



Northamptonshire Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation of land south of
Blackwood Place and Molyneux Drive, and north-west of
Cotefield Farm, Oxford Road, Bodicote, Oxfordshire



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County Council

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	An archaeological evaluation of land south of Blackwood Place & Molyneux Drive & north-west of Cotefield Farm, Oxford Road, Bodicote, Oxfordshire	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Planning, Transport and Environment to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bodicote Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4654 3746). Archaeological remains comprised two isolated prehistoric pits, two areas of late Iron Age/early Romano-British activity, furrows and post-medieval field boundary ditches.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	None	
Current Land use	Arable	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Prehistoric/ modern	
Significant finds	Neolithic pts, Iron Age features, Roman ditch	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Oxfordshire	
Site address	land south of Blackwood Place & Molyneux Drive & north west of Cotefield Farm, Oxford Road, Bodicote	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c 5,17ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 4654 3746	
Height OD	107 – 114m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological Services	
Project Design originator		
Director/Supervisor	Yvonne Wolframm-Murray	
Project Manager	Adam Yates	
Sponsor or funding body	RPS Planning, Transport and Environment	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	March 2010	
End date	March 2010	
ARCHIVES Loc	ation	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
	OXCM.2010.85	
Physical	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Pottery, animal bone, flint, plant macrofossils
Paper	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Record sheets, drawings
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Digital mapping, photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	An archaeological evaluation of land south of Blackwood Place & Molyneux Drive & north west of Cotefield Farm, Oxford Road, Bodicote, Oxfordshire	
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Contents

- 1 INTRODUCTION
 - 2 BACKGROUND
 - 2.1 Archaeological background
 - 2.2 Topography and geology
 - 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
 - 4 METHODOLOGY
 - 5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE
 - 5.1 General comments
 - 5.2 Trench 5
 - 5.3 Trench 7
 - 5.4 Trench 9
 - 5.5 Trench 13
 - 5.6 Trench 16
 - 5.7 Trench 17
 - 5.8 Trench 19
 - 5.9 Trench 20
 - 5.10 Extension Trenches 22 - 28
 - 6 THE FINDS
 - 6.1 Flint by Yvonne Wolfram-Murray
 - 6.2 The prehistoric pottery by Andy Chapman
 - 6.3 Roman and post-medieval pottery by Tora Hylton
 - 6.4 Fuel ash slag by Andy Chapman
 - 7 THE FAUNAL AND CHARRED PLANT REMAINS
 - 7.1 The animal bone by Karen Deighton
 - 7.2 The charred plant remains by Karen Deighton
 - 8 DISCUSSION
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**
- APPENDIX 1:** Table of contexts
APPENDIX 2: Table of flint
APPENDIX 3: Site archive

T ABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of worked flint
- Table 2: Quantification of Iron Age pottery
- Table 3: Taxa by context
- Table 4: bone from sieved samples
- Table 5: Aging and metrical data available
- Table 6: Ecofacts by context

FIGURES

- Front cover: Trench 19, looking north-east
- Fig 1: Site location
- Fig 2: View of proposed development area, looking north-west
- Fig 3: View of the undulating landscape of the field, looking west
- Fig 4: Trench location with features, field boundaries and cropmarks
- Fig 5: General view of Trench 12, looking SE, and Trench 6, looking NE
- Fig 6: Plans of trenches 7, 13, 16, 17, 19 and 20
- Fig 7: Pit [704], looking east
- Fig 8: Sections
- Fig 9: Ditch [1605], top left, Ditch [1609], bottom left, and general view of Trench 16, looking west
- Fig 10: Ditch [1706], looking north-west
- Fig 11: Ditch [1905] left, and Gullies [1907] and [1909] right
- Fig 12: Pit [1915], looking west
- Fig 13: Ditch [1918], looking north
- Fig 14: Pit [2007], looking north
- Fig 15: View of Trench 20 with ditch [2004], looking east
- Fig 16: View of ditch visible in cropmarks; Trench 23, left, and Trench 26, right
- Back cover: Pits [705] and [2008]

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND SOUTH OF
BLACKWOOD PLACE AND MOLYNEUX DRIVE AND
NORTH-WEST OF COTEFIELD FARM, OXFORD ROAD,
BODICOTE OXFORDSHIRE**

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Planning, Transport and Environment to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bodicote Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4654 3746). Archaeological remains comprised two isolated prehistoric pits, two areas of late Iron Age/early Romano-British activity, furrows and post-medieval field boundary ditches.

1 IN TRODUCTION

In October 2010 Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by RPS Planning, Transport and Environment to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land south of Blackwood Place & Molyneux Drive and north west of Cotefield Farm, Oxford Road, Bodicote Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4654 3746, Figs 1 and 2). The aim of the fieldwork was to establish the presence, extent, date, nature and significance of any archaeological features present, in response to planning condition (05/02180/OUT).

The excavation of a total of 21 trial trenches was proposed, but three of these could not be opened. The resulting 90m of unused trench length was later used to establish the extent of an Iron Age ditch, after consultation with RPS Planning, Transport and Environment and Oxfordshire County Council. The evaluation has been assigned event number OXCMS.2010.85.

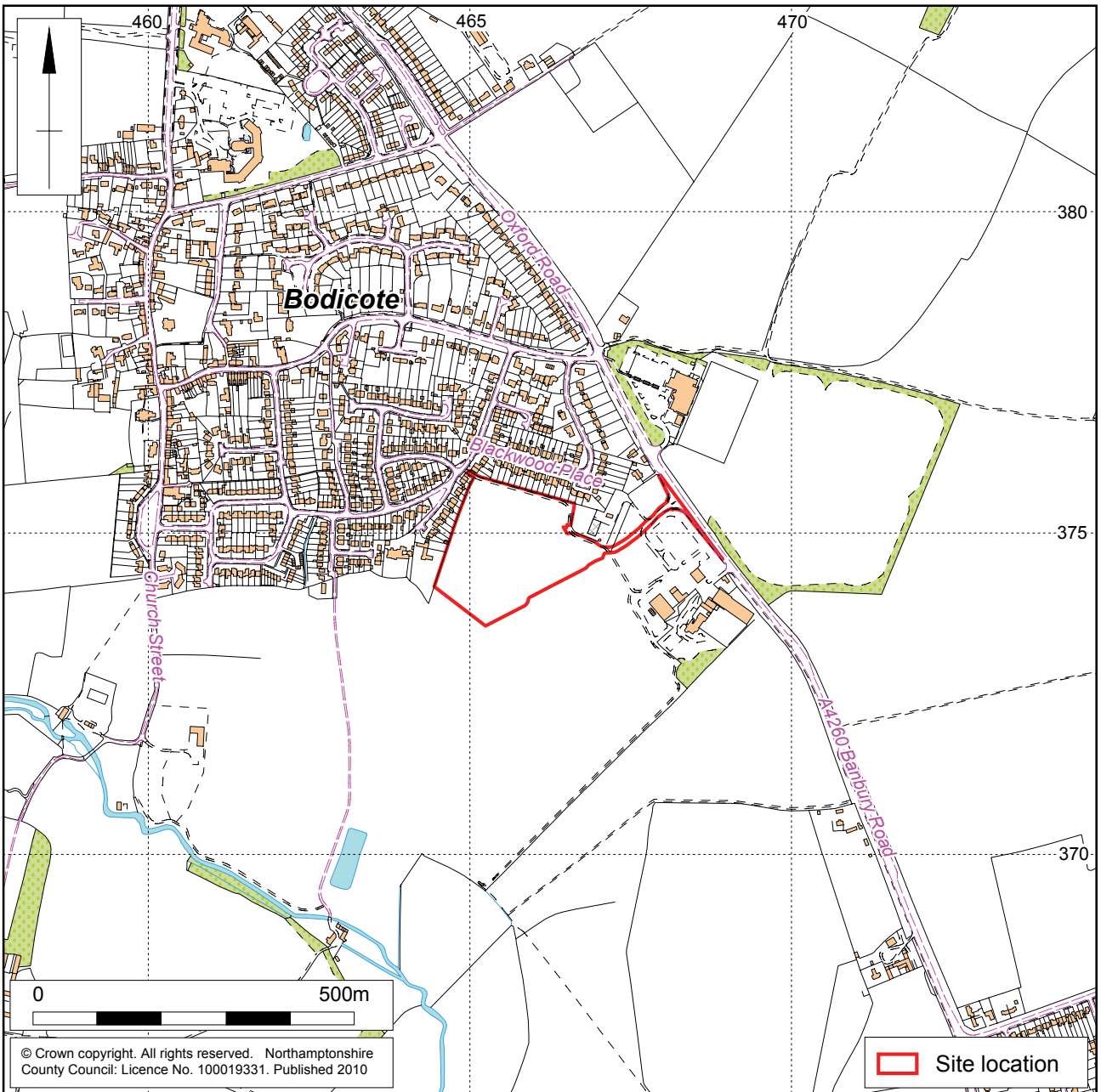
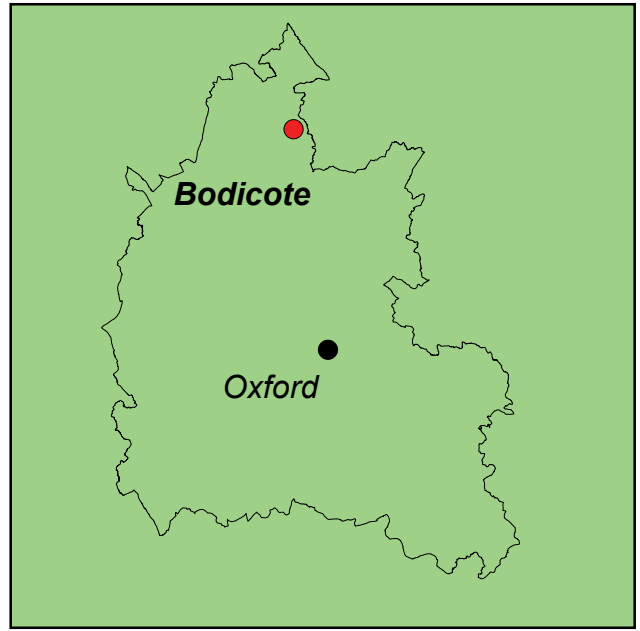
2 B ACKGROUND

2.1 A rchaeological background

The archaeological background is taken from the Specification (RPS 2006).

In the vicinity of the development area a number of sites are recorded on the Oxfordshire Historic Environmental Record (HER). Roman occupation remains are present 200m to the south (HBSMR 1747; SP 4693 3720) and a cursus-like cropmark has been identified from aerial photographs (HBSMR 5700; SP 4733 3718) 600m south-east of Cotefield Farm.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows three parallel field boundaries aligned north-east to south-west, possibly indicating a pair of narrow linear closes, which could be the result of early enclosure by agreement. At a right angle, aligned north-west to south-east, was another field boundary, which was depicted up to the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1



View of proposed development area, looking north-west

Fig 2

2.2 Topography and geology

The site occupies a field on the edge of Bodicote, Oxfordshire to the west of Oxford Road (A4260) (Fig 1). The proposed development area comprises a roughly rectangular block of land of c 5.17 hectares. The proposed development area is bounded to the north and west by residential development, to the east by a garden centre and Oxford Road, and to the south by the remaining half of the field.

The current land-use is arable and historical maps indicated this to have been the case since at least the 19th century. The field is flat, but slopes gradually to the south-east. The land lies between 107m to 117m above Ordnance Datum (Figs 2 and 3). The underlying solid geology was identified as Middle Lias Marlestone with Middle Lias clays, silts and siltstones from the south-west (RPS 2006).



View of the undulating landscape of the field, looking west

Fig 3

3 AI MS AND OBJECTIVES

The archaeological evaluation was carried out to establish the archaeological potential and the possible impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological features with the aim to inform the local planning authority when considering the planning application.

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to quantify the extent, date, nature and significance of any cultural heritage features within the area affected by the proposed development. This was to be achieved through trial trench evaluation of the proposed development site.

4 M ETHODOLOGY

An area of 1008m² (2.6% of the total area) was subject to evaluation, which was divided between 18 trial trenches each measuring 1.6m wide and 30m long, and an additional 90m of trenching. All trenches were plotted on the ground using the Leica system 1200 GPS and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Trial Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were not excavated as they were located in the lawn and hard standing areas of the garden centre. The resulting 90m of unused trench length (Trenches 22-28) was utilised to track the extent of the ditch noted during the trial trenching and the cropmarks visible on the satellite image, in agreement with RPS and OCC. Trial Trenches 5, 6, 7, and 8 had to be moved to safe working distances from the overhead power lines (Fig 4).

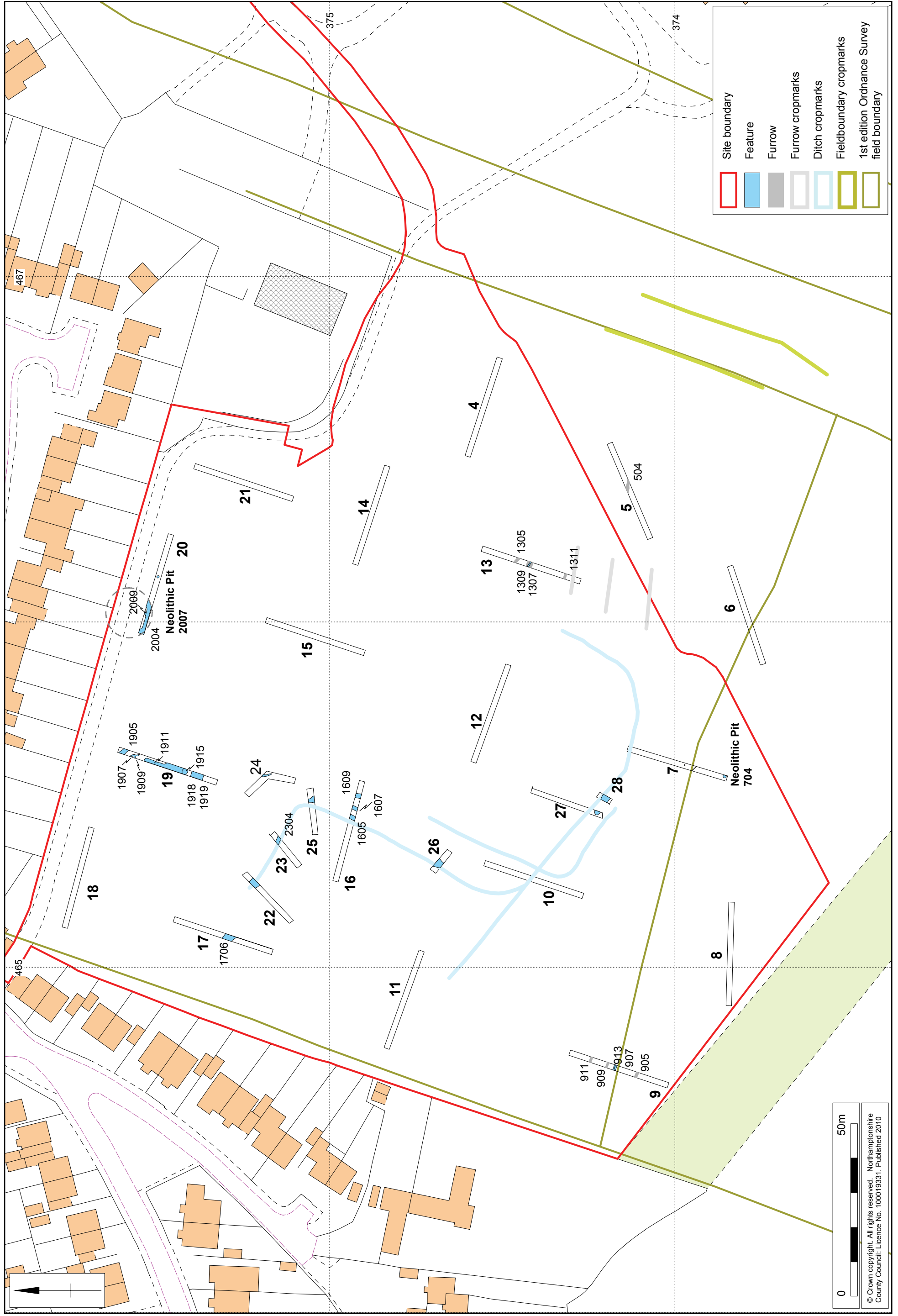
Topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological supervision by a JCB fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The surfaces of significant archaeological remains were exposed or, where absent, the natural substrate. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil. After archaeological remains were encountered all subsequent examination and excavation was carried out by hand to determine their date and character.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were fully recorded following standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures. Trenches with archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:50, the trench sections and profiles through features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Levels were related to the Ordnance Datum.

Photographs were taken as 35mm monochrome images and colour transparencies of the principal archaeological features discovered. All trenches, including those containing no archaeological deposits were photographed. Supplementary digital photos were taken.

Artefacts were collected from archaeological deposits, however, unstratified animal bone and modern material was recorded but not retained. Soil samples were taken from dateable contexts with the potential for the preservation of charcoal and carbonised plant remains. The sampling strategy conformed to English Heritage guidelines (EH 2002).

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised Oct 2008).



Trench location with features, fieldboundaries and cropmarks Fig 4

All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment MoRPHE* (2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the brief issued by the Oxfordshire County Council Archaeology Services (2010) and a specification prepared by RPS Planning, Transport and Environment (RPS 2006).

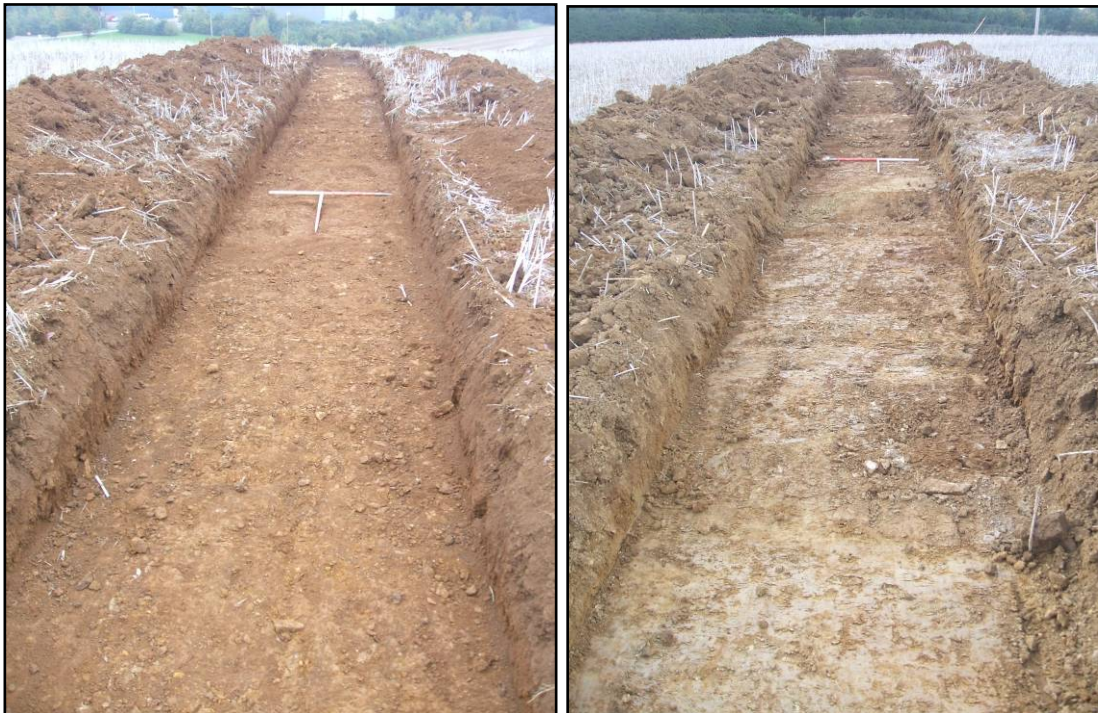
5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General comments

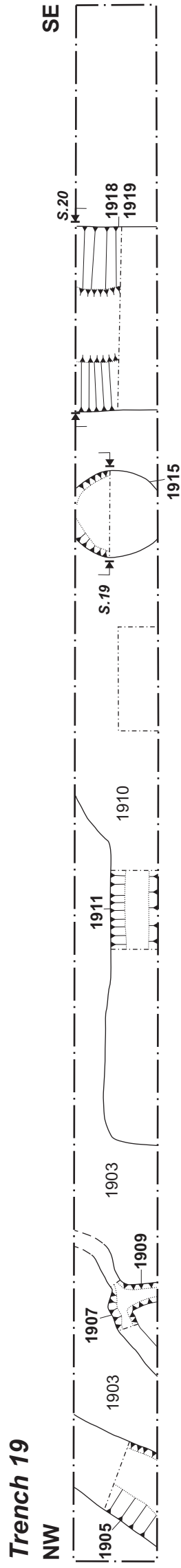
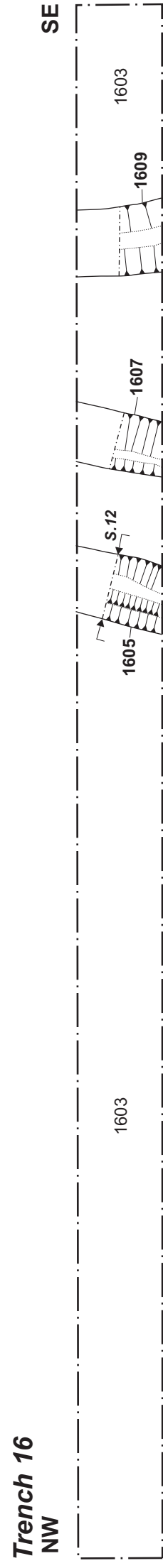
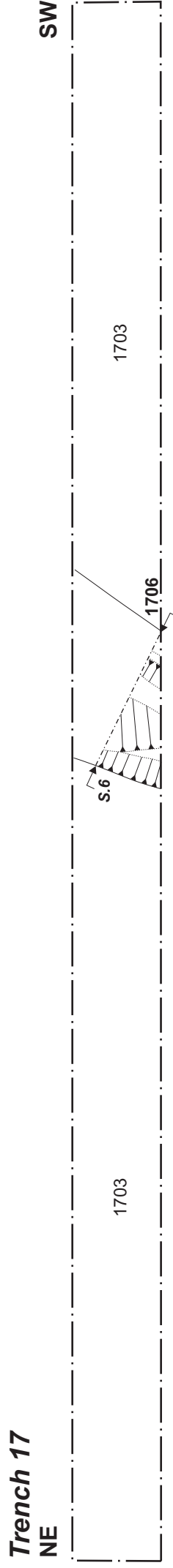
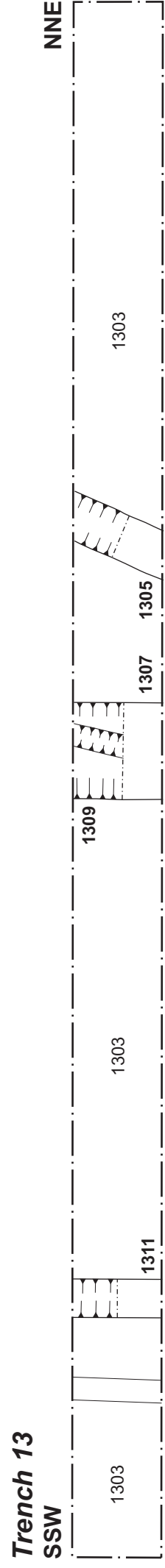
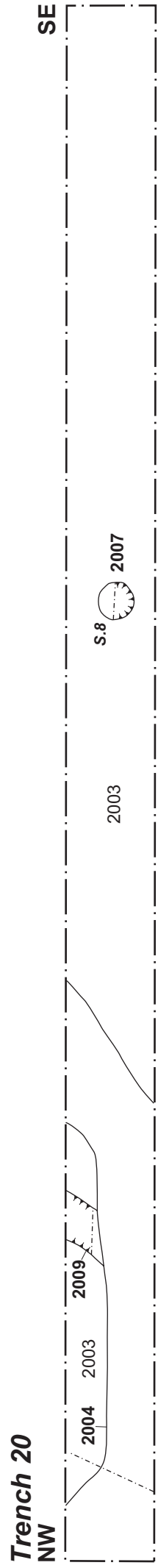
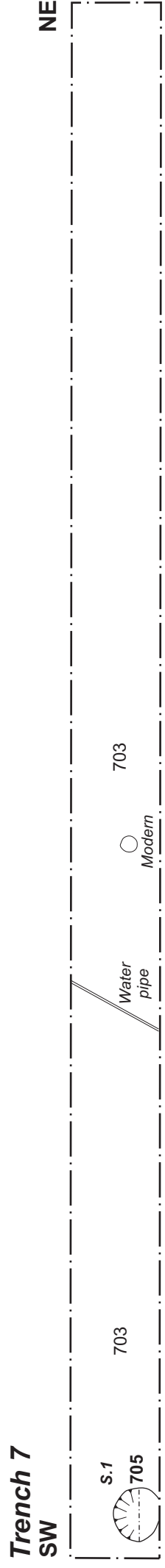
The geology of the site was variable. In the trenches towards the north-east it comprised mid orange and red-brown silty clays, with siltstone and ironstone inclusions of variable size and frequency. Siltstone bedrock outcrops were seen in Trial Trenches 21, 16, 12 and 8. The south-western trenches had a geology comprising light yellow-brown clay sand and orange and red-brown clay sand, with siltstone inclusions.

The geology was overlain by a layer of subsoil, which was mid orange-brown sandy clay with moderate amounts of small to medium sub-angular and rounded ironstone and mudstone inclusions, with an average depth of 0.27m. Above the subsoil was a topsoil of a mid grey-brown silty loam with moderate amounts of small sub-angular siltstone inclusions, at an average depth of 0.12m (Fig 5).

Archaeological features were present in 14 of the 26 trenches. These consisted of two possible Neolithic pits (Trenches 20 and 7), seven Iron Age ditches (Trenches 20, 19, 17 and 16), one Roman re-cut of a ditch (Trench 19), six possible furrows (Trenches 9, 13 and 5), two post-medieval boundary ditches (Trench 9 and 16), and two undated ditches (Trenches 16 and 13). Details of the other trenches are included in Appendix 1.



General view of Trench 12, looking SE, and Trench 6, looking NE Fig 5



5.2 T trench 5

The orange-brown clay and siltstone bedrock was revealed at 0.29m below the existing ground level at 110.63-111.83m OD. This was overlain by 0.11m of subsoil and 0.18m of topsoil.

Near the centre of the trench was a shallow furrow, aligned east to west, sealed by the subsoil. Furrow [506] was 1.00m wide and 0.05m deep, with very gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with friable red-brown clay sand (505) with occasional siltstone inclusions.

5.3 T trench 7

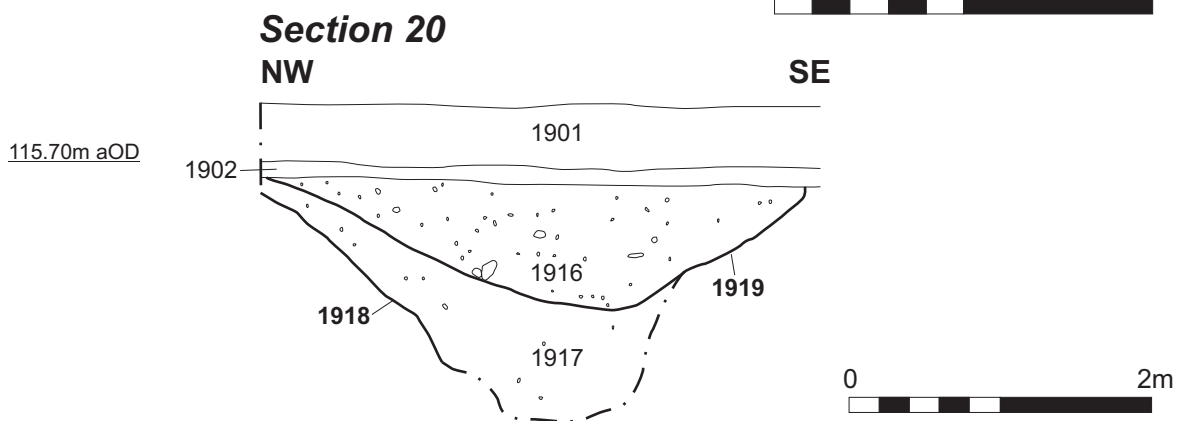
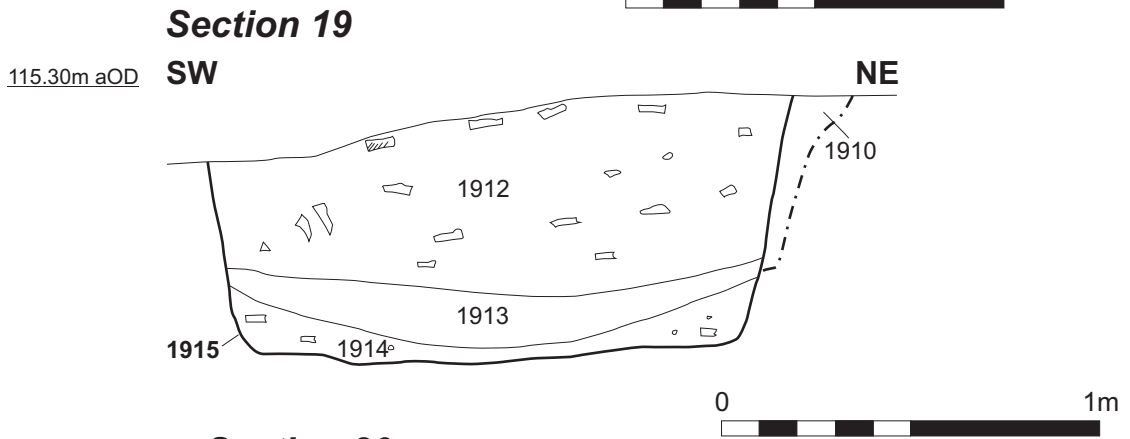
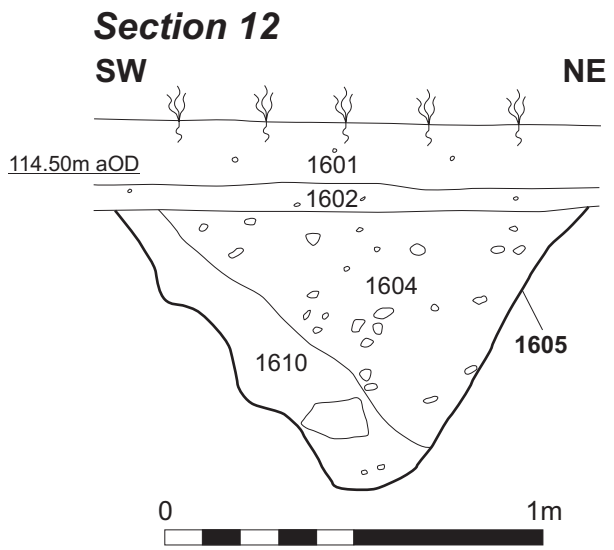
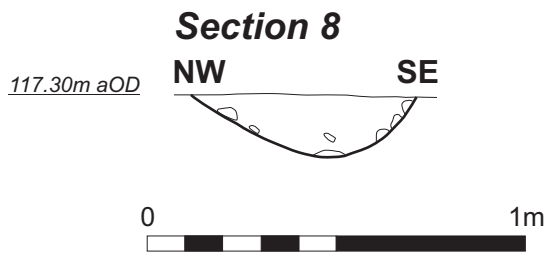
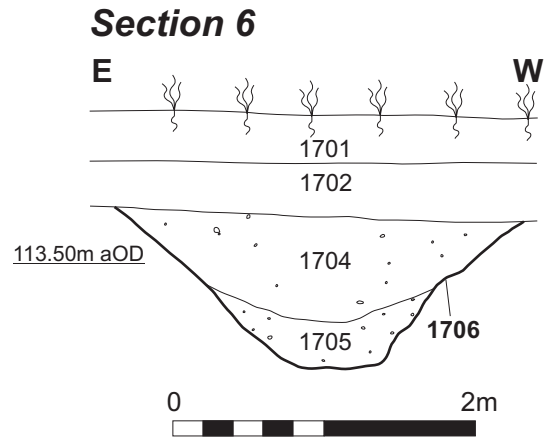
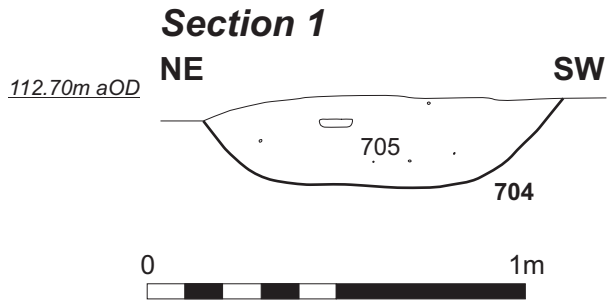
Red-brown clay and gravel geology with siltstone outcropped at the north end of the trench at 0.28-0.38m below the existing ground level, at 112.97-113.72m OD. This was overlain by 0.08-0.10m of subsoil, which was absent beyond the siltstone, and 0.18-0.30m of topsoil (Fig 6).

Pit [704] lay at the southern end of the trench. It was 0.95m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base (Fig 7 & Fig 8, Section 1). The fill (705) of hard mid orange-brown silty clay, contained a moderate amount of sub-angular siltstone and ironstone inclusions. This fill contained worked flint that comprised 15 flakes, two blades, one miscellaneous retouched flake, a serrated blade and 9.8g of small debitage. The environmental sampling recovered two pig bone fragments and 27 hazel nut fragments. It is likely this material occurred as a primary deposit in the pit, which would indicate a Neolithic date.



Pit [704], looking east

Fig 7



Sections Fig 8

5.4 T trench 9

The yellow-brown clay geology was encountered at 0.37-0.50m below the existing ground level at 110.40-111.51m OD. This was overlain by 0.12-0.22m of subsoil and 0.25-0.38m of topsoil (Fig 4).

In the trench were three furrows [905], [909] and [911], sealed by the subsoil, and one field boundary comprising two closely-spaced parallel ditches, [907] and [913], cutting the subsoil. The three furrows were aligned east to west and measured between 0.69m and 0.84m wide and up to 0.18m deep. They were filled with mid orange-brown silty clay that contained occasional small sub-angular siltstone inclusions.

The field boundary was aligned roughly east to west. The larger ditch [907] measured 0.77m wide and 0.32m deep, and the smaller ditch [913] measured 0.28m wide and 0.22m deep. Both ditches were filled, (906) and (912) respectively, with mid grey-brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular siltstone pieces. Fill (906) contained an 18th/19th century sherd. This compared with a boundary identified on the historic mapping.

5.5 T trench 13

Light grey-brown clay geology was encountered at 0.39-0.42m below the existing ground level at 112.98-113.25m OD. This was overlain by 0.10-0.12m of subsoil and 0.27-0.31m of topsoil. Two furrows, [1311] and [1307], an undated ditch [1305] and gully [1309] were sealed by the subsoil (Fig 6).

Ditch [1305] was aligned north-west to south-east, and had a U-shaped profile. It was filled with light red-brown silty clay containing occasional small stone inclusions (1304). Gully [1309], which was cut by furrow [1307], was on a similar north-west to south-east alignment as ditch [1305]. The gully had a U-shaped profile and was filled with light red-brown silty clay (1308), which included occasional small to medium sized stones.

The two furrows [1307] and [1311] were aligned roughly west to east, and were 0.54m to 3.20m wide and 0.15m to 0.22m deep. They were shallow-sided with concave bases, and were filled with firm mid red-brown silty clay (1310) and light brown-grey silty clay (1306).

5.6 T trench 16

Orange-brown sand and siltstone bedrock were encountered at 0.44-0.48m below the existing ground level at 114.36-114.71m OD. This was overlain by 0.12-0.14m of subsoil and 0.30-0.36m of topsoil (Figs 6 and 9). In the eastern half of the trench was a probable Iron Age ditch [1605], a post-medieval ditch [1607], and an undated ditch [1605], all sealed by the subsoil.

Ditch [1605], aligned roughly north to south, was 1.10m wide and 0.56m deep with steep sides sloping to a narrow flat base (Fig 8, Section 12 and Fig 9). The lower fill was of mid red-brown sandy silt (1610) containing occasional small stones. This was overlain by mid brown-orange silty sand (1604) with a moderate amount of small to mid sized ironstone fragments. One sherd of probable Iron Age pottery was recovered, along with a few residual pieces of worked flint.

Post-medieval ditch [1607] was aligned roughly north to south, and measured 1.30m wide by 0.43m deep. The western side was near vertical cutting through bedrock, whereas the eastern side sloped down more gradually to the narrow, concave base. The fill (1606) consisted of mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional small to medium

sized ironstone fragments. Two 18th/19th century pottery sherds and a handmade iron nail with a square cross-section were recovered.

Ditch [1609], which is undated, was aligned north to south and was 1.87m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig 9). It had sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled (1608) with friable dark brown silty sand containing occasional small sized ironstone fragments. An oyster shell was recovered.



Ditch [1605], top left, Ditch [1609], bottom left,
and general view of Trench 16, looking west

Fig 9

5.7 Trench 17

Brown-orange clay and gravel geology was encountered at 0.47-0.52m below the existing ground level at 114.08-114.79m OD. This was overlain by 0.16m of subsoil and 0.32-0.36m topsoil (Fig 6).

Near the centre of the trench was a ditch [1706], 2.70m wide by 1.00m deep, with sloping sides, a slight step in the eastern side and a flat base (Fig 8, Section 6 and Fig 10). The initial silting was mid orange-brown silty clay (1705) with moderate amount of ironstone inclusions. This was overlain by friable mid orange-brown silty clay (1704) that had occasional small sized ironstone inclusions. Eleven pieces of Iron Age pottery and nine pieces of worked flint were recovered from the upper fill (1704)



Ditch [1706], looking north-west

Fig 10

5.8 Trench 19

The light orange-brown ironstone gravel and sandy geology was encountered at 0.33-0.43m below the existing ground level, at 115.42-155.94m OD. This was overlain by 0.09-0.14m of subsoil and 0.24-0.29m of topsoil (Fig 6).

In the trench were five Iron Age ditches [1905], [1907], [1909], [1911] and [1918] and one Roman re-cut [1919] and one pit [1915]. All features were sealed by subsoil.

At the northern end of the trench, ditch [1905] was aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.94m wide by 0.42m deep with steep sides with a flat base. It was filled with friable mid red-brown clay sand (1904) containing frequent small to large sub-angular ironstone pieces, and seven Iron Age pottery sherds (Fig 11).

Gully [1907] was aligned roughly north to south and measured 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Gully [1909] was aligned roughly west to east and joined gully [1907]. Gully [1909] was 0.85m wide by 0.34m deep, with irregular sides and base were irregular due to the stone in the natural geology of the trench area. Both gullies were filled, (1906) and (1907), with mid grey-brown clay sands containing a moderate amount of small to medium sized sub-angular ironstone fragments. A relationship between the two ditches was not discernable as a large amount of Iron Age pottery, 36 sherds, had been deposited at the junction (Fig 11).



Ditch [1905] left, and Gullies [1907] and [1909] right Fig 11

Ditch [1911] was aligned west to east against the western edge of the trench, thus a full width of the ditch could not be established. The exposed width of the ditch was 0.90m and its depth was 0.64m and it had steep sides with a concave base. It was filled with mid orange-brown clay sand (1910) containing frequent small to large sized sub-angular ironstone fragments, 18 Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from the fill. After 5.6m the ditch broadened out to cover the entire width of the trench, a further 5.5m on the ditch ended otherwise turned east or west forming part of a larger feature, however this was obscured by Pit [1915] (Fig 12).

The Pit [1915] had a diameter of 1.7m and was 0.67m deep and was cut into the upper fill of ditch [1919] and the natural ironstone. It had near vertical sides and a flat base of ironstone and was filled with three fills. The primary fill (1912) was mid orange-brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular ironstone inclusions, it contained middle to late Iron Age pottery and animal bone. This was overlain by dark grey-brown sandy silt (1913) with frequent small to medium sub-angular ironstone inclusions. The final fill (1914) was mid orange-brown clay sand with a moderate amount of small to medium sub-angular ironstone inclusions and animal bone (Fig 8 Section 19 and Fig 12).



Pit [1915], looking west Fig 12

Near the southern end of the trench, was a north-west/south-east orientated ditch [1918] with a re-cut [1919]. The ditch [1918] was 3.5m wide and at least 1.56m deep, full excavation was not possible due to health and safety limits. It was filled (1917) by a firm mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional small ironstone inclusions and contained one Iron Age pottery sherd. The re-cut [1920], was 3.20m wide and 0.84m deep. It was filled (1916) by a friable mid grey-brown silty sand containing a moderate amount of small to large ironstone inclusions and four pieces of Roman pottery. The ditch was gently sloping to c 1m deep through the ironstone geology below which the geology, changes to sandy clay and the ditch profile changed to near vertical sides (Fig 8 Section 20 and Fig 13).



Ditch [1918], looking north Fig 13

5.9 Trench 20

Light orange ironstone gravel and sand geology was encountered at 0.25-0.25m below the existing ground level at 117.06-117.97m OD. This was overlain by 0.15m of subsoil and 0.10-0.20m of topsoil (Fig 6).

In the western half of the trench were two Iron Age ditches [2004] and [2009], and in the centre of the trench was an early to middle Neolithic pit [2007]. All features were sealed by the subsoil.

Circular pit [2007] had a diameter of 0.60m and was 0.17m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled (2008) by dark orange-brown silty clay with a moderate amount of small to medium sized ironstone fragments. Three pieces of Prehistoric pottery and worked flint, which included 14 flakes, three blades of which one had been utilised, and 4.3g of debitage, and unidentifiable animal bone fragments were recovered (Fig 6 & Fig 8, Section 8).



Pit [2008], looking north, sectioned (left) and fully excavated (right) Fig 14

Ditch [2009] was 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep with near vertical sides, irregular due to the Ironstone geology, and a flat base. It was filled (2010) with light orange-brown silty clay and a moderate ironstone content. It was cut by ditch [2004].

Ditch [2004] was 2.7m wide and 0.78m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with hard light yellow-brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of small to medium sized ironstone inclusions (2006). This was overlain by hard dark yellow-brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of small to medium sized ironstone and burnt stone fragments (2005). Iron Age pottery was recovered from both fills, 53 sherds from fill (2005) and eleven sherds from fill (2006) (Fig 15).



View of Trench 20 with ditch [2004], looking east Fig 15

5.10 Extension Trenches 22 - 28

A total 90m of trial trenching was utilised to establish the extent of ditch [1706]. Four trenches were dug in a north-east direction, the ditch was picked up in Trenches 22, 23 and 25 where it was turning to join with ditch [1605]. This appeared to follow a cropmark visible on Google map (<http://maps.google.co.uk/>). Trench 26 north of Trench 16 confirmed the validity of the cropmark, however, the ditch was not visible in Trench 10 so it was possibly terminating north-west of it. Trenches 27 and 28 indicated that the ditch also had a terminal south-east of Trench 10. The ditch in the extension trenches measured between 1.11m and 2.83m. Two undiagnostic pottery fragments were recovered from the ditch in Trench 23 and five fragments of slag were recovered from the ditch in Trench 23 (Fig 16).

Trench 24 revealed a small possible gully corner on the northern edge of the trench.



View of ditch visible in cropmarks
Trench 23, left, and Trench 26, right

Fig 16

6 T HE FINDS

6.1 F lint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

In total 57 pieces of worked flint and 14.2g of debitage were recovered *in situ* from two Neolithic pits and as residual finds from Iron Age contexts and. The flint comprised 47 flakes, six blades, one scraper fragment, two serrated blades, one miscellaneous retouched flake, and debitage.

The condition of the assemblage was good. The flints showed little post-depositional edge damage, displaying only the occasional nick. This allowed the recognition of intentional miscellaneous retouch and utilisation. Patination was present on a third of the assemblage ranging from a slight mottled white discolouration to a complete white discolouration. Accidental burning of the flint was evident on the flakes and the debitage in the form of thermal fracturing, crazing, pot-lid spalling, and heavy patination.

Table 1: Quantification of worked flint

Description	W	hole	Fragment	Burnt	Total
Flake		14	28	5	47
Blade		2	3	-	5
Blade, utilised		1	-	-	1
Scraper, fragment		-	1	-	1
Serrated blade		1	1	-	2
Miscellaneous retouched flake		1	-	-	1
(Debitage		10.9g	-	3.3g	14.2g)
Total		19 (+ 10.9g)	23	5 (+ 3.3g)	57 (+ 14.2g)

The raw material is a vitreous flint of light to dark coloured greys and browns. There is also a small component of a more granular grey 'chert'-like flint. The cortex present on the dorsal surface on approximately a third of the assemblage. The majority of the cortex consists of a thick red-brown chalky cortex with only a little abrasion evident. The raw material is of fluvial and glacial sources.

The majority of flints procured consisted of waste flakes and blades. The assemblage was dominated by flakes as the flints comprised 14 flakes, of which 28 were broken and five burnt, and five blades, of which three were broken. There was one blade that was utilised, the utilisation evident through edge and polish along a lateral edge. The sieving of soil samples produced a total of 14.2g ofdebitage, of which 3.3g were burnt.

The retouched tool forms comprised of a scraper fragment, two serrated blades, and one miscellaneous retouched flake. The scraper fragment had retouch on the convex distal end and along the remaining lateral edges. There were two serrated blades, of which only the medial section remained of one. Both blades had relatively regular small retouch along a lateral edge, and in both cases the retouch was much worn through utilisation. Additionally there was one flake that had semi-abrupt miscellaneous retouch on the hinge termination of a flake. It is possible that this retouch flake could have been utilised as a scraper.

Technological characteristics of the assemblage suggest a broadly Neolithic date. The two serrated blades are diagnostic from the late Mesolithic to the early/mid Neolithic, their association with the pits and the prehistoric pottery is suggestive of the latter date. The flint is not naturally occurring in the vicinity of the sites, suggesting a procurement strategy. Two-thirds of the worked flint and thedebitage were recovered from two pits. The presence ofdebitage and waste flakes in the pits suggest that knapping was taking place. The flint was recovered along with burnt hazel shells and bone, and small prehistoric pottery fragments could suggest the discard of debris of an activity area. No further work is recommended.

6.2 The prehistoric pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of 160 sherds, weighing 1058g, are dominated by hand-built vessels in shelly fabrics attributable to the Iron Age and specifically the late Iron Age in some instances. However, a number of these contexts also contain an occasional thin sherd in a soft grey micaceous fabric, possibly from wheel-turned vessels dating to the 1st century AD. An overall date range spanning the 1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD is suggested, although sherds from pit [2007] might be earlier.

Fabrics

- A: Shelly, containing crushed fossil shell, 1-8mm, and also occasional rounded pieces of limestone, 2-6mm.
- B: Grog, containing small rounded pellets of grog, 1-2mm, and also micaceous. Generally light grey and soft, with the surviving sherds all abraded. Occasionally also contains some shell.

Table 2: Quantification of Iron Age pottery

Context/ feature	sherds	weight (g)	Fabric/ (sherds)	Comment/date	sherd families
1604/1605	1	1	A: shelly (1)	frag	1
1704/1706	11	17	A: shelly (9) B: grog + mica (2)	Small sherds 2 Late IA/early RB	4
1904/1905	7	18	A: shelly (7)	Flat base/IA	1
1906/1907	36	450	A: shelly (34) B: grog + mica (2)	IA rim (+ 1 sherd LIA/ERB?)	5
1910/1911	18	56	A: shelly (18)	IA body sherds	3
1912/1915	15	82	A: shelly (12) B: grog + mica (3)	Thin-walled jar, upright flat rim	3
1913/1915	1	5	A: shelly (1)	Body sherd	1
1914/1915	1	1	Fired clay	frag	-
1917/1918	1	1	A: shelly (1)	Body sherd	1
2005/2004	53	370	A: shelly (53)	Burnished globular bowl LIA	1
2006/2004	11	45	A: shelly (9) B: grog + mica (2)	Burnished bowl Flat-topped rim 1 Late IA/early RB	3
2008/2007	3	4	A: shelly (3)	Prehistoric	1
2304/	2	8	A: shelly (1) Fired clay	frag	1
Totals 160		1058	A: shelly (149) B: grog + mica (9) Fired clay (2)	- 26	

The pottery

The fill (2008) of pit [2007] produced three small sherds, from sieving of a soil sample. They come from a single vessel containing sparse voids from the leaching of an inclusion, possibly shell. Too little survives to characterise the vessel further, but in the Iron Age material the shell has not been leached, perhaps suggesting that these sherds are earlier prehistoric in date, as suggested by the associated flint assemblage.

The fill (1704) of ditch [1706] produced a small group of small sherds that includes shelly ware but also two small abraded sherds in a soft grey micaceous fabric, which suggests a date into the 1st century AD.

The fill (1906) of a gully [1907] contained very poorly preserved body sherds from thick-walled jar in a shelly fabric. There is also a sharply everted rim, flattened rim from a bowl, 200mm diameter, with shallow finger impressions on both surfaces where the rim had been pinched out (Fig 17, left). This is in a fabric containing grog and mica but unlike the other micaceous sherds this is hard with an orange-brown core and

surfaces. A late Iron Age date is suggested, 1st century BC to early 1st century AD. This context also contained a single sherd in the soft grey fabric containing grog and mica, but in this instance there are also some shell inclusions.

The upper fill (1912) of pit [1915] contained sherds from a small jar in a shelly fabric with a grey-brown core and surfaces. It is plain with a simple upright, rounded rim and no neck, and can be dated to the middle-late Iron Age (Fig 17, right). Two small sherds in the grey micaceous fabric and a pale brown micaceous sherd are also present.

The fill (2005) of [2004] contained numerous plain body sherds from a globular bowl. The fabric and surfaces are grey-brown and the external surface is burnished. This vessel is likely to date to the late Iron Age, the 1st century BC. A body sherd probably from the same vessel was recovered from fill (2006) of the same feature, [2004]. This fill also contained two joining sherds of an upright flat-topped rim in a similar fabric, but unburnished. Fill (2006) also contained a single small sherd in a grey micaceous fabric containing grog, which is likely to date to the 1st century AD.



Iron Age rim sherds from gully [1907], left, and pit [1915], right (Scale 50mm).

Fig 17

6.3 Roman and post-medieval pottery by Tora Hylton

Five sherds of Roman pottery all appear to be locally produced grog-tempered wares. Four body sherds were recovered from the fill (1916) of Ditch [1919] in Trench 19, they include three very small abraded sherds in a soapy buff-brown fabric and one sherd in a buff-grey fabric. In addition a large rim/body sherd from a narrow necked jar was recovered from topsoil.

Three sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenware was recovered from Ditches [907] and [1607] in Trenches 9 and 16. The sherds are glazed only on their internal surfaces. They date to the 18th-19th centuries.

6.4 Fuel ash slag by Andy Chapman

The fill (2304) of a ditch in trench 23 contained five small fragments of light and vesicular fuel ash slag, which has been formed at a high temperature, but not necessarily by metalworking.

7 THE FAUNAL AND CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

7.1 The animal bone by Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of 1.3kg of animal bone was collected by hand from eight contexts during the course of trial trenching. This material was assessed to establish the taxa present, the level of preservation, the potential contribution to the understanding of the sites and to inform on future collection strategies.

Method

Identifiable bones were noted. Ageable and measurable bones (after Von Den Driesch 1976) were also noted. Ageable elements included cheek tooth rows, where tooth eruption and wear can be observed (Payne 1973 and Halstead 1985) and bones where the state of epiphyseal fusion could be noted (Silver 1969). Animal bone from wet sieving (3.4mm and 1mm residues) was also included; sample sizes varied with context but were typically between 10 and 40 litres. Hand collected bones had previously been washed.

Results

Preservation

Fragmentation was fairly heavy and largely the result of old breaks. Bone surface abrasion was moderate. Evidence for burning was noted in context 705; however the bone assemblage is too small to ascertain if this was a preferred method of disposal. Six instances of canid gnawing and one example of butchery were observed.

Taxa present

Table 3 taxa by context

Cut/fill	Feature	D	ate	C	attle	Sheep/ goat	pig	horse	L.ung	total
1906	gully	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1911/1910	ditch	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
1915/1912	pit	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
1918/1916	ditch	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2004/2005	ditch	-	6	1	1	-	-	1	-	9
Total		-	11	5	3	1	1	1		21

Table 4: Bone from sieved samples

Cut/fill	Sample	Feature	Weight(g)										
				cattle	Sh/gt	pig	horse	L.ung	s.ung	Sm mam	Amp	indet	
704/705	1*	pit	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2004/2006	2*	Ditch	22	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2007/2008	3*	Pit	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2004/2005	4	Ditch	14	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
1706/1704	5	Ditch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
1605/1604	7	Ditch	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
1911/1910	9	Ditch	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1905/1904	10	Ditch	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
1915/1914	11	Pit	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
1915/1903	12	Pit	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1915/1912	13	Pit	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
1918/1916	14	Ditch	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
1919/1917	15	Ditch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

*includes burned bone fragments

Ageing and metrical data

Table 5: ageing and metrical data available

Taxa	Tooth eruption and wear	Epiphyseal fusion	Measurements
Cattle	3	1	1
Sheep/goat	1	2	-
pig	1	-	-
Horse	-	1	2

Discussion

The high level of fragmentation and mixed nature (both in terms of body parts and taxa) of individual deposits (contexts) suggests the genesis of the assemblage to have been kitchen waste. Unfortunately due to the paucity of material available little can be said of the animal husbandry or economy of the site beyond the fact that a small range of common domesticates were associated with it.

Potential

Identifiable animal bone was recovered from the site, which suggests, if more were collected during the course of any subsequent excavation, the animal husbandry of the site could be characterised.

Conclusion

Assessment has shown a small assemblage of common domesticates and indicates that further collection of bone and analysis would have some value.

7.2 The charred plant remains by Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of 15 samples were collected by hand from a range of contexts during the course of excavation. This material was processed and assessed to determine the presence, preservation and nature of any ecofacts and to inform on further sampling strategies.

Method

The samples were processed using a modified siraf tank fitted with a 250micron mesh and flot sieve. The resulting flots and residues were dried. The flots were then sorted with the aid of a stereoscopic microscope (10x magnification) and residues were scanned. Any charred plant remains were identified with the aid of the author's small reference collection, Cappers et al 2006 and Jacomet 1996 and the SCRI website.

Results

Preservation

Preservation was solely by charring. Fragmentation was low, but surface abrasion was fairly heavy.

Taxonomic distribution

Table 6: Ecofacts by context

Cut/fill	Sample	Feature type	volume	charcoal	cereal	spelt	wheat	Hulled barley	Naked barley	Fat hen	Sheep sorex	dock	Cleavers	cranesbill	Field penny cress	speedwell	Chick weed	Brassica	indet	nutshell
704/705	1	pit	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	27
2004/2006	2	ditch	40	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	1	1	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	-
2007/2008	3	pit	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	24
2004/2005	4	ditch	20	-	6	2	4	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
1706/1704	5	ditch	20	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1706/1705	6	ditch	20	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1604/1605	7	ditch	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1610/1605	8	ditch	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1911/1910	9	ditch	20	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1904/1905	10	ditch	20	-	-	-	8	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1915/1914	11	pit	20	-	-	-	5	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1915/1913	12	pit	20	-	-	-	10	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
1915/1912	13	pit	20	-	13	-	18	1	1	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1918/1916	14	ditch	40	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1919/1917	15	ditch	40	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	20	-

Discussion

The nutshell observed in samples 1 and 3 was hazel nut (*Corylus avenna*) which is not unusual in Neolithic/Bronze age contexts. The amounts present and other material within the same contexts (i.e. pottery fragments) seems to suggest refuse disposal. The remaining samples appear largely to be background, which is material washed or blown into the features from activities taking place elsewhere.

The wild/weed taxa present were typical crop weeds or weeds of disturbed ground, both annuals and perennials were noted.

Potential

Ecofacts were recovered from all samples, their presence and reasonable level of preservation suggests that further sampling should not be ruled out should any further excavation take place. The fact that well preserved identifiable ecofacts are present indicates that further sampling of suitable phaseable/dateable contexts could result in the recovery of material that could aid the understanding of the site.

Conclusion

Assessment has shown a small range of well preserved ecofacts and indicates that further sampling during the course of any subsequent excavation could be viable. It could be possible to establish which crops, if any, grew at the site and to make basic comparisons with nearby contemporary sites and more regional sites.

9 D DISCUSSION

Trenching revealed some early to late prehistoric activity. The main activity of the site dated to the middle to late Iron Age/early Romano-British period, which was revealed in two areas with a small Roman component. Post-medieval field boundaries and earlier furrows were also noted. Earliest activity on site comprised of two Neolithic pits.

Early prehistoric activity was evident through 19 pieces of early to middle Neolithic worked flint recovered as residual finds from Iron Age and post-medieval contexts. The earliest archaeological features uncovered during the trial trenching were two potentially early to middle Neolithic pits [704] and [2007] in Trial Trenches 7 and 20. These pits contained 38 pieces of worked flint and 14.1g debitage, three prehistoric pottery sherds, burnt bone, burnt clay, burnt hazel shells and a quantity of charcoal. The geology did not have any indication of *in situ* burning. The early to middle Neolithic pits containing pottery, flint, hazel nuts and other materials are known from a number of sites in central and eastern England such as Biggleswade (Jones 2009) and Kilverstone (Garrow *et al* 2007). Such features are generally associated with occupation, Neolithic occupation is considered largely temporary in character, though it may incorporate deliberate processes of artefact deposition. Both pits contained hazel nut fragments, worked flints that included debitage, waste flakes, tools and utilised implements, and Pit [704] contained two pieces of pig bone otherwise the bone from both pits was indeterminate. These deliberately deposited artefacts and environmental remains such as hazel nut shell were often considered to signify pit decommissioning at the end of settlement phases (Garrow *et al* 2007).

Iron Age activity was identified in two areas in the proposed development area. The main area of Iron Age activity was concentrated around Trenches 19 and 20, representing possibly two settlement foci. Additional Iron Age ditches were identified in Trenches 16 and 17, and further exposed in Trenches 22-23, 25-28. In Trenches 19 and 20 features included possible ring-ditch, gullies, pits, and substantial ditches, perhaps forming parts of an area of occupation. The ring ditch fragment in Trench 20 suggests a diameter of c 14m with the northern portion extending beyond the northern boundary of the site. These ring ditches surrounding round-houses are typical of the midland region. The concentration of the pottery in the features of both trenches may be settlement related, which is indicated to be late Iron Age by the pottery.

A series of ditches in the central part of the site appear to represent potentially late Iron Age boundary features. This was substantial in nature in Trench 19 and less substantial in Trench 16, thus possibly becoming less substantial away from the two main activity areas in Trenches 19 and 20. They were traced using cropmarks from

Google Earth and confirmed through trenching. Although the features included domestic debris, there were few signs of occupational features associated with them. The animal bone remains from these features included pig, cattle, sheep/goat, horse, small mammals and amphibians. It was possible to note canid gnawing and butchery on occasion.

Towards the south-eastern corner of the proposed development areas were three parallel cropmarks, possible furrows. Possible furrows were also present in Trenches 5, 9 and 13 orientated in a similar south-west to north-east directions as the cropmarks.

The west to east running field boundary identified from historic maps and also visible as cropmarks was noted in Trench 9, Ditch [907] and [913], but was not noted in Trenches 6 and 7. The trial trenches placed to pick up the north to south aligned field boundary ditch could not be opened as they were placed in the garden centre. A post-medieval ditch was also located in Trench 16, Ditch [1607], running parallel to the north to south oriented field boundary ditches. Two post-medieval postholes with wooden remains and nails were present.

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Google map

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APPENDIX 1: Table of Contexts

Trench	C ontext	Context type	Description	Finds/ comments	Max. Depth
4	401	Topsoil	mid grey brown clay loam with frequent stone inclusions		0.25m
	402	Subsoil	mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions		0.12m
	403	Geology	mid orange brown silty clay with ironstones with occasional light yellow brown clay patches	tree throw and land drain	
5	501	Topsoil	mid grey brown clay loam with moderate stone inclusions		0.18m
	502	Subsoil	mid red brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions		0.11m
	503	Geology I	light yellow brown silty clay with shale bedrock	only in south-west end of trench	
	504	Geology II	mid orange brown and mid yellow brown sandy clay with moderate siltstone and occasional ironstone inclusion		
6	601	Topsoil	mid grey brown clay loam with moderate stone inclusions		0.33m
	602	Subsoil	mid orange brown clay silt with frequent stone inclusions	only present in south-west end of trench	0.10m
	603	Geology I	light orange-brown clay silt with frequent stone inclusions	only present in both ends	
	604	Geology II	mid grey-brown silty clay with very frequent siltstone inclusions		
7	701	Topsoil	mid grey brown clay loam with moderate stone inclusions		0.30m
	702	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with occasional ironstone inclusions		0.10m
	703	Geology	Light orange-brown silty clay with red-brown gravel patches		
	704	Circular cut	Cut of pit		
	705	Fill of [704]	Mid orange-brown silty clay	Sample 1; flint and bone	
8	801	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam with occasional stones		0.30m
	802	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy clay		0.17m
	803	Geology	Light yellow-brown clay sand and siltstone bedrock		
9	901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay loam with moderate mudstone inclusions		0.30m
	902	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional siltstone inclusions		0.10m
	903	Geology	Light yellow-brown clay with red-brown patches with moderate stone inclusions		
	904	Fill of [905]	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional siltstone inclusions		
	905	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	906	Fill of [907]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate stone inclusions	Pottery	
	907	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	908	Fill of [909]	Mid red-brown silty clay with occasional ironstone and siltstone inclusions		
	909	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BODICOTE, OXFORDSHIRE

Trench	Context	Context type	Description	Finds/ comments	Max. Depth
	910	Fill of [911]	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional ironstone and siltstone inclusions		
	911	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	912	Fill of [913]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional light yellow-brown clay patches and stones		
	913	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
10	1001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay loam with moderate mudstone inclusions		0.29m
	1002	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional siltstone inclusions		0.12m
	1003	Gology	Light blue-grey clay with frequent siltstone inclusions with red-brown gravel patches		
11	1101	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam with occasional ironstone inclusions		0.36m
	1102	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions		0.15m
	1103	Geology	Light yellow sandy clay with occasional ironstone inclusions	becomes red at NW end	
12	1201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy loam with moderate ironstone inclusions		0.25m
	1202	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with moderate ironstone and mudstone inclusions		0.17m
	1203	Geology I	Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent siltstone inclusions	in north-west of trench	
	1204	Geology II	Siltstone bedrock with mid orange-brown sandy silt		
13	1301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam		0.31m
	1302	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay		0.12m
	1303	Geology	Light yellow-brown clay and light red-brown clay with moderate siltstone inclusions		
	1304	Fill of [1305]	Light red-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions		
	1305	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	1306	Fill of [1307]	Light brown-grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions		
	1307	linear cut	Cut of gully		
	1308	Fill of [1309]	Light red-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions		
	1309	Linear cut	Cut of gully		
	1310	fill of [1311]	Mid red-brown silty clay		
	1311	linear cut	Cut of furrow		
14	1401	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent small to large sub angular mudstones		0.28m
	1402	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with moderate mudstone and ironstone inclusions		0.16m
	1403	Geology	Light blue-grey silty clay with mid red-brown sandy clay gravel patches		
15	1501	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam with occasional stone inclusions		0.21m
	1502	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with occasional siltstone inclusions		0.14m
	1503	Geology	Mid red-brown with orange-brown clay sand with larger silstone inclusions at NE end		

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BODICOTE, OXFORDSHIRE

Trench	Context	Context type	Description	Finds/ comments	Max. Depth
16	1601	Topsoil	mid grey brown clay loam with moderate stone inclusions		0.36m
	1602	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with frequent ironstone inclusions		0.14m
	1603	Geology	Light yellow-brown siltstone gravel with mid orange-brown sandy silt patches		
	1604	Fill of [1605]	Mid orange-brown silty sand	Pottery; Sample 7	
	1605	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	1606	Fill of [1607]	Mid brown	Pottery	
	1607	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	1608	Fill of [1609]	Mid brown	Shell	
	1609	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	1610	Fill of [1605]	Mid red-brown silty sand		
17	1701	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam with occasional ironstone inclusions		0.36m
	1702	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions		0.16m
	1703	Geology	Mid orange-brown sandy clay with ironstone inclusions and red clay patches		
	1704	Fill of [1706]	Mid orange-brown silty clay	Pottery and flint; Sample 5	
	1705	Fill of [1706]	Mid orange-brown silty clay with ironstone inclusions	Sample 6	
	1706	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
18	1801	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam with occasional ironstone inclusions		0.25m
	1802	Geology	Mid red-brown clay sand with frequent ironstone and mudstone inclusions		
19	1901	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent mudstone inclusions		0.29m
	1902	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions		0.14m
	1903	Geology	Light orange-brown sandy clay with frequent ironstone inclusions		
	1904	Fill of [1905]	Mid red-brown sandy clay		
	1905	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	1906	Fill of [1907]	Mid grey-brown sandy clay	Pottery	
	1907	Linear cut	Cut of gully		
	1908	Fill of [1909]	Mid grey-brown sandy clay		
	1909	Linear cut	Cut of gully		
	1910	Fill of [1911]	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	Pottery and bone; Sample 9	
	1911	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	1912	Fill of [1915]	Mid orange-brown sandy clay	Pottery and bone; Sample 13	
	1913	Fill of [1915]	Dark grey-brown sandy clay	Sample 12	

Trench	Context	Context type	Description	Finds/ comments	Max. Depth
	1914	Fill of [1915]	Mid orange-brown clay sand	Bone; Sample 11	
	1915	Circular cut	Cut of pit		
	1916	Fill of [1918]	Mid grey-brown silty sand	Pottery, flint and bone; Sample 14	
	1917	Fill of [1919]	Mid brown silty clay	Pottery and flint; Sample 15	
	1918	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	1919	Linear cut	Re-cut of ditch [1918]		
20	2001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent mudstone inclusions		0.15m
	2002	Subsoil	Mid red-brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions		0.15m
	2003	Geology	Ironstone gravel with mid orange brown sandy clay		
	2004	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	2005	Fill of [2004]	Dark yellow-brown silty clay	Pottery and bone; Sample 4	
	2006	Fill of [2004]	Light yellow-brown silty clay	Pottery; Sample 2	
	2007	Circular cut	Cut of pit		
	2008	Fill of [2007]	Dark orange-brown silty clay	Pottery, flint and bone; Sample 3	
	2009	Linear cut	Cut of ditch		
	2010	Fill of [2009]	Light orange-brown silty clay		
21	2101	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam with frequent small to large sub angular mudstones		0.24m
	2102	Subsoil	Mid red-brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions		0.16m
	2103	Geology I	Light blue-grey clay with bands of red-brown silty clay and frequent stone inclusion	present at both ends	
	2104	Geology II	Mudstone bedrock	present in the centre of the trench	

APPENDIX 2: Table of flint

Trench	Context	Flake/Blade	Portion	Tool	Material	Cortex	Comments
16	1602	Flake	Distal	Scraper, end	vitreous dark grey brown		broken off
16	1604	Flake	Proximal		granular dark brown grey		snapped
17	1704	Flake	Whole		vitreous light grey brown	dark orange brown	
17	1704	Flake	Proximal		vitreous light grey brown		snapped
17	1704	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		different raw material to the other found in ditch
17	1704	Flake	Medial		vitreous light grey brown		
17	1704	Flake	Proximal		vitreous mid grey brown		
17	1704	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		debitage
17	1704	Flake	Distal		vitreous light grey brown		
17	1704	Blade	Proximal		vitreous light grey brown	patinated	
17	1704	Fragment			vitreous light grey brown		fragment
19	1903	Flake	Debitage				1 piece
19	1904	Flake	Fragment				
19	1916	Blade	Medial	serrated blade utilised	vitreous mid brown grey		serrated edge worn with sickle gloss – utilisation; slight patination
19	1916	Flake	Fragment		flint		patination, potlidding and thermal fracturing; heavy patination; burnt
19	1916	Flake	Whole		vitreous dark grey brown	dark orange brown	edge damage
19	1916	Shatter					
19	1916	Flake	Debitage				1 piece
19	1917	Flake	Fragment		flint		patination, crazing and thermal fracturing
19	1917	Flake	Whole		vitreous light honey		some retouch down a lateral edge; slight patination
20	2002	Flake	Distal		flint	mid brown	crazing, thermal fracturing and patination due to accidental heat.; hinge termination

Trench	Context	Flake/Blade	Portion	Tool	Material	Cortex	Comments
20	2006	Flake	Debitage				2 pieces
20	2008	Flake	Proximal		vitreous dark brown grey	dark brown	smooth rolled cortex
20	2008	Blade	Whole		vitreous mid grey brown	mid brown	
20	2008	Flake	Whole		vitreous mid grey brown		slight edge damage
20	2008	Blade	Whole	utilised	vitreous dark brown grey	mid brown	utilisation - edge damage and sickle gloss on a lateral edge
20	2008	Blade	Distal		vitreous light grey brown		debitage
20	2008	Flake	Proximal		vitreous light grey brown		snapped
20	2008	Flake	Distal		vitreous mid grey brown		
20	2008	Flake	Distal		vitreous mid grey brown		possible distal end of blade
20	2008	Flake	Proximal		vitreous dark grey		
20	2008	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		
20	2008	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		
20	2008	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		overshot termination
20	2008	Flake	Proximal		vitreous mid grey	dark brown	
20	2008	Flake	Whole		vitreous dark grey		
20	2008	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		
20	2008	Flake	Whole		vitreous mid brown grey		hinge termination
20	2008	Flake	Fragment		vitreous mid grey		
20	2008	Flake	Proximal		vitreous mid grey brown		
20	2008	Flake	Debitage				4.3g
20	2008	Flake	Debitage				3.3g; patinated white and some have heat spalls
7	705	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		squat flake; medium patination
7	705	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		squat flake; medium patination
7	705	Blade	Whole		vitreous light brown grey	light brown	Debitage; slight patination
7	705	Blade	Medial		vitreous light brown grey		snapped ends; slight patination
7	705	Flake	Distal		vitreous light brown grey	mid brown	snapped, slight edge damage; medium patination

Trench	Context	Flake/Blade	Portion	Tool	Material	Cortex	Comments
7	705	Flake	Distal		vitreous mid grey brown	mid orange brown	distal end of a blade
7	705	Flake	Medial		vitreous mid grey brown	dark orange brown	thermal fracturing; medium patination, burnt
7	705	Flake	Whole		vitreous light brown grey		Heavy patination
7	705	Flake	Medial		granular light brown grey		medial section of a broad blade
7	705	flake	Whole		vitreous light grey brown		squat flake, heavy patination
7	705	Flake	Debitage				6.5g
7	705	Flake	Whole		vitreous mid grey		thermal fracturing and pot-lidding; slight patination; burnt
7	705	Flake	Proximal		vitreous mid grey		Slight patination
7	705	Flake	Proximal		vitreous mid grey brown		Slight patination
7	705	Flake	Fragment				
7	705	Flake	Fragment				
7	705	Flake	Fragment				
7	705	Flake	Fragment				
7	705	Flake	Whole	Miscellaneous retouch	vitreous mid grey brown		semi-abrupt retouch on distal edge with hinge termination
7	705	Flake	Distal		flint		some edge damage; heavy patination
7	705	Blade	Whole	Serrated blade	vitreous mid brown grey	mid brown	Serrated edge consisting of roughly regular retouch; edge is worn due utilisation; slight patination

APPENDIX 3: The Site Archive

The archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Council, Museums Service, under accession number OXCMS.2010.85. The project has generated a small archive comprising:

Record	Quantity
Context sheets	71
Registers	11
Plan and section sheets	5
Colour slides	52
Black and white negatives (with contact print)	52
Digital photographs	63
Finds box	2



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