

A Medieval Field System South of the High Street, Drayton

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SUMMARY

An evaluation in 2014 and subsequent excavation in 2015 on land south of the High Street, Drayton revealed late Anglo-Saxon ditches that may form part of a trackway, a medieval field system, and post-medieval boundary ditches. The latest evidence dates to the nineteenth century and relates to ancillary buildings belonging to Whitehorn's Farm. Postholes and pits and a midden deposit also uncovered are likely to relate to the medieval settlement, though the features were generally poorly dated.

Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation in October 2014 on the site of a proposed housing development south of High Street, Drayton, in the Vale of White Horse, centred on SU 4770 9400 (Fig. 1). This was followed by an excavation in November 2015. Both phases of work were commissioned by Bloor Homes.

The village of Drayton is located in the upper Thames valley on the Second Gravel Terrace of the Thames floodplain. Drayton is located c.2.5km west of a meander of the River Thames, and c.200 metres to the east of the A34. The site lies in the south-eastern part of the village. The High Street extends east–west along the site's northern edge, and the site is overlooked by numerous historic buildings situated on the street, including the former Whitehorn's Farm complex, which comprises a southern curtilage wall within which are the main farmhouse (listed building 1368070) and associated outbuildings. The site is generally flat, with a mean elevation of 60 metres above Ordnance Datum (OD). Slight undulations are evident along the lines of former field boundaries and at the time of investigation, the site was under pasture and meadow. The area to the west is occupied by housing. To the east and south of the site lie open arable fields, though woodland also occupies part of the site's southern boundary.

A desk-based assessment identified the high potential of the site to contain archaeological remains of all periods.¹ A report on the archaeological evaluation was issued in 2015,² and a written scheme of investigation was subsequently produced for a limited excavation.³ The results of both phases of work are presented in this report (Fig. 2). It should be noted that Evaluation Trench 28 did not fall within the area of the site subject to excavation.

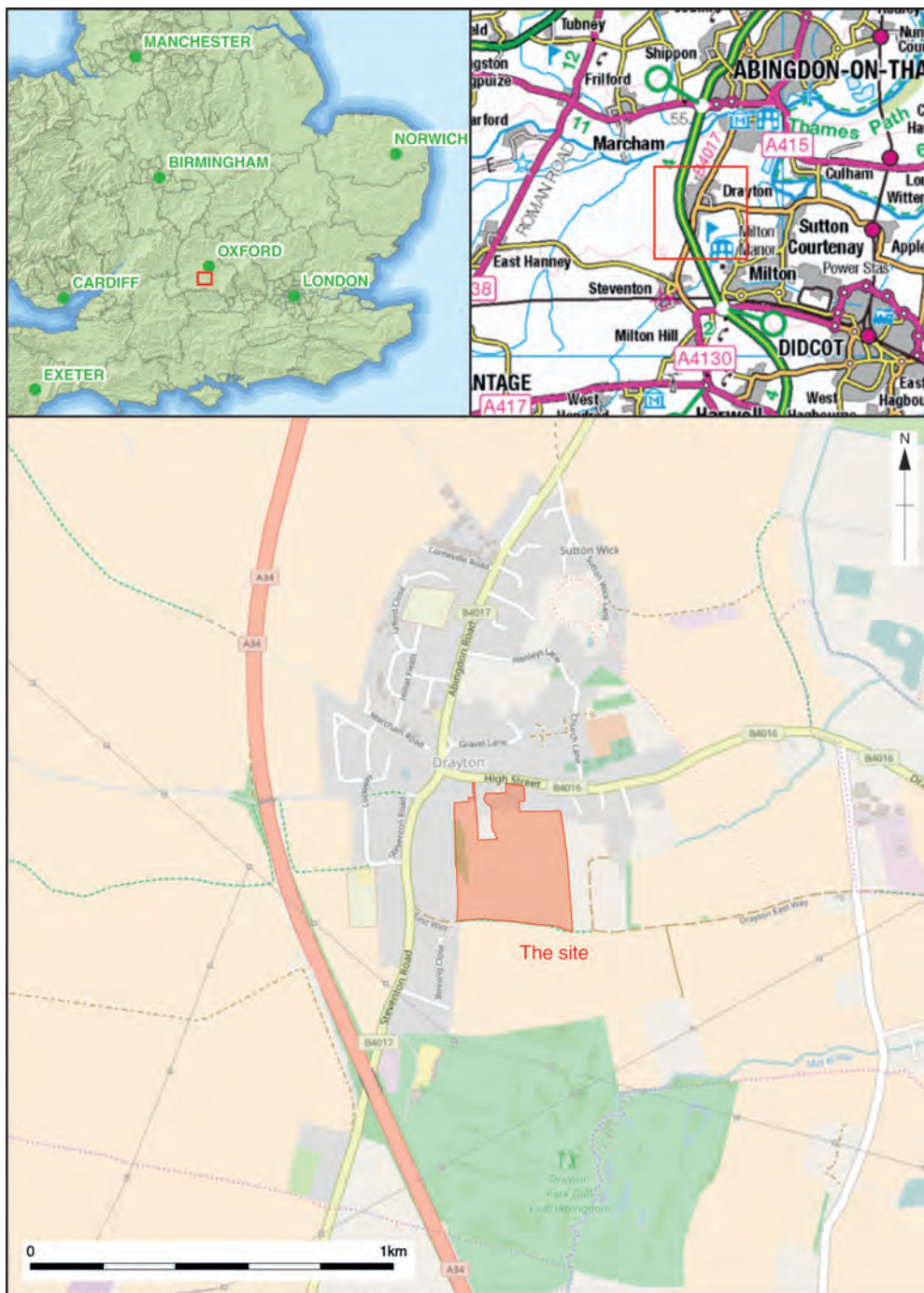
STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The evaluation revealed parts of ditches across the site, though it showed that the southern half of the site contained fewer archaeological features than the northern half, and those

¹ 'Drayton, Oxfordshire, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment', unpublished RSK report (2014).

² 'Land South of High Street, Drayton, Oxfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief', unpublished OA report (2015), <https://library.thehumanjourney.net/3545/>.

³ 'Land South of High Street, Drayton, Oxfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation', unpublished OA report (2015).



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Fig. 1. Site location.



Fig. 2. Evaluation trenches and excavation area, seen against the geophysical survey.

that were present were mainly the remains of ridge and furrow. In the northern half of the site, the evaluation identified ditches, postholes and a few pits. All the features were poorly dated; where present, pottery comprised one or two sherds only. This meant that phasing was problematic and many features remain unphased. Some phasing is based on spatial or stratigraphic relationships alone but even this has only been possible in a few cases owing to the scarcity of finds and the small areas investigated. Despite this, the scarcity of evidence from the prehistoric and Roman periods suggests that most, if not all, the ditches are part of a medieval or later field system.

Ditches containing a small amount of early to middle Anglo-Saxon pottery may be related to the Anglo-Saxon settlement at Brook Farm in Sutton Courtenay, but in any case point to activity of that period in the vicinity of the site. No features of early to middle Anglo-Saxon date have previously been identified within the historic core of Drayton, but a settlement had been established there by the late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period. Ditches 5041 and 5141, which contained pottery dating to c.900–1150, and ditches 5188, 5211 and 5214, dated by pottery to c.900–1250, may represent boundaries relating to the earliest period of settlement (Phases 1 and 2).

The evaluation trenches and larger areas of excavation confirmed the presence of medieval boundary ditches (Phase 3) that belonged to plots revealed in the geophysical survey. These plots extended south from the High Street, and the layout is largely preserved in the boundaries shown on the 1815 enclosure map, although in some cases the locations of the ditches had shifted through time by way of successive recutting. The plots appear to be defined by a boundary ditch aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch is not perpendicular to the present line of the High Street, suggesting that the plots follow the line of an older boundary or trackway, perhaps of Anglo-Saxon or medieval date.

A trackway and earthwork boundary on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment was recorded in the eastern part of the site (Trench 11), with pottery recovered from it dated to c.1150–1350. This boundary can be seen on the geophysical survey as a positive and two negative anomalies, and excavation showed that it had been recut several times. This earthwork represents a medieval track, possibly with Anglo-Saxon origins. A modern ditch on the same alignment indicates that the earthwork probably continued in use as a boundary, and possibly as a trackway, throughout the medieval period and into the post-medieval period to form one of the boundaries shown on the 1815 enclosure map.⁴

Other substantial boundaries were suggested by the geophysical survey and confirmed by the evaluation.⁵ A ditched boundary aligned west-north-west to east-south-east extended across the investigation area, forming the southernmost extent of the field system. Ditches revealed in Trench 13 show that this boundary was probably redefined over a significant period, with five ditches on the same alignment. The ditch fills were not dated by finds, but their alignment suggests that they formed part of the medieval field system.

In Trench 9, a bank and boundary ditch revealed can also be seen on the geophysical survey. The ditch (902) contained pottery dated to c.1150–1350, and the boundary was still in use in 1815 when it was recorded on the enclosure map. A major boundary ditch (hereafter referred to as the major boundary ditch; Fig. 3) was defined by a series of ditches, which contained pottery spanning the period c.1150–1350. Interventions through this boundary suggests that the ditch moved slightly to the west during this period, which may represent an accidental consequence of recutting or a deliberate re-apportioning of land.

Ditches 5030 and 5035 to the east of the major boundary ditch appear to form the southern end of an enclosure. Though no dating evidence was recovered from them, the features can be identified as a plot recorded in the geophysical survey. The position of its western side,

⁴ 'Drayton, Oxfordshire, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment'.

⁵ 'Geophysical Survey', unpublished report by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy (2014); 'Land South of High Street, Drayton: An Archaeological Evaluation'.

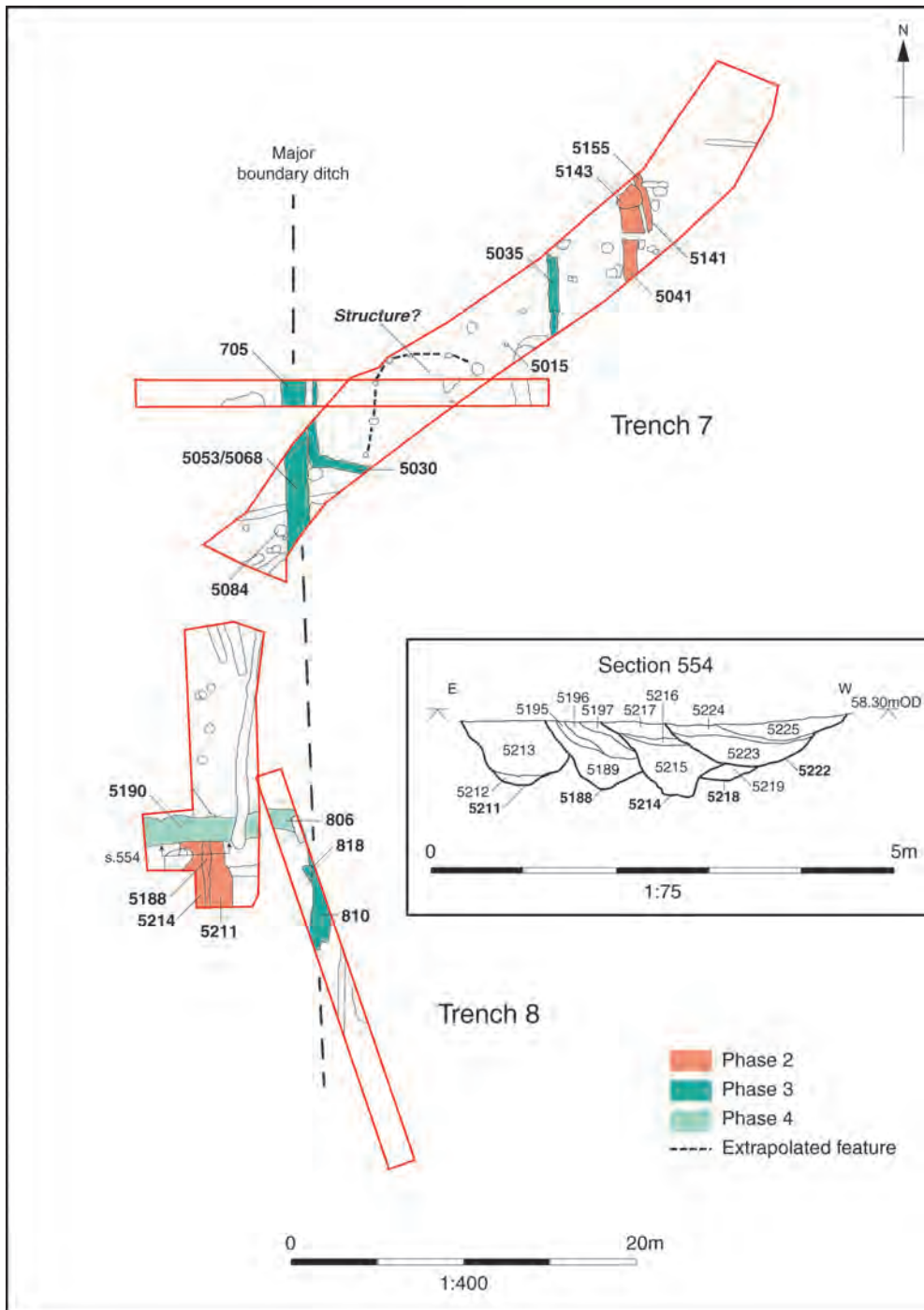


Fig. 3. Plan of Trenches 7 and 8 and associated excavation area, and section through Phase 2 ditches.

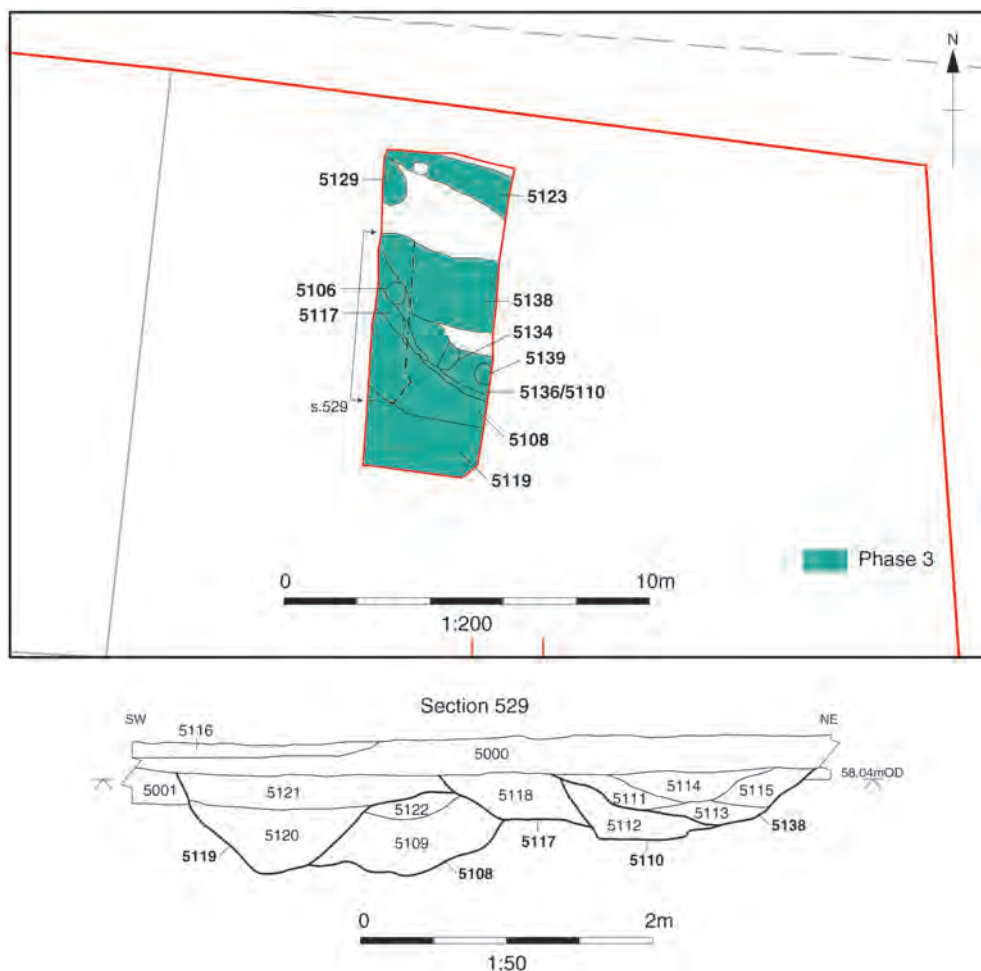


Fig. 4. Plan and section of the northern excavation area.

extending alongside the major boundary ditch, suggests that the plot has a medieval origin, possibly as a strip field. Postholes within the enclosure are likely to relate to a structure or a fenced pen, but given the absence of dating evidence these cannot be associated with the enclosure with certainty.

Features relating to medieval settlement (Phase 3) were recorded in the northern part of the site. A curving ditch (5136/5110) containing a row of postholes, seen in the northernmost excavation area (Fig. 4), may represent part of a structure or boundary. Pottery recovered from the ditch points to a medieval date for infilling. A pit in Trench 8 (818) contained fragments of oven furniture and pottery from the same context dated to 1150–1350. This material presumably originated from a building close to the area of investigation. Further occupation debris was identified in Trench 28 as a spread of midden material. Environmental remains from the midden included free-threshing wheat, typical of medieval and later assemblages, but also comprised faecal concretions and bone fragments suggesting domestic waste and the presence of animals. Burnt sedge and rush identified in the midden sample may have originated from flooring material, possibly from nearby dwellings.

The southern part of the site, south of the hedge line and stream, revealed few features and those that were recorded were mostly east–west-aligned medieval ridge and furrow (Phase 3). Only three north–south-aligned medieval field boundary ditches were revealed (in Trenches 14 and 18) and these are almost certainly parts of those shown on the 1815 enclosure map. A thin scatter of medieval pottery and notable lack of post-medieval material from these features attest to the medieval origin for this field system and suggests that the land was not manured during the post-medieval period, perhaps being used for pasture instead.

Trench 28 and the northern part of the excavation area revealed post-medieval yard surfaces and a building platform associated with the former Whitehorn's Farm complex. No datable artefacts were recovered from the building foundation layers, but it is clear from historic maps that the cobbled surface and wall foundation formed part of a north-south aligned ancillary building range shown in 1875.⁶ On this map, the building appears to be a stable block, and the remains in Trench 28 are consistent with this. On architectural grounds the rear ranges of the farm complex were probably built in the eighteenth century, although the Grade II listed house (No. 24 High Street) has an early nineteenth-century front range.⁷

Ditch 5190 truncated several medieval north–south aligned trackway ditches and contained a small amount of post-medieval pottery. This ditch can still be seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1875, where it forms the southern boundary of the Whitehorn's Farm complex.

A significant number of features, among them ditches, pits and postholes, did not contain dating evidence and remain undated, though it is likely that many of them are broadly contemporary with medieval remains on the site.

POTTERY by JOHN COTTER

A total of 138 sherds of pottery weighing 2,079 g were recovered from 45 contexts (Table 1). The earliest piece is a fairly fresh sherd of local Roman grey ware (fabric R30). This survives as a shallow dish profile similar in form to black burnished ware dishes and datable to c.AD 150–410. The rim is warped (in plan) and it may possibly be a second from a local kiln. This was the only pottery find from ditch 5211, but is likely to be residual. Besides this, a range of pottery from the early Anglo-Saxon period to the early twentieth century is present. Most of the Anglo-Saxon sherds are residual in medieval contexts. The period best represented is the medieval period, particularly the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, and mainly perhaps the twelfth to thirteenth centuries.

The earliest post-Roman type is a sherd of Anglo-Saxon organic-tempered ware (19 g), which occurs on its own in context 1108, the fill of ditch 1107. This type has a very broad dating in southern England of c.400–800, but was commonest in the sixth and seventh centuries. There are two small sherds of late Anglo-Saxon Oxfordshire shelly ware (OXB, c.775–1050) from two separate ditch contexts; though slight, these constitute the strongest evidence for some degree of late Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. One of these occurs with fresh sherds of Kennet Valley A ware (OXBF) giving a date range of c.875–1250, but still feasibly within the late Anglo-Saxon period. A few fabric types, all residual, span the Saxo-Norman (or late Anglo-Saxon–early medieval) period. These include a sherd of Thetford-type ware (THET, c.850–1100), a wheel-thrown grey ware from East Anglia, and two small sherd of St Neots-type ware (OXR, c.850–1100), a wheel-thrown shelly ware from the south-east Midlands. Thetford-type ware is very rare in Oxfordshire, although a few sherds are known from Oxford. St Neots-type ware, in contrast, is fairly common at Oxford particularly during the period c.950–1075.

Table 1 shows that the two Kennet Valley wares (OXBF and OXAQ) comprise the commonest medieval fabric types present, a combined total of 62 sherds (45 per cent of the sherd total, or 67

⁶ OS Map, first edition (1875).

⁷ 'Drayton, Oxfordshire, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment'.

Table 1. Breakdown of pottery types from the site in roughly chronological order

Fabric	Common Name	Date	Sherds
R30	Roman greyware	AD 150-410	1
ESAX	Early Anglo-Saxon	400-800	2
AXB	Late Saxon shelly ware (Oxon)	775-1050	2
AXB	SW Oxon ware (Kennet Valley A)	875-1250	24
THET	Thetford-type ware (East Anglia)	850-1100	1
OXR	St Neots-type ware (SE Midlands)	900-1100	2
MISCM	Misc Unidentified medieval pottery	1000-1480	1
OXAC	Cotswold-type ware	1050-1250	1
OXAG	Ashampstead-type ware (Berks)	1050-1400	15
OXY	Medieval Oxford ware	1075-1300	3
OXAQ	East Wilts ware (Kennet Valley B)	1150-1350	38
OXBB	Minety ware (Wilts)	1225-1525	1
OXAM	Brill/Boarstall ware (Bucks)	1225-1625	1
KING	Kingston-type ware (Surrey)	1230-1400	1
PMR	Post-medieval red earthenwares	1550-1900	2
PMBL	Post-medieval black-glazed redware	1580-1750	1
WEST	Westerwald stoneware (Germany)	1590-1750	1
SWSG	Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware	1720-1780	1
CREA	Creamware (Staffs/Yorks)	1760-1830	5
PEAR	Pearlware (Staffs/Midlands)	1780-1840	4
TPW	Transfer-printed wares (Staffs etc)	1780-1900+	11
BONE	Bone china (Staffs etc)	1794-1900	3
REFW	Refined whitewares (Staffs etc)	1806-1900+	13
ENGs BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1835-1900+	4
TOTAL SHERDS			138
TOTAL WEIGHT (g)			2079

per cent of the 93 medieval sherds present). While these have been given various names in the past (for example, South-West Oxfordshire ware and East Wiltshire ware), they are really part of the same tradition of flint-tempered sandy wares produced along the Kennet Valley between east Wiltshire and Newbury in Berkshire. The earlier and coarser fabric, Kennet Valley A (AXB), has late Anglo-Saxon origins but is commonest at Oxford c.1050-1250; the later fabric, Kennet Valley B (OXAQ), with more limestone and less flint, is a development of the former, and very common at Oxford during the period c.1150-1350. Both fabrics commonly occur in the form of cooking pots and wide bowls (as here). On this site the distinction between the two fabrics (especially as small sherds) is not always clear and really just a question of degree. These are absolutely typical of sites in south Oxfordshire (such as Abingdon) and west Berkshire. On this site they probably represent activity from the eleventh century onwards and perhaps with a peak in the twelfth to thirteenth centuries. Other wares, common to the north in Oxford over this period (OXAC, OXY and Brill/Boarstall ware OXAM), are remarkably rare here. Their place was filled it seems by the Kennet Valley wares and a few cooking pots and glazed jugs in sandy Ashampstead-type ware (OXAG), probably from sources further east in Berkshire. The predominance of functional coarseware cooking pots and bowls and the scarcity of glazed and decorated jugs (tablewares) is typical of rural medieval sites.

There is a fairly small and unremarkable collection of post-medieval pottery (45 sherds), mainly common 'Victorian' tablewares, also a stoneware ginger beer bottle of c.1890–1940 which is the latest piece here.

OTHER CERAMIC FINDS by JOHN COTTER

Thirty-two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 5,602 g were recovered. A probable Roman tile – the edge of a flat brick or tile – was collected as a residual occurrence in a medieval posthole (5015). Parts of the tile are worn and the piece may have been used as a rubbing stone. A small piece of peg tile is the only probable medieval item in the assemblage but cannot be dated any closer than the thirteenth to sixteenth century. The remaining CBM is all very late and includes small pieces of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century roof tile and a complete domestic brick dating to the nineteenth or twentieth century. Three pieces of curved machine-made land drain date to the late nineteenth or twentieth century.

A total of 18 pieces of fired clay weighing 145 g were recovered from context 819, which also produced pottery of c.1150–1350. All the pieces (some joining) come from the same structure or object which is interpreted as part of the base of an oven or hearth.⁸ The pieces are flattish with the largest piece measuring 65 mm across and with a maximum thickness of 22 mm. The item is in a soft greyish-brown clay containing chalk inclusions. The upper surface, which is fresh and roughly wiped, is scorched dark grey. The underside is rough and has chalk adhering, probably representing the natural ground surface. There is a possible withy impression on the underside of the largest piece. As with the pottery, the date is probably medieval.

Some 83 fragments of clay pipe, weighing 230 g, were recovered from the site. The assemblage includes two identical spurred bowls of London-style type AO28 dating to c.1820–1860/70.⁹ One bowl is complete with a pointed spur and maker's mark (RR) in relief capitals either side of spur. The initials are unknown among Oxford's pipemakers, and so may represent a previously unrecorded local pipe-maker. Yellow-glazed mouthpieces from a minimum of nine pipes and a number of slender stems were also recorded. All are of similar date to the bowls.

WORKED STONE by RUTH SHAFFREY

A single piece of quartzitic sandstone containing shell fragments and measuring 78 mm thick was recovered from a post-medieval cobbled surface. It has a curved worn face and was probably used for sharpening blades, but is not regular enough to be defined as a grindstone and presumably represents ad hoc usage.

ANIMAL BONE by LEE BRODERICK

A total of 467 animal bones were recovered, of which it was possible to attribute 419 to phases of activity on the site. The best represented of these phases was Phase 3 (c.1150–1350), containing a little over half the assemblage (216 bones). A total of 162 bones were dated to the post-medieval period. There were 41 bones associated with the early medieval (Phase 2) layers of the site.

Among the periods outlined above, the majority of the animal bones recovered from the site dating to the early medieval period were from sieved samples, which accounts for the proportionally high number of small rodent bones recovered.¹⁰ Beyond that, it is not possible

⁸ Personal communication from C. Poole.

⁹ D. Atkinson and A. Oswald, 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes', *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd Series, 32 (1969), pp. 171–227.

¹⁰ S. Payne, 'Partial Recovery and Sample Bias: The Results of Some Sieving Experiments', in E.S. Higgs (ed.), *Papers in Economic Prehistory* (1972), pp. 49–62.

to say anything substantive about the animal remains from this period, except that the three principal domesticates (domestic cattle, *Bos taurus taurus*), caprines (sheep, *Ovis aries*, and goats, *Capra hircus*), and pigs (*Sus scrofa domestica*) were all present. All the bones recovered dating to this phase of activity on the site were in good to excellent condition, and a third molar suggested that at least one of the caprines lived to 30 months or more.¹¹

Although the material recovered from later periods was greater, there was still not enough to make any statistically valid interpretations of the data. It is worth noting that, in addition to the three species already mentioned, horse (*Equus ferus caballus*), herring (*Clupea harengus*) and domestic fowl (*Gallus* sp./*Numida* sp./*Phasianus* sp.) were identified in the assemblage from the c.1150–1350 (Phase 3) component. Some of the caprine remains showed evidence for very heavy butchery practices in excess of what would be required for normal butchery, and bones of each of the ungulate species had been gnawed by dogs. Only early fusing bones of domestic cattle (scapula and distal metacarpal) were recovered which might give any indication as to age, and so it is only possible to say that at least one of them survived until at least two years of age.¹²

A metatarsal of a pig from this period was fused proximally and not distally, suggesting that that animal did not survive to 2 years and an unfused second phalanx similarly suggests that that animal did not survive to one-year-old. Two fused proximal radii of caprines (both right sided) suggest that among these animals some lived to at least 10 months.

The post-medieval assemblage was dominated by caprine remains. However, it must be noted that a large number of these originated from one animal. A post-medieval ditch (905) contained parts of an articulated sheep skeleton. The remains comprised thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, ribs and pelvis. Two segments of a medium mammal sacrum found in the same context may also have belonged to this animal. The end plates of the vertebrae were fusing or unfused, suggesting an age-at-death of 4–5 years.¹³ Butchery marks were absent, suggesting that the burial may represent an animal that had been diseased or died of natural causes and whose flesh was not considered suitable for consumption.¹⁴ A single cat (*Felis catus*) bone was also identified from this period and it is likely that the cat and dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) specimen included in the undated material were also from this period, being from an adjacent layer in the same feature.

CHARRED PLANT REMAINS by JULIA MEEN and REBECCA NICHOLSON

Ten samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains. Five samples (four from late Anglo-Saxon and medieval ditch fills and one from a midden excavated during the evaluation phase in 2014) were selected for full analysis of the charred plant remains they contained (Table 2). Of the remaining samples, four are from unphased posthole fills and a fifth is from an early medieval tree-throw hole. These were judged to be of lower importance for understanding the environment and agricultural economy of the site, and their contents given in summary only. Nomenclature for the wild seeds follows Stace.¹⁵

The four ditch fills were fairly consistent in their assemblages, containing a mixture of cereal grain (usually free-threshing wheat, barley, rye and oats), chaff derived from corresponding cereals, a range of legumes and numerous weed seeds. Preservation of the cereal grains was mixed, with a high proportion classified as ‘indeterminate’ due to the extent to which they

¹¹ A. Grant, ‘The Use of Toothwear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates’, in B. Wilson et al. (eds.), *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR BS, 109 (1982), pp. 91–108.

¹² I.A. Silver, ‘The Ageing of Domestic Animals’, *Science in Archaeology*, 2 (1969), pp. 283–302.

¹³ K.-H. Habermehl, *Die Altersbestimmung bei Haus- und Labortieren* (1975).

¹⁴ L.G. Broderick, ‘Ritualisation (or The Four Fully Articulated Ungulates of the Apocalypse)’, in A. Pluskowski (ed.), *The Ritual Killing and Burial of Animals: European Perspectives* (2012), pp. 22–32.

¹⁵ C. Stace, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edn (2010).

had become distorted upon charring. Although free-threshing wheats form the greater part of the grains identified to type, the extent of this dominance may partially be biased as the distortion and fracturing of many of the grains made recognition of the morphological characteristics associated with barley and rye, in particular, more problematic. Cereal chaff was also dominated by free-threshing wheat, although the abraded nature of these rachis bases made it difficult to ascertain whether these are of hexaploid (bread wheat) or tetraploid (rivet wheat) type. Small numbers of rachises of rye and barley were also present, as well as oat awn fragments.

The weed seed assemblages are typical of this date, with the small seeds of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) most numerous in all assemblages; this persistent weed became more common as heavier clay soils were increasingly cultivated and was notorious by the Anglo-Saxon period.¹⁶ Cornflower (*Centaurea cynaus*) occurs in two of the ditch samples, both dated to c.1150–1350. This species is believed to have been introduced to Britain in around the twelfth century and established itself as a common weed of arable fields. The presence of sedges (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) indicates the cultivation of wetter areas.

The sample from the midden was composed in part of iron-rich and faecal-like concretions, but also contained finds typical of domestic waste, including poorly preserved animal bone, a small fragment of a fish basioccipital (possibly from brown trout) and an unidentified fish cranial fragment. The flot included a large quantity of uncharred elder seeds, though charred seeds were also common, including free-threshing wheat, oats, and barley. Several grains of wild grasses, as well as legumes, including a possible bean (cf. *Vicia faba*), a pea or bean (*Pisum/Vicia* sp.) and a possible example of lentil (cf. *Lens culinaris*) were also recovered. Charred weed seeds included reed (*Juncus* sp.) and sedge (Cyperaceae including *Eleocharis* sp.), which may indicate the burning and incorporation of flooring material.

The five undated samples from postholes and a tree-throw hole were found to contain similar material and are therefore likely to be contemporary with the five quantified samples. The presence of galls of the wheat nematode *Anguina tritici*, confirmed in sample 501 and provisionally identified from samples 502 and 508, could indicate that the crop was growing under wet conditions.¹⁷

Overall, the assemblages are fairly typical of those found from this period in southern England and very similar to those recovered from the adjacent site of Manor Farm, Drayton.¹⁸ Medieval ridge and furrow relating to open-field agriculture is documented across the area of the excavated site and its surroundings,¹⁹ and the material from both Manor Farm and the current site presumably derive from the cultivation of these local arable fields in a mixed crop system. The presence of cereal chaff and seeds of arable cultivation suggest that cereal processing was occurring nearby, with waste material accumulating in the open ditches. The large seeds of field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) which were common in sample 501 are similar in size to cereal grain and would have been picked out at a late stage in processing; similarly, the branched seed heads of *Anthemis cotula* often persist through sieving.²⁰

¹⁶ M. Jones, 'The Arable Field: A Botanical Battleground', in M. Jones (ed.), *Archaeology and the Flora of the British Isles* (1988), pp. 86–91.

¹⁷ K. Hunter and R.A. Nicholson, 'Plant Macrofossils', in S. Teague et al., *Life in Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Southwark*, forthcoming.

¹⁸ R. Pelling, 'Charred Plant Remains', in Challinor et al., 'Excavations at Manor Farm', pp. 303–7.

¹⁹ 'Land South of High Street, Drayton: An Archaeological Evaluation'.

²⁰ R. Pelling, 'The Charred, Mineralised and Waterlogged Plant Remains', in J. Munby et al., *Excavations at Oxford Castle 1999–2009* (2019), pp. 396–418.

<i>Malva</i> sp.	Malva	Nutlet			1
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotgrass	Achene			6
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	Achene	1	7	8
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort	Seed		1	1
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Corncockle	Seed		1	
<i>Chenopodium</i> type	Goosefoot	Seed		9	4
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	Blinks	Seed		1	
Primulaceae	Primrose family	Seed			1
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	Field Gromwell	Nutlet		12	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Ribwort Plantain	Seed		2	5
Asteraceae	Daisy family	Achene	4	12	10
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Cornflower	Achene		2	1
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking Chamomile	Achene	14	61	78
<i>Tripleurospermum</i> sp.	Mayweed	Achene	1		16
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	Seed	6	8	17
Cyperaceae	Sedges	Achene	1		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rush	Achene		1	1
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges	Achene	1		
Poaceae	Grass (small)	Seed		3	
	Grass (medium)	Seed	3	1	12
	Grass (large)	Seed		4	14
				4	2
				2	5
Indet				5	1
<i>Anguina tritici</i>	Ear Cockle			1	cf3
CHARCOAL			2	100	43
				38	162

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fieldwork was carried out on behalf of Bloor Homes through Savills. Thanks are owed to James Stewart-Ervine of Savills for arranging access, to the landowners and tenants who kindly facilitated access, and to Bloor Homes for funding the fieldwork and post-excavation programme. The project was monitored by Hugh Coddington (OCC Environment and Economy Archaeological Services) on behalf of the local planning authority. The project was managed for OA by Stuart Foreman, with fieldwork carried out by John Boothroyd, Maria Diaz Tena, Christof Heistermann, Vix Hughes, Javier Martinez-Jimenez, Michael Mclean, Jeremy Mordue, Conan Parsons, Rebecca Peacock, Nicholas Swift, and Peter Vellett. The post-excavation project was managed by Edward Biddulph. Leigh Allen, Matt Bradley, Rebecca Nicholson, Nicola Scott and Magdalena Wachnik provided finds, geomatics, environmental, archives and graphics management respectively. The illustrations were produced by Hannah Kennedy, Markus Dylewski and Charles Rousseaux based on CAD plans produced by Gary Jones, Anne Kilgour, Conan Parsons and Leanne Waring. The geophysical plot shown in Fig. 2 was produced by the Barlett-Clark Consultancy for OA. The archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service under accession number 2014.219. A full archive report is available to download from OA's digital library (<https://library.thehumanjourney.net/4665/>).