



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF &  
SALVAGE RECORDING:  
CLAYDON ROAD, HOGSHAW  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

*on behalf of Mr R Turner*



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**August 2003**

**ASC:HCR03/2**

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**Site Data**

<i>ASC site code:</i>	HCR03	<i>Project no:</i>	485
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>District:</i>	Aylesbury Vale		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Hogshaw		
<i>Parish:</i>	Hogshaw		
<i>NGR:</i>	SP 7373 2250		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Land formerly belonging to Hogshaw Farm		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Barn conversion, erection of a temporary mobile home, klargester pit, vehicular access and service runs		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	00/0429, 01/2732 and 03/0374		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr R Turner The Ox-House Claydon Road Hogshaw Buckinghamshire MK18 3LA		
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

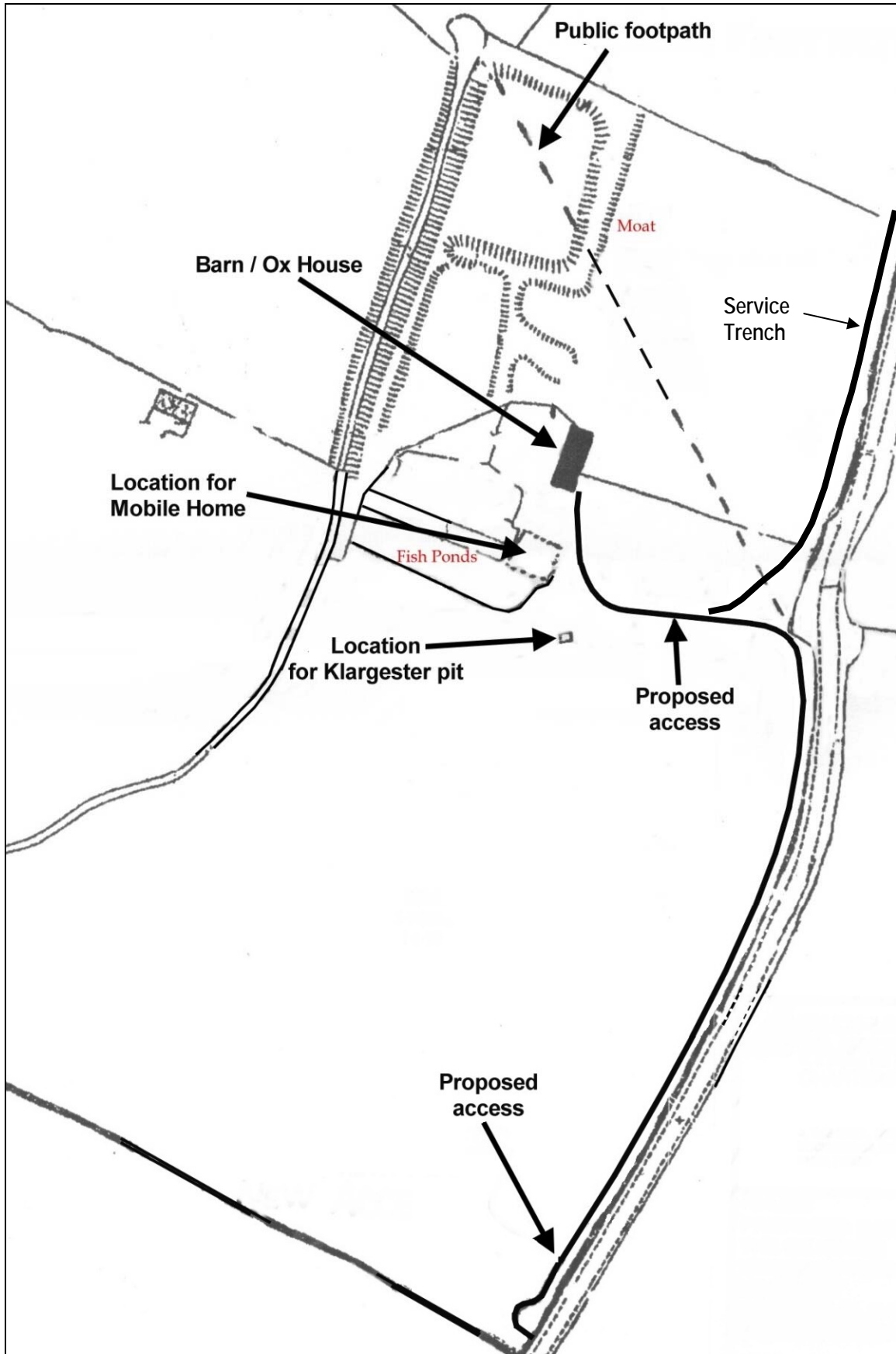


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:2500)

## Summary

*During July 2003 a watching brief and programme of salvage recording was undertaken during development of land off Claydon Road, Hogshaw. The work was necessary because the site was occupied by the Order of the Knights Hospitallers and medieval settlement and buildings associated with the order exist on the site. A number of archaeological remains were observed, notably a group of medieval buildings adjacent to Claydon Road, which may have been part of medieval village of Hogshaw. Two walls, which may have been buildings associated with the Knights Hospitallers were also observed in the northern part of the site. A number of finds, including an assemblage of medieval pottery were also recorded.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 Mr R Turner undertook development on land to the west of Claydon Road, Hogshaw, Buckinghamshire (Fig.1). The developer applied to *Aylesbury Vale District Council* for planning permission in support of the development (planning refs. 00/0429, 01/2732 and 03/0374) and, in line with the guidance contained in the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning* the archaeological officer of *Buckinghamshire County Council* advised that the site is archaeologically sensitive, required the applicant to commission an archaeological watching brief during the works and prepared a *brief* for the project (Radford 2003).

1.2 The developer commissioned *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) to undertake the watching brief, ASC prepared a project design for the works (Wilcox 2003) and this document presents the results of the works.

### 1.3 *Reason for Work*

1.3.1 The work was necessary because the development area is known to be situated on the site of a monastery of the Knights Hospitallers and the works had the potential to damage or destroy significant archaeological remains.

1.3.2 The development works comprised (Fig. 2):

- conversion of an existing building (the ox-barn) into a house
- erection of a temporary mobile home
- construction of a new access route
- excavation of a klargester pit
- excavation of a service trench

### 1.4 *Setting*

#### 1.4.1 *Location and extent*

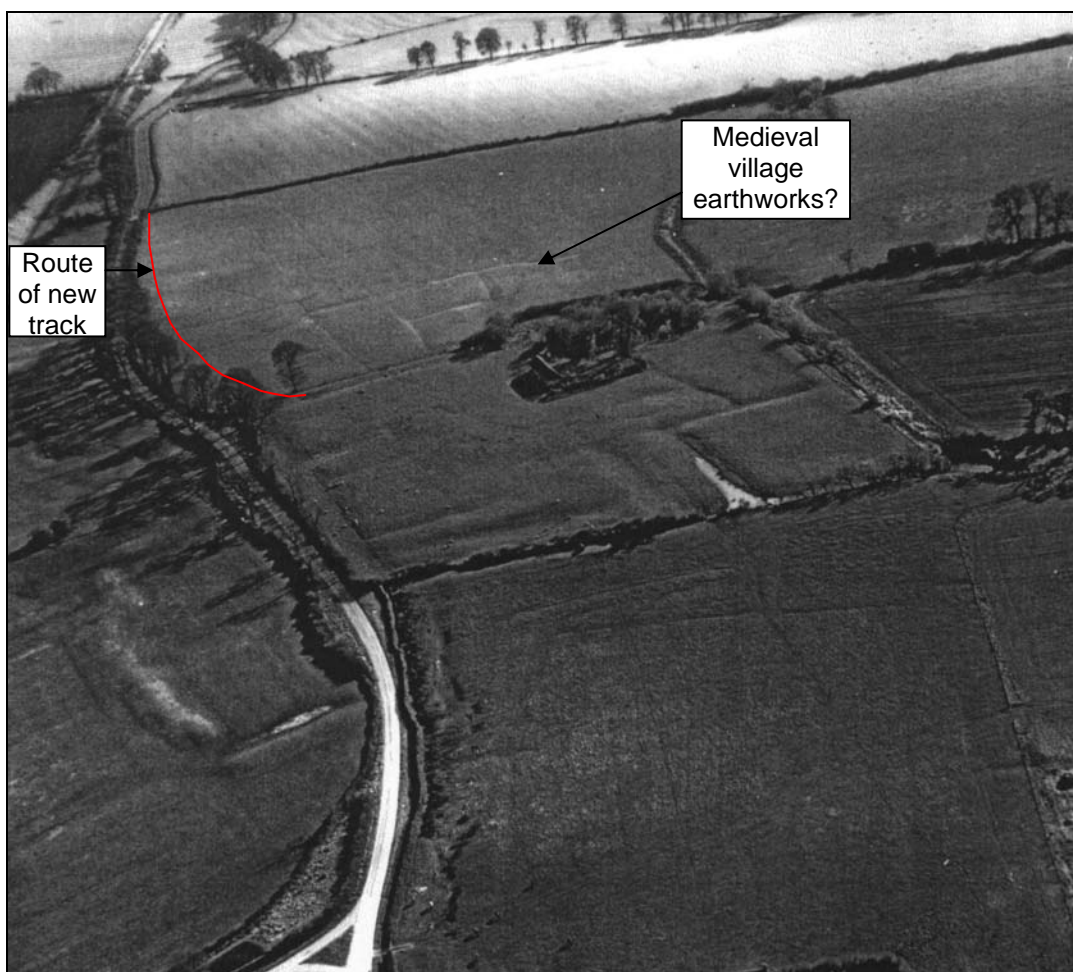
The site is situated at Hogshaw, in the administrative district of Aylesbury Vale, Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). It lies on the west side of Claydon Road, to the southwest of Hogshaw Farm and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP 7373 2250.

#### 1.4.2 Geology and topography

The soils of the site comprise the *Denchworth Association*, namely slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged clayey soils over clay (Soil Survey 1983, 712b). The underlying geology comprises Oxford Clay. The site is essentially flat and lies at an elevation of c.110m OD.

#### 1.4.3 Site condition

The site largely comprises rough grass (Plate 1). A single standing building, known as the *ox-barn* is situated towards the west side of the area, adjacent to a complex of medieval earthworks, which comprise the remains of the monastery of the Knights Hospitallers. Access to the site is from Claydon road, from where a track runs through the centre of the site towards the ox-barn (Fig. 2). A public footpath crosses the northern part of the site.



**Plate 1:** Aerial photograph of the site in 1954

## 2 Aims and Methods

### 2.1 Aims

As described in the *brief*, the aims of the watching brief were:

- To consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the development
- To produce an accurate and full record of any archaeological remains present and to present the results in such a way that they may be re-examined and interpreted in the future
- To identify and record any archaeological features revealed by the groundworks, paying particular attention to the potential for medieval deposits, especially burials and footings related to the church of St John the Baptist

### 2.2 Methods

The work was carried out according to the *brief*, which required:

- Observation of all ground disturbance by the archaeologist, during and after each specified phase of works, in order to identify important archaeological remains
- The stripping of the new access route and any associated groundworks (comprehensive/detailed)
- The excavation of the largest pit and any associated groundworks (comprehensive/detailed)
- The stripping of the topsoil for the mobile home and any associated groundworks (detailed)
- Digging out of the barn foundation for the laying of the new floor slab and any associated groundworks (detailed)

### 2.3 Standards

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is an area of considerable archaeological and historical importance, primarily as it is the location of a monastery of the Knights Hospitallers. The site is of national importance and as stated in the brief may be considered for scheduling under English Heritage's *Monuments Protection Programme*.

3.1 The parish formerly comprised two main settlements, Hogshaw and Fullbrook (Page 1927, 54). The name Hogshaw derives from the Domesday Book as *Hocsaga* (11<sup>th</sup> century), and was later recorded as *Hogshawe* (14<sup>th</sup> century), and *Hogsher* (17<sup>th</sup> century) (Page 1905, 54; Mawer and Stenton, 1925, 135; Morris 1978, 148b). There are also three listed buildings within the parish: Fullbrook Farmhouse, a barn north west of the farmhouse and Hogshaw Hill Farmhouse (DOE 1984).

3.2 *Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods (before AD43 to AD1066)*

There are currently no recorded prehistoric, Roman or Anglo Saxon sites within the immediate vicinity of the development area. However, the manor of Hogshaw was held by Alwin, a Thane of King Edward, before 1086 (Morris 1978, 148b; Page 1927, 54).

3.3 *Medieval (1066 – 1539)*

The manor of Hogshaw is stated to have been in the possession of William Peverel in 1086 (Morris 1978, 148b). During the 13<sup>th</sup> century the overlordship appertained to the honour of Peverel, but was soon vested in the Crown until it was later endowed to the Knights Hospitallers during the reign of Henry II (Page 1927, 54).

#### *The church of St John the Baptist*

The former early medieval church of St John the Baptist is said to have had a nave, chancel and square tower (Lipscombe 1831, 269). However, its exact whereabouts are unknown as it was destroyed in the post medieval period.

*The medieval monastery of the Knights Hospitallers.* Page, 1927, 346, 55; Page 1905, 390)

After the Knights Hospitallers gained the manor of Hogshaw in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, it became one of 21 religious houses in Buckinghamshire during the medieval period. Their monastery may have stood near to the church of St John the Baptist. In 1338 a survey was conducted of the monastery whose Prior / Preceptor was William Warde. It recorded a small court, garden, watermill, fishponds, a dovecote (13<sup>th</sup> century) and pastures (0034501001, 0034501002). The house was dissolved in 1470 but remains of the complex survive as earthworks (Plate 1).

#### *The former hamlet / village of Hogshaw*

The deserted medieval village of Hogshaw occupied part of the southern area of the site and is visible from the air as earthworks (Plate 1). Documentary evidence indicates that Hogshaw became depopulated between 1450 and 1487 (Page 1908, 63; Reed 1979, 168). Traces of medieval ridge and furrow have been recorded through aerial photography in the surrounding fields.

*A medieval rectangular moat.*

Situated to the north west of the area is a double moated medieval earthwork. Aerial photography shows that there are no traces of structures within the raised flat central area (NP 96, 1954; Aerofilms, undated; British Gas 1976).

3.4 *Post Medieval (1520 – 1900)*

In 1512 Sir Ralph Lane leased the manor from the Hospitallers (Page 1927, 54 - 55). After his death, the manor was granted to his widow in 1543. In the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, it descended to the Piggott family, but it was sold to Lord Brook of Beauchamp Court in 1626 (*ibid*). By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the parish was consolidated with East Claydon parish (Page 1927, 56). The manor of Hogshaw descended to the Earl of Warwick, who sold it to Mrs Du Pre in 1788 (Page 1927, 54 - 56).

The church of St John the Baptist was destroyed during the Civil War by Parliamentary soldiers from Aylesbury, and the last burial was recorded in 1683 (Page 1905, 329). Although partially standing in 1681, it was finally demolished in 1730 (*ibid*). Some of the old worked stone from the church was said to have used in the jambs of the ox-house on Hogshaw Farm (*ibid*; RCHME 1911).

An estate map of the Earl of Warwick dating to 1767 shows that there were two structures, two ponds and at least two ditches on the site. Areas named within the boundary are 'Bowling Green' and 'Ox yard', and there are two gated entrances into the ox yard from the field boundary and another from the roadside. The map may also indicate the position of the ox-house described above.

Despite the depopulation of the village, the disappearance of the monastery and church, Hogshaw remained on the majority of maps throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Wyatt 1978). However, the village name is not present on many maps of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid*).

During the 19<sup>th</sup> century human remains are said to have been found within the 'churchyard', and their possible location is shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (Sheehan 1862, 387). There is also record of a find of about 30 silver coins near to the site of the church (Lipscombe 1831).

3.5 *Modern (1900 – present)*

Further human remains were said to have been found south of the moat during the 1960's (Page 1927, 390). The map evidence suggests that little has changed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the 'ox-house' currently occupying the site is probably the building erected during 18<sup>th</sup> century (Ordnance Survey 1966 and 1984).

## 4 Results

- 4.1 The watching brief took place during the groundworks phase of construction and for the purposes of the watching brief, five separate visits were made. In addition to the watching brief, further time was spent on site, under the terms of a contingency, in order to undertake salvage recording along the line of the new access route.
- 4.2 In the following account archaeological contexts (deposits) are referred to as three digit numbers. A full list of all contexts, listed in numerical order is provided in Appendix 1 and all registered finds are catalogued in Appendix 2.
- 4.3 *The Results*

### 4.3.1 *Stripping of the route of the new access route*

The new access route comprises a track which extends from a new entrance from Claydon Road in the southern part of the site (Fig. 2). The track follows the line of Claydon Road, adjacent to a hedge at the side of the field, before turning to the west to join the existing entrance route. It then follows the existing route towards the fishponds, before turning north towards the ox-barn. The works comprised stripping of the topsoil to a depth of c.0.2m and laying of Terram beneath the hardcore makeup of the new track (visible in Plate 9).

The watching brief commenced at the southern end of route. The topsoil comprised mid greyish brown silty clay (102). This was c.0.2m deep and was above the natural mid grey brown silty clay subsoil (100). No archaeological features were present at the southern end of the route, but a significant quantity of pottery sherds were present in the topsoil.

Archaeological remains were identified c.50m from the southern end of the route. These comprised dark soil layers and areas containing deposits of burnt clay, rounded ironstones and limestone blocks. The Archaeological Officer of *Buckinghamshire County Council* was immediately contacted and following a site visit, a programme of salvage recording was undertaken, under the terms of the contingency. All features were rapidly cleaned and recorded. Once this was completed, care was taken to ensure that the features were not disturbed by the laying of the Terram and hardcore. All the archaeological features observed are preserved *in-situ*.

### *Buildings 1 - 3*

An area of very dark grey silty clay (104) was observed on the west side of the trench. A sample of the material was excavated and it was seen to lie in a shallow depression [105]. An assemblage of early medieval pottery was present within this feature, which is interpreted as an occupation or working area.

#### *Building 1* (Figure 4A; Plate 3)

A short alignment of badly disturbed limestone blocks (107) had been set into layer (104), at the base of the western baulk. The alignment had been badly disturbed, probably through plough action and the machining, but it is interpreted as part of the lower course of a roughly constructed wall. The

alignment continued to the north with a line of sub-rectangular ironstones (106). No bonding material was present and the stones may have formed the wall or disturbed remains of a structure.

A sub-rectangular area of reddish brown clay (103) was present immediately to the east of the occupation area (Plate 4). The clay had been burnt and occasional fragments of charcoal were present in the surrounding soil. This feature is interpreted as the remains of a kiln or hearth.

The kiln and occupation layer were sealed by a homogenous deposit of very dark grey silty clay (101). This layer contained an assemblage of late medieval pottery and it is likely that the features in this area (Building 1, etc.) represent an occupation area or area of light industrial activity.

To the north of this occupation/industrial area the machining had not completely removed the upper soil layers. A subrectangular area of rounded ironstones (110) was visible 4m north of layer (101). The stone spread was more extensive than shown on Figure 4A, and extended beneath the existing soil area. It may have been part of a cobbled surface, or destruction debris.

An area of discoloured subsoil (111) was recorded to the north of (110). This comprised grey silty clay, but was archaeologically sterile. It may be a natural soil variation, but might mask a shallow linear archaeological feature, perhaps a track or sunken way.

Four irregular areas of limestone fragments (113) – (117) were present north of (111) (Plate 5). They comprise individual scatters of small limestone fragments *c.* 20 – 30mm across. These remains are interpreted as the former locations of plough disturbed and eroded limestone blocks. It is suggested that the blocks themselves have been moved by plough damage, or during the machining operations, but the fragments represent their remains. The blocks do not form an alignment and were probably not *in-situ*, but indicate that a building was probably close to this area. A sparse spread of greyish purple ironstones (118) was situated immediately to the west of stones (116), which may be part of a cobble surface associated with this building, perhaps destruction debris.

#### *Building 2* (Figure 4B; Plate 6)

A further alignment of limestone blocks (119) and (121) was present 7m north of the latter remains. It comprised an alignment of three disturbed blocks (121) with smaller disturbed limestone fragments (119) immediately to the south, with a total length of *c.* 3m. A dense spread of rounded ironstones (120) was present immediately north of, and partially interspersed with the limestone fragments (119), which may have been another surface, or destruction debris. The ironstones may have been part of a continuous spread with a further deposit of ironstones (122), which was situated 2m to the north of (120).



**Plate 2:** The southern end of the access route



**Plate 3:** Building 1, wall (106) and (107) (*scale = 1m*)



**Plate 4:** Hearth (103) (*scale = 1m*)



**Plate 5:** Layers (115), (116) and (117) (scale = 50cm)



**Plate 6:** Building 2, wall (119) (scale = 1m)

### *Building 3 (Figure 4B)*

Part of a further structure has been tentatively identified a further 3m to the north. This comprises a small spread of ironstones (125), with two more substantial ironstone blocks (123) immediately to the north. The presence of a decayed limestone block (s) is indicated by a spread of ironstone fragments (124). The three deposits form a north to south alignment of c.3m and may be the remains or destruction debris of a wall.

### *Buildings 4 - 5*

Further buildings have been identified north of Buildings 1 to 3, separated by a gap of c.20m, perhaps indicating the presence of an open area or yard. A medieval iron nail (Small find 2) was present in soil (112) in this area.

#### *Building 4 (Figure 4C; Plate 7)*

A building was situated immediately north of the open area. A wall (126), constructed of limestone blocks was identified on the west side of the area, and probably extended beyond the western baulk. It was c.3m long, although the disturbed and fragmentary nature of the remains make a detailed interpretation difficult. The stones had been badly disturbed, but were probably parts of larger limestone blocks. A further spread of limestone fragments (128) was identified 2m east of the north end of the wall with a few remaining fragments of decayed limestone blocks above. Contexts (126) and (128) formed two well defined deposits but a sparse and discontinuous spread of limestone and sandstone was present to the east, south and partially above wall (126) & (150). This material is probably not *in-situ* and is interpreted as destruction debris. A further spread of ironstones (129) to the north of the latter may be part of the same deposit.

#### *Building 5 (Figure 4D; Plates 8 and 9)*

A relatively well preserved building was identified approximately halfway along the new access route. A north to south aligned wall (151) was identified in the centre of the trench. It comprised a well defined line of limestone blocks 3.5m long. The blocks were roughly hewn and formed a not quite continuous alignment. A gap in the stones was noted at the southern end of the wall. Two slightly larger stones defined the gap, which is tentatively identified as an entrance. Two large but irregular ironstone blocks were situated within the entrance. These are of a different character to the stones forming the wall, and are probably not *in-situ*.

A copper alloy coin (small find 5: context 136) was found with the stones of wall (151). The coin was illegible and could not be dated. It may be an unstratified artefact which had become wedged into the stones, or a deliberate deposition, placed between the stones during the construction of the wall.

It is not certain that the north and south limits of the wall were identified and two further alignments of limestone blocks (132) and (137) were situated on the same alignment, but separated from wall (151) by gaps of c.3m to the north

and south respectively. It is possible that all three deposits may have formed a continuous structure, resulting in a wall at least 13m in length. A further alignment of limestone blocks (130) was orientated from east to west and extended from the south end of wall (151), into the western baulk. This is interpreted as a further wall, and may have formed part of the southern external wall of the building, or have formed an internal division.

A deposit of ironstone (133) was identified close to the east side of wall (151). The majority of this deposit remained sealed beneath the soil, but a sample was uncovered and recorded. The deposit comprised rounded stones c.50 – 100mm in diameter and may have been part of a cobble surface or makeup layer. The stones were partially sealed by a deposit of crushed limestone fragments (131). This material extended in a north to south direction and respected the east side of wall (151). A representative sample was defined and recorded. Deposit (131) may have formed a surface, perhaps supported by the underlying stones (133) and is probably associated with walls (130) and (151).

In common with Building 4 to the south, the Building 5 may have incorporated ironstone in its construction. A discontinuous spread of ironstone is situated to the south of the two walls and also partially overlies the cobble surface/makeup layer (133). The stones forming layer (134) are larger and more irregular in shape than those of (133) and clearly rest on the latter (Plate 9). This deposit is interpreted as destruction debris.

### *Buildings 6 - 8*

At least three buildings were identified within the northern part of the access route. A gap separates these buildings from Building 5, which may represent the location of another open area.

The northern limit of this open area is defined by a cobble surface (146). Only the southern part of the surface was exposed beneath the soil, but it comprised a dense distribution of small ironstones. The southern limit formed a straight edge and the deposit was probably a cobbled road or surface orientated east to west. The surface was slightly concave and hence remained partially sealed by the overlying soil deposit, and may have been a hollow way.

#### *Building 6 (Figure 5A; Plate 10)*

Building 6 was defined as a group of limestone blocks (145) on the east side of the area. Two large, roughly hewn and squared blocks were present and smaller fragments and limestone rubble also formed part of the structure. The area identified is probably the southern limit of the wall as the cobble surface (146) extended to the edge of blocks (145). An isolated spread of small limestone fragments to the north (149) may mark the position of a disturbed stone block from this structure.



**Plate 7:** Building 4, Wall (126) showing destruction debris (127) (*scale = 1m*)



**Plate 8:** Building 5 (*scale = 1m*)



**Plate 9:** Building 5, showing makeup (133) and destruction debris (134) (*scale = 1m*)



**Plate 10:** Building 6, wall (145) (*scale = 1m*)

*Building 7* (Figure 5A; Plate 11)

Building 7 was situated to the north of Building 6 and the two structures were separated by a gap of *c.*1.1m. It was a poorly defined structure, represented by a discontinuous alignment of stone blocks (141), two smaller deposits of limestone (138) and (139) and a possible surface (140).

Wall (141) comprised a discontinuous alignment of both limestone and ironstone blocks. It had been badly disturbed but was *c.*1.1m long, aligned north to south. An area of flat limestones and a tile (139) was defined at the western baulk 2m west of wall (141). This is interpreted as an *in-situ* feature and may be part of a wall or a surface. A similar feature (138) was situated 5m directly to the south of (139) and was probably part of the same complex.

The soil on the west side of wall (141) was cleaned, in order to define an area of crushed limestone fragments and smaller limestone flecks (140). This material was delimited by Wall (141). It is interpreted as a surface and it may have extended further to the north and south.

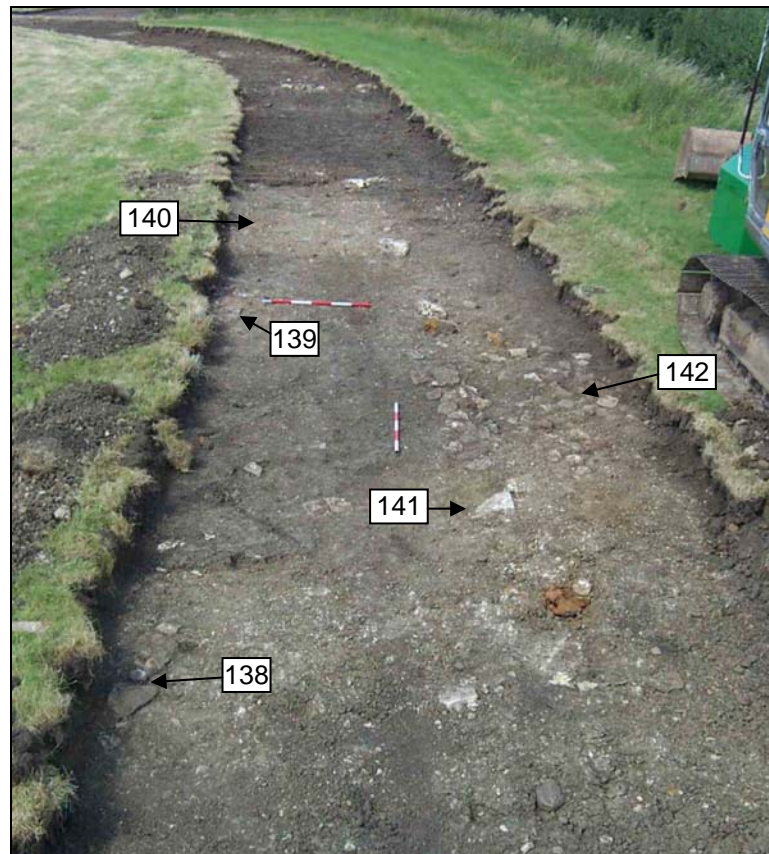
A deposit of rounded and subangular ironstones (142) was present on the east side of wall (141). They respected the edge of (140) and (141) and in places, overlay wall (141). The stones are similar to deposit (134) in Building 5 and are also interpreted as destruction debris.

#### *Building 8 (Figure 5B; Plate 12)*

Building 8 was situated to the north of Building 7. This consisted principally of a square stone structure 1.1m wide constructed of squared limestone blocks (148). These were in poor condition and had been badly plough damaged. The function of this structure is unknown but it may have been a support for an upright structure or column.

A structure constructed of ironstone and limestone blocks (152) was situated 2m to the north. The stones formed a relatively flat structure *c.*0.7m wide and almost square in shape (Plate 13). Four stones had been placed in the centre of the structure, which showed signs of burning. It is interpreted as a stone hearth and was probably associated with Structure 8.

Two further archaeological deposits were present towards the northern end of the access route (Figure 5B). These comprised an irregular area of ironstone and sandstone (143) *c.*1m in diameter and a sparser distribution of ironstones immediately to the west. Stones (143) may be a postpad, but the material to the west (144) is probably best interpreted as destruction debris.



**Plate 11:** Building 7 (*scales = 1m*)



**Plate 12:** Building 8 (*scale = 50cm*)



**Plate 13:** Hearth (152) (scale = 50cm)



**Plate 14:** The existing access, showing the line of the new route.



**Plate 15:** Site for the mobile home after stripping

A ditch was observed at the point where the new access route joined the line of the existing entrance route (Plate 14). The ditch was parallel to the existing track and is interpreted as a modern flanking ditch. Ditches in this position are visible on aerial photographs taken during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 21) and the ditches were clearly backfilled. These ditches are modern and not archaeologically significant.

#### 4.3.2 *Excavation of the klargester pit*

The klargester pit is situated to the southeast of the fishponds (Fig. 2) and the excavation of the pit was the subject of a *continuous watching brief*. The pit was excavated using a mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision. It measured c.1.8m by 2m and was excavated to a depth of c.1m.

No archaeological features or material were observed within the klargester pit. Once the turf was removed the underlying brown natural soil horizon was c.0.8m deep and occasional obviously modern file fragments were present towards the top of the soil horizon. Natural grey clay strata was present beneath the brown clay at depths below 0.8m.

#### 4.3.3 *Topsoil stripping for the mobile home*

The mobile home is to be situated in the northern part of the site, to the east of the fishponds (Fig. 2) on a hard-standing measuring 11.3m north to south and up to 18.5m east to west (Plate 15). A *detailed watching brief* was maintained during soil stripping operation in this area

The works in this area were confined to the removal of the turf and topsoil. The area was stripped using a mechanical excavator to a depth of c.0.2m, barely penetrating the base of the topsoil.

A linear feature had been cut into the modern topsoil, in the west side of the area. It comprised a cut c.1m wide, aligned east to west, extending beyond the western limit of the stripped area possibly continuing towards the fishponds. It was filled with modern building debris and is interpreted as a modern feature which is not archaeologically significant.

The machining in this area was occasionally uneven and in a number of locations, the topsoil had been removed to a slightly deeper level. In three such areas a spread of rough limestone fragments was visible beneath the topsoil which were rapidly cleaned and recorded. The stones were unworked and had the appearance of a random scatter. They were clearly not part of former walls, but may be destruction debris or, at best, formed part of a rough surface. These stones are *below* the level at which the mobile home will rest and will be preserved. Within the terms of the watching brief it was not possible to undertake further work on them.

#### 4.3.4 *Conversion of the ox-barn*

The ox-barn is situated in the northern part of the site and comprises a rectangular principally brick built structure, with a tile roof. (Fig.2; Plate 16). The exact age of the structure is unknown but the estate map of the Earl of Warwick shows that a building was standing on the approximate location of the ox-house in 1767 (section 3.4, above). The ox-barn may have been built on the site of the former church and the lower courses of the walls of the existing building are constructed of substantial dressed limestone blocks which, according to local tradition, are the surviving courses of the church walls. The ox-barn is thus of considerable significance and the works within the building were subject to a *continuous watching brief*.



**Plate 16:** The ox-barn

The floor and underlying material was removed by a mechanical excavator and the excavations reached a depth of *c.*0.2 - 0.3m. The material removed comprised a mixed deposit of orange to brown sand, modern brick and tile and other modern building debris. No archaeological features were observed and the deposits are interpreted as makeup material probably laid down during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

A single architectural fragment was present within the makeup material. It comprised a limestone block, probably part of a window mullion. It may have originated from the church or one of the other buildings. It was not found *in-situ* and has been retained by the developer.

Three shallow trenches were excavated by machine outside the ox-barn as the developer wished to test the nature of the soil profile to the west of the building. The trenches ran from the base of the west wall of the building for a length of *c.*2m. The trenches were *c.*0.2m deep and excavation ceased when the natural clay subsoil was reached. No archaeological features were observed and the only deposit present was the modern turf and topsoil.

#### 4.3.5 *The Service Trench*

A service trench was cut in the northern part of the site. The route of the pipe crossed areas of potentially high archaeological significance and a *continuous watching brief* was maintained.

The trench commenced at the northern boundary fence, adjacent to Claydon Road and followed the hedge south towards the existing site entrance. It then turned west, following the northern edge of the existing access route before terminating at the ox-barn (Fig. 2).

The trench was cut with a cable trench excavator and was 0.2m wide and c.0.8m-1m deep. The eastern part of the route had been extensively disturbed by the roots of former trees and the existing hedge, but two archaeological features were present along the western part of the route, adjacent to the existing entrance road. (Fig. 3). Two walls were present which were rapidly cleaned and recorded, but the limited width of the trench prohibited detailed examination. They were constructed of rough limestone blocks and were aligned approximately north to south and were 5m apart. The walls were c.1.2-1.7m wide and the top courses were situated at depths of c.0.2 - 0.25m wide.

The walls were not removed by the mechanical excavator and as the service lines will be laid along top of the walls the remains will survive *in-situ*.

## 5. Conclusions

### 5.1 Confidence Rating

The conditions for the watching brief were good and the works took place in sunny or slightly overcast weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the contractors and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the watching brief.

### 5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 The watching brief was conducted both within the Knights Hospitallers site (ox-barn, service trenches, mobile home site) and to the south (klargester pit, new access road). Archaeological remains were successfully located, although due to the small scale of the works it was not possible to investigate the wider area of the Knights Hospitallers site. The archaeological remains were more extensive than anticipated, particularly along the line of the new access route.

5.2.2 Monitoring of the service trench provided an opportunity to record the location of two substantial stone structures (section 4.3.5). Due to the extremely limited width of the trench, it was not possible to examine these in detail, but they demonstrate that substantial masonry structures survive in the area west of the fishponds.

5.2.3 A worked stone block was found within the building debris in the ox-barn (section 4.3.4), indicating that a high status building was probably situated nearby. A number of modern features, such as feeding troughs and drains had been set into the floor of the barn and it is likely that any surviving archaeological remains have been extensively damaged or destroyed.

5.2.4 Monitoring of the earth removal operations in advance of the construction of the new access route produced evidence of substantial archaeological remains and was the most successful element of the watching brief. At least eight buildings were identified and are interpreted as part of a medieval or late-medieval settlement, possibly the deserted settlement of Hogshaw. An area of possible light industrial working was identified in the southern part of the route.

5.2.5 The evidence primarily comprised remains of the lower courses of walls, principally constructed of limestone blocks. They were of light construction and foundations were not identified. No mortar or bonding material was observed and the buildings may have been of dry stone construction, or low stone footing walls supporting a wattle and daub, timber framed structure. These elements might not survive in the archaeological record. Medieval building techniques often reflect the availability of local resources and stone buildings were revealed during the excavations at Great Linford, reflecting the availability of building stone in the north part of the county (Mynard and Zeepvat 1992). Stone buildings were not universal however and the smaller settlements at Tattenhoe and Westbury were largely constructed of clay and timber (Ivens *et al*, 47).

- 5.2.6 Little evidence for stratigraphic buildup of deposits was observed and pits and postholes were not identified. Areas of occupation were identified as the stone walls of the buildings discussed above and spreads of ironstone cobbles, which may have been plough damaged cobble surfaces or destruction deposits. This evidence should be regarded as minimal and it is likely that further structures, laid on sill-beams and constructed of wattle and daub were present. Such structures are often difficult to identify in limited areas such as this, but the remains identified at Tattenhoe and Westbury demonstrate the potential for sites of this type.
- 5.2.7 Due to the lack of stratigraphic buildup it has not been possible to provide an accurate date for the buildings. A copper alloy coin (small find 5) was found within the stones in Building 5, but this is probably Roman in date and may be residual. A general indication of the likely date of the settlement is provided by the dense scatter of pottery sherds that were recorded in the topsoil. The pottery will be the subject of a separate report (Hurman *forthcoming*) but a preliminary examination indicates a broad range of dates from the Saxo-Norman period through the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Unstratified pottery cannot be used as accurate dating evidence and it has not been possible to date the buildings more accurately within these dates. The nature of the structural evidence indicates a broad range during the medieval period, but it is not clear whether the settlement predates the construction of the adjacent Knights Hospitallers site, or was constructed following its demise.
- 5.2.8 A small assemblage of finds was recovered. In addition to the pottery, the finds include a ceramic spindle whorl, iron nails, a number of whetstone fragments, a fragment of rotary quernstone and a copper alloy ring. The finds are typical of sites of this type and are of *local significance*.
- 5.2.9 The medieval village of Hogshaw is one of fifty six deserted medieval villages identified in Buckinghamshire (Beresford 1989, Table 8). In common with other areas of England, deserted medieval villages are under represented in archaeological literature and the works at Claydon Road have provided a useful opportunity to examine a medieval rural site of this type in Buckinghamshire.
- 5.2.9 The extent and nature of the settlement is not fully understood but a complex of linear earthworks have been identified in this area through aerial photography (Plate 1) and are interpreted as enclosures or paddocks, separated by ditches. The earthworks indicate the presence of settlement and probably comprised the tracks or streets through the village. The new access route traverses the east edge of these earthworks and the buildings identified may thus have stood on the edge of the village.
- 5.2.10 A limited amount of work has been undertaken on medieval rural sites in Buckinghamshire. These projects are concentrated in the north of the county, where the former *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit* conducted large scale excavations on medieval village sites at Westbury and Tattenhoe (Ivans *et al*,

1995) and Great Linford (Mynard and Zeevat 1992). In addition to open area excavation, a large-scale survey project is currently in progress, tracing the development of medieval settlement in the Whittlewood area. The work at Hogshaw provides a small sample of comparative data from central Buckinghamshire and contributes significantly to understanding of medieval vernacular architecture and rural settlement in the region.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Mr Rob Turner for commissioning the watching brief and for his interest and enthusiasm for the project. Mr David Radford, Archaeological Officer of *Buckinghamshire County Council* prepared the archaeological brief and acted as curatorial monitor. Further advice, provided by Mrs Barbara Hurman and Dr Jonathan Hunn is also gratefully acknowledged.

The on site work was greatly assisted by the co-operation of the contractors *George Cheshire Plant Hire*. The assistance given by the contractors during the stripping of the access route and subsequent salvage recording was greatly appreciated.

The watching brief was undertaken for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell BA MA MIFA and the salvage recording by Nigel Wilson HND AIFA. The small finds were identified by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA and a separate pottery report will be written by Barbara Hurman. This report was prepared by David Fell and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

## 7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site Monitoring Sheets
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs/slides
10. Colour slides
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Original specialist reports and supporting information
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Buckinghamshire County Museum*

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## Appendix 1: Context Register


Context	Type	Description
100	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay. Natural subsoil. Same as (108), (109), (111) and (112)
101	Layer	Very dark grey silty clay.
102	Layer	Brown silty clay. Topsoil
103	Layer	Reddish brown burnt clay. A subrectangular deposit- probably the site of a fire or hearth
104	Fill	A spread of very dark grey silty clay, probably within a cut (105). Probably occupation debris
105	Cut	Subrectangular cut. Function not known- probably occupation / industrial
106	Structure	Very fragmentary alignment of ironstone blocks. Only a single course survives- no bonding material present. The northern part is the best preserved and may represent the northern limit of a structure. The southern part is more fragmentary. May be continuous with (107)
107	Structure	Area of crushed/decayed limestone. May be southern end of a structure and be continuous with (106)
108	Layer	Natural subsoil. Same as (100), (109), (111) and (112)
109	Layer	Natural subsoil. Same as (100), (108), (111) and (112)
110	Structure	Localised deposit of rounded ironstones- visible beneath (110). May be more extensive than was visible. Possible surface or structural element?
111	Layer	Homogenous grey silty clay. Merges with (108) and (112).
112	Layer	Natural subsoil. Same as (100), (108), (109) and (111)
113	Misc	Localised subrectangular deposit of limestone fragments. Originally considered a possible post pad, but likely to be decayed fragments from a large limestone block, which no longer exists
114	Misc	As (113)
115	Misc	As (113)
116	Misc	As (113)
117	Misc	As (113)
118	Layer	A sparse spread of rounded greyish purple ironstones. Probably a cobble surfaced. Is more extensive than shown and extends beneath layer (112)
119	Structure	Curving area of limestone blocks of varying sizes. Two larger blocks at the south end. Smaller fragments to the north. Possible wall. May have been continuous with (121) to the south. Respects the edge of (120).
120	Layer	Spread of rounded, greyish purple ironstones. Respects edge of (120). Possibly a cobble surface and may have been continuous with surface (122).
121	Structure	A single flat limestone block. Probably structural. May have formed part of an alignment / wall with (119)
122	Layer	Sparse linear distribution of rounded ironstones. Possibly a surface and may have been continuous with surface (120)
123	Structure ?	Two ironstone blocks, perhaps structural. May have formed part of a wall with (124) and (125)
124	Layer	Localised deposit of chalk flecks and fragments extending beyond the west baulk. Possibly the remains of a chalk block (s) and part of a wall with (123) and (125)
125	Structure ?	Deposit of ironstone blocks. Does not form a flat horizon, so is probably a dump. May be collapsed debris from walls (123) and (124)
126	Structure	Badly disturbed alignment of limestone blocks and fragments. Probably the lower course of a wall
127	Layer	Irregular and discontinuous spread of rough ironstone and limestone blocks. Partially overlies wall (126). Probably destruction debris from the wall
128	Layer	Spread of predominantly limestone fragments, but with some larger fragments and also tile fragments. Partially sealed by (112) and may be more extensive than shown. Probably destruction debris
129	Layer	Sparse distribution of rounded ironstone blocks. Probably destruction debris
130	Structure	Alignment of rough limestone blocks. They are of similar character, and perpendicular to, (151). Probably formed part of a building


131	Layer	Horizontal layer of crushed limestone fragments. Extended further east than shown, beneath (112). Seals (133) and respects the edge of (151). Probably a surface associated with building (151), etc. Very similar to (140)
132	Structure	North to south alignment of rough limestone blocks. Possibly more extensive and may have been continuous with (137) and (151). Single course only survives. Wall?
133	Layer	Dense spread of unworked, predominantly ironstones. Section and planned. Extends further to north and south. Probably a makup/foundation layer for surface (131)
134	Layer	Sparse scatter of ironstones to the south of (130). Does not form a continuous layer. Physically above (133). Probably distribution debris from (130), (131), etc
135	Layer	Number assigned to identify finds in soil above (130), (132), (137) and (151)
136	Misc	Number assigned to finds directly above wall (151)
137	Structure	Three rough limestone blocks. Possible fragments of a wall. On same alignment as (151) and may have formed a continuous wall with (132) and (151)
138	Structure	Alignment of rough limestone and sandstone blocks. Possibly a very disturbed wall. May have formed a structure with (139) and (141).
139	Structure ?	Deposit of flat limestone blocks and tile on the west side of excavation area. Extends beyond the baulk. May be a badly disturbed wall- but may be destruction debris
140	Layer	Horizontal layer of crushed limestone fragments. Respects the side of (141). Probably the remains of a surface. Very similar to (131)
141	Structure	Discontinuous alignment of limestone and sandstone blocks. May extend further to north and south. Probably a wall- possibly part of a building formed by (138), (139) and (141). (140) may have formed an internal surface
142	Layer	Deposit of rounded and subrectangular ironstones. Respects edge of (140) and (141). Possibly distribution debris derived from (141), etc.
143	Layer	Localised distribution of sandstone and limestone fragments. Probably the location of a limestone block
144	Layer	Sparse and localised distribution of ironstones. Extends beyond the baulk to the west. Probably destruction debris.
145	Structure	Two squared limestone blocks with adjacent smaller rounded ironstones. Probably a wall fragment with destruction debris.
146	Layer	Spread of rough ironstones, in a slight depression in soil (112). Probably a cobble surface. May be a surface within a hollow way. Sealed by (147)
147	Layer	A spread of dark silty clay within a slight hollow and obscuring cobbles (146). Probably a soil accumulation- natural accumulation after disuse of surface (146).
148	Structure	Square structure formed from limestone blocks. Many blocks very badly decayed. Straight edges.
149	Structure	A spread of limestone flecks. Probably the site of a larger block. As (113)
150	Structure	Four flat limestone blocks and a single ironstone. Probably destruction debris- perhaps derived from wall (126)
151	Structure	Damaged alignment of limestone blocks. Probably originally more extensive than shown and may have been continuous with walls (132) and (137). Two larger limestone blocks extant in south- possibly indicating entrance- the two stones on the alignment between these larger blocks are ironstone- remainder limestone and may be redeposited. May be associated with (131).


**Appendix 2: Finds Concordance**

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
100	120	1395						Spindle whorl, ceramic, wt 15g	SF1
								Whetstone fragment	SF7
101	126	2175						Whetstone fragment	SF8
102	63	920						2 x iron nails, L. 84mm & 60mm	SF9
								Clay pipe stem	SF10
105	18	590							
112	20	330						Iron nail, L 65mm	SF2
								Rotary quern frag, th. 56mm	SF3
								Iron nail, L 60mm	SF11
135	6	250						Whetstone frag, L 104mm	SF4
								3 x iron nails, 28, 44 & 46mm	SF12
								Iron strip bracket?, o/all length 94mm	SF13
136	2	5						Cu alloy coin, illeg, possibly Roman? Dia. 25mm	SF5
								Cu alloy ring, ext. dia. 34mm	SF6

### Appendix 3: Field Monitoring Sheets

 <b>A.S.C. LTD</b>		<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD</b>	
Project Name: HOGSHAW, CLAYDON RD		Project Code: 1AC103	Date of visit: 07/07/03
Location: CLAYDON ROAD, HOGSHAW			
Client/Developer: MR R. TURNER			
Architect: _____			
Site Manager/Farmer: R. TURNER		Phone: _____	
Development Type:			
Foundations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Other:
Site conditions (weather, ground condition, etc) Warm sunny.			
Observations made: (e.g. length of trench/foundation; depth/width; soil descriptions, archaeological features)			
Arrive on site 8:30am. Machine remaining bridge for access at field entrance. Stripping commences c 9am. Significant quantities of medieval pottery in the topsoil. c 11:30am dark area of archaeological deposit revealed. Much burnt material - hearth etc. site identified. Telephone D. Radford (Rushes Post Office) & Jonathan Hurm. Arrange monitoring visit 9am 08/07/03. Stripping continues. In afternoon start to identify stone walls, cobbled surfaces etc. Work continues until 5:45pm. Depart site. J. Hurm makes short visit in afternoon.			
Comments: Arrange for a second person to assist on Tuesday 8 July. Also arrange visit from ceramic specialist (Barbara Hurman)			
Completed by: RF 07/07/03			
For sketch plan, use reverse		ASACFM26, revised 1999	

 <b>A.S.C. LTD</b>		<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD</b>				
Project Name: HOGSHAW, CLAYDON RD		Project Code: HCL03	Date of visit: 08/07/03			
Location: CLAYDON ROAD, HOGSHAW BUCKS						
Client/Developer: MR R. TURNER						
Architect:						
Site Manager/ Farmer: MR TURNER			Phone:			
Development Type:						
Foundations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Sunny. Warm.						
Observations: Arrive site c. 8.30am. Continue machine watching as yesterday. Archaeology continuing northwards. Visit from Barbara Herman in the morning. She makes initial search of the pottery. Significant quantities of Bill type shards taking from 12 <sup>th</sup> century. D Radford - Buckinghamshire Development Control Officer also visits AM. He requires salvage excavation of all significant remains. This will proceed immediately. Formally ask developer (R. Turner) to release contingency. This agreed. N. Wilson (Asst archaeologist) arrives PM and salvage excavation commences. Watching brief continues until the end of the afternoon.						
Comments: We agree with client that we will work from N to S with the salvage excavation and release land to machine operator a.s.a.p. as we go along. Indicate that we may finish Thursday or Friday - but no promises made!						

 <b>A.S.C. LTD</b>		<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD</b>			
Project Name: <b>HOGSHAW CLAYDON RD</b>		Project Code: <b>14R</b>		Date of visit: <b>9/07/03</b>	
Location: <b>HOGSHAW, RUCKS</b>					
Client/Developer: <b>R TURNER (Developer)</b>					
Architect:					
Site Manager/ Farmer: <b>R Turner</b>				Phone:	
Development Type:					
Foundations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify):					
Site & weather conditions: <b>Hot &amp; sunny.</b>					
Observations:					
<p>David Fell and Nigel Wilson commence on site c 8.15am</p> <p>N. Wilson continues salvage excavation and recording all day. Good progress</p> <p>Watching brief continues. Several new areas of excavation</p> <p>i) Inside the Outhouse ii) Cutting of a service pipe in northern area of field to serve mobile home site</p> <p>iii) mobile home site.</p> <p>OUTHOUSE - Nothing in the way of archaeological deposits. Excavation c 20cm. Much rubble revealed - no features - but a limestone block (worked) is recovered. This is not in-situ - photograph taken.</p> <p>* Remains continue in access road, but no other remains revealed</p>					
Comments:					
Completed by: <b>DF 9/07/03</b>					

For sketch plan, use reverse

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**A.S.C. LTD**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD**

Project Name: HOSSHAW, CLAYDON RD		Project Code: HC203		Date of visit: 10/07/03		
Location: HOSSHAW, CLAYDON						
Client/Developer R. TURNER						
Architect: —						
Site Manager/ Farmer: Mr Turner				Phone:		
Development Type:						
Foundations	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Sunny. HST						
Observations: DF & NW on site c8.30am. All activities continuing as yesterday. NW continuing salvage recording on access route. Stripping & access route and mobile house area complete. One or two areas of stones in the mobile house area — immediately below the surface — but probably just spread of material. Work in the ox-house is now complete. Three additional strip trenches excavated on the south side of the Ox-barn — to test the ground for suitability for possible later construction of a roadway. Natural strata observed c 200mm deep. No foundations or archaeological remains present there. Two walls observed in the service trench. These fairly substantial c1m wide — and appear to run parallel.						
Comments: Excavation of largest pit to take place on Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> July. One further watching brief visit necessary to observe this.						
Completed by: DF 10 July 2003						

For sketch plan, use reverse

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 <b>A.S.C. LTD</b>		<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD</b>				
Project Name: HOGSHAW, CLAYDON ROAD		Project Code: HCR03		Date of visit: 14/07/07		
Location: HOGSHAW, CLAYDON ROAD						
Client/Developer MR. TURNER						
Architect:						
Site Manager/ Farmer: RSB Turner				Phone:		
Development Type:						
Foundations	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Hot & Sunny						
Observations: DF arrives on site 8.30am Observation of excavation of flagstone pit. Location as specified <del>from page 2</del> 1.8m x 2m in extent 1m deep Upper 80cm is topsoil. Occasional modern tile fragments present - but no archaeological features or material present. Natural grey clay at depths below 80cm. Depart site c10.15am						
Comments: No further works required for the present planning condition - but advise client that it would be useful to have an archaeologist present during any further works which he may undertake in the future						
Completed by: A Field 14/07/07						

For sketch plan, use reverse

©ASC, 2000

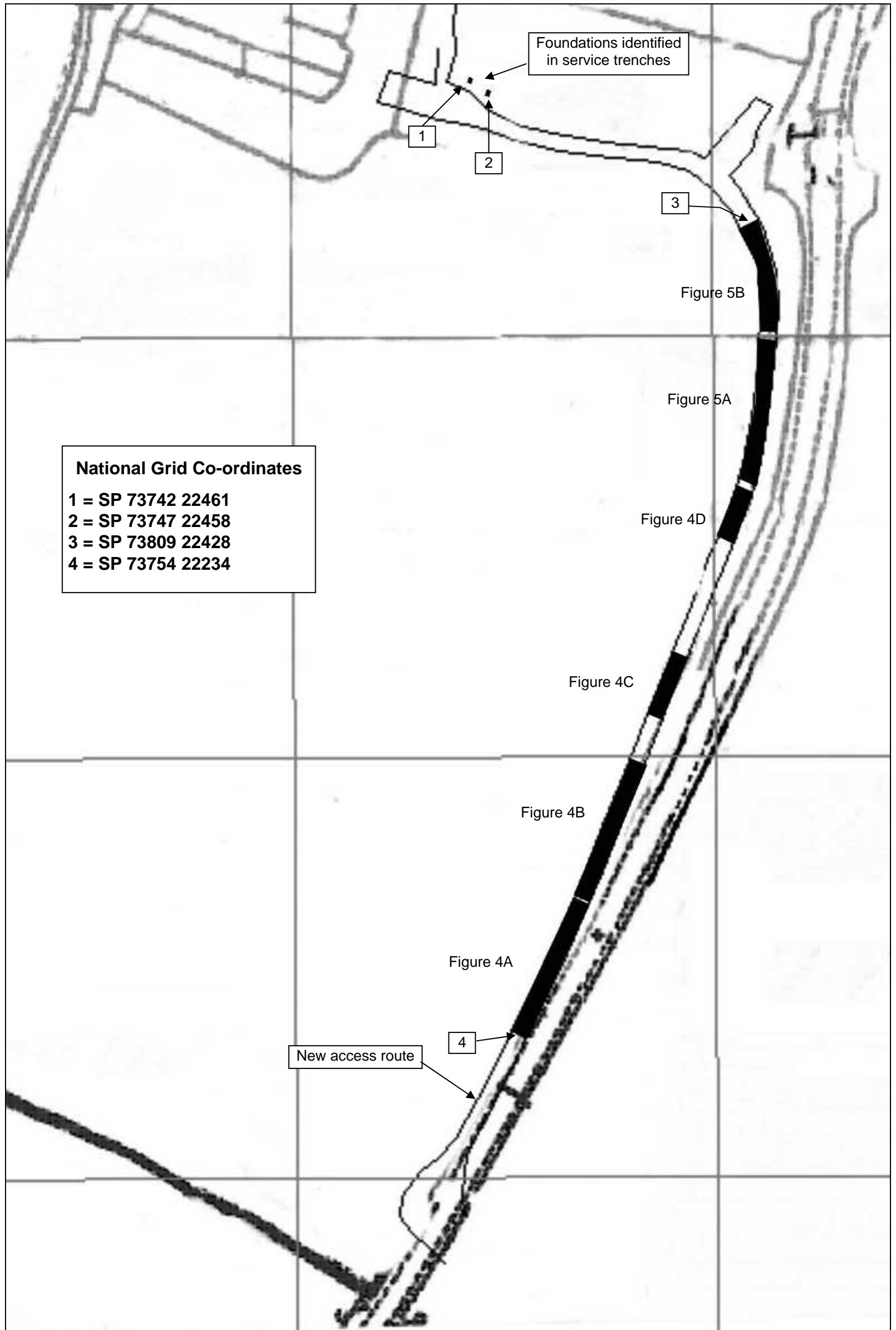


Figure 3: Key plan (scale = 1: 1,000)

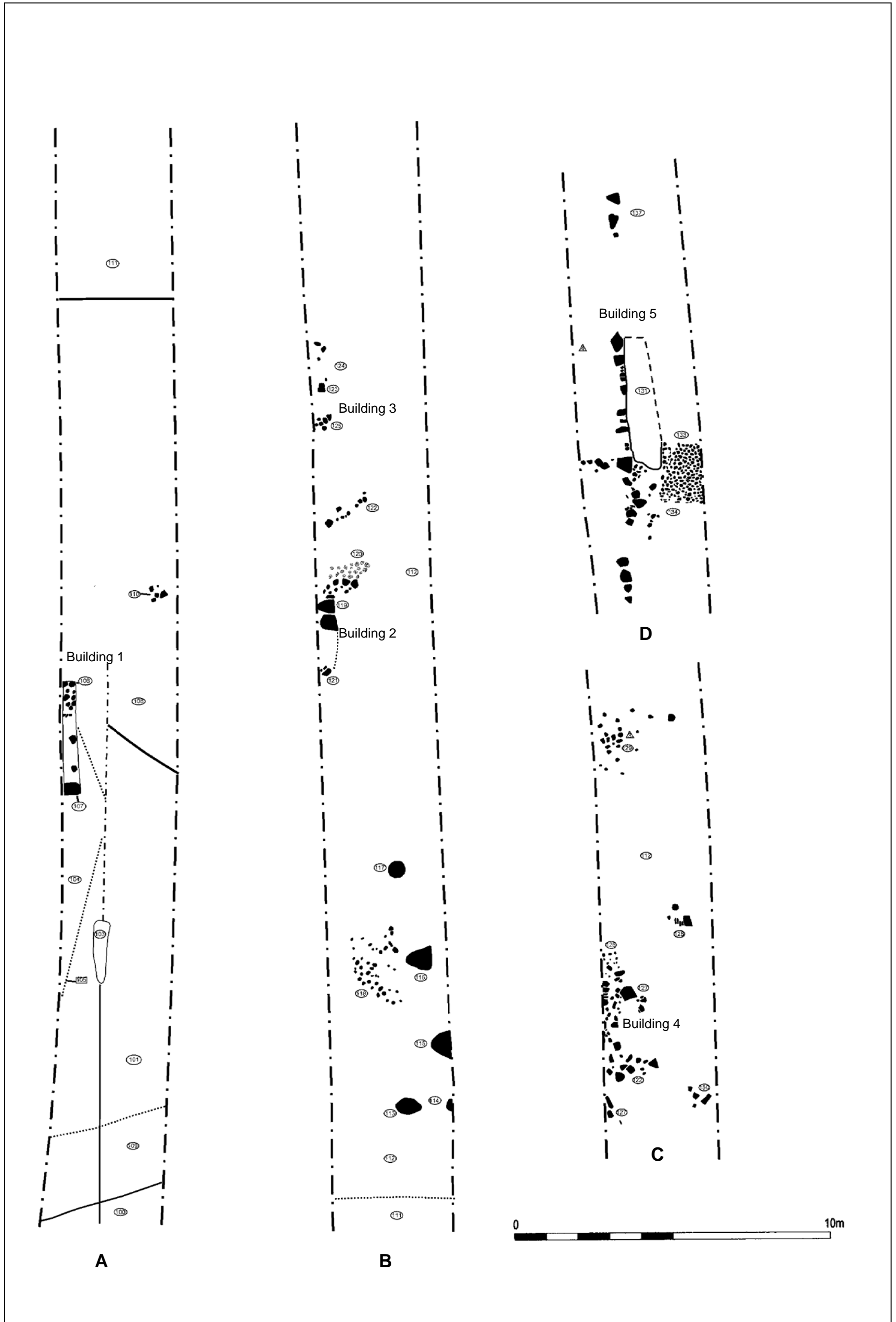
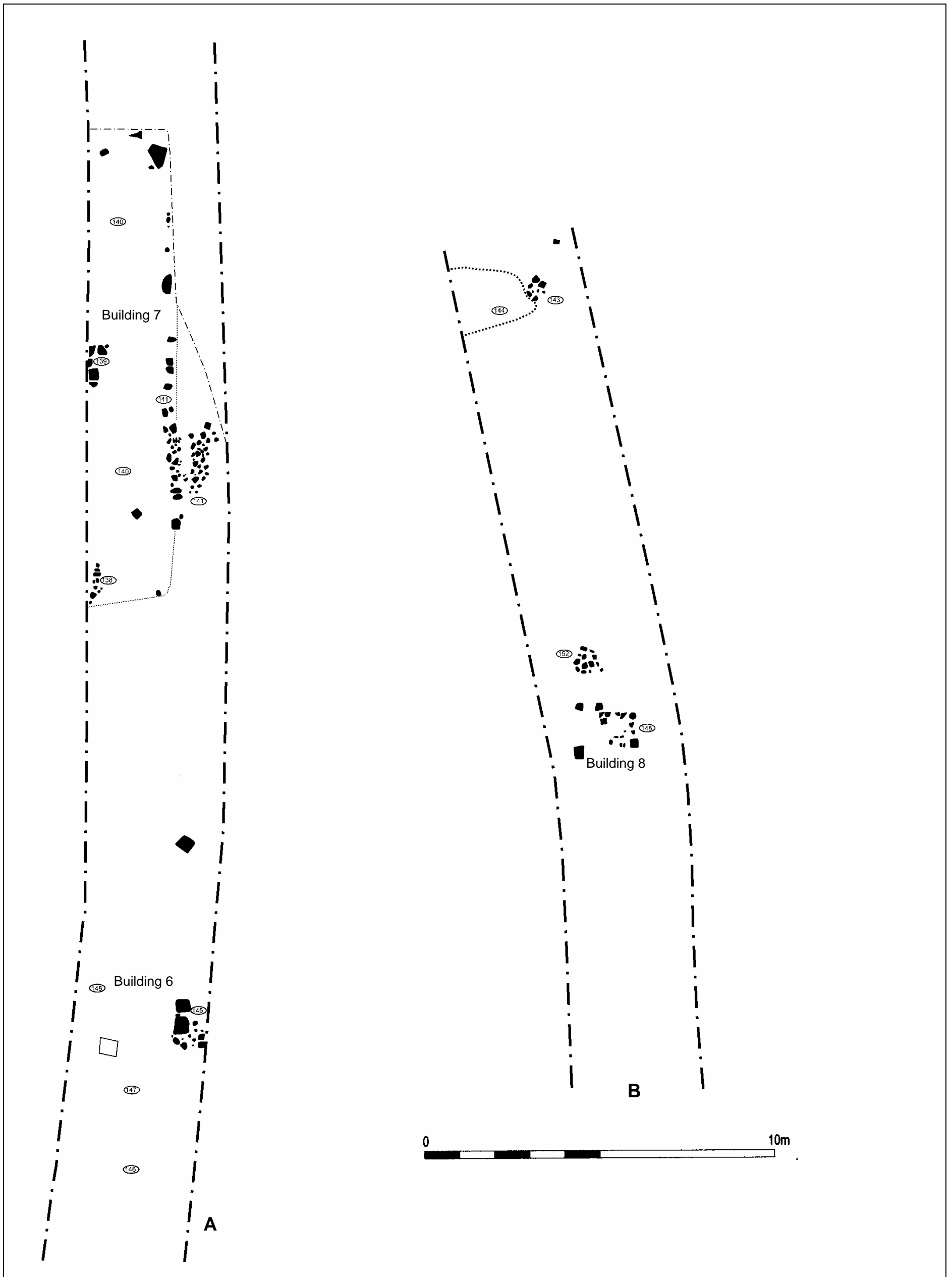


Figure 4: Structures within the south part of the access route



**Figure 5:** Structures within the north part of the access route

## **Watching Brief & Salvage Recording: land off Claydon Road, Hogshaw, Buckinghamshire.**

### **The Pottery by Barbara Hurman**

The pottery recovered from the Hogshaw Watching Brief consisted of 353 sherds weighing 5657g. All but one post-medieval sherd were of a medieval date and came from the following numbered contexts: Topsoil/subsoil (100) 120 sherds, (101) 125 sherds (includes 1 post-med), (102) 62 sherds, (112) 20 sherds, (135) 6 sherds, a Sub-rectangular cut (105) 18 sherds and (136) 2 sherd fragments from directly above a Wall (151).

### **The Pottery Record**

The sherds were of a reasonable size and in a good condition. Quantification was by count per context and identifiable forms of pots were classified. Number of vessels is approximate as the glazed single jug sherds may well represent several jugs. Ten fabric types were identified by the use of a x 10 hand lens. The Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit (MKAU) fabric type series was consulted and applicable fabric codes used in the recording (Mynard 1992). The pottery is recorded by context, but as unstratified, is summarised as a group. No pottery is illustrated

### ***The Fabrics and Forms***

#### *Medieval shelly wares.*

Production sites are known at Olney Hyde (Mynard 1984) and Lyveden North Bucks; Stannion, Northamptonshire and Harrold, Bedfordshire (Hall 1972). The source of production for SNC1 and MC1 wares is as yet unknown, but is thought to be in the area of the estuarine clays of the upper Ouse Valley.

#### **1. SNC1 St Neots Type ware (MKAU) (1.4% of sherd count)**

This speckled shelly fabric has a 'soapy' feel to the surfaces.

*Identified:* two bowl sagging bases.

#### **2. MC1 Medieval shelly ware (MKAU). (6.2%)**

This fabric has the appearance of the speckled shelly, St Neots type ware (SNC1) but normally has a coarser surface finish.

*Identified:* three bowls; these have a 'smooth' surface finish and are pinkish with a grey core; well made, straight sided with thickened rims. This form of bowl is seen as a development of the diagnostic inturned St Neots type ware (Mynard 1971).

#### **3. MC3 Olney Hyde ware. (MKAU). (3.1%)**

This shelly fabric was produced at Olney Hyde, Buckinghamshire.

*Identified:* two jugs, (other glazed jug sherds).

## *Medieval sandy wares*

### **4. MS3 Medieval grey sandy ware (MKAU). (12.2%)**

This hard fired sand tempered grey ware with coarse surfaces has many quartz grain inclusions, and was probably produced at Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire, as was the late medieval reduced ware TLMS3 (MKAU) (Beamish 1989).

*Identified:* four jar rims, (other jar/bowl sherds).

### **5. TLMS3 Late medieval reduced ware (MKAU). (2.8%)**

A dark grey reduced sandy fabric, occasional red-brown oxidised surfaces or margins, slightly micaceous, abundant quartz and some small flint inclusions and produced at Great Brickhill, Buckinghamshire.

*Identified:* Two jars and two bowls.

### **6. MS6 Potterspury ware (MKAU). (4.2%)**

This fine sand tempered ware has usually a distinctive dark grey core and comes from kiln sites at Potterspury, Northants (Mynard 1970).

*Identified:* Jar/jug? sherd square rouletted decoration, (few other sherds) . .

### **7. E/Brill Early Brill ware (2.8%)**

Close parallels for this type of fabric are as yet unknown within Buckinghamshire. This fabric is very smooth, oxidised when fired it is red/red-brick in colour. The clay is sandy, with many inclusions; quartz grains, fragments of flint, chert and limestone. Clear voids on the surfaces are probably the result of the calcium carbonates having been leached out (Jope and Ivens 1981).

*Identified:* Three bowls, two jars, one of which has a simple everted rim with a very small streak of dull, yellowish opaque glaze on the exterior. There is one coarser surfaced sherd.

### **8. MS9 Brill/Boarstall wares (MKAU). (47.1%)**

This fabric has abundant amounts of very fine sandy inclusions and was produced at either Brill or Boarstall. Many forms of domestic and utilitarian vessels were made there; for example, glazed and decorated jugs with the typical type of Brill/Boarstall slashed strap handle; pipkin or skillet stabbed rod handles (Ivens 1982) as well as jars, bowls, jugs with the distinctive 'undercut rim'. This form is not known from Boarstall (Farley 1982). The glazes are lead based, mostly mottled with various shades of green and yellow through to khaki. In some cases the glaze is iron streaked and fabric grits can show under the glaze. Exterior grooves were common on jars and jugs. Jugs numbers are difficult to estimate due to the many different single glazed sherds present.

*Identified:* Eight jugs including a biconical type; twenty other different glazed jug sherds, several of these had applied decoration - one with applied pellet and other examples included vertical orange-red slip strips; thin vertical fine roller stamp rouletting; a painted horizontal red slip, a possible pipkin handle. There were single examples of a dark green glazed small cup/bowl and a bottle/flask neck. Twelve jars, two jar sherds with applied thumb strip; seven jar/bowls; a bowl/dish; two large bowls and two bowls with internal glaze.

#### **9. TLMS7 Late medieval Brill/Boarstall ware (MKAU). (19.9%)**

This fabric has the same fine sandy inclusions as MS9. It is well potted with a smoother finish than MS9. The glazes are varied as on MS9 fabrics, they can be applied thicker and usually show a good gloss. (Hurman 1988)

*Identified:* Six jugs and one biconical type, four jug bases including a baluster type; twenty four different glazed jug sherds including two with applied strips;; three bowls; two jars.

#### **10. GRE Glazed red earthenware (0.3%)**

This is a common post-medieval brown glazed fabric and most local country potters were producing kitchen vessels of this type in the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, one base sherd identified (101)

### **Summary**

The Hogshaw medieval settlement earthworks, is in such close proximity to the watching brief carried out, that the medieval pottery retrieved is not an unexpected find. The ceramic sherds retrieved, mainly represent Brill/Boarstall domestic tablewares, with kitchen utilitarian pieces, and other local market wares. It was noticeable that a number of sherds had kiln debris and vessel kiln stacking marks on them, an indication that ‘pottery seconds’ were being marketed. Some internally sooted sherds may have acted as curfews. The restricted confines of the watching brief area may, account for the concentration of jug sherds and the absence of other forms of vessel, which might be expected to be there, such as dripping dishes and bunghole pitchers.

Without ‘small finds’ or coin evidence, it is mainly the MKAU fabric series details which has been looked at for a date to the collection. There are no diagnostic St Neots form types present to indicate an early start date of the tenth-eleventh century, neither are there sherds of the twelfth century tripod pitchers. Therefore a starting date of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century is suggested. This date would be compatible with the presence of the Early Brill, thickened bowl rims. Jugs for the thirteenth, fourteenth centuries are well represented, and continue into the fifteenth century with some other probable early sixteenth century examples, such as the small cup/jug sherd (101) and the jug base glazed externally and internally (101).

Therefore, the collection need not be later than early sixteenth century.

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