 ditch 619, and formed part of the Phase 3 ditch arrangement. It did not appear to extend beyond the terminus of ditch 646 with which it was aligned, suggesting the two were associated and therefore contemporary.

A second north-south aligned ditch (593) which ran approximately parallel 4–5 m to the west of ditch 584 may have continued northwards as ditch 635, where it joined ditch (639). All three ditches were flat-bottomed, between 0.12–0.24 m deep with a greyish-orange silty sand

that contained no finds. The relationship of these ditches with the Phase 3 ditch arrangement was not established, but it seems unlikely that the two were contemporary. However, the northern end of this ditch complex apparently respected the south side of post-built structure 671, suggesting the two sets of features may have been contemporary.

North–south aligned ditch 610, which lay within the western part of the site, was 1.3 m wide and 0.60 m deep at its northern end but the southern stretch was considerably shallower. A narrow slot 0.30 m wide which ran along the western edge may have aided drainage. The ditch contained a single fill of mottled dark grey-brown silty sand that also filled the slot, suggesting rapid deposition. The ditch terminated immediately north of Phase 3 ditch 619. Two excavated sections produced a total of 19 largely fresh sherds of Cotswold-type ware that date broadly to c.900–1250, though the presence of a single sherd of late Saxon wheel-thrown ware (possibly Portchester or Kennet Valley A/SW Oxon ware) could suggest a date of c.950–1100. A radiocarbon date (SUERC-53300) of cal AD 905–1148 (95.4 per cent probability) obtained from a charred wheat grain from the ditch has a high probability (89.0 per cent) of a date of cal AD 967–1056, which would favour the earlier part of the date range suggested by the pottery.

Ditch terminus 573 at the south edge of the site was later re-cut (ditch terminus 676, Phase 3, below) and so may also have belonged to the earlier arrangement, but the evidence for this was unclear. It was at least 1.1 m wide and 0.42 m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Two fills of firm mid-dark grey brown silt yielded only a single fragment of mammal bone. It is possible that a second ditch terminus (536) exposed at the base of Phase 3 ditch 619 may have been a contemporary feature.

Pit 543 (Evaluation Trench 2 pit 204), located immediately to the south of structure 670, was cut by Phase 3 ditch 617 (see below). It was roughly oval in shape, c.4.6 m by 2.3 m and 0.46 m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. A thin lower fill of fine grey sandy clay, probably a result of gradual accumulation, contained sherds of East Wilts/Newbury B ware, suggesting a date of c.1150–1250. The main, rapidly deposited, upper fill was a yellowish-brown sandy clay which produced large fragments of horse bone and pottery sherds, including Minety and Brill/Boarstall ware, suggesting a date in the range 1225–50. It is possible that the horse remains were contained within an unrecognized shallow feature which cut the northern part of the pit.

Phase 3 (Later Medieval, c.1150–1350+)

During Phase 3 the Phase 2 ditches were modified with the installation of a more continuous rectilinear arrangement. This may have formed at least six enclosures, of which the northernmost occupied most of the excavated area. This enclosure was defined to the east by ditches 619/1030, to the west by ditch 517/617 and to the south by ditches 620/621. Ditch 619 cut Phase 2 ditch 646, which may have marked an earlier enclosure to the east. Similarly, the western extent of this enclosure respected earlier ditch 610 and cut across structure 670 and adjacent pit 543 (see Phase 2 above).

The flat-bottomed ditch profiles and their similar fills indicated that they were contemporary. They were no more than 1.5 m wide and mostly less than 0.30 m deep, though ditches 619 and 676 were slightly deeper at 0.40–0.44 m. Ditch 617, which defined the west side of the main north enclosure, was significantly shallower at under 0.10–0.15 m deep, its discontinuous nature probably the result of later truncation rather than the presence of entrance gaps. However, the clear termini of ditches 559 and 576 indicate a 0.80-m wide entrance between the two southernmost enclosures. Several postholes (304, 561 and 563) positioned around the northern terminus probably marked the position of a gate. The southern ditch of the main enclosure was represented by two separate, closely spaced ditches (620 and 621), suggesting a recut at this point. Fresh sherds of pottery recovered from the fills of ditches 619 and 576 include possible West Country type dishes in Cotswold-type ware, which date to c.1100–1250. The remains of a young dog were found in ditch 621.

Phase 4 (Post-Medieval)

A single narrow curvilinear ditch (668), cut through the subsoil and cut across Phase 3 ditch 664. Only this feature demonstrably post-dated the Phase 3 enclosure ditches and was probably a post-medieval field drain. It was filled with firm mid orangey brown clay which yielded only fragments of animal bone.

THE POTTERY by JOHN COTTER

The site produced a total of 71 sherds of pottery weighing 943 g, including 10 sherds (85 g) from the evaluation. The collection is mostly post-Roman but includes a small worn sherd of prehistoric flint-tempered pottery from pit 104 and two small worn Roman sherds, residual in medieval contexts. Most of the post-Roman pottery is in a single fabric (Cotswold-type ware) and most dates from the tenth or eleventh century to the first half of the thirteenth century. A few late post-medieval sherds were also recovered. An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed in Microsoft Excel, following standard procedure, and spot-dates were produced for each context. The catalogue includes quantification by sherd count and weight by context and pottery fabric. Because of the small size of the collection and small number of rim sherds vessel forms were not systematically quantified, but details of vessel form (where recognizable), vessel part, decoration, cross-joins and any other features of note were recorded in a comments field. Full details are lodged in the archive. As better parallels exist elsewhere, only a very small number of more significant pieces have been illustrated.

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

The majority of sherds were recovered from the western part of the site. Most of the material is in a fragmentary condition, with worn and fresh sherds sometimes present in the same context. Seven rim sherds were identified (five medieval, two post-medieval), some of them quite large and fairly fresh. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The pottery is described in detail in the catalogue and summarized below. Medieval pottery fabric codes are those of the Oxfordshire county type series,²⁰ with one post-medieval code used by the Museum of London. A breakdown of fabric types and quantities present is presented in Table 1.

The assemblage is dominated by Saxo-Norman pottery – mostly local and some regional types – and mainly datable within the tenth to the thirteenth centuries. There may be a twelfth-century emphasis to the material (at least that from Ditch Group 619), but the evidence for this is a little ambiguous. The dominant fabric type is Cotswold-type ware or ‘calcareous gravel-tempered ware’ (OXAC, c.875–1250), which is common throughout the Cotswolds area and central and north-west Oxfordshire.²¹ Some of the pottery from this site is therefore potentially of late Saxon date, but vessel and rim forms in this handmade oolitic limestone-tempered tradition show very little typological development from the late Saxon period through to the thirteenth century. In Oxford the peak currency of this ware is considered to be narrower (c.1050–1250) where it overlaps with, and follows on from, wheel-thrown St Neot’s-type ware (OXR/NEOT, c.850–1100), which is also fairly common in the city – but entirely absent here (see below). West of Oxford, towards the likely production area, the currency of Cotswold-type ware is thought to be from c.875. In a fairly small rural assemblage such as this where Cotswold-type ware is often the only pottery type in the context a broad spot-date of c.900–1250 is usually the only one that can be applied. The assemblage of 47 OXAC sherds from the features excavated here probably represents around a couple of dozen vessels. The

²⁰ M. Mellor, ‘Oxfordshire Pottery: A Synthesis of Middle and Late Saxon, Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Pottery in the Oxford Region’, *Oxoniensia*, 59 (1994), pp. 17–217.

²¹ *Ibid.* pp. 44–52.

Table 1. Pottery; breakdown of fabric types in roughly chronological order

Fabric	Common Name	Date	No. Sherds	% Sherds	Weight (g)	% Weight
PRE	Prehistoric pottery (residual)	LBA	1	1.4 %	2	0.2 %
ROM	Roman pottery (residual)	43–410AD	2	2.8 %	3	0.3 %
OXAC	Cotswold-type ware	875–1250	47	66.2 %	712	75.5 %
OXBF	SW Oxon ware (Kennet Valley A)	875–1250	2	2.8 %	8	0.8 %
MISC M	Misc. medieval wares	900–1500	1	1.4 %	1	0.1 %
OXY	Medieval Oxford ware	1075–1300	2	2.8 %	15	1.6 %
OXBB	Minety ware (Wilts)	1120–1525	2	2.8 %	22	2.3 %
OXAQ	East Wilts ware (Kennet Valley B)	1150–1350	8	11.3 %	57	6.0 %
OXAM	Brill/Boarstall ware (Bucks)	1225–1625	1	1.4 %	1	0.1 %
PMR	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1550–1900	5	7.0 %	122	12.9 %
TOTAL			71	100 %	943	100 %

four rims in this fabric are all from large-diameter vessels which may include large jars and very probably wide bowls, or indeterminate wide jar/bowl forms (Fig. 8, nos. 1–4). One rim has a diameter of 260 mm while the other three are in the 280–310 mm range. The surviving rims are from vessels showing little vertical wall curvature – which might suggest bowls – but other body and base sherds present include some definite globular jars/cooking pots. The rims also have a fairly consistent look – heavily flanged and slightly angled and in the case of Fig. 8, no.1 quite developed-looking and more like the squared rims of later wheel-thrown pottery from the thirteenth/fourteenth-century pottery range – although one could argue they were inspired by similar forms in St Neot’s-type ware. The three measurable sagging bases are in the 220–280 mm diameter range. Most sherds of OXAC exhibit external sooting or heat-scorching suggesting a cooking function. One base sherd also has a thick internal deposit of limescale and sooting – possibly carbonized food residue. On other jar sherds the limestone inclusions have been dissolved from the internal surface probably by the corrosive action of acidic stews and/or repeated boiling.

OXAC was the only fabric from context (547), in Ditch Group 610 at the western edge of the site with its radiocarbon date of AD967–1046, but present only as jar body sherds. The developed-looking rim (Fig. 8, no. 1), however, is from another context (548) in the same ditch group. The three other illustrated pieces (Fig. 8, nos. 2–4) are all from Ditch Group 619 in the south-west of the site and appear to be from wide bowls with unusual inward-leaning walls. The fourth very similar bowl rim (not illus.), from a separate vessel, is also from this group (535). Context (534), in the same group, also produced a small OXAC body sherd with a small (7 mm diameter) circular perforation made before the vessel was fired. These typological characteristics suggest these sherds might come from so-called ‘West Country’ dishes – squat conical bowl-like vessels with a series of perforations through the wall. The precise function of West Country dishes (or ‘incurved dishes’) remains unknown but the sooting on some examples suggests some kind of specialized cooking function. They are found over a wide area of Wessex and south Wales in twelfth- and thirteenth-century

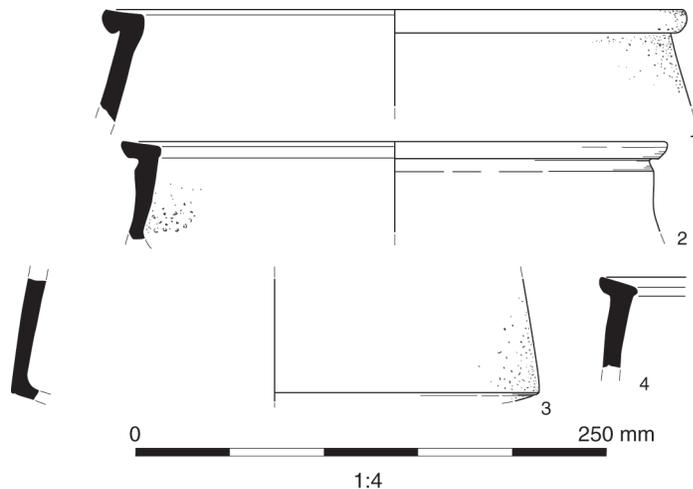


Fig. 8. Pottery.

contexts and were produced by several different ceramic industries within this.²² If correctly identified this suggests that some of the OXAC assemblage here should be of post-Conquest date and possibly even as late as the first half of the thirteenth century. It is unfortunate that no complete profiles survive to demonstrate the presence of West Country dishes beyond any shadow of doubt, but the internal lower wall of Figure 8, no. 2 appears to be curving inwards as if to join a base or mark a change of angle and is therefore very nearly a profile; the perforated sherd is also fairly convincing evidence for the presence of this unusual form. From a regional point of view the OXAC assemblage at Rushey Weir seems to have a higher than usual proportion of wide-diameter vessels, probably bowls, compared to broadly contemporary assemblages from sites at Oxford further east where smaller jars/cooking pots with simpler rim forms are the norm. This may reflect a more regional typological style at Rushey Weir or it may be a reflection of a specialized vessel function again perhaps linked to regional modes of food preparation. Given the proximity of the Thames, one might suggest a link to fish preparation but the predominance of bowls on some rural sites in England has also been linked to dairying practices.²³ The sample unfortunately is too small to reach any firm conclusions.

A small number of medieval sherds in regional fabrics other than OXAC are detailed in Table 1. The condition of these is generally small and scrappy. Most of these are later types or overlap with the last century or so of OXAC currency. They provide some indication of limited external contact and of continued but perhaps more superficial activity on the site extending throughout the thirteenth and perhaps into the fourteenth century. Two sherds of medieval Oxford ware (OXY) represent almost the only medieval pottery from the eastern half of the site. These came from fill 416 of pit 414 and comprise a hammerhead-form jar/cooking pot rim and a worn green-glazed jug sherd – the latter suggesting a late twelfth- or thirteenth-century date. A sherd of East Wiltshire/Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ) came from the same context. A few other body sherds from OXAQ jars/cooking pots came from other contexts (mostly pit 543) making this the second commonest medieval pottery type after OXAC. Locally, the most likely source for both flint-tempered OXAQ and its coarser predecessor Kennet Valley A ware (OXBF) is in the Marlborough area (Savernake Forest).

²² M.R. McCarthy and C.M. Brooks, *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900–1600* (1989), p. 125.

²³ D.H. Brown, 'Pots from Houses', *Medieval Ceramics*, 21 (1997), pp. 92–3.

OXBF (c.875–1250) is a minor contemporary of OXAC at Rushey Weir but represented here by only two small body sherds. One unusual sherd from Ditch Group 610 (520) has been catalogued as miscellaneous (MISC M) or unidentified. This is a small thin-walled body sherd from the shoulder of a wheel-thrown jar-like form in a hard dark grey fabric with coarse quartz and flint-temper fabric. Superficially it looks quite like the products of a number of regional late Saxon wheel-thrown pottery industries such as Portchester-type ware – which is also flint-tempered. The fabric of this piece and its inclusions, however, compares very clearly with the OXBF sherds from Rushey Weir and it may be an unusual variant of that industry – perhaps from a very carefully turned and finished vessel rather than the more usual handmade and roughly finished products that one generally finds.

Several of the latest medieval pieces from the site came from the fills of pit 543/204, and include a wheel-thrown green-glazed jug rim in Minety ware (544) which dates to c.1225/50–1350 and a small worn sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) from the upper fill of pit 205. The latter is from a green-glazed jug of c.1250–1350+ with applied red strip decoration with lozenge rouletting. The medieval sequence ends with these few small sherds. The latest pottery from the site is represented by a few sherds of post-medieval red earthenware (PMR) from two late-looking vessels of c.1750–1900 both from the same topsoil context. A single clay pipe stem is probably of this date too.

Discussion

The assemblage comprises typical local and (limited) regional medieval wares dating from perhaps the tenth to the middle of the thirteenth century. There is nothing in the character of the collection to suggest anything other than a low-status rural settlement with very limited trading contacts beyond its immediate hinterland. Within the nearby area of west Oxfordshire it is possible to make comparisons with larger and broadly contemporary medieval pottery assemblages from Radcot and Bampton,²⁴ where all the fabrics present at Rushey Weir can be paralleled. Detailed comparisons however are of limited use owing to the small sample size available from Rushey and the ambiguity of the few medieval vessel forms that can be identified on the basis of surviving rims (only five medieval rims). What is noticeably absent from the Rushey assemblage is St Neot's-type ware – usually a good indicator of late Anglo-Saxon activity. The presence of Cotswold-type ware (OXAC) alone in a context is not usually sufficient evidence to prove a late Saxon dating, but in combination with St Neot's-type ware the case is considerably strengthened. St Neot's-type ware is broadly dated from c.850 or c.900 to c.1100 in the south-east Midlands, but in Oxford has a main currency of c.950–1050 and probably endured a little later than this.²⁵ In most sizeable Saxo-Norman (tenth- to thirteenth-century) pottery assemblages from Oxford St Neot's ware is usually a fairly minor (and sometimes residual) element and OXAC (or OXY) is usually the major tradition present. This is probably the situation in west Oxfordshire too and thus the absence of St Neot's-type ware from a small rural assemblage such as Rushey is not particularly surprising and neither supports nor disproves that some of the material from the site is of late Saxon date. Fortunately the radiocarbon date, which suggests some late Saxon activity, makes this discussion largely irrelevant. It may be that the excavated sample from Rushey was just too small to locate the very few St Neot's vessels that may have been used here, or there may never have been any. Local OXAC vessels were probably adequate for most everyday needs.

²⁴ 'Radcot, Oxfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results', unpublished Wessex Archaeology report, 68733.01 (2009); P. Blinkhorn, 'The Post-Roman Pottery', in A. Mayes et al., 'The Excavation of Early Iron Age and Medieval Remains on Land to the West of Church View, Bampton, Oxon.', *Oxoniensia*, 65 (2000), pp. 280–3; J. Cotter, 'Pottery', in R. Peacock and T. Allen, 'Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Cobb House, Bampton, Oxfordshire', unpublished OA report (2014).

²⁵ Mellor, 'Oxfordshire Pottery', p. 57.

The medieval pottery assemblage from the castle site at Radcot comprises 1,314 sherds of which 200 are OXAC and only two St Neot's-type ware – both sherds probably residual in twelfth/thirteenth-century contexts. Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ) is also well-represented there (891 sherds) and Minety and Brill/Boarstall wares are also common. A hint of luxury is suggested by the presence of a sherd of late thirteenth/fourteenth-century Saintonge monochrome ware from south-west France.

A similar range of medieval pottery fabrics (104 sherds) is reported from an excavation at Church View, Bampton, although this mainly dates from the mid eleventh to the fifteenth century; OXAC predominates again but there is no definite late Saxon or post-medieval material. Another small assemblage (also 104 sherds) has recently been excavated at Cobb House, again in Bampton, where a range of late Saxon to post-medieval pottery was produced. Two pits here were dated to the late Saxon period by the presence of 11 sherds of St Neot's-type ware and 13 sherds of OXAC – all large/fresh sherds from jars. Two sherds of Oxfordshire late Saxon shelly ware (OXB, c.775–1050) were also present. Together these wares suggested a late tenth- to early eleventh-century date for the two pits at Bampton – a level of precision only made possible by the association of OXAC and St Neot's-type ware in reasonable quantity and fresh condition. It also seems to suggest that St Neot's-type ware is more likely to be found in urban areas (such as Bampton and Oxford) than on rural sites such as Rushey Weir.

Illustration Catalogue (Fig. 8):

1. Cotswold-type ware (OXAC). Jar or possibly bowl rim (diam. 310 mm). Dark grey fabric. Context (548). Ditch 610.
2. Cotswold-type ware (OXAC). Bowl rim (West Country dish?) (diam. 290 mm). Dark grey exterior, probably sooted, brownish interior. Context (552). Ditch 551, Ditch Group 619.
3. Cotswold-type ware (OXAC). Lower part of wide bowl with inward-leaning wall and sagging base (West Country dish?) (diam. 280 mm). Grey-brown exterior, possibly sooted, dark grey interior. Context (534). Ditch 533, Ditch Group 619.
4. Cotswold-type ware (OXAC). Bowl rim (West Country dish?) (diam. 280 mm). Dark grey exterior, probably sooted. Context (534). Ditch 533, Ditch Group 619.

STRUCK FLINT by MICHAEL DONNELLY

A small assemblage of 91 flints was recovered from several phases of work at Rushey Weir. The assemblage included 16 natural unworked fragments, leaving some 75 struck flints (Table 2). The flints represent earlier prehistoric activity dating to the Mesolithic, and possibly also the earlier Neolithic. Many are either blade forms or show clear evidence of blade reduction in their dorsal scars. Most of the flints are heavily patinated but they do not display the very high levels of edge damage indicative of heavily disturbed material.

Methodology

The flints were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type,²⁶ general condition was noted, and dating attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an OpenOffice (Calc) spreadsheet. During the initial analysis additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilized) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions.²⁷ Technological attribute

²⁶ P. Bradley, 'The Worked Flint', in A. Barclay et al., 'Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire', *Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph*, 11 (1999), pp. 211–27.

²⁷ For example, H. Bamford, *Briar Hill: Excavation 1974–1978* (1985), pp. 72–7; F. Healy, 'The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham. Part VI: Occupation in the Seventh to Second Millennia BC', *East Anglian Archaeology*, 39 (1988), pp. 48–9; Bradley, 'The Worked Flint', pp. 211–27.

Table 2. Struck flint by category

CATEGORY TYPE	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Flake	24	13	37
Blade	1	4	5
Bladelet	7	1	8
Blade-like	1		1
Blade index	9/33 (27.27 %)	5/18 (27.78 %)	14/51 (27.45 %)
Irregular waste	3	5	8
Chip	2	1	3
Rejuvenation flake	1		1
Crested bladelet	1		1
Core single platform bladelets	1	1	2
Scraper end		1	1
Piercer	1	1	2
Microlith		1	1
Microdenticulate	1		1
Burin	1		1
Retouched flake	1		1
Retouched miscellaneous	2		2
Total	47	28	75
No. burnt (%)	5/47 (10.64 %)	5/27 (18.52 %)	10/75 (13.33 %)
No. broken (%)	16/47 (34.04 %)	10/27 (31.04 %)	26/75 (34.67 %)
No. retouched (%)	6/47 (12.77 %)	3/27 (11.11 %)	9/75 (12 %)

analysis included the recording of butt type,²⁸ termination type, flake type,²⁹ hammer mode,³⁰ and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Provenance

The struck flint recovered during the first phase of work was concentrated in two related contexts, 106 and 107, with small amounts in three other contexts. In contrast, the flint from the second phase of work was scattered around 13 separate contexts and none produced more than five pieces. Interesting groups were present in several contexts, most obviously 106 and 107, which yielded 10 and 31 flints respectively. These were both fills of the same pit or tree throw 105. Context 107 contained many flakes (23) and blade forms (5), knapping waste (5), a core, core maintenance pieces (2) and five tools. None of the tools are truly diagnostic but they included a microdenticulate fragment, a burin on a blade blank and an odd piece that may have been either an atypical microlith or some form of elongated microburin. A piercer and a retouched flake complete the tool assemblage. The core (Fig. 9, no. 14) and a crested bladelet (Fig. 9, no. 24) both clearly indicate an early prehistoric date; the core, very typical of late Mesolithic examples, is pyramidal in shape with evidence of core tablets having been

²⁸ M.L. Inizan, et al., *Technology of Knapped Stone*, Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques (1993).

²⁹ P. Harding, 'The Worked Flint', in J.C. Richards and M.J. Allen, *The Stonehenge Environs Project* (1990).

³⁰ K. Onhuma and C.A. Bergman, 'Experimental Studies in the Determination of Flake Mode', *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology*, 19 (1982), pp. 161–71.

removed. The single platform was used for the production of bladelet forms. Context 106 contained seven flakes and three blade forms, and several of the flakes appear to have been utilized.

Minor assemblages of note include two blades amongst four pieces from context 520, two blades and a chip from context 614, an end scraper on a crested blade from context 643 and a flake, bladelet core (Fig. 9, no. 90) and probable microlith (Fig. 9, no. 88) from context 658. In the cases of the small numbers of blades from contexts 520 and 614, the condition of the pieces is very varied indicating re-deposition of possibly non-contemporary material.

Raw Material and Condition

The flint is typically moderately to heavily patinated; 27 pieces display heavy and 10 pieces display very heavy levels of patina. Twenty-six pieces display very low to moderate levels of patina and there is one iron stained example. The actual condition of the flint is less varied and of the 68 pieces categorized, two are fresh and 43 display low levels of edge damage, while 17 have moderate and five heavy damage. This variation between heavy patina with low edge damage may be due to fluctuating ground water levels at the edge of the river.

Discussion

The assemblage represents a very small collection of flints of early prehistoric date. Many of the retouched pieces are clearly early. This includes one slightly atypical obliquely blunted microlith, although another form of retouched tool such as an end truncation or scraper cannot be ruled out. A second possible microlith of similar type may also be an unusual form of microburin, but either way is of Mesolithic date. An end scraper was formed on a crested blade. The burin and microdentulate fragment are also likely to be early, an early Neolithic date is also possible. The assemblage also contains undiagnostic pieces such as a piercer on a preparatory flake and a miscellaneous retouched flake. Both of the cores are of a type common in the late Mesolithic, single platform bladelet examples, worked around their full circumference with evidence of core tablet removals. The many blade forms recovered include some very regular parallel-sided examples of likely Mesolithic date, but for these an early Neolithic date cannot be entirely ruled out, especially given the proximity of the site to an early Neolithic causewayed enclosure and a probable Neolithic mortuary enclosure. In many cases Neolithic monuments contain evidence of Mesolithic activity sealed below them or in the immediate vicinity so either way, the identification of this assemblage in such proximity to these monuments is important.

However, it is more likely that the assemblage is late Mesolithic. Despite containing only atypical obliquely blunted microliths, a form more often associated with the early Mesolithic, these examples are very short and these are often found on late Mesolithic sites.³¹ Mesolithic activity is very rare in Oxfordshire, with very few scientifically investigated sites.³² Until recently, the bulk of the material identified consisted of dispersed surface collections,³³ but several excavations in the last thirty years or so have altered this picture. Most of these sites date to the early Mesolithic. Tubney Wood produced two main concentrations of struck flint containing primarily 'A' type points of Deepcar affinity, but it also yielded later Mesolithic microliths, suggesting a degree of contamination.³⁴ Windmill Hill, Nettlebed also yielded early

³¹ R.M. Jacobi, 'Northern England in the Eighth Millennium BC: An Essay', in P.A. Mellars (ed.), *The Early Postglacial Settlement of Northern Europe* (1978), pp. 295–332; M. Reynier, 'A Stylistic Analysis of Ten Early Mesolithic Sites from South East England', in N. Ashton and A. David (eds.), 'Stories in Stone', *Lithic Studies Society Occasional Paper*, 4 (1994), pp. 199–205.

³² H. Case, 'The Mesolithic and Neolithic', in G. Briggs et al., *The Archaeology of the Oxford Region* (1986).

³³ R. Holgate, 'Mesolithic, Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age Settlement Patterns South-West of Oxford', *Oxoniensia*, 51 (1986), pp. 1–14.

³⁴ P. Bradley and G. Hey, 'A Mesolithic Site at New Plantation, Fyfield and Tubney, Oxfordshire', *Oxoniensia*, 58 (1993), pp. 1–26.

Mesolithic material mixed with Neolithic artefacts.³⁵ A recently excavated assemblage from Didcot represented a rare example of a pure early Mesolithic assemblage from Oxfordshire uncontaminated by later finds.³⁶ More recently, and closer to Rushey Weir, Oxford Archaeology discovered an early assemblage of probable Mesolithic date from Gill Mill, but the fact that this assemblage was the first of its kind to be found there after over twenty years of large-scale open-area investigations highlights the paucity of Mesolithic activity along the Thames gravel terraces.

The tentative identification of this assemblage as late Mesolithic suggests that late Mesolithic activity along the Thames gravels to the west of Oxford may be more substantial than previously considered. The dating is based on some idiosyncratic microlithic pieces alongside some very good examples of typical late Mesolithic debitage, such as the crested bladelet and the two bladelet cores. Moreover, the blade forms are of a size and display a single platform flaking pattern more in keeping with Mesolithic than Neolithic knapping strategies. If so, the presence of late Mesolithic activity associated with either a pit, or more likely a tree throw, shows that Mesolithic populations here, as elsewhere in Britain, utilized river systems to penetrate inland into the densely forested interior. Whether these visits were very fleeting or may relate to as yet undiscovered settlement activity remains to be seen.

Illustrated struck flint (Fig. 9):

Cat. no. 14. Pyramidal bladelet core, Mesolithic. Context 107, tree-throw 105.

Cat. no. 24. Snapped single crested bladelet, Mesolithic-early Neolithic. Context 107, tree-throw 105.

Cat. no. 88. Obliquely-blunted microlith, Mesolithic. Context 658, ditch 657.

Cat. no. 90. Conical bladelet core, Mesolithic. Context 658, ditch 657.

STONE by RUTH SHAFFREY

A total of 13 pieces of oolitic limestone were retained during the excavation, but only one is worked. These may have been used in structures but no evidence of tooling or working is apparent. One large slab from ditch 646 has a deliberate perforation on one edge (Table 3), of the size and shape seen on stone roofing, but it is very thick with irregular faces and lacks original edges. It may be a weight of some kind – given the location on the river, perhaps a net sinker, although of atypical form.

OTHER FINDS

A single iron nail was found in posthole 582 and a piece of slag weighing 8 g was recovered from ditch 646.

ANIMAL AND FISH BONE by REBECCA NICHOLSON

The animal bone assemblage comprises 636 fragments, many of which are small splinters of bone classified only as large or medium mammal. A full report and record of the assemblage as a Microsoft Access database is available in the project archive. Most of the bone is in good condition, with variable levels of fragmentation and very low levels of gnawing and burning, apart from a small number of fragments from Phase 1 (pit/tree-throws), all of which are burnt.

³⁵ W.A. Boismier and L.N. Mephram, 'Excavation of a Mesolithic Site at Windmill Hill, Nettlebed, Oxon,' *Oxoniensia*, 60 (1995), pp. 1–19.

³⁶ C. Hayden et al., *Great Western Park, Didcot, Oxfordshire: Post-Excavation Assessment*, unpublished OA report (2014).

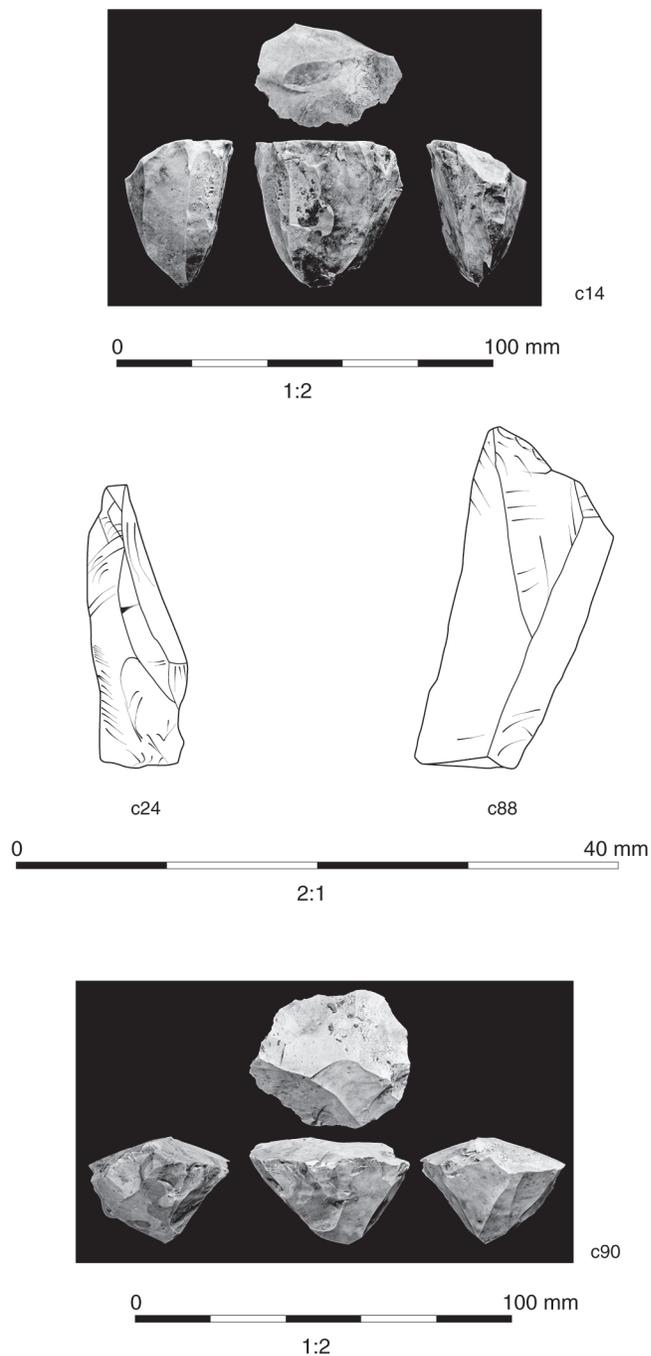


Fig. 9. Selected flints.

Table 3. Stone

Context	Function	Notes	Wt (g)	Lithology	Size
647	Possible weight or roof stone	Large stone with perforation but no original edges	1922	Oolitic limestone	Measures >240 × >160 × >55 mm

Table 4. Animal bone by species

Species	Phase				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Cattle		11	9		20
Horse		26	3		31
Sheep/goat		6	37		43
Pig		1	1		2
Dog		1	33		34
Mouse/vole		1			1
Large mammal	6	205	21	6	238
Medium mammal		9	115		124
Small mammal		2			2
Mammal	7	65	33		105
Frog/toad		23	1		24
Bird		1			1
Fish		1			1
Cyprinid		1			1
Pike		1			1
Indeterminate			8		8
Total	13	354	263	6	636

The Phase 2 assemblage comprises 354 fragments, most of which came from pit 543. The common domesticates (cattle, sheep and pig) are relatively infrequent (Table 4). Bones from pit 543 include 23 disarticulated fragments from at least one equid, probably a small horse of at least 3.5 years old, as well as a small number of bones from cattle, sheep and sheep or goat. Ditch fill 647 included pelvis fragments from a foal of less than a year old, as well as a metapodial from a small or immature equid. A dog ulna also came from this context. Two fish bones recovered from sample 506 (ditch fill 656) are both vertebrae, one from a small (<15 cm) cyprinid (Cyprinidae) and one from a very small pike (*Esox lucius*). It is likely that these were fished locally and may have been eaten, as freshwater fish of similar small size are not infrequently found in collections of domestic refuse from urban sites.

The most notable remains from Phase 3 are the partial and fragmented remains of a small dog of about eight to nine months old, from ditch fill 569. This animal had several dental abnormalities, including a congenital supernumary first premolar in the maxilla, a rotated second mandibular premolar and missing fourth mandibular premolars, probably also congenital. Extra teeth in domestic dogs are not uncommon, particularly in certain breeds, but absent teeth are less frequent.³⁷ Although anomalous dentition is known in early dogs, some

³⁷ A.E.W. Miles and C. Grigson, *Colyer's Variations and Diseases of the Teeth of Animals* (1990), p. 83.

<i>cf. Pisum sativum</i> L.	possible garden pea	seed	cult	2	1
large legume fragment		seed fragment	cult	1	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock type	achene			1
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	common stitchwort	seed	cultivated and open ground	1	
<i>cf. Sceleranthus</i> sp.	knawel	seed in capsule	sandy dry soils	2	
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp.	euphrasia/bartsias	seed		1	
Apiaceae	carrot family	seed			1
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	spike-rushes	nut		1	
Poaceae	grass family	caryopsis		3	
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	rye grass type	caryopsis			
Unidentified		amorphous		1	
		organic fragments	*	**	***

varieties of modern dog are known for having high levels of crowding and malpositioning of teeth.³⁸ It is therefore tempting to attribute the abnormalities seen here to the kinds of problems found as a result of inbreeding.

Horse bones from five of the Phase 3 ditch fill contexts comprise three metapodials, a tibia and a radius. Bones of the three common farmed domesticates are again rare.

The relative frequency of horse and dog bones in the Phase 2 and Phase 3 assemblages can probably be attributed to the disposal of the bodies of animals kept by the household as pets or working animals.

PLANT REMAINS by KATHRYN HUNTER

Six samples processed by water flotation were recorded from the fills of several Phase 2 and Phase 3 ditches and a single Phase 2 pit (Table 5, above). Only three samples produced more than a few seeds.

All the samples include variably preserved material, which can suggest a mixing of material from more than one source after charring. Much of the grain appears degraded and vacuolated, suggesting either several burning episodes or that the grain had a high moisture content. Most of the identifiable grains are of a rounded wheat type similar to modern free threshing type grains, with five tetraploid wheat (*Triticum durum/turgidum*) rachis fragments present in two samples (sample 502 from Phase 2 ditch 546 and sample 500 from Phase 3 ditch 533). Apart from cereals, broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and possible garden peas (cf. *Pisum sativum*) were present in several samples. All these remains are fairly typical for a medieval rural site and the samples probably represent generally poorly preserved crop-drying waste mixed in with general rubbish. Accidentally charred grains and seeds might accumulate and possibly be re-burnt several times until cleared out from a nearby drying oven.

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³⁸ D. Brothwell, 'Malocclusion and Methodology: The Problem and Relevance of Recording Dental Malalignment in Archaeology', *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology*, 1 (1991), pp. 27–37.