

**Village Farm, Main Road, Boarstall,
Buckinghamshire**

An Archaeological Evaluation

For the Diocese of Oxford

by Danielle Milbank

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code VFB 08/34

May 2008

Summary

Site name: Village Farm, Main Road, Boarstall, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 6254 1432

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 12th–13th May 2008

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank

Site code: VFB 08/34

Area of site: c. 3000 sq m

Summary of results: A late medieval kiln, two linear features and a posthole of medieval date were recorded as well as several undated features.

Monuments identified: Kiln site

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 30.05.08
	Steve Preston ✓ 29.05.08

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Report 08/34

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Village Farm, Main Road, Boarstall, Buckinghamshire (SU 6254 1432) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr David Butcher of Hives Planning, 46 Queen's Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 4AU on behalf of the Diocese of Oxford.

Planning permission is to be sought from Aylesbury Vale District Council to construct a new car port building, bin store, access and change of use of barns to offices at Village Farm, Boarstall, Buckinghamshire. Due to the potential for significant archaeological deposits to have survived on the site, a field evaluation has been requested. The results of this are intended to inform the planning process.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Radford of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service, advisers to the District on archaeological matters.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Milbank and Tim Dawson on the 12th and 13th May 2008 and the site code is VFB 08/34. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located at the northern margins of the village of Boarstall, which is 3 km to the west of Brill, and 14km north-east of Oxford (Fig. 1). The site is currently occupied by arable land, farm buildings and stables, and a pond, with trench 1 located in a concrete yard area, and trenches 2-5 in the arable field (Fig. 2). According to the British Geological Survey, the site is located in an area where the underlying geology variously comprises West Walton formation (dark grey silty mudstone), Arngrove Spiculite, Oakley member (marl and limestone) and alluvial deposits (BGS 1994). A grey clay deposit was identified in all five excavated trenches. The site is reasonably flat and lies at a height of *c.* 100m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a brief prepared by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (Radford 2007). In summary, the site's archaeological potential stems from its location in the historic (medieval) core of Boarstall. It is located close to known medieval and post-medieval deposits relating to the regionally important pottery industry, along with those recorded for nearby Brill (Appendix 1). Medieval pottery wasters possibly indicating a 13th- to 14th-century kiln have been recorded nearby. More broadly, the settlement of Boarstall lies within the medieval forest of Bernwood, and was the hereditary seat of the foresters. Boarstall, along with nearby Ludgershall and Brill, has a wealth of historic documents and the village is also noteworthy as being depicted on the earliest surviving map of an English village (1444).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ* or which might be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. The specific aims of this evaluation were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to establish whether there is evidence for medieval pottery or tile production on the site; and
- to establish whether there is evidence for medieval or post-medieval occupation, property boundaries, domestic, commercial or industrial activities.

A total of five 10m long trial trenches was proposed. These were distributed according to the proposed development, and targeted the access road, turning area and car parking area. They were to be excavated by JCB-type machine fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds, and trenches were cleaned using hand tools where appropriate. A contingency was allowed for a further 10m or trenching if required to clarify initial findings.

Results

Five trenches were excavated as intended, ranging from 8.5m to 11m in length (Fig. 3). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 2 and the excavated features are catalogued in Appendix 3.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was excavated in the yard area, between farm buildings, and due to constraints of space was 8.5m in length. It was aligned north west - south east, was 1.5m wide and was 0.71m deep overall. The stratigraphy here comprised concrete 0.15m thick overlying a modern rubble layer 0.35m thick. This overlay a dark grey silty clay subsoil layer 0.27m thick. This in turn overlay a mottled dark orange/ dark grey clay, which comprises the natural geology. This was badly stained dark blue/grey throughout the majority of the trench area with waste associated with the use of the area for machinery and cattle (i.e. fuel oil or effluent).

At 2m from the south-east end, a linear feature (6) cut into the natural clay was observed, aligned approximately SW-NE and measuring 0.51m wide (Fig. 4). A slot measuring 0.75m long was excavated by hand through this, and showed the linear feature to be infilled with mottled orange and mid to dark grey clay with no inclusions (Fig. 5). Four sherds of late 12th-century pottery were recovered from this feature.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

This trench was aligned north-south, was 11m long, and was 0.43m deep overall. At the south end, the stratigraphy consisted of turf and topsoil, with frequent pottery fragments concentrated towards the base of the topsoil layer. The topsoil layer was consistently 0.26m thick from 0m to 8m along the trench, from which point it increased gradually in thickness to 0.35m deep. From 8m to 11m, the topsoil layer included very frequent brick and concrete rubble, likely to be associated with the construction of the main driveway, which is immediately adjacent to the west of the trench. At the south end, the topsoil overlay a brown grey silty clay subsoil with very occasional small subangular limestone fragments, which was 0.14m thick. This subsoil layer thinned towards the north, and from 8m to the north end of the trench was entirely absent.

A small oval pit (4) was cut into the natural clay at 1m from the south end (Fig. 4). This measured 0.58m wide, 0.98m long and 0.35m deep, the sides were nearly vertical and the base flat (Fig. 5). It contained a mottled mid to dark brown grey slightly silty clay (53) with no inclusions, and did not contain any dating evidence.

Also cut into the natural clay (at 3m from the south end) was a shallow possible posthole (5). This measured 0.32m by 0.26m, and was 0.05m deep. It was infilled with a dark blackish grey slightly silty clay (54) with no inclusions. Two sherds of 14th-century pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4; Pls 2 and 3)

Trench 3 was aligned east-west, and measured 10.80m long. It was 0.52m deep overall, though the part of the trench from 6m to 9m was excavated to a depth of 0.38m due to the archaeological deposits being exposed at this

level. Here, topsoil 0.27m thick overlay brown grey silty clay subsoil with very occasional small subangular limestone fragments, which was 0.20m thick. This in turn overlay the natural geology, which comprised a firm mottled orange grey clay. Very frequent pottery fragments were observed, concentrated toward the base of the topsoil, of which a sample were retained for analysis.

Towards the west end of the trench, a possible linear feature (8) aligned approximately north-south was observed. At a right angle to feature (8), a narrow linear feature (9) extended from 4m to 6m which was aligned approximately east-west along the centre of the trench. These were not excavated, as they are associated with the kiln-related deposits described below, and it is proposed that they would be better examined under full excavation conditions.

A group of deposits comprising remains of a kiln were encountered in the section of the trench from 6m to 9m (Fig. 4). Two possible structural elements were identified: feature 2 was a north-south alignment of bricks; 3 was an east-west alignment of tiles. Feature 3 was comprised of tiles which were on average 0.21m long and 0.20m wide, and the alignment of 3 tiles together measured 0.64m long and 0.20m wide overall. A peg hole was visible on the easternmost tile. Structure 3 was left *in situ*, as it was noted that the easternmost tile was at the highest level, with the second and third tiles stepped down to the east. This might indicate that a further course or courses of tiles may be present beneath those visible in plan, which would be better clarified under full excavation conditions.

Extending to the west of this structure on the same alignment was a band of clay 0.14m wide in plan, and 0.62m long east-west. This deposit (63) was a friable grey clay with moderate small- and medium-sized burnt limestone fragments, which were more numerous and larger at the east end of the deposit. Deposit 64 was a small patch (0.14m wide, 0.40m long) adjacent to the west end of 63, which was similar in composition but with some mottled red colouring and more frequent burnt limestone inclusions.

Feature 2 comprised a north-south alignment of 5 small bricks, measuring 0.46m long (north-south) and 0.16m at its widest point. The bricks measured on average 0.12m wide and 0.08m long. These were left in situ but appeared to be of a well-fired dark red fabric.

A slot (7) was excavated against this brick alignment (2), which showed two bands of fired or burnt clay (67 and 68), each c.0.02m thick in section, butting the eastern side of structure 2 (Fig. 5). Deposit 67 was a friable bright pinkish orange-red clay with occasional stone (possibly limestone) flecks, which appeared to be fired, and appeared in section to a depth of 0.08m. This was butted on its east side by 68, which was a dark brown red friable clay. This appeared to be burnt rather than fired, and was 0.03m thick at the base of the

excavated slot. Infilling slot 7, and overlain by the base of the subsoil, was deposit 56. This comprised a loose, friable mid brown slightly ashy clay silt, with very frequent pot sherds. A 5 litre sample (100% of the excavated deposit) of this was retrieved and sieved for finds and environmental evidence for later examination. Deposit 56 overlay a friable dark black brown silty clay (57) which was 0.31m wide in section, and 0.08m deep. This overlay a soft plastic mottled white and pink clay deposit (69), with its upper surface at a depth of 0.50m, which was preserved *in situ*. A total of 37 sherds of pottery were recovered from deposit 56 and 22 from 57, all of which were Brill/Boarstall coarsewares.

The bricks comprising structure 2 were set into the surface of 59, which was an s-shaped band of friable bright pinkish orange-red clay, which was 0.20m at its widest point and extended to the northwest before curving to the northern side of the trench. This is likely to represent a continuation of deposit 67, and may be the remains of a clay lining. It was left *in situ* and contained occasional potsherds.

This was butted to the east by a deposit (58) which was oval in plan and measured 0.74m long and 0.40m wide. It comprised very loose light grey ashy clay with frequent potsherds and occasional small and medium burnt limestone fragments.

To the south of structure 3 and east of structure 2 (apparently enclosed by these two elements) was a homogenous brown grey firm slightly silty clay containing frequent pottery fragments (deposit 61). In plan it measured 3.10m east-west and 1.34m wide (north-south). Two areas within this deposit showed signs of burning *in situ*. Deposit 60 was 0.60m at its widest point, 0.90m north-south and was irregularly shaped. It comprised a very mottled dark red, mid red, brown and black (possibly burnt) slightly silty clay. Adjacent to this, and within the area of 61, deposit 62 was also irregularly-shaped and measured 0.92m east-west, 0.40m north-south and comprised pinkish orange-red (possibly fired) clay. Stratigraphical relationships of these deposits were not established at this stage, as although they were cleaned using hand tools, invasive excavation was deemed not appropriate as they would be better examined under full excavation conditions.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was oriented south west - north east, and was 9.80m long and 0.47m deep overall. The topsoil was 0.22m thick and contained frequent pottery sherds concentrated toward the base (0.19m to 0.22m). This overlay a brown grey silty clay subsoil with very occasional small subangular limestone fragments, which was 0.19m thick. This in turn overlay the natural geology, which was a firm mottled orange grey clay. Several tree boles were noted, but no archaeological features were observed.

Trench 5 (Fig. 4; Pl. 4)

Trench 5 was aligned south west - north east, and was 9.80m long and 0.51m deep overall. A test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.71m at the south-west end in order to verify the underlying geology. The stratigraphy here comprised topsoil which was 0.27m thick, overlying brown grey silty clay subsoil with very occasional small limestone fragments, which was 0.21m thick. This overlay mottled orange grey clay (natural geology). At the south-west end of the trench, a band of pottery fragments was observed, which was concentrated towards the lower topsoil horizon (0.23–0.27m). This band decreased in thickness to the northeast, where it was thinner and less continuous (0.26–0.27m).

At 3m to 6.30m a linear feature (shallow ditch) was observed, aligned approximately north-south and cut into the natural clay geology (Fig. 4). A 0.95m long slot (1) was excavated through this, which showed it to be 1.19m wide and 0.24m deep, with a steep west side and shallow sloping east side. The base was flattish but fairly uneven, and sloped down from east to west. It was infilled with a compact mottled dark to light green grey clay (52). A single fragment of late 12th-century pottery and one animal bone fragment were retrieved from this feature.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 146 sherds with a total weight of 3368g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 1.37. It comprised mainly Brill/Boarstall wares of 14th – 15th century type, along with small quantities of earlier sandy medieval coarsewares typical of the region.

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

MC9: *Brill/Boarstall Ware*. 1200-?1600. 128 sherds, 3241g, EVE = 1.25.

MS3: *Medieval Grey Sandy Wares*. Mid 11th – late 14th century. 3 sherds, 39g, EVE = 0.06.

Also present was early Brill/Boarstall coarseware, Oxford fabric **OXAW**, late 12th – 14th century (Mellor 1994). 15 sherds, 88g, EVE = 0.06.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 4.

The Brill/Boarstall ware assemblage displays many of the classic signs of kiln waste material, including spalling and incompletely vitrified glaze. In terms of chronology, the highly decorated wares typical of the earlier part of the Brill/Boarstall tradition were entirely absent. The sherds from the kiln deposits, contexts 56 and 57, all showed traits of the later medieval Brill/Boarstall industry. Decoration was absent, other than a plain green glaze, which in most cases was rather sparse. A number of later medieval vessel forms were present. These included a rimsherd from a large bowl or pancheon, a handle from a large jug or cistern, and a rimsherd from a cistern. It is also of note that Brill/Boarstall 'Tudor Green' type wares of the mid 15th–16th century (Blinkhorn and Saunders 2004), were also absent.

Mellor (1994, 117-40) discussed the developments of the Brill/Boarstall industry from the evidence in Oxford, and noted that sparsely glazed vessels were very typical of the 15th–16th centuries. She also saw cisterns as a 15th-century introduction, whereas large deep bowls started in the 14th century, and large plain jugs also started to become common around that time. The relatively small assemblage size precludes confident close dating at this time, but the range of vessel forms suggests very strongly that the kiln is of early–mid 15th century date. Further work at the site can only enhance the picture.

Very little 15th-century Brill/Boarstall kiln material is known (M. Mellor, pers. comm.), despite pottery of that date being noted at many sites in the south midlands, particularly Oxford. Whilst there may be other, as yet undiscovered sources for wares of this date, this kiln waste represents the only known manufactory of the period at this time, as the lack of Tudor Green type vessels suggests that the kiln may be half a century or more earlier than that at Ludgershall (Blinkhorn and Saunders 2004), which is the only known broadly contemporary production centre for such pottery.

The full extent of the Boarstall pottery industry has yet to be investigated by excavation. A large number of probable kilns have been identified by field survey, but most are thought to have been earlier medieval in date, although later medieval vessel forms were noted (Farley 1982). Excavation of this site therefore has the potential to considerably enhance our understanding of the production and chronology of this extremely important pottery type.

Ceramic Building Material

A total of 6 fragments of tile were recovered during the course of the fieldwork. Most of the fragments were retrieved from the topsoil with two pieces recovered from slot 7. One of the fragments was dark orange in colour and had evidence of vitrification on the surface.

Animal Bone

Only two pieces of animal bone were recovered, both from gully 1; these pieces are unidentifiable fragments of a single bone.

Fired Clay

Bulk samples taken from deposits 56 and 57, slot 7 produced large quantities of fired clay. A total weight of 965g was recovered from 56, and 235g from deposit 57. All the pieces are small and undiagnostic but could well be kiln lining or furniture.

Conclusion

The results of the evaluation indicate that overall, the site has remained relatively undisturbed and no major modern truncation has taken place. The lens of modern rubble observed at the north end of trench 2 can be attributed to the construction or consolidation of the current access road, and represents the only notable modern truncation.

The evaluation successfully fulfilled the aims and objectives of the evaluation by positively identifying *in situ* medieval activity in the form of a medieval pottery production site, as well as other medieval features representing possible occupation. The kiln identified is of particular interest as the pottery recovered suggest a 15th-century date for the structure, and as noted by Blinkhorn (above), there is little information for Brill/Boarstall kilns within this date range.

References

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- PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO
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APPENDIX 1: SMR records in the vicinity of the site

No.	SMR Reference	NGR (SP)	Type	Period	Comment
1	0680200000	6253 1388	Findspot	Iron Age	Terret ring from metal detecting. SMR notes this was among 'other finds' but provides no detail for these.
2	0680100000	6260 1390	Findspot	Roman	Coin of Claudius II (AD268–70) from metal detecting. SMR dates it 363–70 which would be Valentinianic. Unclear whether identification or date is wrong (or both). SMR notes this was among a collection of 'many' medieval finds, but provides no detail for these.
3	0052000000 0052010000 0052020000 0052030000	6298 1454	Fieldwalking	Roman Medieval	Considerable amount of Roman pottery from 2 fields, some tile. Just 2 sherds of medieval pottery.
4	0043000000	6232 1402	Cartographic Survey	Medieval	Deserted village on maps of 1444 and 16th/17th century. Deserted during civil war. Now under garden
5	0101800000 0101801000	6260 1445	Documentary Findspot	Medieval	Kiln site; reference in 15th century; finds of pottery including wasters.
6	0138200000	6230 1380	Cartographic	Medieval	1444 map shows a cross (or two)
7	0221200000 0221200001 0221201000 0221201001 0221201002	6248 1417 62488 14154 62480 14166 62946 14172	Documentary Listed Building	Medieval	12th-century Church, demolished 1644. Cross extant. Church shown again on print of 1695, rebuilt 1818, now listed grade II*. Bells not traceable. 18th century tomb listed grade II.
8	0203390000 0233900001 0233901000	6264 1459	Findspot Survey	Medieval	13th to 14th-century pottery including wasters, presumed kiln site. Possible Clay pits found in survey.
9	0243000000	6259 1450	Findspot	Medieval	Pottery found next to telephone kiosk. Probably not associated.
10	0243100000	6292 1466	Survey	Medieval	13th- to 14th-century pottery including wasters, and areas of ashy soil presumed kiln site.
11	204310001	6267 1458	Findspot	Medieval	Substantial amount of pottery found while digging holes for gateposts
12	0243100003	6294 1459	Fieldwalking Photographic	Medieval	Pottery; 'red patch' on air photo, presumed kiln site.
13	0243200000 0243201000	6256 1457	Survey	Medieval	Pottery and darkened soil presumed kiln site.
14	0533000000	6274 1470	Findspot	Medieval	Pottery possibly includes wasters.
15	0679901000	62882 14601	Survey	?Medieval	A slope interpreted as a medieval town boundary. Pottery scatter on top.
16	0523301001 0523301002 0523301003	6230 1386	Findspot	Medieval Post- medieval	14th- to 16th-century pottery, one peg tile.
17	0031700000 0031701000 0031701001 0031701002 0031701003 0031701004 0031702001 0031702002	624 142 6241 1425	Documentary Listed Building Watching brief Geophysical	Medieval Post- medieval	Boarstall Manor, Manor House (1312), Tower Gatehouse (listed Grade I), Moat. Elaborate 17th century gardens. Medieval pottery and features including foundations found in WB. Timbers from ground floor ceiling have dendrochronological date of 1312/13; from roof, 1614/15.
18	0031800000 0031800001 0031800002	6264 1407 6264 1408	Documentary Survey Findspot	Medieval Post- medieval	Square moat. Two pieces of peg tile, small amount of medieval and later pottery.
19	0521102003	6249 1383	Fieldwalking	Medieval Post- medieval	13th- to 16th-century pottery; 'further' house platforms. 17th-century building, metal finds
20	0523300000	6222 1377	Fieldwalking Photographic	Medieval Post- medieval	Earthworks visible on air photographs; pottery including wasters, presumed kiln site.
21	0521102000	6255 1399	Fieldwalking	Medieval Post- medieval	Three kiln sites, a well, 12 house platforms, 15th- to 16th-century pottery
22	0521102001	6249 1408	Fieldwalking	Medieval Post- medieval	15th- to 16th-century pottery; 3 kiln sites, a well, 12 house platforms
23	0521102002	6248 1392	Fieldwalking	Medieval Post- medieval	15th- to 16th-century pottery; 3 kiln sites, a well, 12 house platforms

24	0521102004	6258 1409	Fieldwalking	Medieval Post- medieval	15th- to 16th-century pottery; 3 kiln sites, a well, 12 house platforms
25	0031703000	6236 1417	Findspot	Post- medieval	Dump of 18th-century pottery and bottles from corner of moat.
26	0217100000 0217101000 0217102000 0217102001 0217103000 0217104000 0217105000	6185 1403	Survey	Undated	Possible windmill mound; now destroyed. Ditch apparently cuts ridge and furrow. Pond and overflow gully later again. House platform. Possible roadway no bank.
27	0261800000	6162 1424	Documentary	Medieval Post- medieval Modern	Background information on the parish.
28	1162700000	62762 14633	Listed Building	Post- medieval	17th-century house, Grade II.
29	1162800000	62414 14290	Listed Building	Post- medieval	17th-century house, Grade II.

APPENDIX 2: Trench details

0m at south or west end

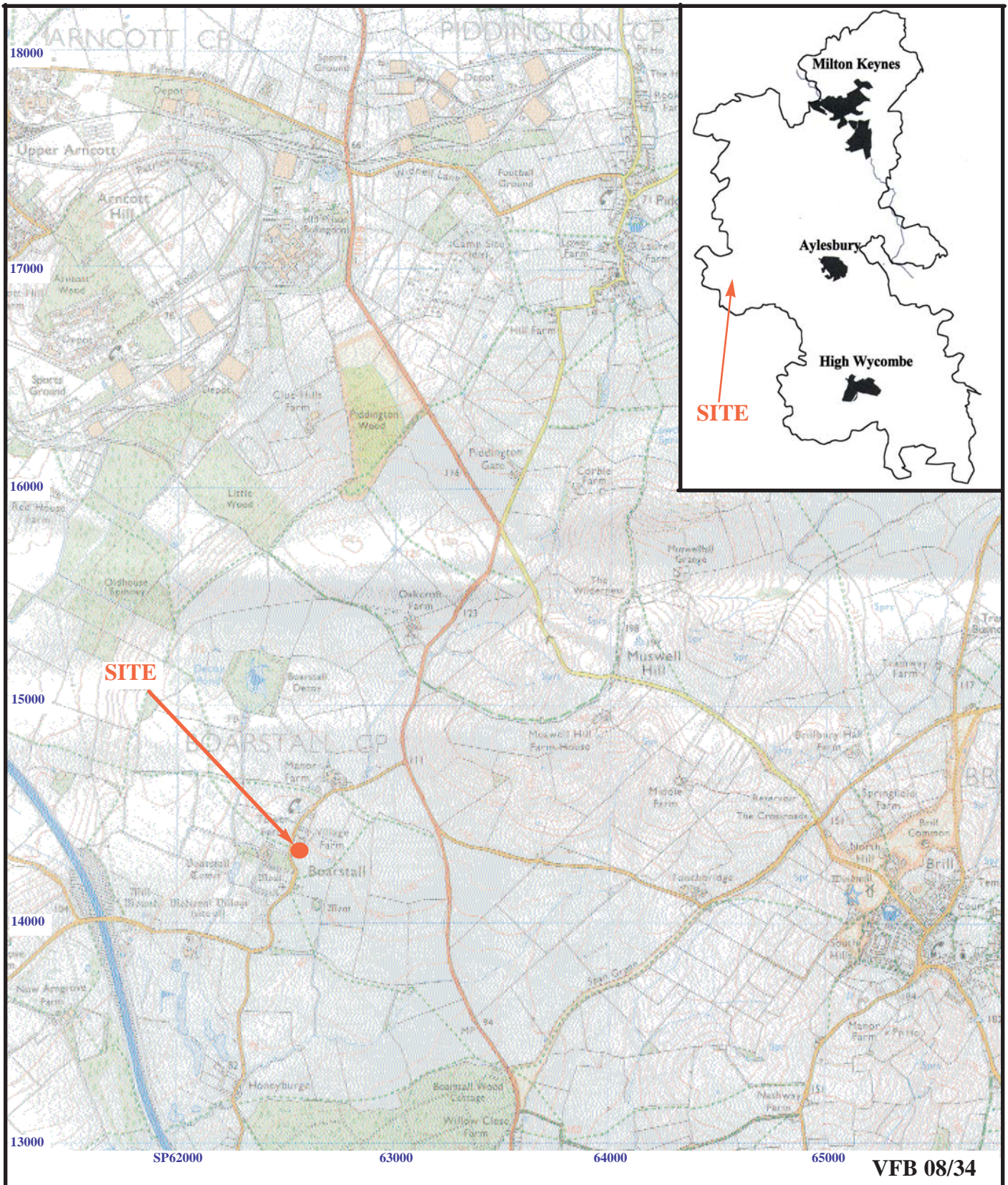
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	8.50	1.5	0.71	0.00m-0.15m concrete; 0.15m-0.40m concrete rubble; 0.40m-0.67m brown grey silty clay subsoil; 0.67m+ mottled dark orange/dark grey clay natural. Gully 6 [Plate 1]
2	11.00	1.5	0.43	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.40m brown grey silty clay subsoil; 0.40m+ mottled dark orange/dark grey clay natural. Pit 4, posthole 5.
3	10.80	1.5	0.52	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.47m brown grey silty clay subsoil; 0.47m+ mottled dark orange/dark grey clay natural. Structures 2 and 3, slot 7, linear features 8 and 9. [Plates 2 and 3]
4	9.80	1.5	0.47	0.00m-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.43m brown grey silty clay subsoil; 0.43m+ mottled dark orange/dark grey clay natural.
5	9.80	1.5	0.51	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.48m brown grey silty clay subsoil; 0.48m+ mottled dark orange/dark grey clay natural. [Plate 4]

APPENDIX 3: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dat (AD)e</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	6	55	Gully	Late 12th Century	Pottery
2	4	53	Pit	-	-
2	5	54	Posthole	14th Century	Pottery
3	2	-	Structure	-	-
3	3	-	Structure	-	-
3	7	56, 57, 69	Kiln	14th/15th Century	Pottery
3	8	65	Ditch	-	-
3	9	66	Gully	-	-
3		58-64, 67-8	Kiln elements (rake out, backfill etc)	14th/15th Century	Association
5	1	52	Gully	Late 12th Century	Pottery

APPENDIX 4: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

<i>Tr</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>MS3</i>		<i>OxAW</i>		<i>Brill</i>	
			<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
1	6	55	2	26	2	15		
2		50					28	590
2	5	54					2	5
3		50					8	368
3	7	56					37	1136
3	7	57					22	625
5		51	1	13	1	18	31	517
5	1	52			12	55		
		Total	3	39	15	88	128	3241

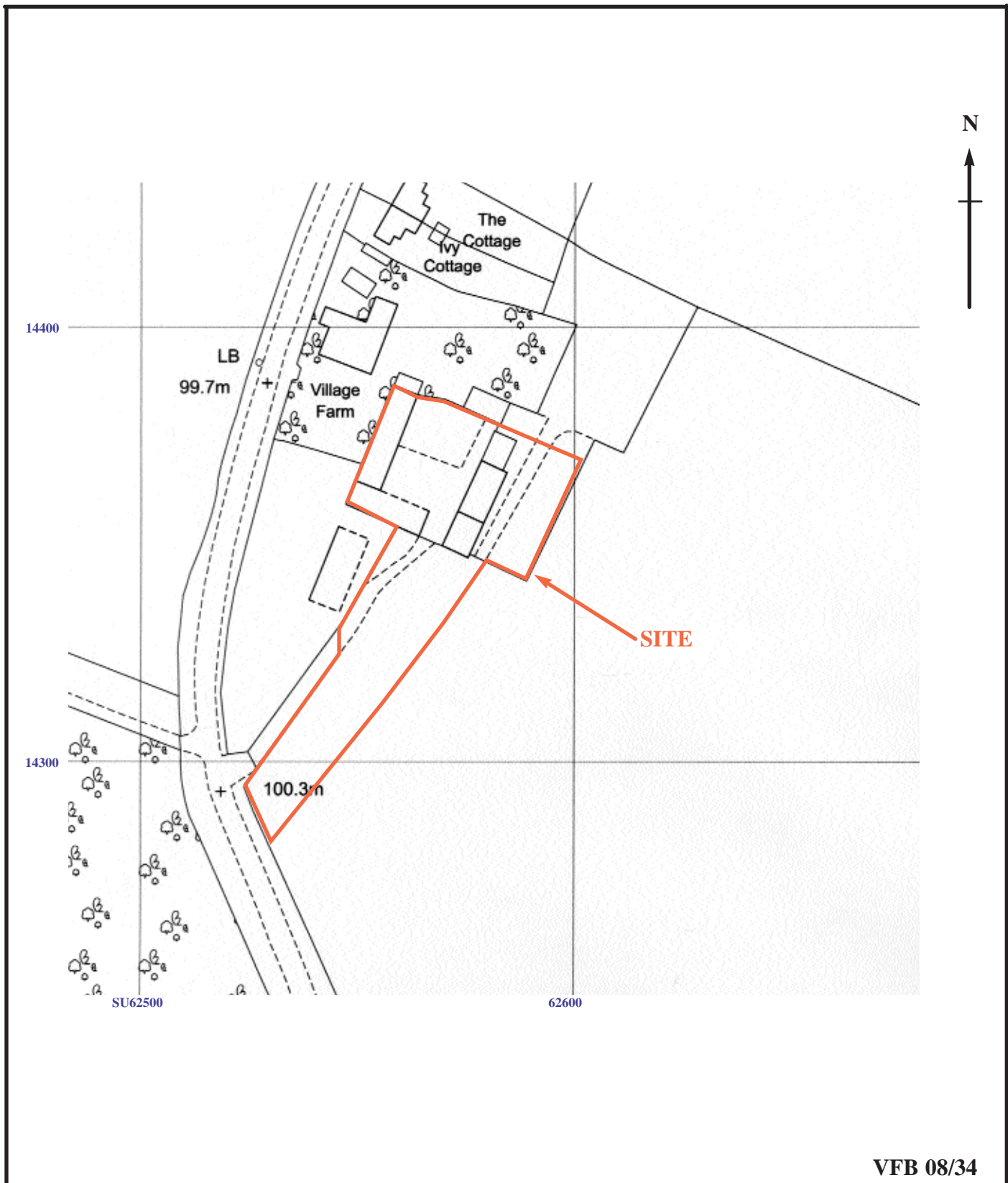


**Village Farm, Boarstall,
Buckinghamshire, 2008
Archaeological evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Boarstall and Buckinghamshire.

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**Village Farm, Boarstall,
Buckinghamshire, 2008
Archaeological evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of Village Farm off Main Road.

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Village Farm, Boarstall, Buckinghamshire, 2008

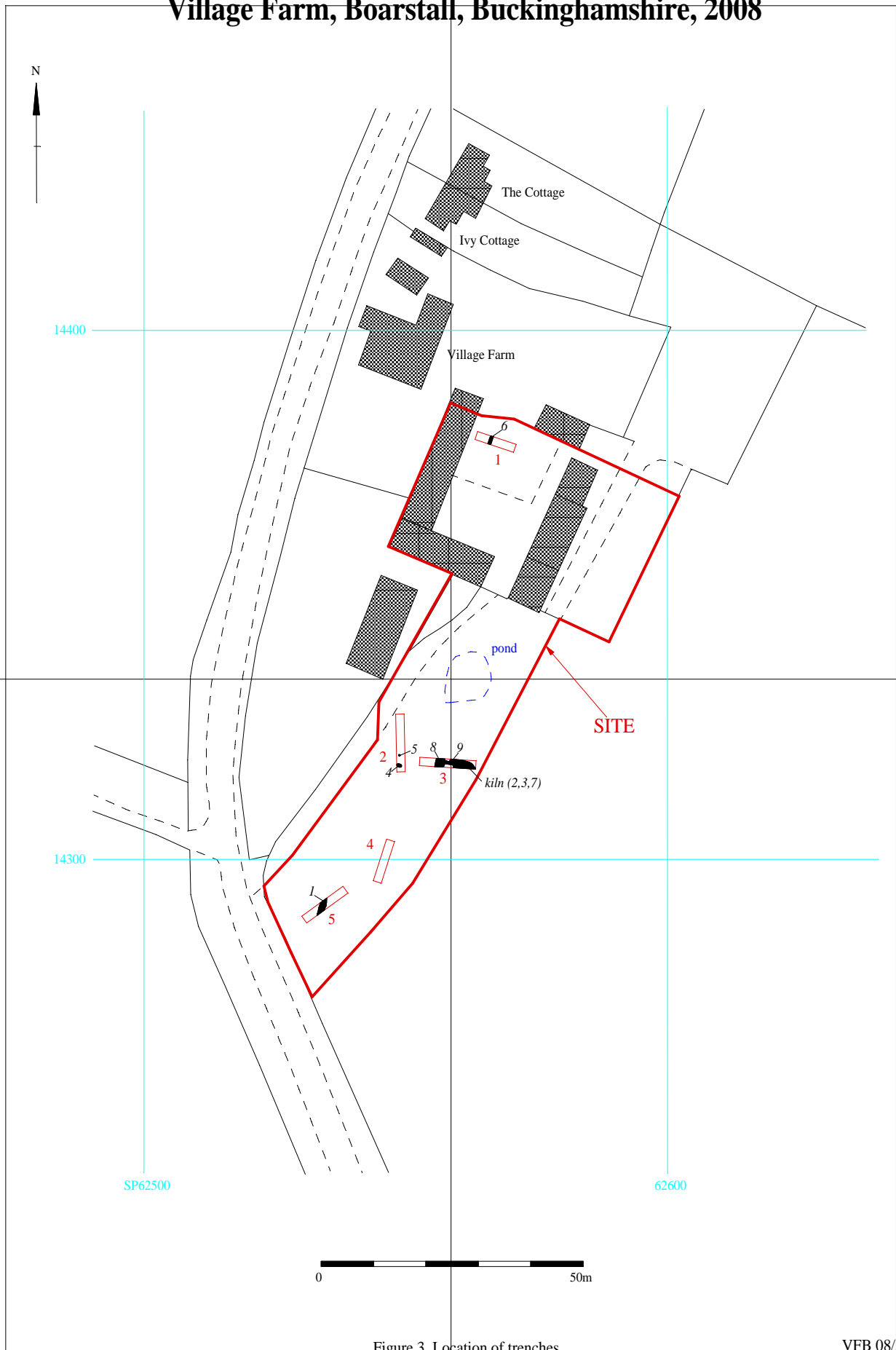


Figure 3. Location of trenches.

Village Farm, Boarstall, Buckinghamshire, 2008

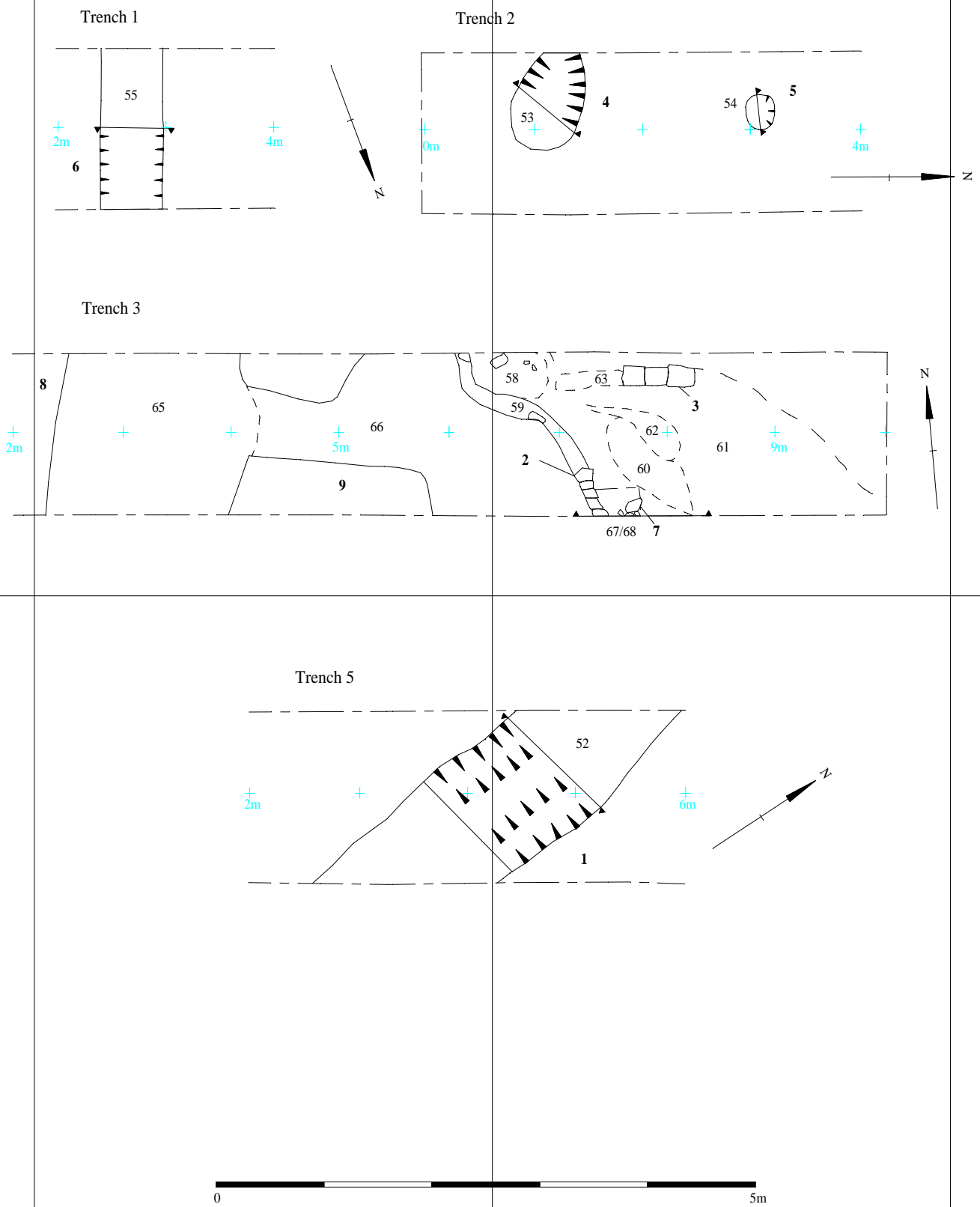


Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

Village Farm, Boarstall, Buckinghamshire, 2008

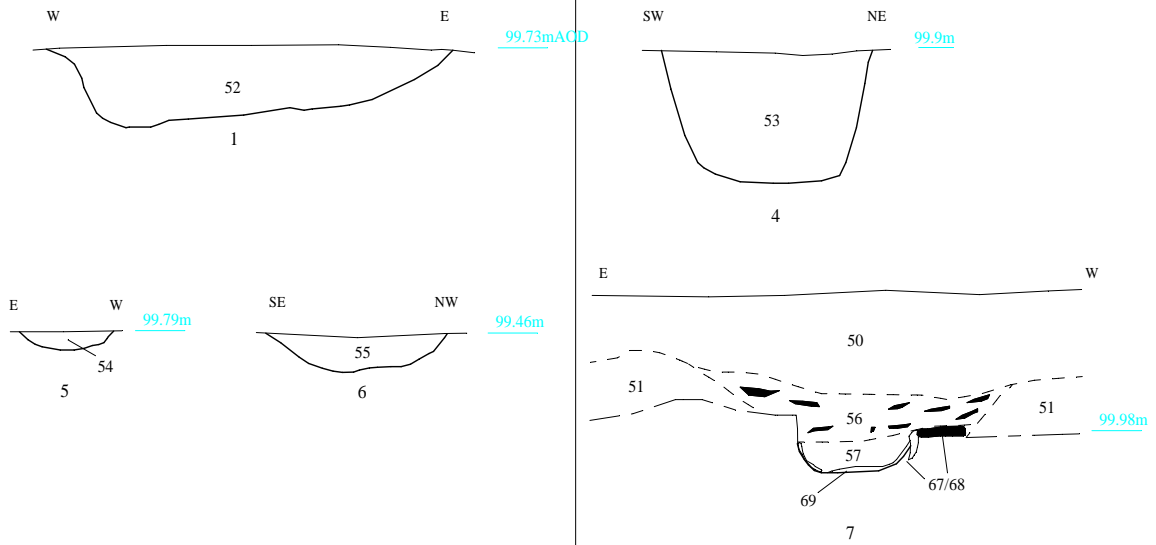


Figure 5. Sections.



Plate 1. Trench 1, gully 6, looking north-north-east, horizontal scales 0.5m, vertical scale 0.1m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, kiln made up of 2 and 3, looking west-northwest, scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Trench 3, kiln made up of 2 and 3, looking west-north-west, scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 5, gully 1, looking south-west, scales 2m and 1m.