



Land at Gosford, East of Kidlington, Oxfordshire

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Land at Gosford, East of Kidlington, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Mark Dodd

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Barwood Development Securities Ltd to carry out a trial trench evaluation on the site of a proposed residential development to the east of Kidlington, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 50233 12632). The work comprised the excavation of 106 trenches that were located to test the results of a geophysical survey. The fieldwork was carried out between 17th November and 7th December 2021.

A total of 42 trenches contained archaeological features. The earliest finds discovered during the evaluation consisted of a small assemblage of worked flint dating to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic period. Although these were recovered as residual finds from later features, the condition and distribution of the flints indicates they probably derived from a single episode of activity.

Later prehistoric evidence was entirely absent from the site. The earliest datable features were attributed to the 1st century AD. As indicated by the geophysical survey, the central field contained a complex of ditched enclosures which were primarily in use during the early to middle Roman period, although activity appears to have continued to some degree throughout the Roman period.

Trackways led out from the enclosure complex to the northeast and southwest and some satellite zones of contemporary activity were also revealed. These were primarily focused on Trench 50 to the southeast and Trenches 89 and 86 in the southern tip of the site. Overall, the Roman evidence on the site is consistent with the presence of a rural farmstead.

Medieval evidence was limited to a pit in Trench 13 which dated to the 13th - 16th centuries. There was also widespread evidence for ridge and furrow earthworks across the site which are likely to be medieval or later in date.

Three undated pits containing the remains of unurned cremations were also recorded along the southeastern edge of the site. Although these are likely to have been contemporary with the Roman activity on site, a late prehistoric date is also possible, despite an absence of any evidence on the site for activity during this period.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank CSA Environmental for commissioning this project on behalf of Barwood Lane. Thanks are also extended to Richard Oram and Victoria Green who monitored the work on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council .

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Dan Pond, who was supported by Robert Backhouse Tom Black, Amy Farrer, Ines Matos Glover, Emily McGonigle, Sara Peacop and Jack Traill. Survey and digitising was carried out by Ines Matos Glover and Marjaana Kohtamaki . Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Geraldine Crann, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Barwood Land in consultation with CSA Environmental to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority prior to the submission of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions between Rosey Meara, CSA Environmental, and Richard Oram, Lead Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council (OCC), established the scope of the work required. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and relevant *Standards and Guidance* (CIfA 2014b), and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the east of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, within the parish of Gosford and Water Eaton.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of three fields with a combined area of 27.75 hectares. The fields are currently in agricultural use and are delineated by mature hedgerows. The site is bounded to the east by the A34, to the south by the Oxford Road, to the west by the Bicester Road and to the north by Kidlington Cemetery and agricultural fields (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation – Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 157 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Superficial deposits of alluvium are recorded to the north-east of the site (BGS Online).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 CSA Environmental are preparing a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment to inform the forthcoming planning application. The following summary has been provided by CSA to place these works in context and is informed by a review of HER data.
- 1.3.2 No Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age activity is recorded within, or in the immediate vicinity of the site although there is some evidence of Mesolithic-Bronze Age activity in the wider surrounding area. The findspot of a Mesolithic macehead is recorded in the general vicinity of Water Eaton, east of the site (HER ref. 1325). A pit associated with worked flint, probably of Neolithic date, was recorded during archaeological works south of Lock Crescent, along with undated features potentially of Neolithic or Bronze Age date (HER ref. EOX102, EOX1304; Oxford Archaeology 1994). Subsequent targeted excavation recorded a substantial assemblage of Mesolithic to Neolithic flint. Archaeological works associated with East

West Rail Phase 1, to the south-east of the site, recorded a small assemblage of prehistoric flint (HER ref. 29013; Simmonds and Lawrence 2018).

- 1.3.3 Ring ditch cropmarks, which might represent barrows or potentially prehistoric round houses, are recorded c. 800m north-east of the site. The remains of two extant barrows are recorded c. 750m south of the site (HER ref. 1323/1324). However, recent investigations of these remains suggest that the barrow mounds may have had an Anglo-Saxon genesis, as the mound sealed a late Bronze Age cremation and Anglo-Saxon pottery and radiocarbon dates were recovered from *in situ* pyre material and a further cremation. The investigations also uncovered evidence of early Iron Age pits and settlement remains of Iron Age date to the south of the site (Oxford Archaeology 2021).
- 1.3.4 The A4165, which bounds the south-western edge of the site, may follow the course of the Oxford Ridgeway, a historic routeway potentially of Roman origin (HER ref. 8861).
- 1.3.5 Archaeological works associated with East West Rail Phase 1 recorded Roman period activity including rectilinear enclosures, boundaries and a trackway, probably associated with stock management to the east of the site (HER ref. 29013; Simmonds and Lawrence 2018). Archaeological works at the North Oxford Park and Ride recorded a Roman period ditch (HER ref. 16191). Cropmarks likely to represent Iron Age and Roman period agricultural activity and settlement are recorded further east (HER ref. 17430, 17431, 9654).
- 1.3.6 Trial trench evaluation immediately north of the site, comprising 9 trenches, recorded an undated ditch not aligned with the extant field system. A pre-medieval date is not ruled out for this feature. Finds, recovered from the topsoil, included a single heavily abraded sherd of Roman period pottery (HER ref. 26418; John Moore Heritage Services 2010).
- 1.3.7 Iron Age/Roman period activity is also recorded at Yarnton Marina at the western extent of the study area (HER ref. 15098; Cotswold Archaeology 2009). Archaeological excavation to the south of Lock Crescent recorded an enclosure of Iron Age/early Roman date (HER ref. EOX1304; Booth 1997).
- 1.3.8 No early Medieval finds or features are recorded within the site or study area other than the suspect Anglo-Saxon barrows discussed above (1.3.3). The site was historically part of the hamlet of Gosford, part of Kidlington Parish. Medieval settlement within Gosford is recorded c. 450m north of the site (HER ref. 1066). The site was probably part of the agricultural hinterland of Gosford in the medieval period and ridge and furrow earthworks of probably medieval origin are extant within the site. Historic mapping indicates that the site remained in agricultural use up to the present day.

1.4 Geophysical Survey

- 1.4.1 Between June and August 2021 a geophysical survey of the site was carried out (MOLA 2021). The survey identified the potential remains of a rectilinear enclosure complex and associated trackway within the centre of the site. The report concluded that, based on the form of the remains, they are likely to be late Iron Age or Roman in origin.

Geophysical anomalies indicative of archaeological remains were tentatively identified in the north and south of the site but these traces were slight.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains
- v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy
- vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape
- vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, function and social activity, and
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. To ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey, including targeting potential archaeological features and areas thought to be devoid of archaeological remains.

2.2.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas* (Hey and Hind 2014).

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The works comprised the excavation of 106 trenches each measuring 50m by 1.8m. These were distributed across the site to provide a 2% sample of the central fields where the geophysical survey indicated the presence of archaeological features, and a 4% sample of the remainder of the site (Fig. 2).

2.3.2 Trenches 22 and 35 were each split into two sections totaling 50m in length to avoid water troughs that were present in the fields. Trench 33 was only excavated to the surface of the subsoil following the discovery of an uncharted service at this location.

2.3.3 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. All spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from, the trench edges.

2.3.4 Machining was undertaken in even spits down to either the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, depending upon which was

encountered first. A sample of each feature or deposit type (for example pits, postholes and ditches) was then excavated by hand and recorded.

- 2.3.5 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was undertaken in accordance with established best practice and the OA field manual. Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context.
- 2.3.6 Spoil produced from machine excavation, the surface or archaeological features, and from hand excavation was also scanned by a metal detector to enhance finds retrieval.
- 2.3.7 Digital photos were taken of all archaeological features, deposits, trenches and the evaluation work in general.
- 2.3.8 Sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1m-wide sample sections of stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate. All section drawings are located on the plan.
- 2.3.9 Following agreement with Victoria Green, Assistant Archaeologist for OCC, and Richard Oram, Lead Archaeologist for OCC, the trenches were backfilled with the arisings in reverse order of excavation.
- 2.3.10 Environmental sampling was undertaken to characterise the modes of preservation and concentration of assemblages of biological material from different periods, areas and context types in order to inform the strategy during further mitigation and achieve the aims and objects as outlined in Section 2.1. The strategy for environmental sampling was discussed with Richard Oram, Lead Archaeologist for OCC, with input with OA's lead environmental archaeologist Dr Rebecca Nicholson following the general approach outlined here.
- 2.3.11 Emphasis for environmental sampling was placed on contexts that:
 - were not believed to be contaminated or of mixed origin;
 - thought likely to, or known to, contain biological remains (eg charcoal, plant macrofossils, molluscs);
 - were representative of the range of feature types and periods present across the site;
 - that contained datable artefacts or had the potential to be dated (eg by radiocarbon);
 - are interpretatively important at the context or site level;
 - are potentially archaeological or historically significant.
- 2.3.12 Soil samples, typically of 40 litres, were taken from a variety of feature types and dates to assess the paleoenvironmental potential across all periods.
- 2.3.13 Environmental sampling was undertaken in accordance with:
 - *Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed), Historic England, 2011
 - Policy for environmental archaeology: sampling, reporting and retention/dispersal, Oxford Archaeology 2017

2.4 Finds recovery

- 2.4.1 Artefact assemblages were recovered (by context) by hand to assist in dating the stratigraphic sequences and for obtaining ceramic assemblages for comparison with other sites. The finds will provide an invaluable contribution to the interpretation of the functions and activities taking place on (and off) the site, as well as revealing aspects of trade and economy.

2.5 Human remains

- 2.5.1 A total of three possible cremations were revealed during the evaluation. In accordance with the strategy outlined in the WSI and following discussions with the client and Richard Oram, these remains were left *in situ*, protected and re-buried.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all of the trenches with the dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was largely consistent across the site and in each of the fields. The natural geology of Oxford clay was overlain by a shallow silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. The combined depth of the overburden was typically between 0.3m and 4m, although variations were present due to the preservation of ridge and furrow earthworks across the site.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were mixed, and the site experienced prolonged periods of poor winter weather, including heavy rain and snow. Combined with a high level of groundwater, this meant that some of the trenches were permanently flooded throughout the fieldwork.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were predominantly focused in the central eastern portion of the site, coinciding with the complex of geophysical anomalies around Trenches 29, 38, 39, 40, 37, 42, and 41. A second much smaller focus was also identified at the southern tip of the site in Trench 89 and possible cremations were recorded in Trenches 50, 79 and 94 along the southeast edge of the site.
- 3.3.2 Overall, archaeological features were recorded in 42 of the 106 trenches, including:
- 1, 3, 7, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 74, 75, 76, 79, 85, 88, 89, 94, 97, 103 and 104
- 3.3.3 The remains of ridge and furrow earthworks were extant across the site and were noted in each of the three fields. These can clearly be seen on aerial photographs of the site on broadly NE-SW alignments and were recorded in plan within the trenches (Fig. 2).

3.4 Trenches 1, 3 and 104 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.1 This group of trenches were positioned at the northern end of the site. The only geophysical anomalies in this area related to the ridge and furrow earthworks and so these trenches were not targeting any particular features.
- 3.4.2 **Trench 1** revealed a single N-S aligned ditch at its western end. Ditch 102 had steep sides and a wide, flattish base measuring 1.56m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with a sterile, naturally accumulated deposit, 103.
- 3.4.3 **Trench 3** was positioned approximately 40m to the south of Trench 1. It revealed a single sub-circular feature interpreted as a possible posthole, 303. Although the

feature was relatively clear in plan, the naturally silted fill (304) was very similar to the natural and contained no finds or charcoal.

- 3.4.4 **Trench 104** was situated to the southwest of Trench 3 and revealed several broadly NE-SW aligned furrows. Towards the centre of the trench was an irregular tree-throw hole, 10407. It was truncated on its eastern edge by a slightly curvilinear ditch (10405) that followed a NNW-SSE alignment. Ditch 10405 was 0.56m wide with moderately steep sides and a rounded base, 0.22m deep. It contained a naturally silted deposit (10408) and produced no finds.

3.5 Trenches 7, 25, 26, 20, 19 and 103 (Fig. 4)

- 3.5.1 This group of trenches were spread across the western portion of the northernmost field, adjacent to the Bicester Road. Trench 20 had been positioned to target a possible sub-circular anomaly, but this portion of the site was otherwise devoid of geophysical features.
- 3.5.2 **Trench 7** was located in the northwest corner of the group, close to the adjacent road. Near the centre of the trench was a slightly sinuous NNW-SSE aligned feature, 703. It measured 0.33m wide and just 0.08m deep with a sterile fill of sandy clay, 704. At the time of excavation this was interpreted as a ditch, but it is perhaps more likely to be the base of a truncated furrow, particularly given the parallel alignment of the furrows recorded by the geophysics and in adjacent trenches.
- 3.5.3 **Trench 25** was positioned in the southwest corner of the field revealing a single pit at its western end (Plate 1). Pit 2503 was only partially exposed in the trench but measured at least 1.6m wide and 0.21m deep with a broad, slightly concave base (Fig. 5; s.2500). It was filled with a sterile deposit of naturally accumulated silty clay, 2504, and had particularly diffuse edges.
- 3.5.4 **Trench 26** was located immediately to the northeast of Trench 25. It revealed a narrow N-S aligned ditch, 2603, at the western end. Ditch 2603 was 0.61m wide with steep sides leading to a concave base 0.31m deep (Fig. 5; s.2600). It contained a sterile deposit of naturally silted brownish-grey silty clay.
- 3.5.5 **Trenches 20 and 103** were situated at the eastern edge of this group, with Trench 20 targeted on two curvilinear geophysical anomalies. Located near the centre of the trench, ditch 2003 was 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 5; s.2000). It was filled with a sterile deposit of naturally accumulated silty clay, 2004. Although the ditch was broadly linear in plan, it corresponds with the eastern of the two geophysical anomalies and if viewed over a larger area a more significant curvature may be visible. The return of the possible circular feature as indicated by the geophysics was not observed within the Trench. Ditch 2005 (Fig. 5; s.2001) was recorded approximately 9m to the west of ditch 2004, but was orientated on a distinct NE-SW alignment approximately 5m to the east of the targeted geophysical anomaly. The ditch had a shallow concave profile 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep and was filled with a single sterile deposit of silty clay. Based on the alignment of the ditch and its overall appearance, the continuation of this feature appears to have been recorded as ditch 10303 in Trench 103, c. 40m to the northeast. Ditch 10303 was recorded in plan only.

- 3.5.6 **Trench 19** was located immediately to the south of Trench 20 and revealed a single narrow ditch, 1903. Due to constant flooding in this trench this feature could only be recorded in plan. It was orientated on a NW-SE alignment with an upper fill of apparently sterile, silty clay. Although the continuation of this feature was not identified by the geophysical survey, it is worth noting that it has a broadly perpendicular alignment to ditch 2005 and could be part of the same field system.

3.6 Trenches 13, 14, 15, 17, 29 and 28 (Fig. 6)

- 3.6.1 These trenches were located on the southeast corner of the northernmost field and the northern edge of the adjacent field to the south. They comprise a combination of targeted trenches focused on the possible trackway/droeway ditches and areas which were apparently blank in the geophysics survey.
- 3.6.2 **Trenches 13, 14 and 15** lie in the northeast corner of this group with Trench 13 the furthest to the north. Near the middle of Trench 13 was a large sub-circular pit, 1305, measuring 1.4m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flat base just 0.1m deep, and appeared to be deliberately backfilled with a lower fill of silty clay (1307; Fig. 7; s.1301). Dumped onto the surface of 1307 was a charcoal rich deposit (1306) which included a small scrap of medieval pottery (c. 1225-1500). An environmental sample (Sample 8) recovered from this deposit only produced a small flot of indeterminate charcoal.
- 3.6.3 Ditch 1303 was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. It had steep sides and a rounded base, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 7; s.1300). It was aligned NNE-SSW, and matched one of a pair of parallel geophysics anomalies which demonstrated that the feature continued to the south-southwest through Trenches 14 and 15 as ditches 1407 and 1503. Ditch 1407 was recorded in plan only, but ditch 1503 (Fig. 7; s.1500) had a similar appearance to ditch 1303 and both ditches were filled with sterile deposits of brownish grey, silty clay (1304 and 1504 respectively). Deposit 1504 was overlain by a 0.16m thick layer of bluish grey silty clay, 1505. This later deposit sealed the full extent of ditch 1503 and also extended towards the southeast where its limit is delineated by the parallel ditch, 1506. The origin of this layer is unclear but ditches 1505 and 1506 were sat within a slight depression that had presumably silted up naturally.
- 3.6.4 Ditches 1506 and 1403 were recorded on a broadly parallel alignment, 3-4m to the southeast of ditches 1407 and 1503. Ditch 1403 was 2.6m wide and had steep sides. It was excavated to a depth of 0.64m, but due to constant flooding, the base of the feature could not be reached (Fig. 7; s.1400). The earliest recorded fill was deposit 1404, a slump of naturally eroded material on the northwest edge of the ditch. This was followed by successive layers of natural silting, 1405 and 1406. All three fills were completely devoid of finds and charcoal. Ditch 1506 appears to be the continuation of 1403 as both features follow the same alignment and correspond with a linear anomaly from the geophysics. However, ditch 1506 was considerably narrower, at just 0.72m wide. No artefacts were recovered from either of the ditches.
- 3.6.5 To the southeast of ditch 1506 was a group of features that could only be recorded in plan due to permanent flooding at this end of the trench. These features comprised pits or postholes, 1508, 1510, 1512 and 1516 and a WSW-ENE aligned ditch, 1514. No

finds were found in association with any of these features, but two small sherds of Roman pottery (AD 120-410) were retrieved from the overlying subsoil.

- 3.6.6 **Trench 17** was approximately 40m to the southwest of Trench 15, close to the southern boundary of the northern field. Near the centre of the trench was a possible pit or ditch terminus (1705). It had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base measuring 1.36m across and 0.44m deep (Fig.7; s.1701). It contained two naturally silted deposits of silty clay, 1706 and 1709. Some rare charcoal flecks were identified in the lower fill, 1706, but no finds were recovered from it.
- 3.6.7 A little over 2m to the east of 1705 was a possible N-S aligned ditch, 1703. It was defined by a light brownish grey, sandy fill (1706) and measured 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. However, due to the diffuse edges and lack of anthropogenic material in the fill it remains uncertain if this was archaeological in origin or a variation in the natural. At the eastern end of the trench a small pit (1707) was recorded in plan. It measured 0.5m in diameter and had an upper fill of naturally silted clay silt and was devoid of finds.
- 3.6.8 **Trench 29** was located to the south of Trench 17, towards the northern edge of the middle field. Targeted on a group of linear anomalies, it revealed a series of broadly parallel NNE-SSW aligned ditches. Ditch 2908 measured 0.92m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a concave base (Fig.7; s.2902). It was filled with a sterile deposit of brownish grey silty clay (2909).
- 3.6.9 Just over 5m to the southeast was ditch 2905. It was orientated slightly differently to the adjacent ditches, and lay a NE-SE alignment, matching one of the geophysical features. The ditch was 0.93m wide and had steep sides leading down to a concave base, 0.22m deep (Fig. 7; s.2901). It was predominantly filled with a deliberate dump of charcoal rich silty clay (2906). Sampling of this deposit (Sample 4) recovered a rich flot of charred remains including some wheat grains, a possible sloe stone and an indeterminate fragment of mammal bone. It also produced several sherds of Roman pottery and three residual pieces of worked flint of probably early prehistoric date. This was followed by an upper fill of sterile silty clay (2907). It is possible that this later deposits represents a deliberate backfilling episode after the ditch had fallen out of use.
- 3.6.10 Ditch 2903 was recorded towards the southeast end of the trench. It had a shallow concave profile 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep with a naturally silted fill devoid of finds (2904). Ditches 2910 and 2912 were also exposed in the trench, but were recorded in plan only. Neither of them produced any artefacts. Based on the corresponding geophysics, ditches 2912 and 2908 form a pair of linear features extend out from the northwest corner of the enclosure complex to the south.
- 3.6.11 **Trench 28** lay 50m to the east of Trench 29 in an area which the geophysics suggested was devoid of features. It revealed three ditches and a pit or possible posthole. Ditch 2805 was located at the northwestern end of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep and had a sterile fill of orangey grey clay, 2806. The adjacent feature, 2807 was 0.45m in diameter and 0.17m deep (Fig. 7; s.2802). Based on the moderately sloping edges and large diameter, it is considered more likely

to be a pit than a posthole. An early prehistoric flint blade was recovered from its fill, 2808.

- 3.6.12 Close to the centre of the trench was an ENE-WSW aligned ditch, 2803. It had steep sides and a rounded base and was filled with a slowly accumulated deposit of silty clay (2604). No artefacts were recovered from the fill.

3.7 Trenches 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 (Fig. 8)

- 3.7.1 This group of trenches were located towards the eastern half of the middle field. They were primarily targeted on the main concentration geophysical anomalies that had revealed numerous rectilinear features indicating a complex of ditched enclosures.
- 3.7.2 **Trench 36** lay to the west of the group, just beyond the edge of the enclosure complex indicated by the geophysics. It had been located to investigate a NW-SE aligned linear anomaly but only revealed several discrete patches initially considered to be possible features. Deposits 3604 and 3603 were both investigated but were revealed to be a variation in the natural geology and an area of bioturbation respectively. A third patch, 3605, was recorded in plan and defined as an area of sterile, light grey silty clay.
- 3.7.3 **Trench 37** was positioned immediately to the southeast of Trench 36 and revealed several ditches and possible pits. Ditch 3709 was orientated on a WNW-ESE alignment correlating with one of the linears revealed by the geophysics. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base, with a fill of dark grey, silty clay (3710; Fig. 9; s.3703). It produced several sherds of middle to late Roman pottery and a cattle molar. At the centre of the trench, ditch 3703 had a broad almost flat base, 2.04m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 9; s.3700). It was filled with natural silted deposit of silty clay (3704) and yielded some 43 sherds (277g) of Roman pottery (AD 240-400). A third ditch, 3707 (Plate 2) was recorded almost 8m to the northeast of 3703. It had steep sides and a rounded base measuring 1.54m wide and 0.42m deep. Its single fill, 3708, consisted of an orangey grey silty clay sediment and contained several sherds of Roman pottery. An environmental sample recovered from this deposit (Sample 12) was generally poor but did provide evidence for either spelt or emmer wheat within the deposit.
- 3.7.4 At the northeast end of the trench was posthole 3713 (Fig. 9; s. 3705). It had a diameter of 0.36m and measured 0.38m deep with a fill of dark grey, silty clay (3714). No finds were recovered from this feature and an environmental sample (Sample 1) produced only a single fragment of cereal chaff and some charcoal.
- 3.7.5 Two possible pits 3711 and 3705 (Plate 3) were also revealed. These both had shallow concave profiles and were filled with sterile, naturally silted deposits of silty clay.
- 3.7.6 **Trench 38** lay to the north of Trench 37, on the western side of the enclosure complex. It revealed numerous enclosure ditches and possible pits. At the northwest end of the trench was a broadly E-W aligned boundary defined by several phases of ditch (Plate 4, Fig. 9; s.3800). Ditch 3803 was 0.22m deep with a concave profile and a fill of dark orangey-grey silty clay (3804). It produced an assemblage of finds comprising Roman pottery, animal bone and a small piece of Roman brick. It also contained a small 4g sherd of post-medieval pottery but this may have been intrusive. The adjacent ditch, 3805 had a similar appearance, although it was slightly larger with a depth of 0.4m. It also produced a mixed assemblage including metalworking slag, Roman pottery and

animal bone. No relationship was visible between ditches 3803 and 3805 but they were both truncated by a large ditch terminus, 3807. Ditch terminus 3807 measured 1.34m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a fill of dark orangey grey, silty clay. Finds recovered from this feature included several sherds of Roman pottery, fragments of tegula, some animal bone and metalworking slag.

- 3.7.7 To the southeast of these enclosure ditches were three pit-like features: 3809, 3811 and 3823. Pits 3809 and 3811 both had shallow concave profiles with sterile fills of silty clay. Although very similar in appearance, pit 3811 was recorded as partially truncating the edge of pit 3809. The third feature, 3823, was recorded in plan only, but contained a sterile deposit similar to the adjacent pits. Overall, it is uncertain if these were archaeological features or patches of natural silting in the surface of the clay geology.
- 3.7.8 At the centre of the trench were three broadly NE-SW aligned ditches, 3821, 3817 and 3819. Although the alignments of the ditches do not quite match, their positions do correlate with linear anomalies targeted by the trench, perhaps relating to a droveway or trackway along the western edge of the complex.
- 3.7.9 At the southeast end of the trench was a large WNW-ESE aligned ditch, 3815 (Fig. 9; s. 3803; Plate 5). It followed the alignment of one of the linears revealed by the geophysical survey and measured 1.7m wide and at least 0.52m deep. It contained a single fill of silty clay (3816) which produced middle Roman pottery (AD 120-210) and some animal bone. The southern edge of the ditch was truncated by a furrow, 3813.
- 3.7.10 **Trench 39** was located to the northeast of Trench 38, and extended towards the north. At the southern end of the trench was a large E-W aligned ditch, 3907. It measured 3.25m wide and at least 0.5m deep with moderately steep sides (Fig. 9; s. 3902). The base of the ditch was not exposed due to the scale of the feature but the earliest deposits (3908 and 3909) comprised blue grey silty clay. Several sherds of middle to late Roman pottery (AD 160-400) were recovered from deposit 3908. The final upper fill was a naturally accumulated sediment consisting of greyish brown, clay silt (3910) and also produced several sherds of middle to late Roman pottery as well as a fragment of imbrex. Deposits 3908 and 3909 were both sampled for charred plant remains (Samples 10 and 11) but produced poor flots.
- 3.7.11 A little more than 13m to the north of 3907 was a subcircular pit, 3905. It had a very shallow concave profile, 0.16m deep and at least 1.4m wide. The naturally silted fill, 3906, produced some 16 sherds (279g) of early Roman pottery (AD 50-100). The environmental sample from this deposit (Sample 3) was generally poor, but did contain some fragments of spelt/emmer. A second pit, 3913, was recorded in plan just to the northeast of the 3905.
- 3.7.12 At the northern end of the trench were two ditches, 3903 and 3915. Ditch 3903 was orientated WNW-ESE and had a distinct V-shape profile (Plate 6), 1.07m wide and 0.55m deep. It contained a sterile fill of greyish brown silty clay (3904) and appears to be a continuation of a linear anomaly plotted to the southeast and excavated as ditch 4003. The second ditch, 3915, was aligned perpendicular to 3903 and was recorded in plan only.

- 3.7.13 **Trench 40** lay to the east of Trench 39 and revealed ditch 4003 (Plate 7) - the probable continuation of ditch 3903. The full profile of the ditch was not exposed but it had a similar overall appearance with a similar fill (4004) which produced a sherd of Roman pottery and a residual late Mesolithic flint core.
- 3.7.14 Ditch 4005 was recorded towards the southwestern end of the trench on a N-S alignment, and had steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a dark grey, silty clay (4006) and produced several sherds of Roman pottery (AD 100-300). Its position correlates with a linear anomaly which suggests that it formed a subdivision of a larger enclosure. It may also have been contemporary with, and related to, the adjacent ditch, 4007, which was recorded in plan on a parallel alignment, 3m to the west. Truncating the southern end of ditch 4007 was ditch 4009. Also recorded in plan it was broadly aligned with ditch 3907, to the west and probably represents a continuation of this boundary.
- 3.7.15 Pit 4011 was recorded in plan adjacent to ditch 4009. No finds were recovered from its surface.
- 3.7.16 **Trench 42** was situated 30m to the south of Trench 40 and revealed several NNE-SSW aligned ditches. At the northwestern end of the trench were ditches 4203 and 4205 (Plate 8). Ditch 4203 was the earlier of the two features, and had moderately sloped sides and a rounded base. Ditch 4205 truncated the eastern side of ditch 4203 and had much steeper, near vertical sides with a concave base (Fig. 9; s.4200). They were filled with similar deposits of blue-grey clay silt, neither of which contained any artefacts.
- 3.7.17 Ditch 4207 lay near the centre of the trench and was also aligned NNE-SSW. Its bluish grey clayey silt fill (4208) contained no finds.
- 3.7.18 Ditch 4209 was near the centre of the trench and matched one of the linear anomalies. It measured 1.5m wide and had moderately steep sides that became near vertical towards the base at 0.68m deep (Fig. 9; s. 4202). The initial primary sedimentation (4210) contained a small scrap of Roman pottery and fragments of sheep/goat teeth. It was overlain by a naturally accumulated deposit of clay silt (4211) which also contained a scrap of Roman pottery (AD 150-410) and fragments of Roman tile.
- 3.7.19 Ditch 4212 was recorded in plan at the southeast end of the trench. It was also aligned with a linear anomaly from the geophysical survey which indicated that it would have formed part of a large enclosure boundary. A sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman tile/brick were recovered from the surface of this ditch.
- 3.7.20 **Trench 41** was positioned across a series of possible features identified on the eastern edge of the enclosure complex and revealed several corresponding ditches. Ditches 4103, 4105 (Plate 9) and 4107 varied in size from 0.8m to 1.48m wide and from 0.26m to more than 1m deep. However, they all had similar profiles and were each filled with similar deposits of brownish grey sandy clay. Several sherds of middle Roman pottery (AD 180-240) were recovered from deposit 4106 in ditch 4105, and deposit 4108, the fill of ditch 4107, produced both early Roman pottery and a fragment of tile/brick.

3.8 Trenches 48, 45, 43, 50, 74 and 75 (Fig. 10)

- 3.8.1 This group of trenches lay to the south and southeast of the main concentration of rectilinear enclosures identified by the geophysics. They focused on a possible trackway or droveway leading out to the southwest from the enclosures and other linear features positioned to the south.
- 3.8.2 **Trench 48** was positioned at the western edge of this group and although it was not placed directly over any anomalies, it did reveal several ditches. Ditch 4809 was an E-W aligned feature, recorded in plan only with an upper fill of mid grey, silty clay. Immediately to the north was ditch 4806. It was orientated NE-SW and had a shallow concave profile 1.42m wide and 0.16m deep (Fig. 11; s.4801). At the base of the ditch was a sterile primary fill, 4808. This was overlain by a deliberate dump of charcoal rich silty clay, 4807. This later fill produced several sherds of Roman pottery. Despite the abundance of charcoal in this deposit, a sample taken for charred plant remains (Sample 2) produced no cereal grains or seeds.
- 3.8.3 Ditch 4804 (Fig. 11; s.4800) was revealed approximately 6m to the north of 4806. It measured 1.22m wide and 0.61m deep with steep irregular sides and a concave base (Plate 10). Filling the ditch was a sterile naturally silted deposit of silty clay, with iron panning and manganese flecks throughout. It was aligned WNW-ESE with a parallel ditch (4811) approximately 3m to the north. Ditch 4811 was recorded in plan only, but was aligned with a linear feature identified by the geophysics and lay perpendicular to the possible trackway ditches leading out to the southwest of the main enclosures.
- 3.8.4 **Trench 45** was placed across the parallel geophysical survey anomalies that extended on a SSW-NNE alignment to the southwest of the enclosure complex. Ditch 4503 (Plate 11) had a slightly irregular profile with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 11; s.4500) that was comparable with ditch 4804 to the west. It was also of similar dimensions with a width of 1.22m and a depth of 0.42m. At the base of the ditch was a sterile primary fill (4513), sealed beneath a deposit of slowly accumulated clay silt (4504). An adjacent parallel ditch, 4505, was recorded in plan.
- 3.8.5 Approximately 9.5m to the southeast of 4505 was a third ditch, 4507. It had steep sides 0.78m apart and a narrow rounded base 0.53m deep. Filling the ditch was a sterile deposit of brownish-grey, clay silt. Ditch 4509 was recorded in plan, 4.2m to the southeast. A further 5m to the southeast was a fifth ditch, 4511. It had a shallow concave profile and like to the other ditches revealed in this trench contained a naturally silted fill devoid of finds.
- 3.8.6 **Trench 43** lay 55m to the northeast of Trench 45 in an apparently blank area according to the results of the geophysics. Nevertheless, it revealed several possible pits and postholes within the western half of the trench. Pit 4303 was subcircular in plan and up to 0.68m in diameter with a flat base 0.13m deep. It appears to have been partially truncated on its northern side by a similar pit, 4305 (Fig. 11; s.4300). Both features were filled with sterile, greyish brown, silty sediments without any dating evidence. Immediately to the east was another possible pit or posthole, 4307. It measured just 0.22m in diameter and 0.05m deep with a fill of grey brown silty clay. Pits 4309 and 4311 were recorded in plan further to the east and were of similar appearance. Overall the shallow perhaps truncated remains of these undated features makes their

interpretation difficult. It is, however, possible that they are natural in origin, perhaps resulting from bioturbation or natural silting.

- 3.8.7 **Trench 50** was situated in the southeast corner of the central field, adjacent to the A34 and targeted on a pair of linear features from the geophysics. Excavation revealed just one correlating feature, ditch 5003 (Plate 12). Located towards the southwestern end of the trench on a NNE-SSW orientation, it measured 1.48m wide and 0.42m deep and had steep sides and a flattish base (Fig. 11; s.5000). It contained a single sterile fill of orange-grey sandy clay, 5004.
- 3.8.8 Ditch 5005 was a slightly curvilinear feature near the centre of the trench, with a shallow concave profile and a single fill of grey-brown sandy clay. It produced a small scrap of Roman pottery.
- 3.8.9 Three discrete features were also recorded: two pits, 5009 and 5011, and a possible posthole, 5007. Feature 5007 was 0.36m in diameter and 0.14m deep with a brownish grey silt clay fill (5008). An environmental sample recovered from this deposit (Sample 7) produced a poor flot with frequent charcoal but no other significant remains. Pit 5011 was interpreted as a possible unurned cremation pit due to the presence of charcoal and fragments of calcined bone on the surface. The remains were not recovered at this stage and the feature was reburied.
- 3.8.10 **Trenches 74 and 75** were situated to the south of the Trench 50. In Trench 75 a N-S aligned ditch was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. Ditch 7503 was 0.5m wide with near vertical sides and was at least 0.42m deep, although the base of the ditch was not revealed due to constant flooding. Filling the feature was a sterile and slightly mixed deposit of sandy clay, 7504. Based on the profile and possibly deliberate backfilling, this feature may have been part of a modern drainage system that continued to the north in Trench 74 as ditch 7403.

3.9 Trenches 76, 94 and 79 (Fig. 12)

- 3.9.1 **Trenches 76, 94 and 79** were positioned along the southeast edge of the site, adjacent to the A34. Trench 76 was positioned towards the northeast of the group and revealed two possible postholes, 7603 and 7605 (Plate 13). Posthole 7603 was 0.35m in diameter and 0.09m deep with a single fill of sterile silty clay. The adjacent posthole, 7605, was slightly larger and more irregular in plan with a diameter of 0.54m and a depth of 0.35m. At the base of the feature was a dark grey deposit (7607), overlain by a lighter grey silt clay (7606). Neither of the postholes produced any finds.
- 3.9.2 Trenches 94 and 79 each revealed a single pit that contained charcoal and fragments of calcined bone. Pit 9403 measured 0.53m in diameter and pit 7903 was 0.3m in diameter. These were both interpreted as unurned cremation pits and were left *in situ* for reburial.

3.10 Trenches 34, 51, 53 and 47 (Fig. 13)

- 3.10.1 This group of trenches were placed along the western edge of the site, to the west of the main enclosure complex. Based on the results of the geophysical survey this was an apparently blank area with no anomalies other than those created by the ridge and furrow.

- 3.10.2 **Trench 34** was located near the northern edge of this group and revealed a single ditch, 3403. It was aligned on a broadly E-W orientation, although it had a slightly irregular shape in plan (Fig. 16; s.3400). The edges of the ditch were moderately steep and led down to a broad concave base, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained two naturally silted fills, (3404 and 3405) neither of which contained any finds.
- 3.10.3 **Trench 51** was situated to the southwest of Trench 34, close to the Bicester Road. It revealed a shallow concave ditch (5103), 0.5m to the south of, and parallel to, a plough furrow. The feature measured 0.03m wide and 0.09m deep with a single fill of brownish grey silty clay (5104) devoid of finds. Based on the orientation and dimensions, it is possible that this was a remnant plough scar, associated with the adjacent furrow.
- 3.10.4 **Trench 53** was positioned to the south of Trench 51 and also revealed a number of plough furrows as well as a feature interpreted as a shallow ditch, 5303 (Fig. 16; s.5300). Located near the southern end of the trench, ditch 5303 was orientated ENE-WSW on an alignment parallel to the adjacent furrows. It measured 1.82m wide and 0.28m deep and had a fill of light brown silty clay that produced a fragment of clay pipe dated 1840-1900. The feature was also truncated along its centre by the cut of a land drain. Although the location of this feature was not consistent with the overall distribution of ridge and furrow as recorded in the adjacent trenches, the general appearance is indicative of a feature of this type. It is also relatively common for drainage features to be placed along the centre of such features as they tend to remain extant within the landscape and flood during wet weather.
- 3.10.5 **Trench 47** was located approximately 80m to the east of Trench 53. At the southeastern end of the trench an E-W aligned ditch was recorded in plan. It was broadly aligned with ditch 4806 in Trench 48 to the east and is likely to be a continuation of this feature.

3.11 Trenches 55, 59, 60, 97 and 58 (Fig. 14)

- 3.11.1 These trenches were located in the northwest portion of the southern field. They were located to investigate an apparently blank area of the site based on the results of the geophysical survey.
- 3.11.2 **Trench 55** lay at the northern edge of this group and revealed a single linear feature near the centre of the trench. Ditch 5503 was orientated N-S and was 2.8m wide and 0.34m deep with a broad flat base (Plate 14). At the base of the feature was a mixed interface with the natural represented by deposit 5505 (Fig. 16; s.5500). At the eastern edge of the feature there was a discrete patch of burning marked by a pinkish patch of clay covering an area just over 1m across. This was sealed beneath the upper fill of silty clay, 5504. No finds were associated with this feature and the N-S alignment contrasts with both the Roman phases of activity and the medieval and later agricultural layout of the site. It is therefore possible that this was a large discrete feature and not part of a large boundary.
- 3.11.3 **Trenches 59, 60 and 97** were positioned close the western edge of the site and each revealed the same curvilinear ditch. Excavated as 6003 in Trench 60, the ditch had moderately steep sides and a rounded base (Fig. 16; s.6000) measuring 1.38m wide

and 0.48m deep (Plate 15). It contained a single fill of homogenous yellow brown, silty clay (6004) and was devoid of finds. It continued to the northwest as ditch 5903 and to the south as 9703 where it was recorded in plan.

- 3.11.4 Near the centre of Trench 60 was a small pit, 6005. It was slightly irregular in plan with a concave irregular base up to 0.59m across and 0.06m deep. It had been filled with a charcoal rich deposit (6006) and was probably the remnant of a burnt tree hole.
- 3.11.5 **Trench 58** lay to the east of Trench 60 and revealed two ditches. Ditch 5803 was orientated NE-SW and had a broad concave profile and a single naturally silted fill, 5804 (Fig. 16; s.5800). The position of this ditch correlates with both a short linear anomaly from the geophysics and an old field boundary mapped on the 1884 OS map. This boundary appears to have been removed by 1895 when it no longer appeared on historic mapping.
- 3.11.6 At the northern end of the trench ditch 5805 was recorded cutting through the subsoil on an E-W alignment. Although this small ditch with a V-shaped profile does not correlate with any features from historic mapping, it is evidently post-medieval in date and perhaps part of a drainage system. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

3.12 Trenches 85, 88 and 89 (Fig. 15)

- 3.12.1 This group of trenches were located at the southern tip of the site. Trench 89 was positioned over several small geophysical anomalies recorded in the corner of the site but the survey had indicated that the area was otherwise devoid of potential archaeological features.
- 3.12.2 **Trench 85** lay at the northern edge of this group and revealed several features. The two broadly parallel ditches, 8505 (Fig. 16; s.8501) and 8503 were aligned N-S and both had concave profiles with moderately steep sides. Neither of the ditches produced any dating evidence and both contained sterile homogenous fills of clay silt. Feature 8507 was located between the two ditches and extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. It had an irregular shape in plan and an undulating base with a sterile fill of blue grey clay. Overall, it appears to be natural in origin, perhaps a tree-throw hole or a variation in the geology.
- 3.12.3 **Trench 88** was situated to the south of Trench 85. At the southern end of trench pit 8803 was revealed and partially excavated. It measured 1.2m in diameter with steep sides and a depth in excess of 0.3m. The upper fill of the pit was a sterile naturally silted sediment, 8804. Due to the high groundwater level in the trench it was not possible to fully excavate this feature. Similarly, the NW-SE aligned ditch (8805) identified near the centre of the trench could only be recorded in plan due to permanent flooding within the trench.
- 3.12.4 **Trench 89** was positioned to investigate the nature of two concentric curvilinear features highlighted by the geophysical survey. At the southeast end of the trench a small portion of pit 8903 was revealed extending beyond the southwest baulk of the excavation. It measured 1.55m across and at least 0.2m deep, although the base could not be exposed within the limits of the trench. It was filled with a mixed sterile deposit (8904) suggesting that it had been deliberately backfilled but no artefacts were recovered. The northwestern edge of the pit had been truncated by a NE-SW aligned

ditch, 8905 (Fig. 16; s.8900). The ditch measured 1.4m wide and 0.44m deep with a fill of brownish grey silt clay, 8906. From the base of the ditch a large assemblage (260g) of early Roman pottery (AD 43-100) was recovered and a sample recovered for charred plant remains contained a charred sloe stone and a charred seed of wild radish, but otherwise produced a poor flint (Sample 5). The position of ditch 8905 matches the internal curvilinear geophysical feature. The adjacent feature was not revealed within the trench, but this may have been concealed or truncated by a furrow that corresponds with this second anomaly.

3.12.5 A possible posthole, 8907 was revealed near the centre of the trench beneath a later furrow. It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.22m deep and had steep irregular sides and an irregular base (Fig. 16; s.8901). At the edges of the posthole was a sterile redeposited sediment (8909) representing packing or backfill around the post. In the centre of the feature deposit 8908 formed the post-pipe, 0.3m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It consisted of dark grey silty clay with charcoal fragments throughout. No finds were associated with this feature but a sample (6) recovered from 8908 produced a rich flint of oak.

3.13 Finds summary

3.13.1 Some 187 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1708g, were recovered. This was predominately early to middle Roman in date, although some evidence for later Roman wares was also present in small quantities. The material largely comprised locally made products which are likely to have derived from the Oxford pottery industry, although some regional imports were also present. A total of 4 sherds of post-Roman pottery were found consisting of one medieval sherd and three post-medieval sherds.

3.13.2 A total of 11 fragments of CBM were recovered from five trenches. It was predominantly Roman in date, comprising flat tiles, tegula and imbrex. It also included two pieces of medieval/post-medieval tile. Seven small fragments of fired clay were also recovered and probably derive from a hearth or oven but these are undated.

3.13.3 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of five struck flints from three contexts spanning trenches 28, 29 and 40. These are likely to reflect a single episode of activity dating to the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

3.13.4 A small amount of metalworking slag, a halfpenny of George III and some possible stone rubbers were also recovered during the evaluation.

3.13.5 The faunal assemblage from the site comprised a total of 54 fragments of animal bone and teeth, weighing 121g. The bone was fragmentary and in poor condition demonstrating a low potential for the survival of such remains.

3.13.6 Generally only small quantities of charred plant remains were recovered from the samples. Although small quantities of charred grain and seeds were recovered they were occasionally clinkered and deformed. Charcoal was more widely represented and occasionally includes roundwood that could be used for dating.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The archaeological features, where present, were relatively prominent against the underlying natural geology. This meant that it was possible for the archaeological remains to be identified and recorded rapidly prior to the deterioration of the trenches through bad weather. This reliable identification of features is well demonstrated by the positive correlations with the geophysics as well as the identification of several features not previously indicated. Overall, the impact of the poor ground conditions on the reliability of the investigation was minimal.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation is considered to have achieved both the general and specific aims of the investigation, as outlined in Section 2. Archaeological remains have been identified in 42 of the 106 trenches with several distinct areas of activity clearly defined. The combination of excavation and geophysical survey has helped to establish the extent of this activity and the majority of features are well dated through the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.2.2 Although a handful of early prehistoric flints were recovered, the majority of the activity on the site has been dated to the Roman period, as evidenced by the pottery and CBM. A small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was also recovered but this is likely to be associated with agricultural use of the land and is not associated with the main concentrations of activity.
- 4.2.3 The archaeology on the site is dominated by moderately small enclosure ditches with very few discrete features and no structural remains. Consequently the complexity of the archaeological remains both horizontally and vertically is low. The small quantities of CBM and fired clay demonstrate that buildings and other complex features such as ovens or corn dryers were present within the local area, but there is no direct evidence of their presence within the area of investigation.
- 4.2.4 The unurned cremation burials may be an indication of more widespread cemetery activity. Whilst it is not unusual for such burials to occur in isolation or small groups, the discrete nature of these features means they can be difficult to locate through evaluation alone.
- 4.2.5 The environmental and faunal remains recovered from the site have provided some insight into the economic practices and environment during the Roman period. The Faunal remains, however, do not appear to be well preserved. Where present, the charred plant remains have been well preserved but they tended to be scarce across the site and this may limit the potential for any further investigations.
- 4.2.6 The results of the evaluation have successfully validated the results of the geophysical survey, demonstrating a good correlation between the two investigations. The largest discrepancies were evident amongst the ditched enclosures in the middle field, where the geophysics was unable to reflect the density of features. The overall extent of the features was, however, well defined by the geophysics. Beyond this area only a small number of anomalies did not correspond to features found in the evaluation and the

overall number of features not detected by the geophysics is low. Overall, the discrepancies between the two methods of investigation are confined to the peripheral areas of the site and mostly relate to isolated features, probably with agricultural associations, so the impact is low.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The earliest activity on the site was evidenced by the five flints recovered from Trenches 28, 29 and 40. Although this forms a very small assemblage, the presence of relatively diagnostic pieces suggests that these belong to a single phase of activity during the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic period. Furthermore, the relatively fresh condition of the flints and their restricted distribution suggest that a camp could have been present in this area, although they were all recovered as residual finds in later features and no suggestion of *in situ* material has been identified.
- 4.3.2 Evidence for later prehistoric activity is entirely absent from the site with a distinct Roman phase of activity becoming established without any evidence for a late Iron Age precursor. The Roman evidence was revealed in two distinct areas. The main area was concentrated towards the eastern half of the central field around Trenches 29, 28, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, and the other was located in the southern tip of the site around Trenches 89, 86 and 88. Slightly more dispersed activity was revealed around the periphery of the main enclosure complex, with evidence for trackways leading to the northeast and southeast of the site. A small set of ditches was also found in Trench 50 which also appear to be Roman in date.
- 4.3.3 Both of the main activity areas produced pottery that demonstrates they were established in the 1st century AD. Although there is limited evidence for the duration of the activity in the southern tip of the site, the main enclosure complex evidently continued throughout the Roman period. The dominance of early and middle Roman pottery, however, shows that the peak of activity was during the 1st-3rd centuries.
- 4.3.4 Overall, the combined evidence of locally produced ceramics, a mixed faunal assemblage and traces of crop processing suggest the presence of a small farming settlement. It is possible that the system of enclosures was a continuation of the landscape discovered to the east in the East-West Rail Phase 1 works (Simmonds and Lawrence 2018) or was at least well connected with it. The remains at the southern tip and around Trench 50 suggest that these enclosures and sites continued beyond the site boundary.
- 4.3.5 Although undated at this stage, the pits containing apparently cremated remains in Trenches 94, 79 and 50 can arguably be attributed to Roman activity on the site. This suggestion, however, is largely based on the lack of evidence for other phases of activity either on the site or in the immediate vicinity. Features of this type do, however, occur throughout the later prehistoric period and an earlier date cannot be ruled out.
- 4.3.6 Evidence for medieval activity is provided by a single sherd of pottery and fragments of CBM. The medieval pottery was recovered from a shallow pit in Trench 13 and was perhaps a result of activity along the adjacent Water Eaton Lane (although no further activity was dated to the period along this edge of the site).

- 4.3.7 The remains of ridge and furrow that are present across the site are likely to be medieval in date too. It thus appears that the site remained in agricultural use until the present day.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The main enclosure complex and peripheral areas of activity are evidently Roman in date. Whilst Roman farmsteads are not uncommon along the Thames Valley, they are nevertheless of local significance. Given the apparent associations with adjacent sites the probable example found in the evaluation has the potential to provide a useful insight into the development of rural settlement, particularly given that the site is located on clay geology away from the Thames Valley gravels where investigations in this region have often been focussed.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a N-S aligned ditch and a furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying a clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	1.80	0.32	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay		
101	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural. Mixed yellow, orange and grey clays		
102	Cut	-	1.56	0.28	Ditch		
103	Fill	102	1.56	0.28	Secondary Fill. Natural silting – mid dark blue grey silty clay with occasional gravels.		
Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, possible feature investigated but determined to be of natural origin. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Topsoil		
201	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
202	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
203	Layer	-	0.70	0.08	Other Layer. Patch of natural variation		
204	Cut	-	1.40	0.20	Natural Feature		
205	Fill	204	1.40	0.20	Secondary Fill. Natural silting – dark blue grey mottled with orange grey, silty clay.		
Trench 3							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single post-hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
301	Layer	-	1.80	0.15	Subsoil		
302	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
303	Cut	-	0.35	0.17	Posthole		
304	Fill	303	0.35	0.17	Secondary Fill. Mid blueish grey with orange mottle, sandy clay.		

Trench 4							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains except four broadly east-west aligned furrows but these were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	1.80	0.27	Topsoil		
401	Layer	-	1.80	0.13	Subsoil		
402	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 5							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except a single east-west aligned furrow which was not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	1.80	0.2	Topsoil		
501	Layer	-	1.80	0.1	Subsoil		
502	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 6							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, contained three NW-SE aligned furrows were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer		1.80	0.31	Topsoil		
601	Layer		1.80	0.16	Subsoil		
602	Layer		1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch and two furrows which were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Topsoil		
701	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
702	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
703	Cut	-	0.33	0.08	Ditch		

704	Fill	703	0.33	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish grey sandy clay.		
Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology except three NW-SE aligned furrows which were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer		1.80	0.34	Topsoil		
801	Layer		1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
802	Layer		1.80		Natural		
Trench 9							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid archaeology except three NE-SW aligned furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	1.80	0.40	Topsoil		
901	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Subsoil		
902	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 10							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, contained a single roughly E-W aligned furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer		1.80	0.34	Topsoil		
1001	Layer		1.80	0.28	Subsoil		
1002	Layer		1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 11							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology, contained three broadly east-west aligned furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
1101	Layer	-	1.80	0.18	Subsoil		

1102	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 12							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained three furrows of which one was investigated, no other features observed. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	1.80	0.32	Topsoil		
1201	Layer	-	1.80	0.38	Subsoil		
1202	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
1203	Cut	-			Plough Furrow		
1204	Fill	1203			Secondary Fill. Mixed greyish brown clayey silt.		
Trench 13							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a roughly NE-SW aligned ditch, also observed in Trenches 14 and 15, and a single pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	1.80	0.28	Topsoil		
1301	Layer	-	1.80	0.26	Subsoil		
1302	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
1303	Cut	-			Ditch		
1304	Fill	1303			Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay.		
1305	Cut	-	1.4	0.2	Pit		
1306	Fill	1305	1.4	0.12	Secondary Fill. Dark grey black, friable silty clay with dense charcoal inclusions.	Pot	C 1225-1500
1307	Fill	1305	1.4	0.06	Primary Fill. Light white grey, friable silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks.		
Trench 14							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches and two furrows. One is the continuation of the ditch observed in Trench 13 and is also visible in Trench 15, the other is only noted in this trench and Trench 15. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	1.80	0.28	Topsoil		
1401	Layer	-	1.80	0.12	Subsoil		
1402	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		

1403	Cut	-			Ditch		
1404	Fill	1403			Primary Fill. Mid reddish brown with yellowish hue, silty clay.		
1405	Fill	1403			Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay.		
1406	Fill	1403			Secondary Fill. Greyish brown silty clay.		
1407	Cut	-			Ditch - unexcavated		
1408	Fill	1407	1.20	0.01	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Mid greyish brown silty clay		

Trench 15

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained three ditches and four possible pits. The trench suffered significant water ingress limiting the level of hand excavation that could be undertaken. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	1.80	0.28	Topsoil.		
1501	Layer	-	1.80	0.12	Subsoil.	Pot	AD 120-410
1502	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural.		
1503	Cut	-	1.16	0.30	Ditch		
1504	Fill	1503		0.30	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay.		
1505	Layer	-	1.80	-	Other Layer		
1506	Cut		0.72	-	Ditch - Unexcavated		
1507	Fill	1506	0.72	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated		
1508	Cut	-	0.50	-	Pit – unexcavated		
1509	Fill	1508	0.50	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Mid reddish-brown, soft, slightly silty clay.		
1510	Cut	-	0.62	-	Pit - unexcavated		
1511	Fill	1510	0.62	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Dark brownish-grey, firm clayey silt.		
1512	Cut	-	0.48	-	Pit - unexcavated		
1513	Fill	1512	0.48	-	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt. Iron pan flecked inclusions.		
1514	Cut	-	1.00	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
1515	Fill	1514	1.00	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated. Dark reddish-brown, soft, silty clay.		
1516	Cut		0.60	-	Pit - unexcavated.		
1517	Fill	1516	0.60	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Dark brownish-grey, firm, silty clay.		

Trench 16

General description						Orientation	N-S
						Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology, contained four east-west aligned furrow but these were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	-	1.80	0.28	Topsoil		
1601	Layer	-	1.80	0.12	Subsoil		
1602	Layer		1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 17							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench a N-S aligned ditched, a ditch terminus and a pit.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Topsoil		
1701	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
1702	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
1703	Cut	-	0.66	0.30	Ditch		
1704	Fill	1703	0.66	0.30	Secondary Fill. Light reddish grey sandy clay		
1705	Cut	-	0.90	0.25	Ditch		
1706	Fill	1705	0.90	0.25	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey clayey silt		
1707	Cut	-	0.50	-	Pit - unexcavated		
1708	Fill	1707	0.50	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt		
1709	Fill	1705			Secondary Fill. Mid reddish grey clayey silt		
Trench 18							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, contained three furrows which were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer		1.80	0.35	Topsoil		
1801	Layer		1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
1802	Layer		1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 19							
General description						Orientation	N-S
						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80

Trench contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch which could not be investigated due to water ingress. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer		1.80	0.28	Topsoil		
1901	Layer		1.80	0.22	Subsoil		
1902	Layer		1.80	0.18	Natural		
1903	Cut		0.53		Ditch - unexcavated		
1904	Fill	1903	0.53		Secondary Fill - unexcavated. Mid greyish-brown, firm, silty clay.		
Trench 20							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
2001	Layer	-	1.80	0.15	Subsoil		
2002	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
2003	Cut	-	0.80	0.28	Ditch		
2004	Fill	2003	0.80	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid bluish grey sandy clay		
2005	Cut	-	0.60	0.17	Ditch		
2006	Fill	2005	0.60	0.17	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey grey sandy clay		
Trench 21							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer	-	1.80	0.27	Topsoil		
2101	Layer	-	1.80	0.18	Subsoil		
2102	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 22							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.60

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Topsoil		
2201	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Subsoil		
2202	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 23							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology except two furrows which were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer	-	1.80	0.34	Topsoil		
2301	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
2302	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 24							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer	-	1.80	0.27	Topsoil		
2401	Layer	-	1.80	0.43	Subsoil		
2402	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 25							
General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench contained a pit and three NW-SE aligned furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer	-	1.80	0.32	Topsoil		
2501	Layer	-	1.80	0.26	Subsoil		
2502	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
2503	Cut	-	1.60	0.21	Pit		
2504	Fill	2503	1.60	0.21	Secondary Fill. Loose mid orangish grey silty clay		
Trench 26							
General description						Orientation	E-W
						Length (m)	50

Trench contained a single N-S aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer	-	1.80	0.16	Topsoil		
2601	Layer	-	1.80	0.4	Subsoil		
2602	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
2603	Cut	-	0.61	0.31	Ditch.		
2604	Fill	2603	0.61	0.31	Secondary Fill. Loose compaction, mid brownish grey silty clay.		

Trench 27

General description						Orientation	E-W
Due to the presence of a cattle trough, Trench 27 was split into two sections, a western section measuring 36.4m in length and eastern part measuring 13m in length. Trench contained six NW-SE aligned furrows, two in the east and four in the west, these were not investigated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer	-	1.80	0.34	Topsoil		
2701	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
2702	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		

Trench 28

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditch and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.68
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer	-	1.80	0.45	Topsoil		
2801	Layer	-	1.80	0.16	Subsoil		
2802	Layer	-	1.80		Natural		
2803	Cut	-	1.72	0.48	Ditch		
2804	Fill	2803	1.72	0.48	Secondary Fill. Loose, dark blackish brown silty clay		
2805	Cut	-	0.90	0.26	Ditch		
2806	Fill	2805	0.90	0.26	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid orangish grey silty clay.		
2807	Cut	-	0.45	0.17	Posthole		
2808	Fill	2807	0.45	0.17	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid greyish brown silty clay.		
2809	Cut	-	0.47	-	Ditch - unexcavated ditch.		
2810	Fill	2809	0.47	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated. Loose mid greyish brown.		

Trench 29							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained five ditches on various alignments. Consist of Topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Topsoil		
2901	Layer	-	1.80	0.24	Subsoil		
2902	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
2903	Cut	-	0.40	0.12	Ditch. Linear N - S, concave base, shallow sloped sides.		
2904	Fill	2903	0.40	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey grey, friable, silty clay.	Pot, A.bone	
2905	Cut	-	0.93	0.22	Ditch. Linear N-S, concave base, shallow sloped sides.		
2906	Fill	2905	0.65	0.22	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown, loose, silty clay.	Pot, FC	AD 1-410
2907	Fill	2905	0.50	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, loose, silty clay.		
2908	Cut	-	0.92	0.50	Ditch. Linear N - S, concave base, steep sloped sides.		
2909	Fill	2908	0.92	0.5	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty clay.		
2910	Cut	-	2.84		Ditch - unexcavated		
2911	Fill	2910	2.84		Secondary Fill		
2912	Cut	-	0.89		Ditch – unexcavated		
2913	Fill	2912	0.89		Secondary Fill		
Trench 30							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology, consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clayey silt natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	1.80	0.40	Topsoil		
3001	Layer	-	1.80	0.10	Subsoil		
3002	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 31							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology other than furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
3101	Layer	-	1.80	0.15	Subsoil		
3102	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 32							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology except a single furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil and a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer	-	1.80	0.18	Topsoil		
3201	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
3202	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
3203	Cut	-	0.78	0.15	Plough Furrow		
3204	Fill	3203	0.78	0.15	Secondary Fill		
Trench 33							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer	-	1.80	0.24	Topsoil. friable, mid greyish black no inclusion, clayey silt		
3301	Layer	-	1.80	0.16	Subsoil. friable. mid greyish brown silty clay		
3302	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural. friable, mid yellowish brown, clay		
Trench 34							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single east-west aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer	-	1.80	0.13	Topsoil		
3401	Layer	-	1.80	0.17	Subsoil		
3402	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
3403	Cut	-	0.95	0.36	Ditch		
3404	Fill	3403	0.80	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid-light greyish orange silty clay		

3405	Fill	3403	0.95	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid orangish grey silty clay		
Trench 35							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer	-	1.80	0.28	Topsoil		
3501	Layer	-	1.80	0.10	Subsoil		
3502	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 36							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained three discrete features, two were investigated and identified be natural variations or bioturbation – third assumed to be the same. Consists of topsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Topsoil		
3601	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
3602	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
3603	Layer	-	0.6	0.08	Animal Burrow		
3604	Layer	-	1	0.2	Undulating Natural Geology		
3605	Cut	-	1.44	-	Unexcavated discrete feature		
3606	Fill	3605	1.44	-	Secondary Fill. Light grey silty clay		
Trench 37							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained three ditches, two pits and a posthole.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer	-	1.80	0.28	Topsoil		
3701	Layer	-	1.80	0.22	Subsoil		
3702	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
3703	Cut	-	2.04	0.2	Ditch		
3704	Fill	3703	2.04	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey grey silty clay with small stone inclusions	Pot	AD 240-400
3705	Cut	-	1.44	0.12	Pit		
3706	Fill	3705	1.44	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay, small stones.		

3707	Cut	-	1.34	0.4	Ditch		
3708	Fill	3707	1.34	0.4	Secondary Fill. Mid orange grey silty clay with small stones.	Pot	AD 100-410
3709	Cut	-	0.70	0.24	Ditch		
3710	Fill	3709	0.70	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid-dark orogeny grey silty clay, small stones	Pot, A.bone	AD 120-410
3711	Cut	-	1.46	0.22	Pit		
3712	Fill	3711	1.46	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey grey silty clay with small stone inclusions		
3713	Cut	-	0.36	0.38	Posthole		
3714	Fill	3713	0.36	0.38	Secondary Fill. Dark orangey grey silty clay with small stone inclusions.		
Trench 38							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained seven ditches and four pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Topsoil		
3801	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
3802	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
3803	Cut	-	0.52	0.22	Ditch	Pot	AD 140-240
3804	Fill	3803	0.52	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark orange grey, firm silty clay	Pot, A.bone, CBM	AD 100-410, c 1700-1850
3805	Cut	-	1.48	0.4	Ditch		
3806	Fill	3805	1.48	0.4	Secondary Fill. Dark orange grey, firm silty clay	Slag, Pot, A.bone	AD 50-410
3807	Cut	-	1.34	0.6	Ditch terminus		
3808	Fill	3807	1.34	0.6	Secondary Fill. Dark orange grey, firm silty clay, with charcoal inclusions.	Slag, CBM, Pot, A.bone	AD 160-300
3809	Cut	-	1.2	0.16	Pit. U shaped-profile, shallow sloping sides with concave base. Filled by (3810).		
3810	Fill	3809	1.2	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid orange grey, firm silty clay		
3811	Cut	-	1.1	0.3	Pit		
3812	Fill	3811	1.1	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid orange grey, firm silty clay.		
3813	Cut	-	2.46	0.1	Plough Furrow.		
3814	Fill	3813	2.46	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark orange grey, firm silty clay. Secondary, possibly formed through use of area as siltation. No finds.		

3815	Cut	-	1.7	0.52	Ditch		
3816	Fill	3815	1.7	0.52	Secondary Fill. Dark orange brown, firm silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	Pot, A.bone	AD 120-210
3817	Cut	-	0.97	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
3818	Fill	3817	0.97	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		
3819	Cut	-	1.10	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
3820	Fill	3819	1.10	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		
3821	Cut	-	0.83	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
3822	Fill	3821	0.83	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		
3823	Cut	-	1.64	-	Pit - unexcavated		
3824	Fill	3823	1.64	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		

Trench 39

General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained three ditches and two pits along with a furrow. Consists of topsoil of subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
3901	Layer	-	1.80	0.15	Subsoil		
3902	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
3903	Cut	-	1.07	0.54	Ditch		
3904	Fill	3903	1.07	0.54	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown clay silt with flint inclusions		
3905	Cut	-	1.20	0.19	Ditch terminus		
3906	Fill	3905	1.20	0.19	Secondary Fill. Mid bluish grey silty clay	Pot	AD 50-100
3907	Cut	-	3.15	0.50	Ditch		
3908	Fill	3907	1.45	0.20	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish blue silty clay with flint inclusions.	Pot, A.bone	AD 160-400
3909	Fill	3907	1.78	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid bluish grey silty clay with flint inclusions		
3910	Fill	3907	3.15	0.38	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown clayey silt	Pot, CBM	AD 160-400
3911	Cut	-	2.22	0.18	Plough Furrow		
3912	Fill	3911	2.22	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid bluish yellow / brownish grey clayey silt		
3913	Cut	-	0.80	-	Pit - unexcavated		
3914	Fill	3913	0.80	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		
3915	Cut	-	0.75	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
3916	Fill	3915	0.75	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		

Trench 40

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
						Length (m)	50

Trench contained four ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural silty clay.						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer	-	1.80	0.26	Topsoil		
4001	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
4002	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
4003	Cut	-	1.28	0.50	Ditch		
4004	Fill	4003	1.28	0.50	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown, with friable upper limit of fill, becoming more firm towards base- silty clay	Pot	AD 43-410
4005	Cut	-	1.33	0.30	Ditch.		
4006	Fill	4005	1.33	0.30	Secondary Fill. Dark orange grey, firm silty clay	Pot	AD 100-300
4007	Cut	-	1.08	-	Ditch – unexcavated		
4008	Fill	4007	1.08	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated		
4009	Cut	-	1.8	-	Ditch – unexcavated		
4010	Fill	4009	1.8	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated		
4011	Cut	-	1.10	-	Pit – unexcavated		
4012	Fill	4011	1.10	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		

Trench 41

General description						Orientation	SE - NW
						Length (m)	50
Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer	-	1.80	0.26	Topsoil		
4101	Layer	-	1.80	0.23	Subsoil		
4102	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
4103	Cut	-	1.06	0.26	Ditch		
4104	Fill	4103	1.06	0.26	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid brownish grey, sandy clay.		
4105	Cut	-	0.8	>1.00	Ditch – base not reached		
4106	Fill	4105	0.8	>1.00	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid brownish grey, sandy clay composition.	Pot	AD 180-240
4107	Cut	-	1.48	>1.00	Ditch – base not reached		
4108	Fill	4107	1.48	>1.00	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid brownish grey, sandy clay composition.	Pot, CBM	AD 43-100
4109	Cut	-	1.44	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
4110	Fill	4109	1.44	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		

Trench 42

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
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Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer	-		0.26	Topsoil		
4201	Layer	-	1.80	0.14	Subsoil		
4202	Layer	-	1.80	0.01	Natural		
4203	Cut	-	0.80	0.49	Ditch		
4204	Fill	4203	0.80	0.49	Secondary Fill. Mid bluish grey clayey silt with flint inclusions		
4205	Cut	-	0.70	0.45	Ditch		
4206	Fill	4205	0.70	0.45	Secondary Fill. Dark bluish grey silt clay with flint inclusions		
4207	Cut	-	1.35	0.44	Ditch		
4208	Fill	4207	1.35	0.44	Secondary Fill. Mid bluish grey clayey silt with rare flint inclusions.	Pot	AD 100-410
4209	Cut	-	1.50	0.68	Ditch		
4210	Fill	4209	0.40	0.34	Primary Fill. Mid to dark greyish brown / yellowish grey clayey silt.	Pot, A.bone	AD 43-410
4211	Fill	4209	1.50	0.42	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare flint inclusions.	Pot, CBM	AD 150-410
4212	Cut	-	1.70	-	Ditch – unexcavated		
4213	Fill	4212	1.70	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey-silt	Pot, CBM	AD 43-410

Trench 43

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained five possible pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer	-	1.8	0.19	Topsoil		
4301	Layer	-	1.8	0.16	Subsoil		
4302	Layer	-	1.8	-	Natural		
4303	Cut	-	0.68	0.13	Pit		
4304	Fill	4303	0.68	0.13	Secondary Fill. Loose mid greyish brown silty clay		
4305	Cut	-	0.72	0.13	Pit.		
4306	Fill	4305	0.72	0.13	Secondary Fill. Loose mid orangish brown silty clay		
4307	Cut	-	0.22	0.05	Pit		
4308	Fill	4307	0.22	0.05	Secondary Fill. Loose mid greyish brown silty clay		
4309	Cut	-	0.43	-	Pit - unexcavated		

4310	Fill	4309	0.43	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Mid grey silty clay.		
4311	Cut	-	0.81	-	Pit - unexcavated		
4312	Fill	4311	0.83	-	Secondary Fill. – unexcavated. Mid grey silty clay.		
Trench 44							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contained isolated colluvial deposit filling a suspected hollow in the geology – reflecting the depth of the trench. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	1.00
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer	-	1.80	0.3	Topsoil. Loose Mid blackish brown Clayey silt		
4401	Layer	-	1.80	0.3	Subsoil. Friable Mid brownish yellow Clayey silt		
4402	Layer	-	1.80	0.4	Colluvial Layer. Friable Mid brownish yellow Silty clay		
4403	Layer	-	1.80		Natural. Friable Mid yellowish brown Clay		
Trench 45							
General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench contained five ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer	-	1.80	0.23	Topsoil		
4501	Layer	-	1.80	0.38	Subsoil		
4502	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
4503	Cut	-	1.20	0.42	Ditch		
4504	Fill	4503	0.52	0.42	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid grey, sandy clay, reddish brown iron inclusions		
4505	Cut	-	0.90	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
4506	Fill	4505	0.90	-	Secondary Fill. Fill of Unexcavated ditch, mid grey, sandy clay, length 2.1m.		
4507	Cut	-	0.67	0.53	Ditch		
4508	Fill	4507	0.67	0.53	Secondary Fill. Mid grey silty sandy		
4509	Cut		0.70	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
4510	Fill	4509	0.70	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated. Mid Brownish-grey, firm, clayey silt		
4511	Cut	-	0.88	0.24	Ditch		
4512	Fill	4511	0.88	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey clayey silt		

4513	Fill	4503	0.50	0.54	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		
Trench 46							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Topsoil		
4601	Layer	-	1.80	0.15	Subsoil		
4602	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 47							
General description						Orientation	
Trench contained a single broadly east-west aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer	-	1.80	0.18	Topsoil		
4701	Layer	-	1.80	0.12	Subsoil		
4702	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
4703	Cut	-	1.20	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
4704	Fill	4703	1.20	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		
Trench 48							
General description						Orientation	N/S
Trench contained five ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	80
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer	-	1.80	0.12	Topsoil		
4801	Layer	-	1.80	0.18	Subsoil		
4802	Cut	-	1.80	0.25	Plough Furrow		
4803	Layer	-	1.80		Natural		
4804	Cut	-	1.22	0.61	Ditch		
4805	Fill	4804	1.22	0.61	Secondary Fill. Loose light orangish grey silty clay		
4806	Cut	-	1.42	0.26	Ditch		
4807	Fill	4806	1.00	0.26	Secondary Fill. Dark blackish grey, silty clay, frequent small charcoal inclusions.	Pot	AD 1-410

4808	Fill	4806	0.74	0.09	Secondary Fill. Mid grey, silty clay, no inclusions.		
4809	Cut	-	0.69	-	Ditch - unexcavated		
4810	Fill	4809	-	-	Secondary Fill – unexcavated. Mid grey silty clay.		
4811	Cut	-	0.85	-	Ditch. Unexcavated linear ditch NW/SE.		
4812	Fill	4811	-	-	Secondary Fill - mid grey silty clay.		

Trench 49

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

50

Width (m)

1.80

Avg. depth (m)

0.43

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer	-	1.80	0.33	Topsoil		
4901	Layer	-	1.80	0.10	Subsoil	Pot	AD 43-410
4902	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		

Trench 50

General description

Trench contained two ditches, a pit, a posthole and a possible cremation. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.

Orientation

SE - NW

Length (m)

50

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.54

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer	-	1.80		Topsoil		
5001	Layer	-	1.80		Subsoil	Pot	AD 100-410
5002	Layer	-	1.80		Natural		
5003	Cut	-	1.48	0.42	Ditch		
5004	Fill	5003	1.48	0.42	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey grey, loose, sandy clay		
5005	Cut	-	0.92	0.16	Ditch		
5006	Fill	5005	0.92	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, loose, sandy clay	Pot	AD 43-410
5007	Cut	-	0.36	0.14	Posthole		
5008	Fill	5007	0.36	0.14	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey grey, loose, sandy clay		
5009	Cut	-	0.86	-	Pit – unexcavated		
5010	Fill	5009	0.86	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated		
5011	Cut	-	0.52	-	Cremation – unexcavated		
5012	Fill	5011	0.52	-	Cremation Deposit - unexcavated		

Trench 51

General description						Orientation	NNE/SSW
Trench contained a ditch and four furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer	-	1.80	0.30	Topsoil		
5101	Layer	-		0.18	Subsoil		
5102	Layer	-			Natural		
5103	Cut	-	0.30	0.09	Ditch		
5104	Fill	5103	0.30	0.09	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey silty clay.		
Trench 52							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid archaeology other than two furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer	-	1.80	0.2	Topsoil		
5201	Layer	-	1.80	0.13	Subsoil		
5202	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 53							
General description						Orientation	N/S
Trench contained one ditch and six furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer	-	1.80	0.26	Topsoil		
5301	Layer	-	1.80	0.14	Subsoil		
5302	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
5303	Cut	-	1.82	0.28	Ditch		
5304	Fill	5303	1.82	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light-mid brownish yellow silty clay.	Pipe	1840-1900
Trench 54							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology except four furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

5400	Layer	-	1.80	0.2	Topsoil		
5401	Layer	-	1.80	0.13	Subsoil		
5402	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 55							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a ditch and a furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer	-	1.80	0.27	Topsoil		
5501	Layer	-	1.80	0.23	Subsoil		
5502	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
5503	Cut	-	2.80	0.34	Ditch		
5504	Fill	5503	2.80	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey yellow, silty clay.		
5505	Fill	5503	2.52	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mixed light brownish grey and mid orangey yellow silty clay.		
Trench 56							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except two furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer	-	1.80	0.3	Topsoil		
5601	Layer	-	1.80	0.3	Subsoil		
5602	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 57							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
5701	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
5702	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 58							
General description						Orientation	N-S
						Length (m)	50

Trench contained two ditches and a furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer	-	1.80	0.26	Topsoil		
5801	Layer	-	1.80	0.22	Subsoil		
5802	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
5803	Cut	-	1.10	0.24	Ditch		
5804	Fill	5803	1.10	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay.		
5805	Cut		0.54	0.22	Ditch		
5806	Fill	5805	0.54	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid-Dark brownish grey silty clay.		
Trench 59							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench contained one ditch and one furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
5901	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
5902	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
5903	Cut	-	1.30	-	Ditch – unexcavated		
5904	Fill	5903	1.30	-	Secondary Fill - unexcavated. Mid brownish-grey silty clay		
5905	Cut	-	1.10	0.06	Plough Furrow		
5906	Fill	5905	1.10	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
Trench 60							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a ditch and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
6001	Layer	-	1.80	0.15	Subsoil		
6002	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
6003	Cut	-	1.38	0.48	Ditch		
6004	Fill	6003	1.38	0.48	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
6005	Cut	-	0.59	0.06	Pit		

6006	Fill	6005	0.59	0.06	Deliberate Backfill. Concentrated charcoal deposit.		
Trench 61							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except three furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
6101	Layer	-	1.80	0.18	Subsoil		
6102	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 62							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer	-	1.80	0.25	Topsoil		
6201	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
6202	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 63							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.80
						Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Topsoil		
6301	Layer	-	1.80	0.20	Subsoil		
6302	Layer	-	1.80	-	Natural		
Trench 64							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		
6401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		

6402	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 65							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except for two furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
6501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
6502	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 66							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except for three furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
6601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
6602	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 67							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology except for one furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
6701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
6702	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 68							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except for three furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.26	Topsoil.		
6801	Layer			0.14	Subsoil.		
6802	Layer				Natural.		

6803	Cut		1.6	0.23	Plough Furrow.		
6804	Fill	6803	1.6	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Mid brownish grey silty clay.	Shell, A.bone, CBM	C13-16th
6805	Fill	6803	0.9	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid reddish brown silty clay.		
6806	Cut		1.3		Plough Furrow.		
6807	Fill	6806	1.3		Deliberate Backfill. Mid brownish-grey silty clay.	CBM	Med/PM

Trench 69

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology except for one furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.

Orientation NE-SW

Length (m) 50

Width (m) 1.8

Avg. depth (m) 0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
6901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
6902	Layer				Natural.		
6903	Cut		0.9		Plough Furrow.		
6904	Fill	6903	0.9		Deliberate Backfill. Mid greyish-brown silty clay.		

Trench 70

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology except for three furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.

Orientation N-S

Length (m) 50

Width (m) 1.8

Avg. depth (m) 0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.28	Topsoil.		
7001	Layer			0.12	Subsoil.		
7002	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 71

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.

Orientation NE-SW

Length (m) 50

Width (m) 1.8

Avg. depth (m) 0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
7101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil.		
7102	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 72							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except for four furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
7201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
7202	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 73							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
7301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil.		
7302	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 74							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
7401	Layer			0.3	Subsoil.		
7402	Layer				Natural.		
7403	Cut		0.6		Ditch- unexcavated.		
7404	Fill	7403	0.6		Deliberate Backfill. Mid brownish grey sandy clay.		
Trench 75							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		

7501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
7502	Layer				Natural.		
7503	Cut		0.5	0.42	Ditch.		
7504	Fill	7503	0.5	0.42	Deliberate Backfill. Mid brownish grey, sandy clay, soft		

Trench 76

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two postholes and five furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.28	Topsoil		
7601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
7602	Layer				Natural.		
7603	Cut		0.24	0.09	Posthole.		
7604	Fill	7603	0.24	0.09	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish grey, silty clay, firm.		
7605	Cut		0.54	0.35	Posthole.		
7606	Fill	7605	0.54	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish grey, silty clay, firm.		
7607	Fill	7605	0.46	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm.		
7608	Cut		2.04	0.12	Plough Furrow		
7609	Fill	7608	2.04	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable		

Trench 77

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
7701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil.		
7702	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 78

General description	Orientation	N-S
Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
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7800	Layer			0.26	Topsoil.		
7801	Layer			0.14	Subsoil.		
7802	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 79							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one cremation. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
7901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil.		
7902	Layer				Natural.		
7903	Cut		0.3		Cremation Cut- unexcavated		
7904	Fill	7903	0.3		Cremation Deposit. Dark greyish black, clayey silt, soft.		
Trench 80							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.2	Topsoil.		
8001	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
8002	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 81							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
8101	Layer			0.18	Subsoil.		
8102	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 82							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
8201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
8202	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 83							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.22	Topsoil.		
8301	Layer			0.18	Subsoil.		
8302	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 84							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
8401	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
8402	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 85							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one pit and two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.27	Topsoil.		
8501	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
8502	Layer				Natural.		
8503	Cut		0.62		Ditch		
8504	Fill	8503			Secondary Fill. Mid greyish yellow, sandy silt, firm.		
8505	Cut				Ditch		
8506	Fill	8505			Secondary Fill. Mid greyish yellow, clayey silt, firm		
8507	Cut				Pit		

8508	Fill	8507			Secondary Fill. Mid bluish grey, silty clay, firm		
Trench 86							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except for five furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
8601	Layer			0.1	Subsoil.		
8602	Layer				Natural.		
8603	Cut		4.5	0.25	Plough Furrow.		
8604	Fill	8603	4.5	0.25	Deliberate Backfill. Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, firm.	Shell, Pot, A.bone	C 1805-1900
Trench 87							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
8701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
8702	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 88							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one pit and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
8801	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
8802	Layer				Natural.		
8803	Cut		1.2	0.3	Pit.		
8804	Fill	8803	1.2	0.3	Secondary Fill. Dark bluish grey, silty clay, firm		
8805	Cut		0.9		Ditch- unexcavated		
8806	Fill	8805	0.9		Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm.		

Trench 89							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one pit, one posthole, one ditch and five furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
8901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
8902	Layer				Natural.		
8903	Cut		1.55	0.2	Pit.		
8904	Fill	8903	1.55	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Dark greyish brown and mid orange brown, silty clay, firm		
8905	Cut		1.4	0.44	Ditch.		
8906	Fill	8905	1.4	0.44	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm.	Pot	AD 43-100
8907	Cut		0.4	0.22	Posthole.		
8908	Fill	8907	0.3	0.22	Post-pipe. Dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm.		
8909	Fill	8907	0.08	0.22	Secondary Fill. Light bluish grey, silty clay, firm.		
Trench 90							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology except for three furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer			0.35	Topsoil.		
9001	Layer			0.25	Subsoil		
9002	Layer				Natural.		
9003	Cut		2.2	0.2	Plough Furrow.		
9004	Fill	9003	2.2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm.		
Trench 91							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil.		
9101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
9102	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 92							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
9201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
9202	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 93							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	1.8
						Width (m)	50
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil.		
9301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil	Coin	1770-1820
9302	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 94							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one cremation. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.24	Topsoil.		
9401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil.		
9402	Layer				Natural.		
9403	Cut		0.53		Cremation Cut- unexcavated		
9404	Fill	9403			Cremation Deposit. Mid greyish black, clayey silt, soft. Burnt bone visible on surface.		
Trench 95							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology except for one furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer		1.8	0.18	Topsoil.		
9501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil.		
9502	Layer				Natural.		
9503	Cut		2		Plough Furrow.		
9504	Fill	9503	2		Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish grey, silty clay, firm.		

Trench 96

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.1	Topsoil.		
9601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil.		
9602	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 97

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.14	Topsoil		
9701	Layer			0.18	Subsoil.		
9702	Layer				Natural.		
9703	Cut		1.7		Ditch-unexcavated.		
9704	Fill	9703	1.7		Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, firm.		

Trench 98

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
9801	Layer			0.27	Subsoil.		
9802	Layer				Natural.		

Trench 99							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer			0.1	Topsoil.		
9901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
9902	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 100							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology except for six furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer			0.23	Topsoil.		
10001	Layer			0.12	Subsoil.		
10002	Layer				Natural		
Trench 101							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer		1.8	0.28	Topsoil.		
10101	Layer		1.8	0.3	Subsoil.		
10102	Layer				Natural		
Trench 102							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology except for one furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer			0.3	Topsoil.		
10201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil.		
10202	Layer				Natural.		
Trench 103							

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Mid/dark greyish-brown, friable, silty clay.		
10301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish-yellow, firm, silty clay.		
10302	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish-orange, firm, sandy clay.		
10303	Cut		0.4		Ditch. NE/SW aligned, not excavated, dug in Trench 20 to SW as [2005].		
10304	Fill	10303	0.4		Secondary Fill. Mid orangey-grey, firm, sandy clay. Not excavated.		
Trench 104							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		
10401	Layer			0.18	Subsoil		
10402	Layer				Natural		
10403	Cut		2	0.2	Natural Feature		
10404	Fill	10403	2	0.2	Secondary Fill		
10405	Cut		0.56	0.22	Ditch		
10406	Fill	10405	0.56	0.22	Secondary Fill		
10407	Cut		1.02	0.24	Tree Throw		
10408	Fill	10407	1.02	0.24	Secondary Fill		
Trench 105							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Mid/dark greyish-brown, friable, silty clay.		
10501	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid brownish-yellow, firm, silty clay.		

10502	Layer				Natural. Mixed light bluish-grey, firm, clay and mid yellowish-orange, firm, sandy clay.		
Trench 106							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer			0.34	Topsoil.		
10601	Layer			0.24	Subsoil.		
10602	Layer				Natural.		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 187 sherds of pottery, weighing 1708g, were recovered. The pottery was recorded in line with Study Group for Roman Pottery standards (PCRG *et al.* 2016). Each context-group was sorted into fabrics, which were quantified by sherd count and weight in grams. Forms were identified by rim and quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE), the latter measuring the surviving percentage of the rim circumference (thus, 0.25 EVEs equals 25%). Forms and fabrics were assigned standard Oxford Archaeology codes (Booth nd). Fabrics were correlated with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998), while form identifications were supplemented where possible by regional typologies (Marney 1989; Young 1977). Quantification of forms and fabrics is presented in Tables B1.1 and B1.2. A quantified list of spot-dates by context is provided in Table B1.3.

Fabric	Description (NRFRC codes in brackets)	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
S30	Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)	2	17		
S40	East Gaulish samian ware (?TRI SA)	1	26		
M22	Oxford white ware mortarium (OXF WH)	3	72		
W10	Unsourced fine white ware	1	11		
W12	Oxford fine white ware (OXF WH)	3	12		
W22	Oxford sandy white ware	1	22		
E80	Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	12	115		
O10	Unsourced fine oxidised wares	34	191	2	0.21
O11	Oxford fine oxidised ware	15	123		
O20	Unsourced sandy oxidised wares	4	53	1	0.13
O80	Coarse tempered oxidised wares	1	27		
O81	Pink-grogged ware (PNK GT)	9	199	1	0.05
R10	Unsourced fine reduced wares	9	13		
R11	Oxford fine reduced ware (OXF FR)	26	85	1	0.1
R20	Unsourced sandy reduced wares	2	17	1	0.09
R30	Unsourced medium reduced wares	24	441	6	0.82
R50	Unsourced black-surfaced wares	20	169	1	0.2
B11	Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)	6	43		
B30	Imitation black-burnished ware	1	12	1	0.08
C10	Unsourced shelly wares	13	60		
Total		187	1708	14	1.68

Table B1.1: Quantification of pottery fabrics

Fabric	C	CD	CN	D	DC	HD	IA	JB	Total EVE
O10				0.05		0.16			0.21

O20					0.13				0.13
O81			0.05						0.05
R11	0.1								0.1
R20	0.09								0.09
R30	0.1	0.17			0.15	0.33	0.07		0.82
R50		0.2							0.2
B30								0.08	0.08
Total EVE	0.29	0.37	0.05	0.05	0.28	0.49	0.07	0.08	1.68
Key to forms: C – indeterminate jars; CD – medium mouthed jar; CN – storage jar; D – jar or bowl; DC – necked jar or bowl; HD – necked bowl; IA – dish or bowl (hammerhead rim); JB – curving sided dish (with plain rim)									

Table B1.2: Quantification of pottery forms

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1501	2	31	AD 120-410
2906	7	44	AD 1-410
3704	43	277	AD 240-400
3708	2	8	AD 100-410
3710	9	53	AD 120-410
3803	3	58	AD 140-240
3804	5	64	AD 100-410
3806	8	89	AD 50-410
3807	3	44	AD 50-410
3808	1	135	AD 160-300
3816	19	40	AD 120-210
3906	16	279	AD 50-100
3908	8	54	AD 160-400
3910	15	74	AD 160-400
4004	1	24	AD 43-410
4006	3	64	AD 100-300
4106	3	15	AD 180-240
4108	2	4	AD 43-100
4208	1	16	AD 100-410
4210	1	2	AD 43-410
4211	1	2	AD 150-410
4213	1	25	AD 43-410
4807	3	8	AD 1-410
4901	1	14	AD 43-410
5001	1	22	AD 100-410
5006	1	2	AD 43-410
8906	27	260	AD 43-100

Table B1.3: Roman spot-dates by context

Description

- B.1.2 The earliest context-groups, accounting for 24% of the assemblage by sherd count, were dated to the mid- to late 1st century AD and were recovered from Trenches 39, 41, and 89. The groups comprised grog-tempered ware (E80) in association with pottery produced after AD 43, typically sand-tempered reduced ('R') or oxidised ('O') wares. Context 3606, a fill of ditch terminus 3605, contained sixteen sherds that included, along with fabric E80, a necked bowl (type HD; Young 1977, type R38) and a medium-mouthed jar (CD) in reduced fabric R30. Context 8906, a fill of ditch 8905, contained the substantial remains of a single vessel, a CD-type jar (Young 1977, type R21) in black-surfaced ware (R50), in addition to sherds of fabric E80. Fabric R50 only was recovered from context 4108, a fill of ditch 4107, but the fabric contained grog, as well as sand, pointing to an early Roman date for deposition.
- B.1.3 Context-groups dated by the pottery to the mid-Roman period (2nd-3rd century AD) accounted for 16% of the assemblage by sherd count. The groups were recovered from Trenches 38, 40 and 41. Pottery diagnostic of the period included a dish (Drag. 31) in East Gaulish samian ware (S40), provisionally identified as a product of the Trier workshops (ditch 3803), and another dish (Drag. 18/31 or 31) in Central Gaulish samian ware (S30) from context 3816, a fill of ditch 3815. Other notable pottery included a storage jar (CN; Marney 1989, fig. 27, no. 3), collected from context 3808 from ditch 3807, in pink-grogged ware (O81), which arrived from the Stowe/Buckingham area, a plain-rimmed dish (JB; Young 1977, type R51) in imitation black-burnished ware (B30) from context 4006 (fill of ditch 4005), and a dish or bowl with a hammerhead rim (IA; Young 1977, type R44) in fabric R30 from context 4106 (fill of ditch 4105). Output of the Oxford pottery industry increased after AD 100 (Young 1977, 232-3), and this is reflected in the presence of Oxford fabrics O11, R11 and W12, although it should be noted that pottery assigned to reduced fabrics R10, R20, R30 and R50 may also have come from the Oxford kilns, both before and after AD 100.
- B.1.4 Just one context-group – context 3704, fill of ditch 3703 – was dated to the late Roman period (c AD 240/50-410). This was on the basis of a necked bowl (HD; Young 1977, type O27) in fabric O10. The vessel was accompanied by another necked bowl (HD; Young 1977, type R38) in fabric R30, and sherds in fabrics O11, O20 and R11. The group accounted for 23% of the assemblage by sherd count. Pottery of certain late Roman date was otherwise absent, suggesting that the level of activity dating to this period was low. That said, the presence of Dorset black-burnished ware (B11) and Oxford white ware mortaria (M22), which were recovered from contexts in Trenches 15, 37, 38 and 42 and spot-dated broadly to the 2nd to 4th centuries, is not inconsistent with later Roman activity. Similarly, the possibility that shelly fabric C10, which was recovered from Trenches 29, 38 and 48 but was too scrappy for firm identification, is a late Roman shelly ware of the sort produced at centres in the South Midlands, such as Harrold in Bedfordshire, cannot be discounted.

Distribution

- B.1.5 Most of the pottery, some 81% by sherd count, was recovered from trenches (29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42) that targeted a rectilinear enclosure complex and trackway identified in a geophysical survey (MOLA 2021). The pottery from these trenches

suggests that activity here spanned the Roman period, though with an early/mid-Roman emphasis. Smaller groups of geophysical anomalies targeted by Trenches 50 and 89 also appear to be of Roman origin. The substantially complete jar from ditch 8905 suggests that the southern tip of the investigation area was a focus for domestic or other activity in the Roman period.

Condition

- B.1.6 The condition of the assemblage was mixed. The overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by sherd count) is 9.1g, which points to an assemblage of small sherds. By context-group, however, the pottery ranged in MSW from 2g to 135g, indicating that relatively large sherds were present. By trench, the highest MSWs were recorded in trenches targeting the enclosure complex, with values ranging from 6.2g to 22g. It is notable, too, that rims were recovered only from these trenches and the anomalies in the southern tip of the site (Trench 89). Though the rims were quite fragmented, having a mean EVE value (EVE divided by MV) of 0.12 or 12%, their presence suggests that the pottery there was recovered reasonably close to areas of use and initial discard. While vessels were broken, their component parts had not become separated and dispersed and excessively fragmented, for example through redeposition or agricultural activity, to any great extent.
- B.1.7 As expected, pottery recovered from samples was more fragmented than the pottery collected by hand, having a MSW of 5g, compared to 9.5g. Excluding the pottery from samples does not significantly affect the values highlighted above.

Site type/status

- B.1.8 The assemblage is dominated by local wares, much of which derived, or are likely to have derived, from the Oxford pottery industry (Young 1977). Regional pottery arrived from Dorset, Buckinghamshire and Gaul, though in the quantity and with a range of forms that are not unexpected for the area. On current evidence, the assemblage is consistent with pottery from a rural, farming settlement.

Recommendations regarding the retention of material

- B.1.9 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG *et al.* 2016).

B.2 Post-Roman pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.2.1 A total of 4 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 60g were recovered from three contexts. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described and spot-dated below. Fabric codes referred to for the medieval

wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014).

Description

- B.2.2 **Context (1306) Spot-date: c 1225-1500?** Description: 1 sherd (weight 2g). Small abraded body sherd from a green-glazed jug in Brill/Boarstall ware (Fabric OXAM).
- B.2.3 **Context (3804) Spot-date: c 1700-1850.** Description: 1 sherd (weight 4g). Body sherd from a press-moulded dish in Staffordshire-type slipware (Fabric STSL). Interior decorated with parallel lines of white slip against a dark brown slip background.
- B.2.4 **Context (8604) Spot-date: c 1805-1900.** Description: 2 sherds (weight 54g). 1x fresh body sherd probably from the lower wall of a jug in refined Staffordshire-type whiteware (REFW). 1x unglazed body sherd in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). From a large/wide vessel - possibly a flower pot?

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.2.5 The pottery has little potential for further analysis and may be discarded, if so desired.

B.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

- B.3.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 11 fragments (1692g) was recovered from Trenches 38, 39, 41, 42 and 68 of the evaluation. The CBM is mostly Roman in date with two fragments dating to the medieval/post-medieval period. The majority of the assemblage is relatively well preserved with a mean fragment weight of 154g. Most of the fragments had only one complete dimension (thickness).
- B.3.2 In addition to the CBM, there were 7 fragments (64g) of fired clay. The majority of these fragments were of indeterminate date and form although one fragment was flattish and another had a small impression.
- B.3.3 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens.
- B.3.4 The forms and dating of the assemblage have been summarised in Table B.3.1 below.

Fabrics

- B.3.5 The Roman fabrics were dominated by an orange fine sandy silty clay. This contained red rounded iron rich argillaceous pellets 1-2mm, and some fragments were laminated with cream coloured clay. These fabrics are broadly similar to the Oxford Archaeology Roman CBM fabrics B and E (Poole 2018, 153). One further fabric was represented,

and this was a coarse orange sandy fabric with few inclusions from context 4213. This fabric was similar to Oxford Archaeology Roman CBM fabric C.

- B.3.6 There were two medieval/post-medieval roof tile fragments from contexts 6804 and 6807. The roof tile fragment from context 6804 was made from a fine orange-pink sandy fabric with occasional rose quartz (Oxford Archaeology fabric IIIA). The roof tile fragment from context 6807 was made from an orange/red coarse sandy fabric (Oxford Archaeology fabric IIIB).

Roman tile

- B.3.7 A total of nine fragments were identified as Roman but this includes five fragments of probable Roman date. The forms included Roman tegula (including flat tile) and imbrex roofing tile and one fragment of Roman brick.
- B.3.8 The majority of the Roman CBM was plain flat tile (5 fragments, 1117g) and comprised fragments that were 24-36mm thick. These fragments probably originated as the central flat sections of tegula roof tiles, though the two thicker examples could be thin bricks.
- B.3.9 There was one tegula fragment (157g) in two pieces from context 3808 (ditch 3807). The larger fragment was 20mm thick with an A1 (rectangular) profile and the flange was 39mm high; no cutaway survived.
- B.3.10 There was one fragment of imbrex from context 3910 (ditch 3907) and this was 18mm thick with one very worn edge and a distinctive curve.
- B.3.11 There was one fragment of Roman brick from context 3804 (ditch 3803). The brick was 40mm thick and had a very worn top surface, suggesting it may have been used as a paving brick.
- B.3.12 The Roman tile and brick all came from fills of ditches in Trenches 38-42, where the possible rectilinear enclosures were recorded by the geophysical survey. Three of the tiles had burnt grey surfaces indicating use as a hearth surface and the general emphasis on flat tile varieties of brick and tegula suggests that the CBM was preferentially selected for reuse in hearths or ovens.

Medieval/Post-medieval CBM

- B.3.13 Two fragments of medieval/post-medieval tile were recorded from contexts 6804 and 6807. These were flat roof tiles, 8mm and 12mm thick, which were found in the fills of plough furrows. The tile from context 6804 had a light brown glaze on the top surface and was made from fabric IIIA which can be dated to the 13th-16th centuries. The roof tile fragment from context 6807 was made from IIIB which is medieval/post-medieval in date.

Fired clay

- B.3.14 Seven fragments (64g) of fired clay were recorded from context 2906, a fill of ditch 2905. The ditch was part of a possible enclosure ditch recorded in Trench 29 by the geophysical survey and just north of Trenches 38-42. The fabric is an orange/light brown silty clay which had been heavily burnt. Five of the fragments were amorphous

and 8-20mm thick, and one had a lump of charcoal embedded in it. One fragment had a flattish surface, and another fragment had a cylindrical impression of grass/straw 6mm wide and 11mm long. These fragments cannot be dated but in view of the presence of Roman material on the site they may be contemporary with this phase of activity. The fired clay fragments probably derived from an oven or hearth.

Form/Date	RB	Med-Pmed	Indet	Total
Flat tile (Roman)	5			5
Imbrex	1			1
Roman brick	1			1
Roof tile		2		2
Tegula	2			2
Fired clay			7	7
Total	9	2	7	18

Table B3.1: Summary of CBM and fired clay forms and dating

B.4 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

- B.4.1 The evaluation produced five struck flints from three contexts in Trenches 28, 29 and 40. The flints included several that were clearly early in date with a focus on blade reduction. Whilst it is possible that these pieces belong to several periods it is perhaps most likely that they represent a single phase of activity. Given the core type recovered a late Mesolithic date would be most probable for this group although an early Neolithic date cannot be ruled out.
- B.4.2 Context 2808 yielded a fine blade with clear signs of use down both lateral margins and with either spontaneous retouch or quite minimal end truncation at its distal end. Context 2906 yielded three flints, all from sample 4, that included one utilised flake, one burnt proximal flake segment with a very soft hammer struck and heavily abraded platform, and a third blade-like flake with evidence of truncated cresting on its dorsal surface. Context 4004 yielded an exceptionally fine narrow bladelet core with a single platform and cylindrical form that only measured 28mm by 24mm by 21mm in size despite having at least nine bladelet scars evident in its working face. It is one of the finest examples of this core type this analyst has seen in southern Britain and is very probably late Mesolithic in date although there is an outside chance that its date range could fall either side of that period. The flints tend to be fresh or have very low levels of edge damage suggestive of trampling as a surface spread.
- B.4.3 The assemblage and particularly its fresh condition suggests that some form of late Mesolithic camp existed within the evaluation area. Such sites tend to have a clear focus related to knapping surrounded by a background scatter of material that is often rich in cores or utilised/retouched pieces as these tend to be used away from the knapping loci or result from the physical removal of the core from the industrial setting, probably by being thrown away. This could imply that dense scatters might

remain in the evaluation area and that there is a limited potential for negative features such as pits and treethrows rich in flint debitage. Late Mesolithic sites such as at Loch Crescent (Booth 97) are known in Kidlington and examples of rich tree-throw holes are known around Oxford such as at, for example, Bicester Village Coach Park (Simmonds 2014). Consideration should be given to these possibilities in any further work in the development area.

Methodology

B.4.4 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition was noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (eg Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Ohnuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
2808	Blade	Inner	Heavy use left + right with possible end truncation or utilisation, soft hammer and abraded	EPH
2906	Flake x 2	Inner	One burnt and one utilised but the proximal burnt example is clearly early in date	EPH
2906	Flake	Side trimming	From a blade-like removal	
4004	Core	Single platform bladelets	Classic early core type very probably late Mesolithic in date	EPH

Table B4.1: Summary of worked flint by context

B.5 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.5.1 A total of three pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use.
- B.5.2 A quartzite cobble is generally smoothed but may have been used as a rubber (587g, context 3816). It also has a light groove across one face but it is not clear that this was deliberate. It measures 98 x 78 x 54mm.
- B.5.3 Context 3804 contained two small stones. One piece of shelly limestone (6g) is unworked. The other is a flat pebble of laminated grey siltstone (8g). This has slightly rounded edges and appears to be unnaturally worn across one corner, suggesting either that it was deliberately shaped or that it had been utilised as a tiny rubber. It measures 25 x 17 x 9mm.

B.5.4 The unworked stone can be discarded.

B.6 Metalwork

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 A single copper alloy coin weighing 6.6g was recovered during the evaluation. It was lightly cleaned to facilitate identification.

Results

B.6.2 Context 9301 produced a highly worn copper alloy coin of post-medieval date. The coin is worn almost smooth on both faces but just enough detail remains to identify it as a halfpenny of George III (AD 1760-1820). The reverse depicts Britannia seated left. No legends are discernible. The first halfpenny of George III was issued in 1770.

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Diameter	Use	Date
9301	Cu alloy	1	6.6	27.7mm	Coin	1770-1820

Table B6.1: Metalwork assemblage

Recommendations and retention

B.6.3 Cleaning will not aid closer dating of this coin, so no further work is recommended. The coin has been recorded and does not need to be retained.

B.7 Clay tobacco pipe

By John Cotter

Description

B.7.1 A single piece of clay pipe weighing 4g was recovered. Given the small amount this has not been separately catalogued and is fully described below.

B.7.2 **Context (5304) Spot-date: c 1840-1900.** Description: 1 piece (4g). Broken bowl base from a spurred 19th-century pipe with 42mm of stem attached. The spur bears the maker's initials 'R/R' in relief and the surviving lower front seam of the bowl bears traces of oakleaf moulded decoration and probably a trace of moulded vertical rib decoration on the sides of the bowl. No Oxfordshire pipemaker with these initials appears in the published lists (Oswald 1984, 261-2). Fresh condition.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.7.3 The pipe should be retained with the intention of identifying the maker's mark at some point in the future.

B.8 Slag

By Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
3806	Four fragments slag/industrial waste. 26g
3808	One piece slag/industrial waste. 85g

Table B8.1: Summary of slag assemblage

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

- C.1.1 Twelve bulk samples were taken as part of the evaluation primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts.

Method

- C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh and were dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10-x40) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.
- C.1.3 Charcoal identifications were made using a high power (x50 to x400) microscope to identify diagnostic features.
- C.1.4 Nomenclature for identified species follows Stace (2010). Cereal and chaff identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006) and charcoal identifications with reference to Schweingruber (1990).

Results

- C.1.5 Sample and flot abundance data is presented in Table C.1.1. Heavy modern rooting was present in all flots, though less so in samples 4 and 6, and this has skewed the flot volume data for the samples.
- C.1.6 Trench 13
- C.1.7 Sample 8 from fill 1306 of pit 1305 produced a small flot. The charcoal has iron staining and includes ring-porous type. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.8 Trench 29
- C.1.9 Sample 4 from fill 2906 of ditch 2905 produced a large flot. Charcoal is very abundant and there are further charcoal fragments >10mm in size that were extracted during processing. Roundwood, in the form of rare twig fragments, is present and would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal is often poorly preserved, however, hindering attempts at identification. Fragments suitable for identification provisionally include the following taxa: cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), apple/hawthorn (Maloideae), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). Most of the recovered grains are indeterminate since all are heavily clinkered. However, several were provisionally identified as probable wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.). A possible charred sloe stone with adhering fruit was also recovered. Pottery, fired clay, animal bone and flint were extracted from the heavy residue.

Trench 37

- C.1.10 Sample 1 from fill 3714 of posthole 3713 produced a poor flot. Most of the recovered charcoal failed to float and was extracted from the heavy residue. A single piece of cereal chaff is a fragment of rachis. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.11 Sample 12 from fill 3708 of ditch 3707 produced a poor flot. The single cereal grain recovered is clinkered and deformed, and several very small glume base fragments, probably of spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), were also recovered. There were no bones or artefacts in the heavy residue.
- C.1.12 Trench 39
- C.1.13 Sample 3 from fill 3906 of ditch 3905 produced a poor flot. Several vitrified and clinkered grain fragments were recovered along with probable spelt/emmer glume base fragments. Pottery was extracted from the heavy residue.
- C.1.14 Sample 10 from fill 3908 of ditch 3907 produced a poor flot and there were no bones or artefacts in the heavy residue.
- C.1.15 Sample 11 from fill 3909 of ditch 3907 produced a poor flot and no bones or artefacts were recovered from the heavy residue.
- C.1.16 Trench 42
- C.1.17 Sample 9 from fill 4211 of ditch 4209 produced a poor flot. The grain is clinkered and vitrified, and occasional glume base fragments were also recovered. Pottery was extracted from the heavy residue.
- C.1.18 Trench 48
- C.1.19 Sample 2 from fill 4807 of ditch 4806 produced a poor flot. Iron staining is present on the charcoal and clinker-like organic material was also noted. Pottery was recovered from the heavy residue.
- C.1.20 Trench 50
- C.1.21 Sample 7 from fill 5008 of posthole 5007 produced a poor flot and no bones or artefacts were recovered from the heavy residue.
- C.1.22 Trench 89
- C.1.23 Sample 5 from fill 8906 of ditch 8905 produced poor flot. Half of a charred sloe stone (*Prunus spinosa*) along with a charred dock seed (*Rumex* sp.) and a charred seed of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) were recovered. There were no bones or artefacts in the heavy residue.
- C.1.24 Sample 6 from fill 8908 of posthole 8907 produced a charcoal rich flot. Ring-porous type charcoal is present, and all of the several identified fragments are oak. No bones or artefacts were recovered from the heavy residue.

Recommendations for retention/disposal

- C.1.25 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete but it is not expected that further work will be required at this time. The charcoal in samples 4 and 6 offer potential for further identification work and radiocarbon dating as part of further analysis. The flots should be retained in the final archive.

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature/Deposit	Trench	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Molluscs	Notes
1	3714	3713	37		20	25	+++		+				2.5Y 6/2 clay loam
2	4807	4806	48	RB	40	50	+++						7.5YR 4/1 silty clay
3	3906	3905	39	ERB	40	25	+++	+	+				10YR 4/2 silty clay
4	2906	2905	29	RB	40	850	++++	++			+		10YR 4/1 silty clay
5	8906	8905	89	ERB	40	25	+			+	+		2.5Y 5/6 silty clay
6	8908	8907	89		14	325	++++						10YR 4/4 silty clay
7	5008	5007	50		6	10	++						10YR 4/4 silty clay
8	1306	1305	13	Med	40	100	+++						7.5YR 5/3 silty clay
9	4211	4209	42	RB	40	100	+	+	+				10YR 5/2 silty clay
10	3908	3907	39	RB	40	14	++						10YR 5/2 silty clay
11	3909	3907	39		40	12	+						10YR 5/2 silty clay
12	3708	3707	37	RB	38	25	+	+	+	+			7.5YR 5/1 silty clay

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Other charred includes fruit/nut.

Table C1.1: Assessment of bulk samples.

C.2 Animal bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 A total of 54 fragments of animal bone and teeth, weighing 121g, was recovered by hand from nine contexts during the evaluation, with a single fragment recovered from the dried residue of soil sample 4 from context 2906. The bone is fragmentary and in poor condition. Several contexts produced only teeth.

C.2.2 Bones and teeth were identified with reference to the osteological reference collection held at Oxford Archaeology South. Given the small quantity present and the poor preservation of the bone, it has not been separately catalogued but is described below.

Description

C.2.3 Context **(3710)** Spot-date: Roman. Description: 1 cattle upper right molar tooth (M3), erupted but very little wear.

C.2.4 Context **(3804)** Spot-date: c AD 1700-1850. Description: 9 small fragments of tooth enamel, ungulate.

C.2.5 Context **(3806)** Spot-date: Roman. Description: 1 tiny unidentifiable fragment of bone (<1g).

C.2.6 Context **(3808)** Spot-date: middle Roman, c AD 160-300. Description: 22 bone and tooth fragments. Identifiable pieces include two fragments of cattle right upper premolar/molar teeth and an eroded fragment of a large mammal mandible.

C.2.7 Context **(3816)** Spot-date: Roman. Description: 9 bone and tooth fragments including: 1 cattle unworn upper left molar tooth(M1/M2), 2 fragments of sheep/goat left

mandibular molar teeth(M1/M2) in wear, possibly from a single jaw, and 3 additional small ungulate tooth fragments, probably sheep/goat.

- C.2.8 Context **(3908)** Spot-date: Roman. Description: 3 fragments of cattle molar teeth, unworn.
- C.2.9 Context **(4210)** Spot-date: Roman. Description: 5 tooth fragments, probably sheep/goat
- C.2.10 Context **(6804)** Undated. Description: 2 extremely corroded fragments of bone, including a fragment of probable pig left calcaneus, unfused at the proximal end. The other bone is an unidentifiable medium mammal sized fragment with a possible oblique chop mark through the bone.
- C.2.11 Context **(8604)** Spot-date: c 1805-1900. Description: 1 fragment of medium mammal pelvis, left side, ilium.
- C.2.12 Context **(2906)** sample <4> Spot-date: Roman. Description: 1 unidentifiable fragment of medium mammal sized bone.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

- C.2.13 The bone assemblage has little potential for further analysis and does not merit long term storage in the archive.

C.3 Shell

By Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
6804	Three oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) left valves, 66g
8604	One oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>) right valve, 14g

Table C3.1: Summary of shell assemblage

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APPENDIX E

SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land at Gosford, East of Kidlington, Oxfordshire
Site code:	GOLK21
Grid Reference	NGR SP 50233 12632
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	Between 15th November and 7th December 2021
Area of Site	27.75ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with OCMS in due course.

Summary of Results: Out of 106 trenches excavated, 42 of them contained archaeological features. The earliest archaeological remains discovered was a small assemblage of worked flint dating to the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic period.

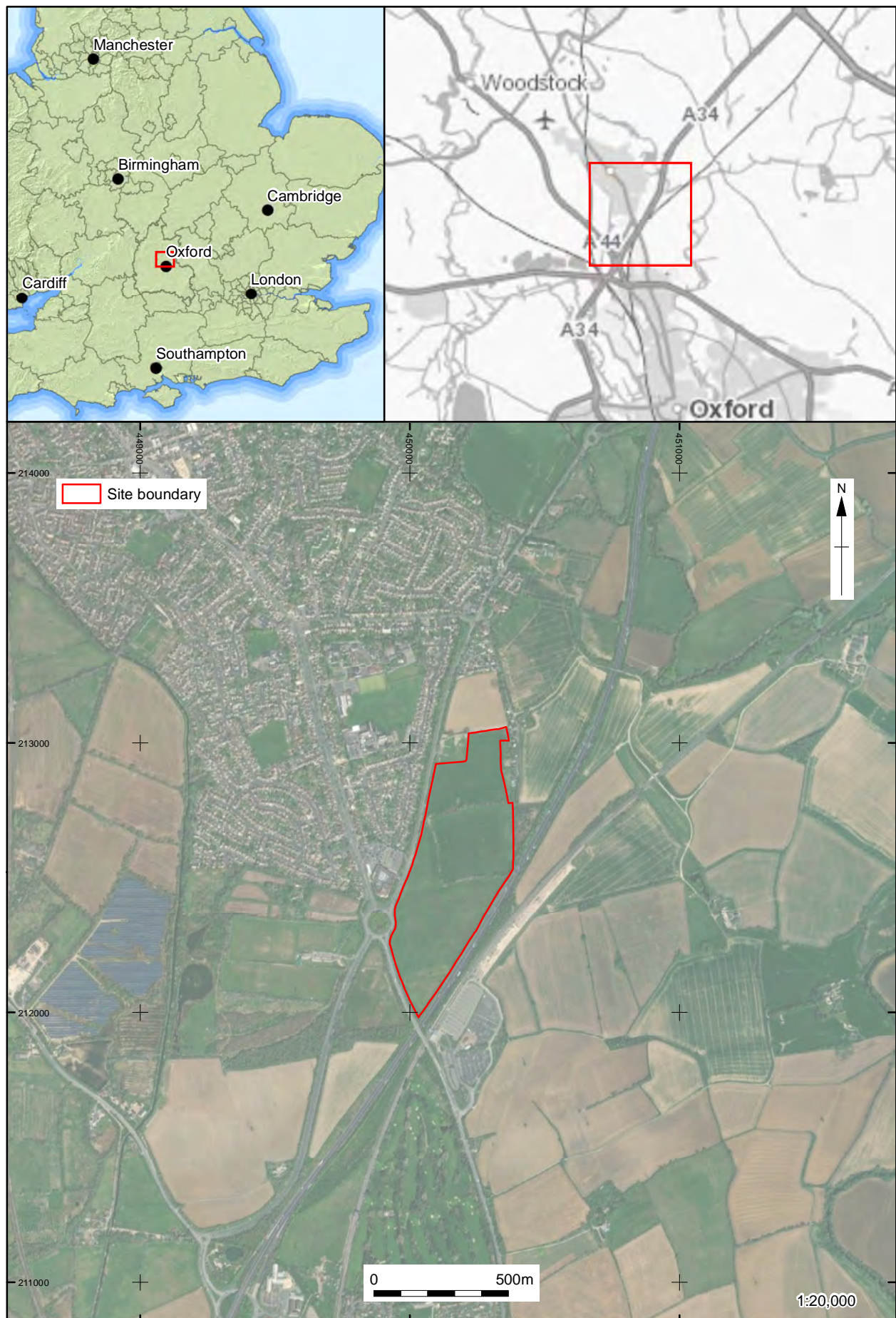
Later prehistoric evidence was entirely absent from the site with the earliest datable features attributed to the 1st century AD. As indicated by the geophysical survey, the central field contained a complex of ditches enclosures which were primarily in use during the early to middle Roman period. Although activity appears to have continued to some degree throughout the Roman period.

With trackways leading out from the enclosure complex to the northeast and southwest, some satellite zones of contemporary activity were also revealed. These were primarily focused on Trench 50 to the southeast and Trenches 89 and 86 in the southern tip of the site. Overall, the Roman activity on the site is consistent with that of a rural farmstead.

Medieval evidence was limited to a pit in Trench 13 which dated to the 13th -16th centuries. There was also widespread evidence for ridge and furrow earthworks across the site which is likely to be medieval or later in date.

Three undated pits containing the remains of unurned cremations were also recorded along the southeast edge of the site.

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

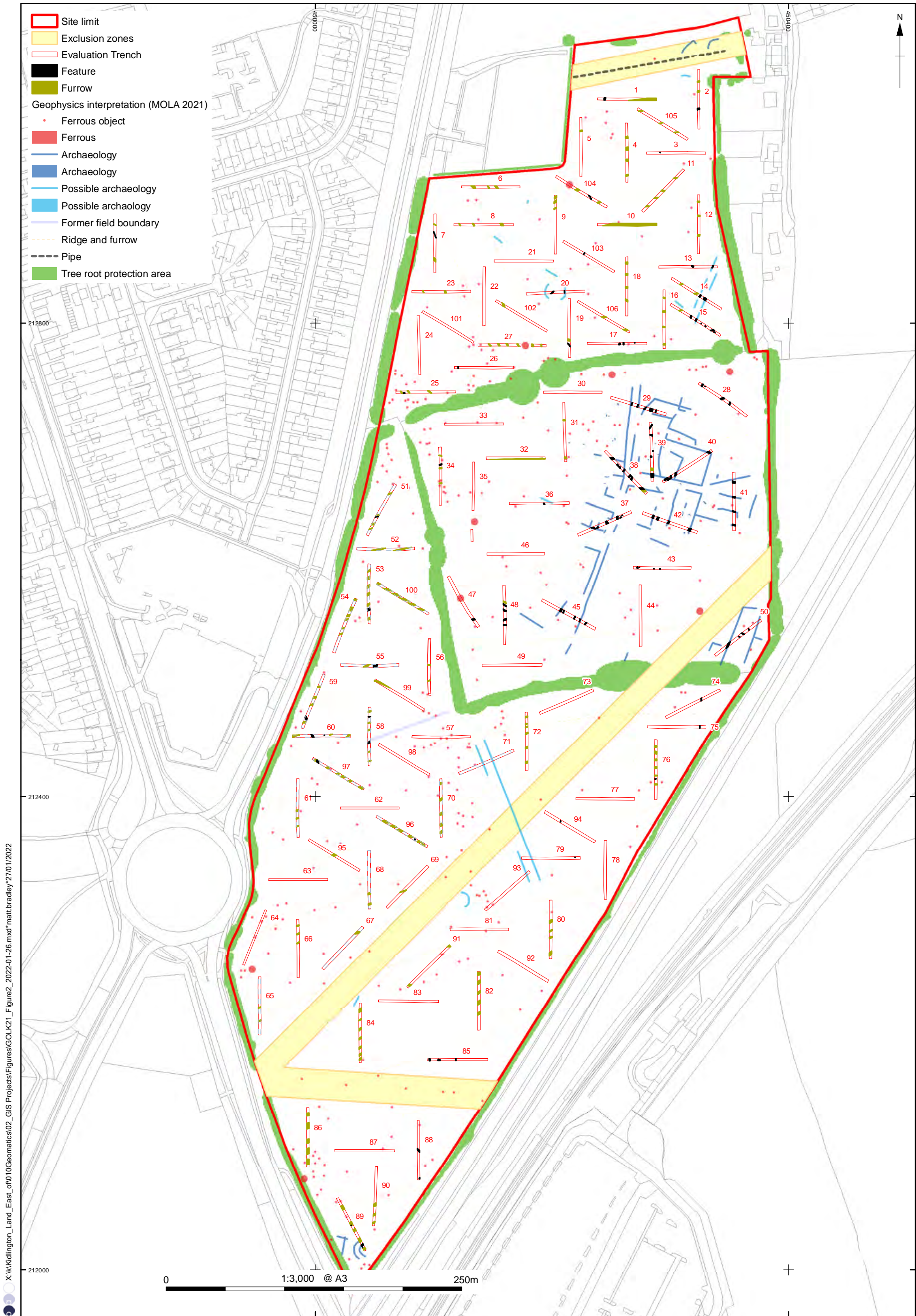
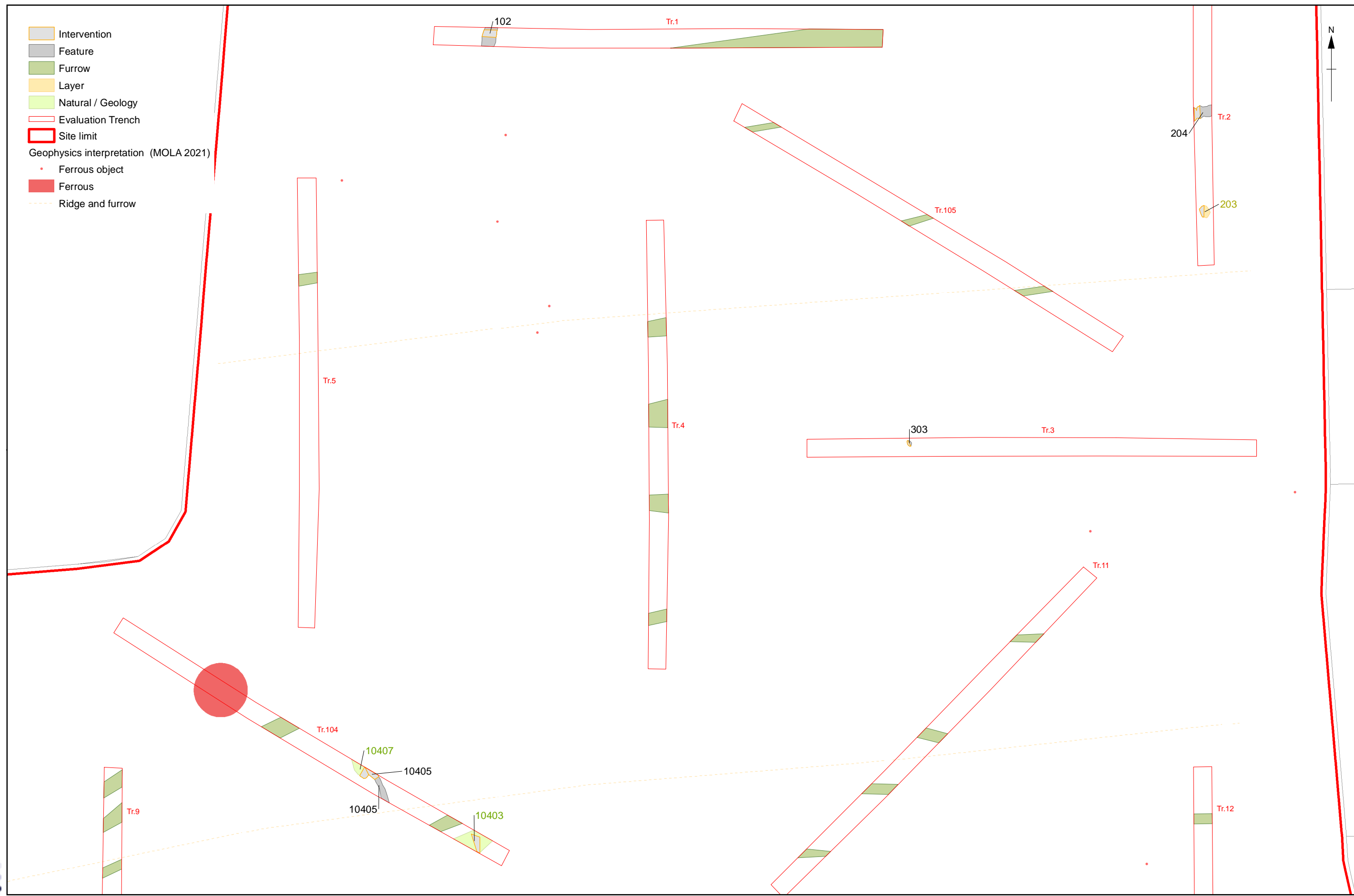


Figure 2: Trench location and distribution of archaeological features

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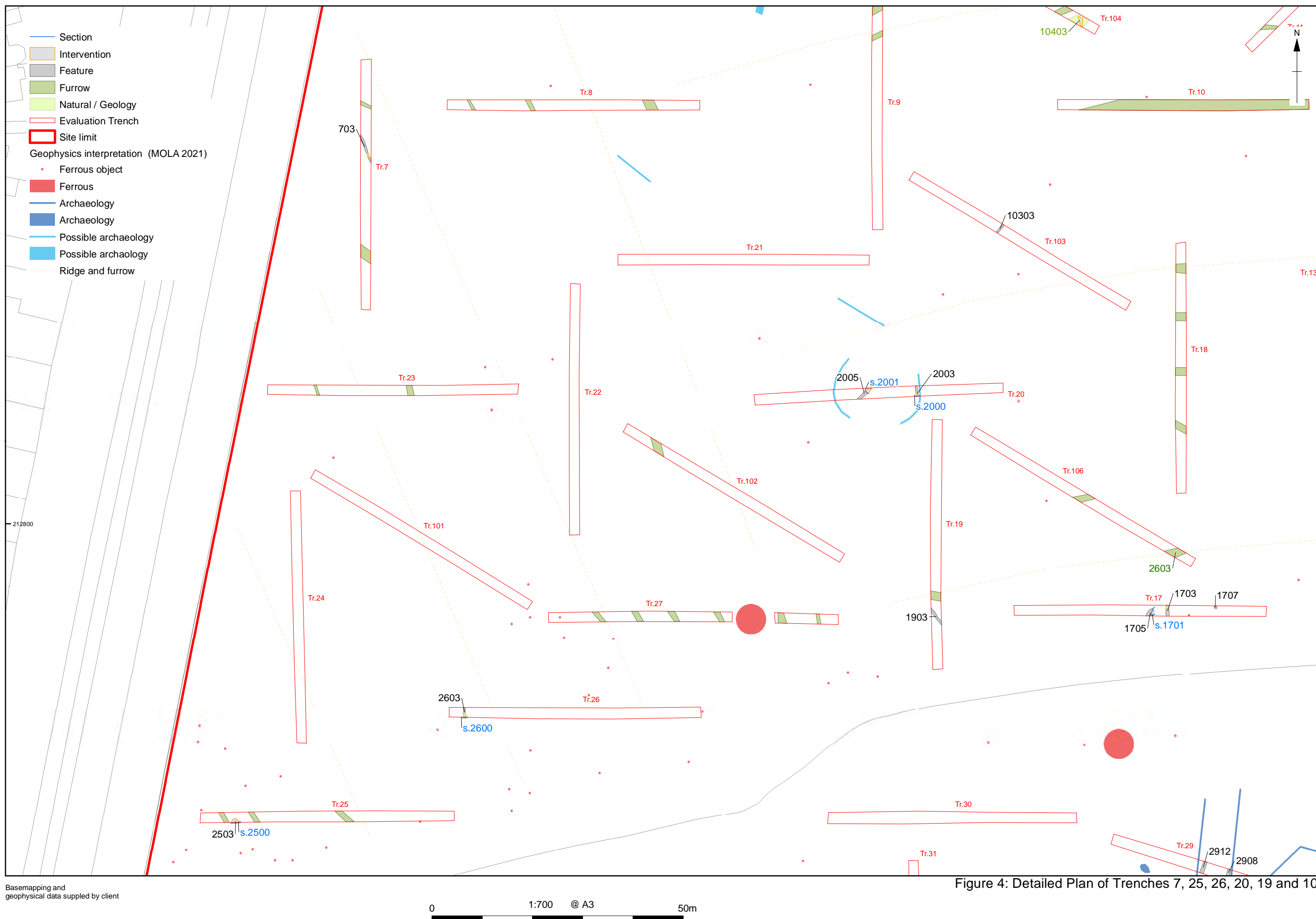


Basemapping and
geophysical data supplied by client

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Figure 3: Detailed Plan of Trenches 1,3 and 104

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Figure 5: Sections 2600, 2500, 2000 and 2001

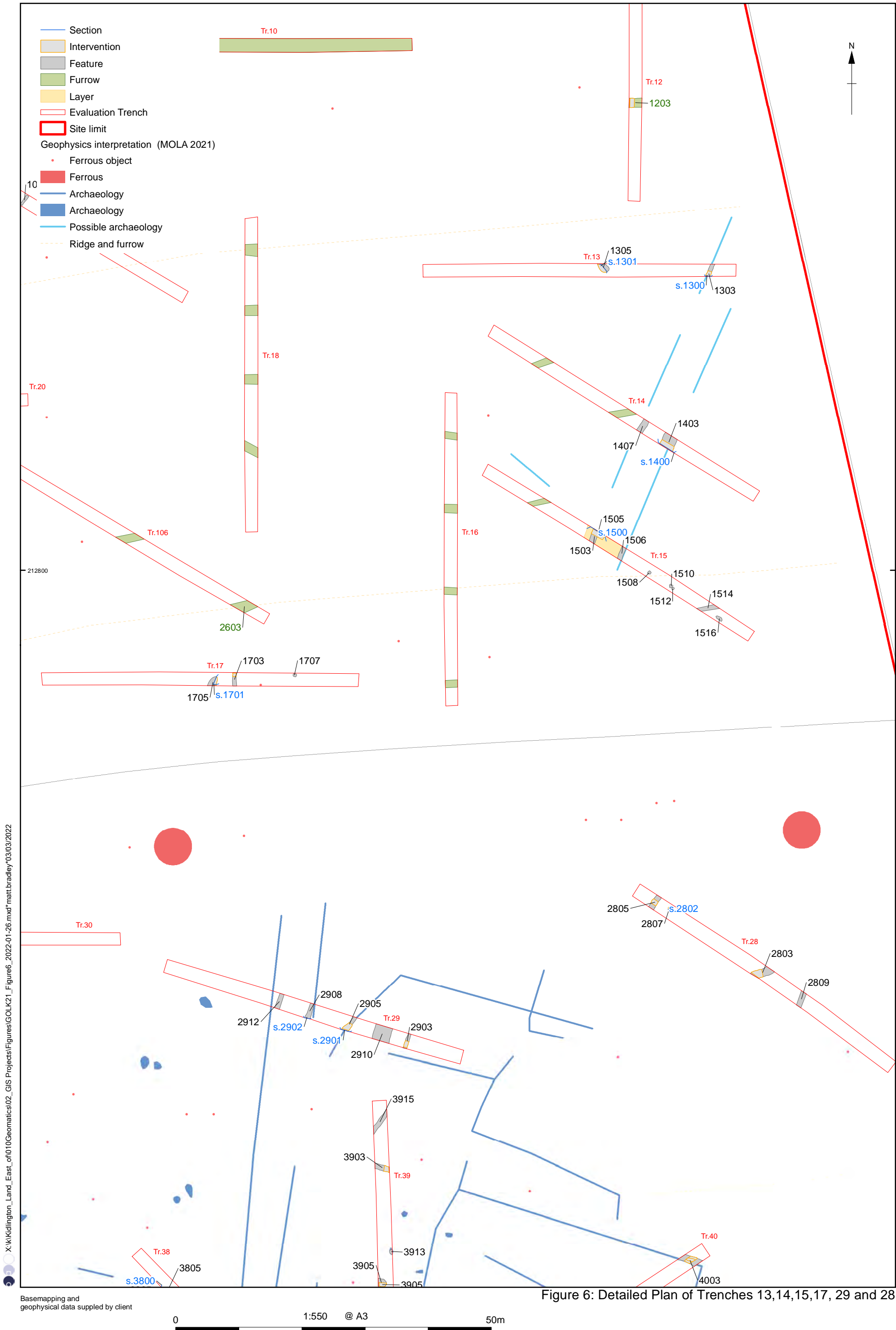


Figure 6: Detailed Plan of Trenches 13,14,15,17, 29 and 28

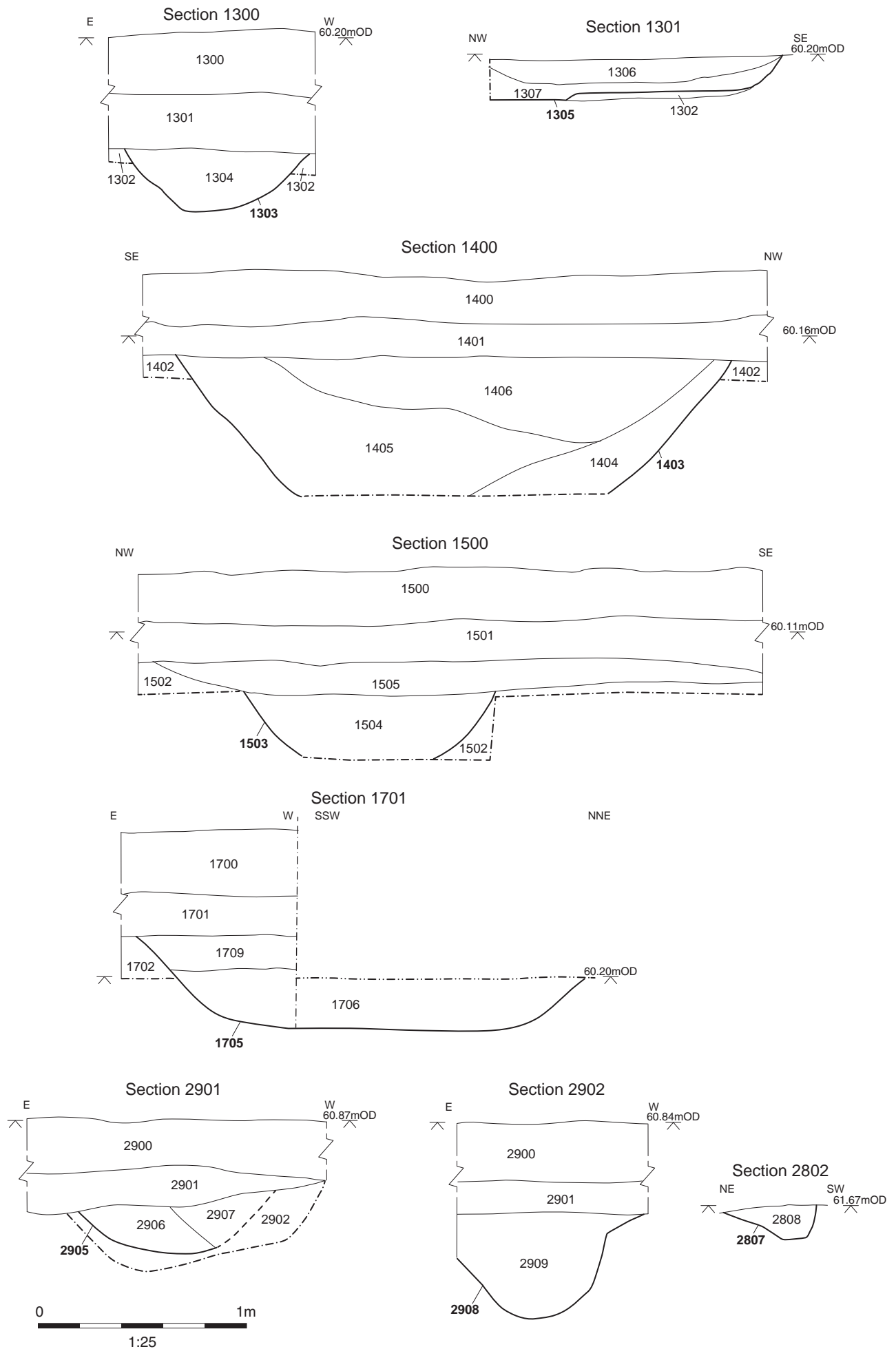


Figure 7: Sections 1300, 1301, 1400, 1500, 1701, 2901, 2902 and 2802

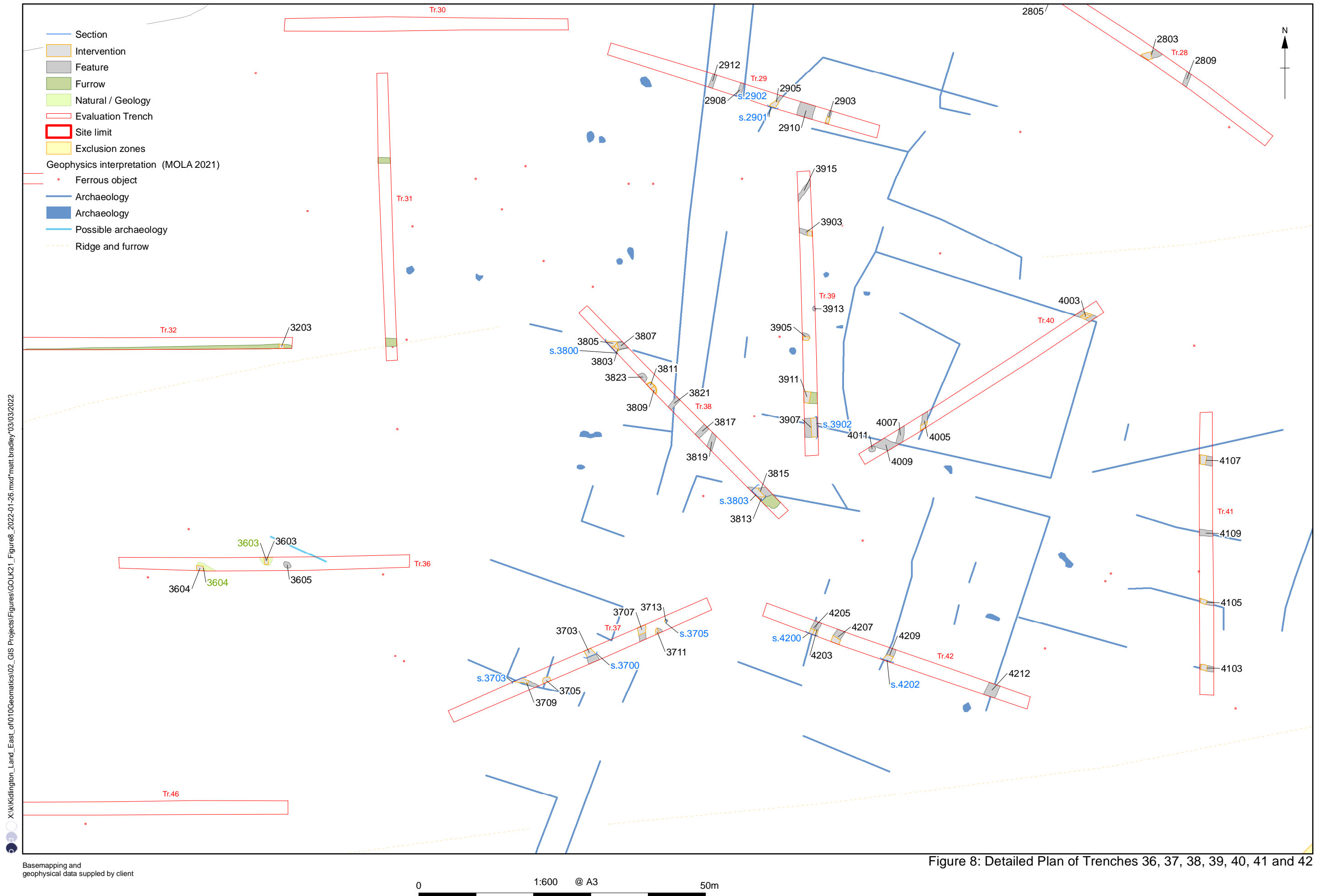


Figure 8: Detailed Plan of Trenches 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42

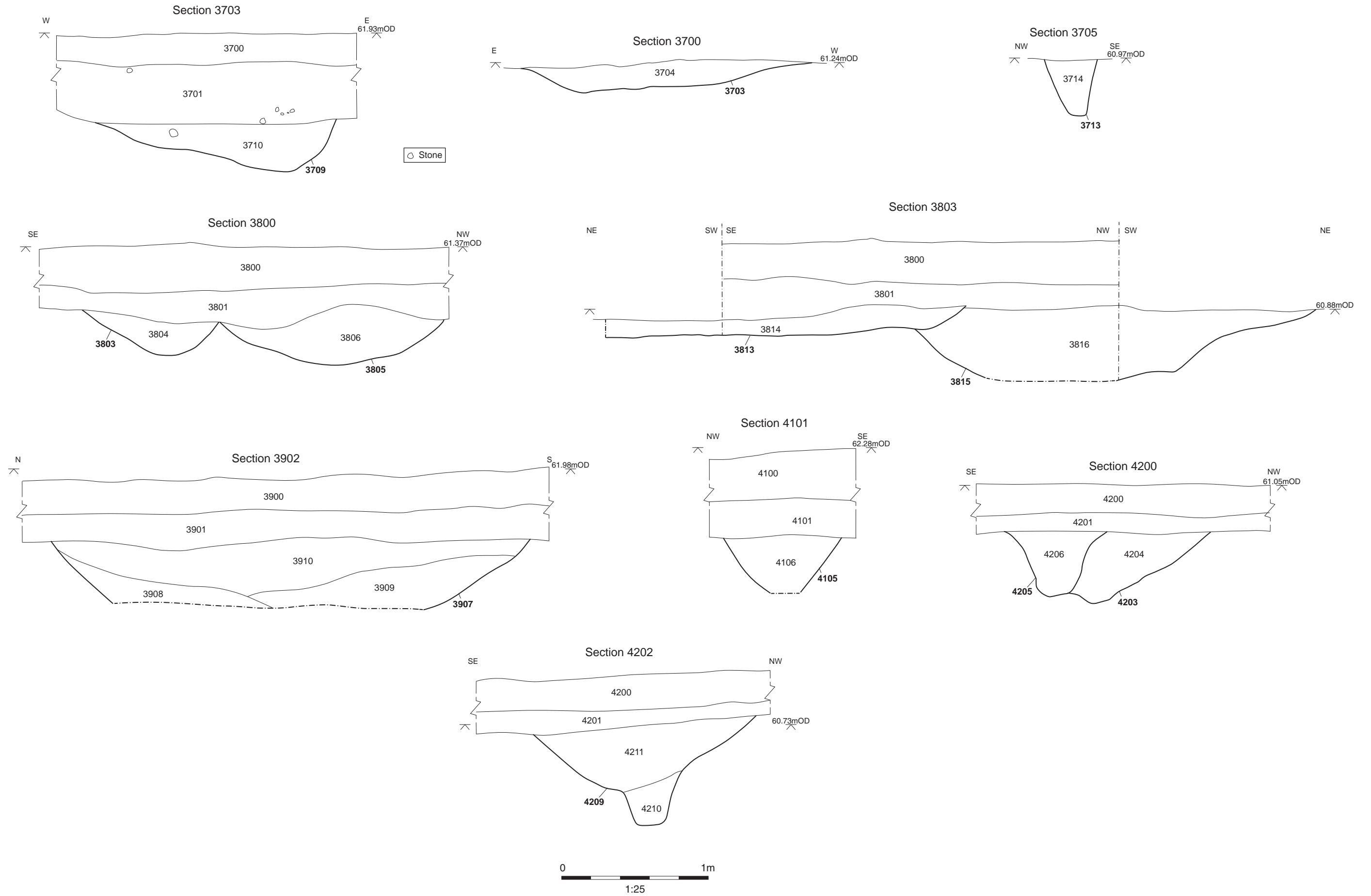
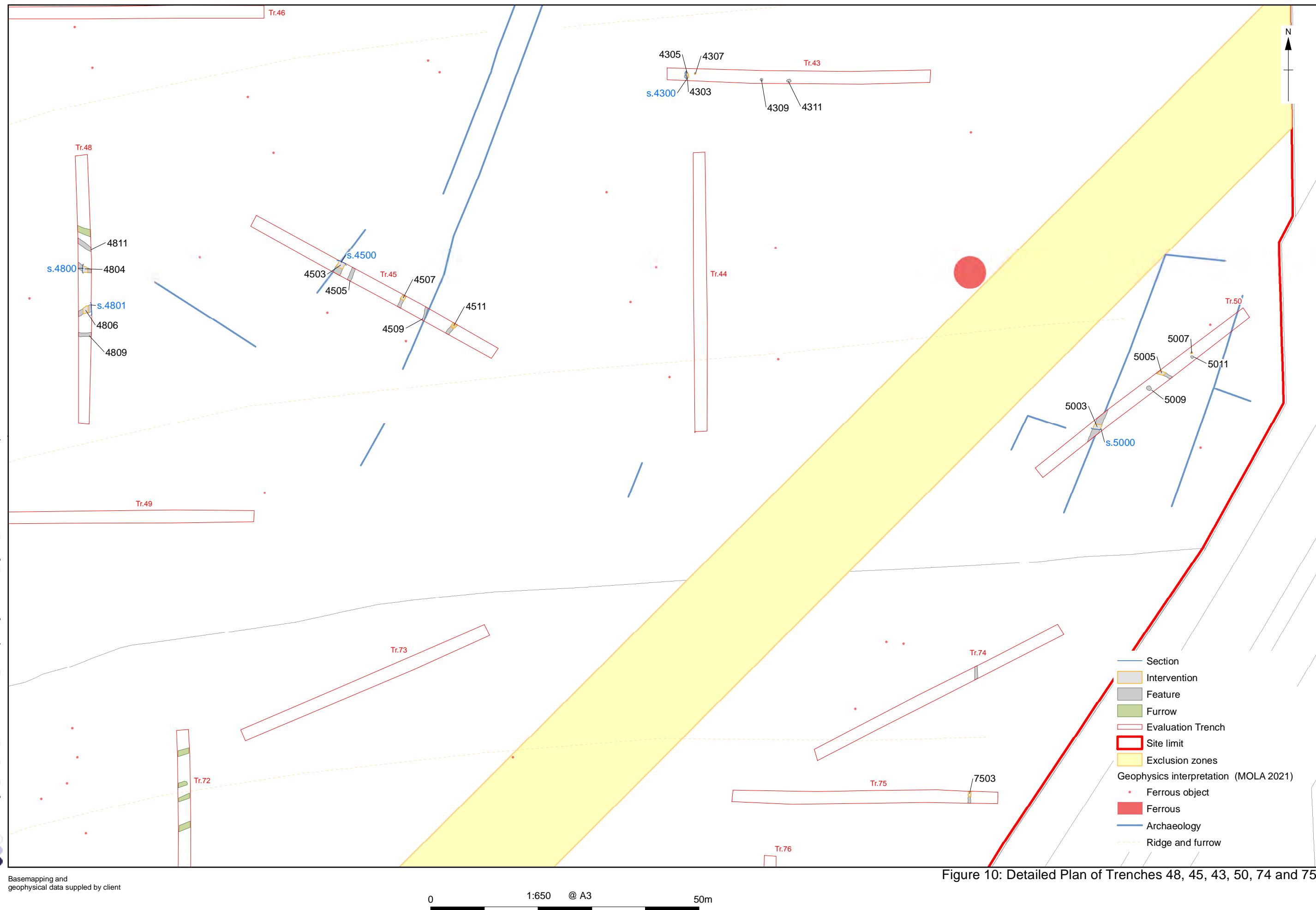


Figure 9: Sections 3703, 3700, 3705, 3800, 3803, 3902, 4101, 4200 and 4202

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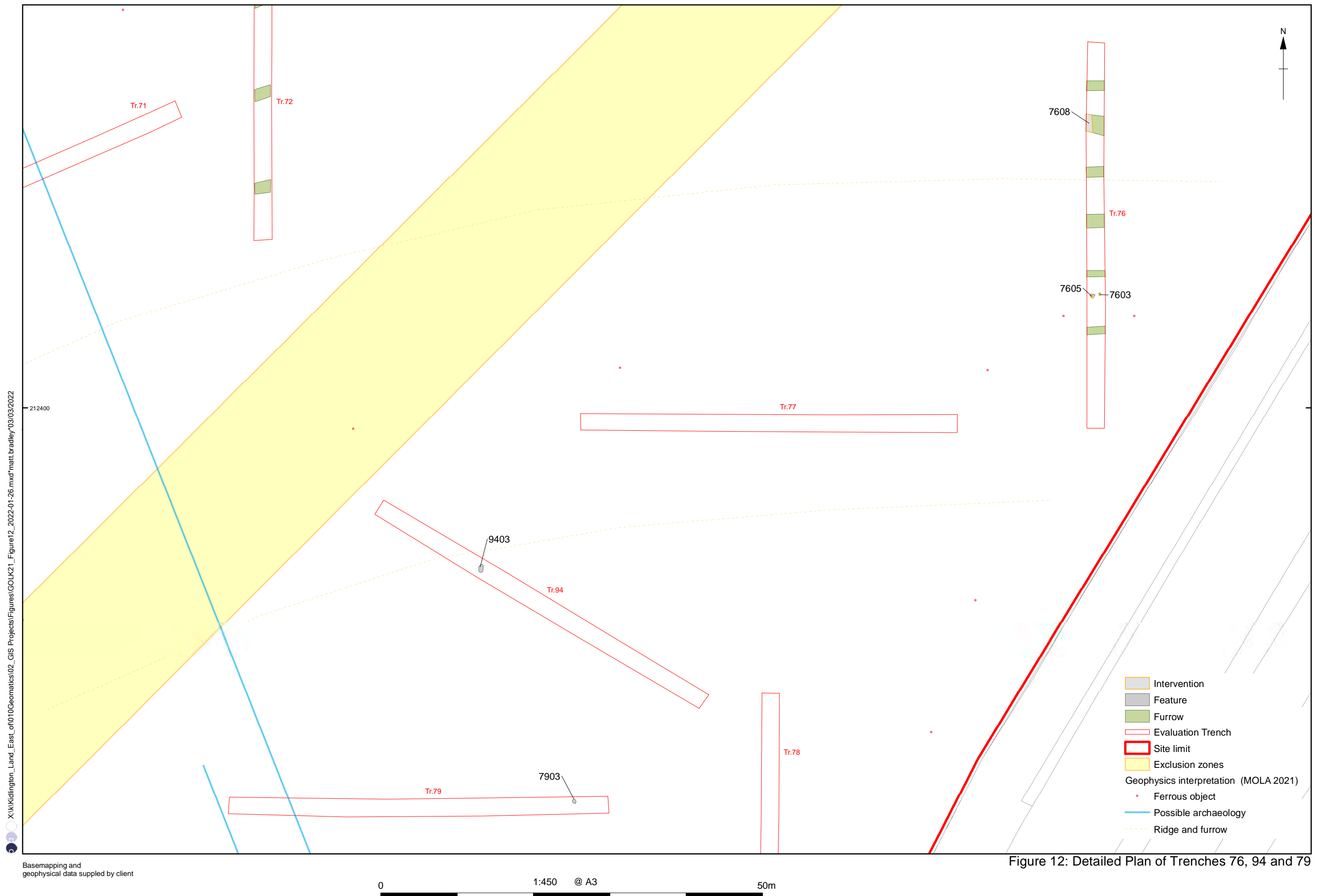


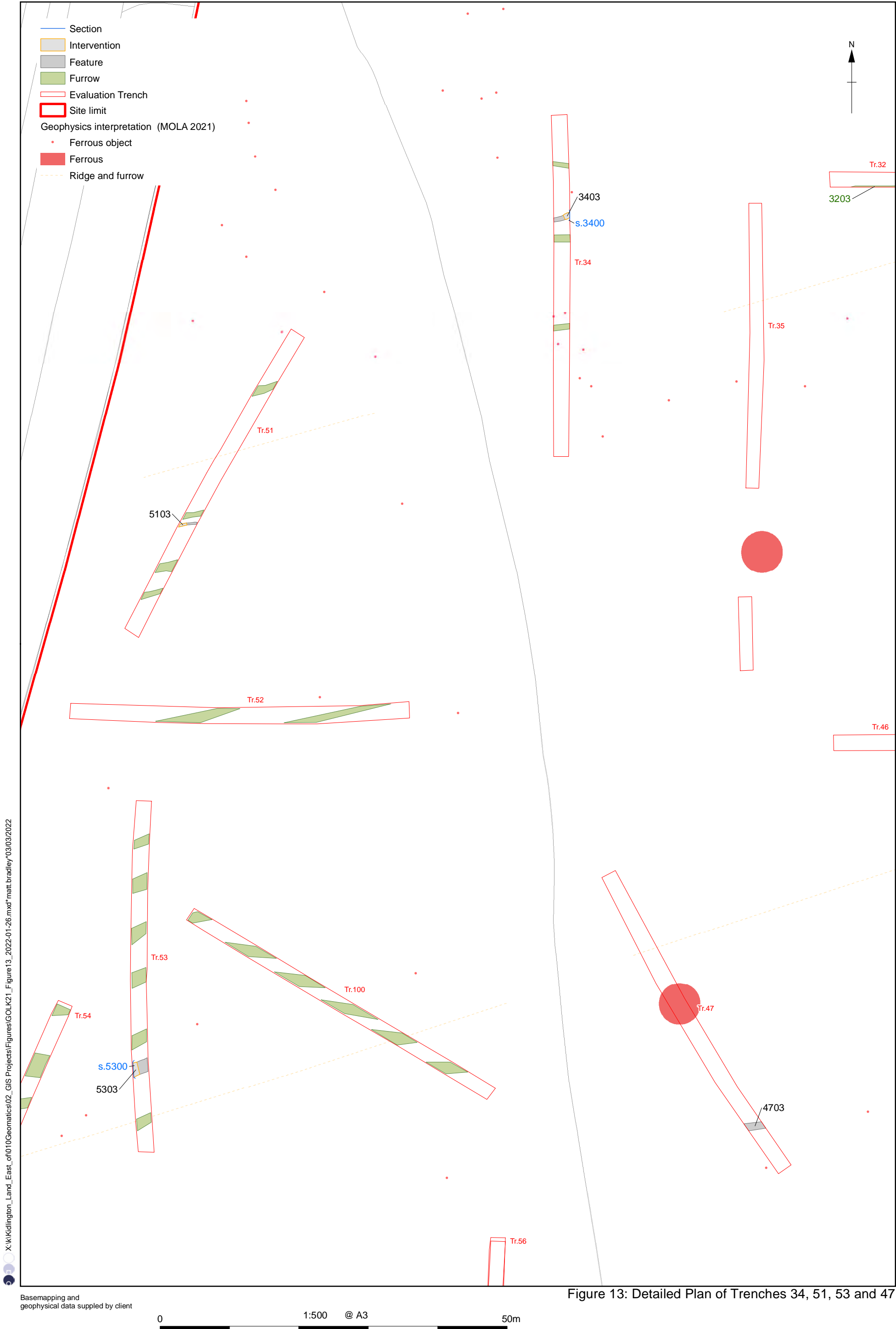
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Figure 10: Detailed Plan of Trenches 48, 45, 43, 50, 74 and 75



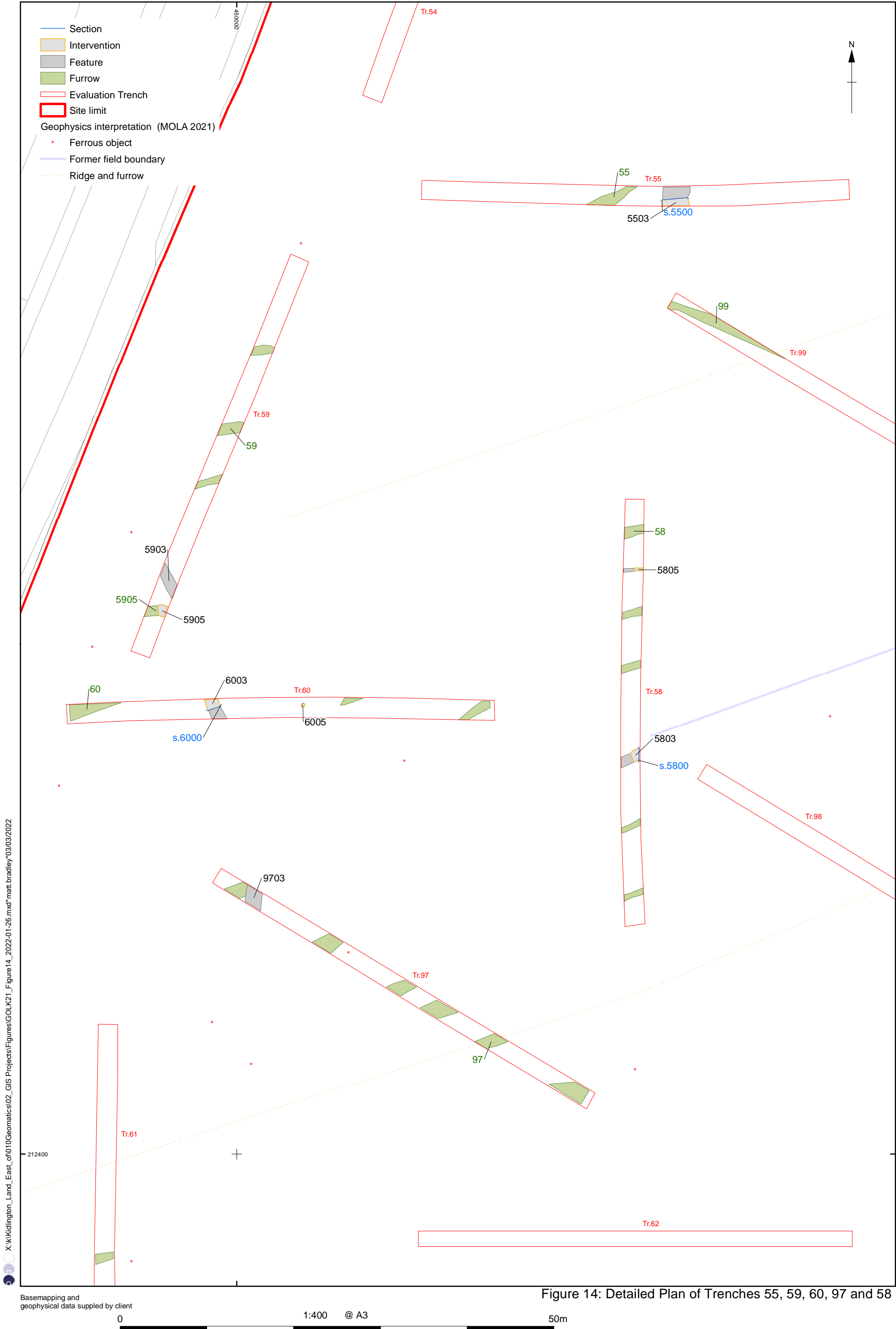
Figure 11: Sections 4800, 4801, 4500, 4300 and 5000





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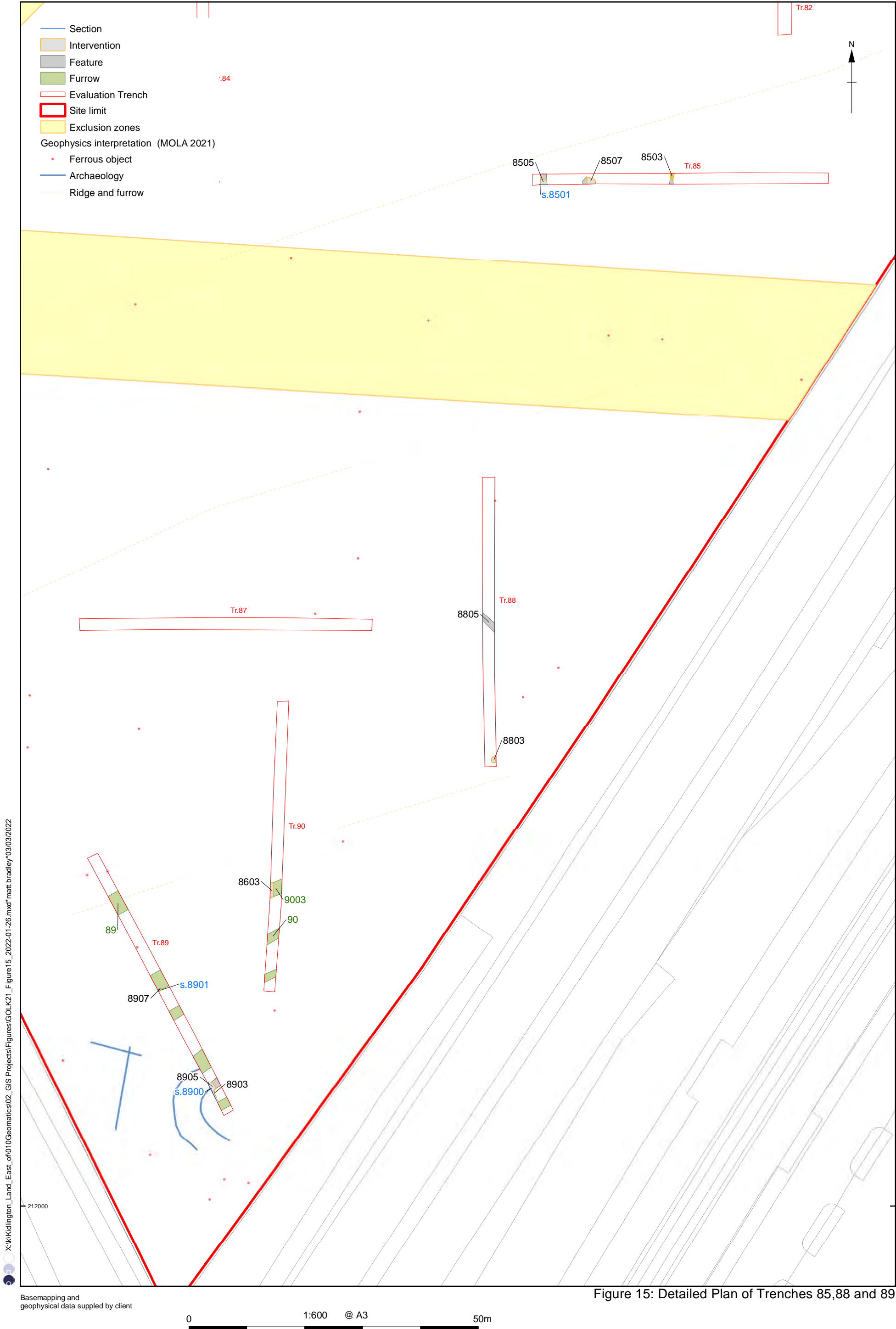


Figure 15: Detailed Plan of Trenches 85,88 and 89

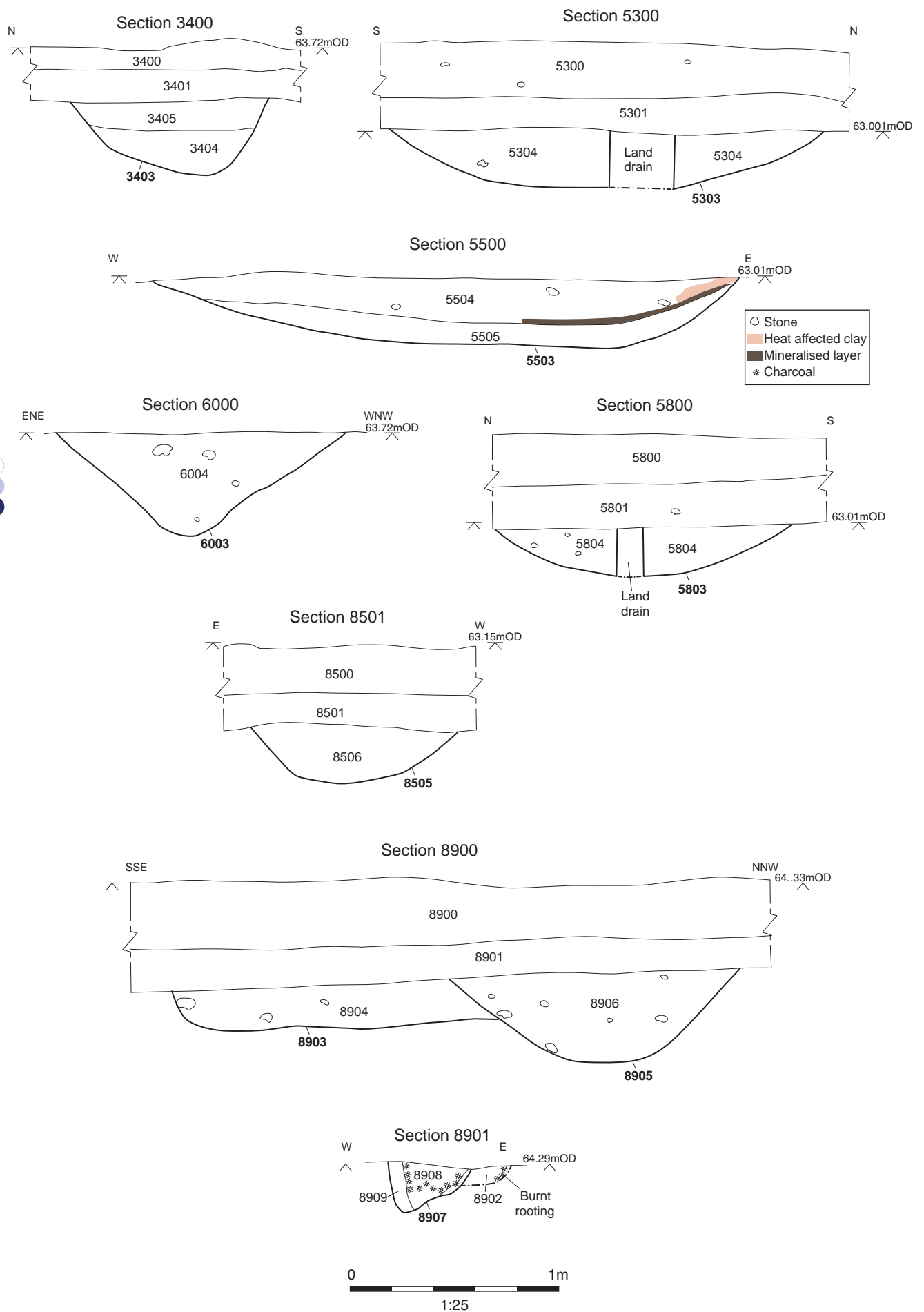


Figure 16: Sections 3400, 5300, 5500, 6000, 5800, 8501, 8900 and 8901



Plate 1: Pit 2503 (looking south)



Plate 2: Ditch 3707 (looking northwest)



Plate 3: Pit 3705 (looking southeast)



Plate 4: Ditches 3803 and 3805 (looking southwest)



Plate 5: Ditch 3815 (looking southwest)



Plate 6: Ditch 3903 (looking east)

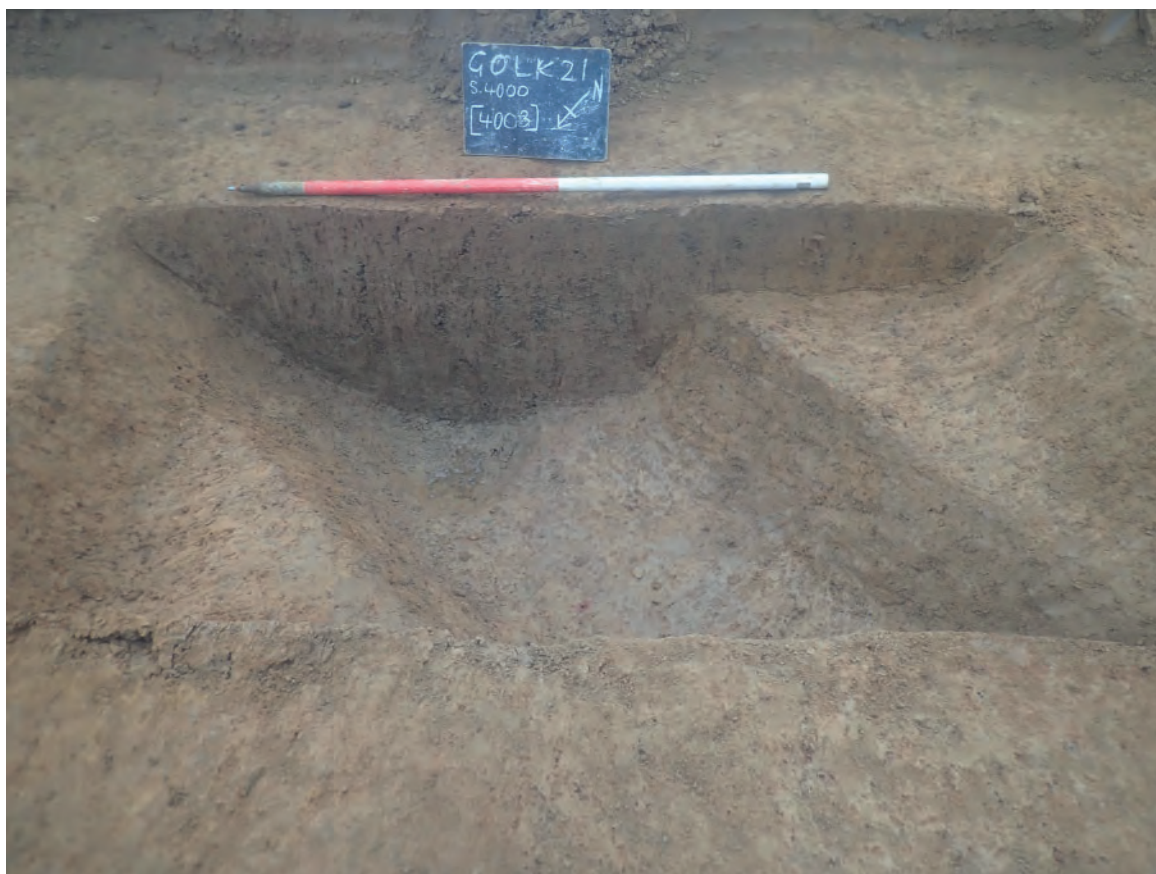


Plate 7: Ditch 4003 (looking southeast)

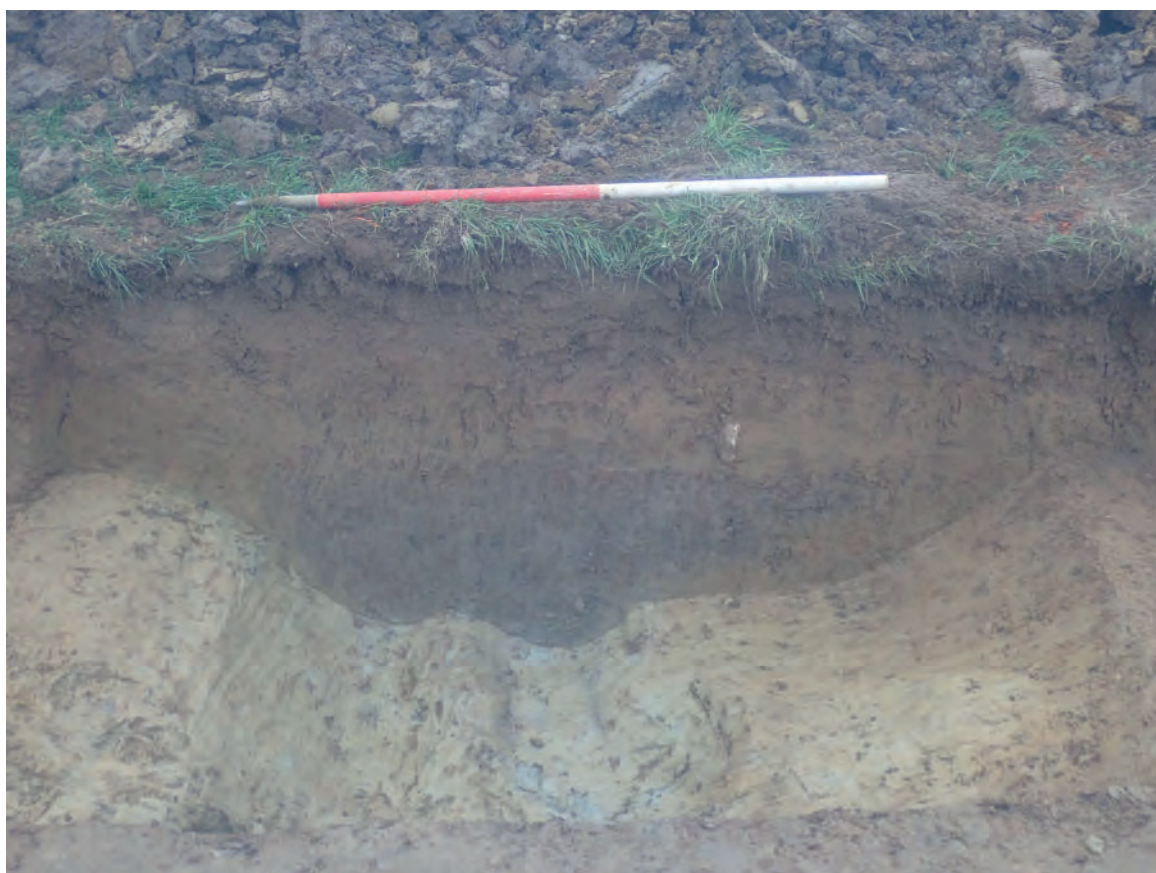


Plate 8: Ditches 4203 and 4205 (looking south-southwest)



Plate 9: Ditch 4105 (looking west)



Plate 10: Ditch 4804 (looking west)

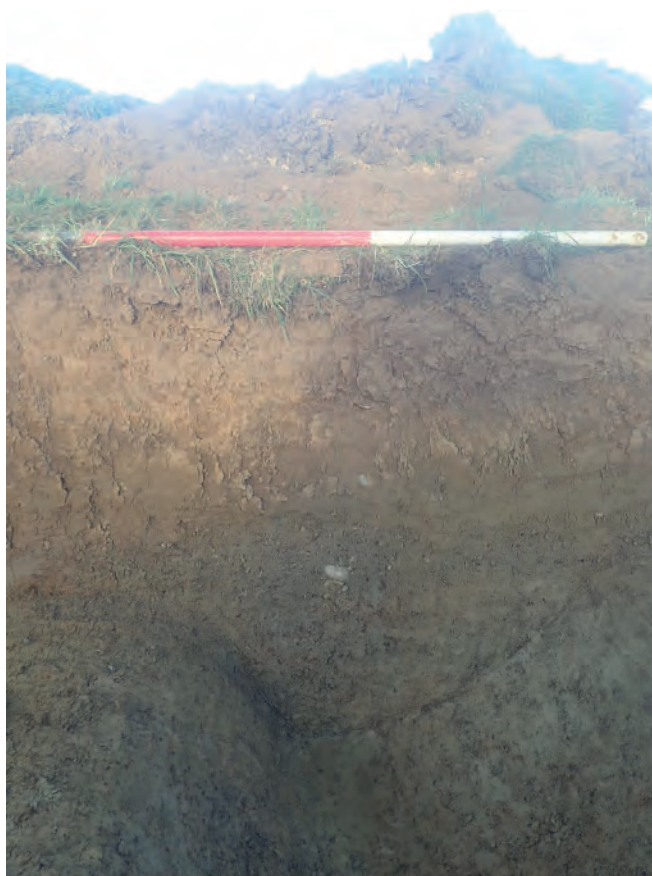


Plate 11: Ditch 4503 (looking northeast)

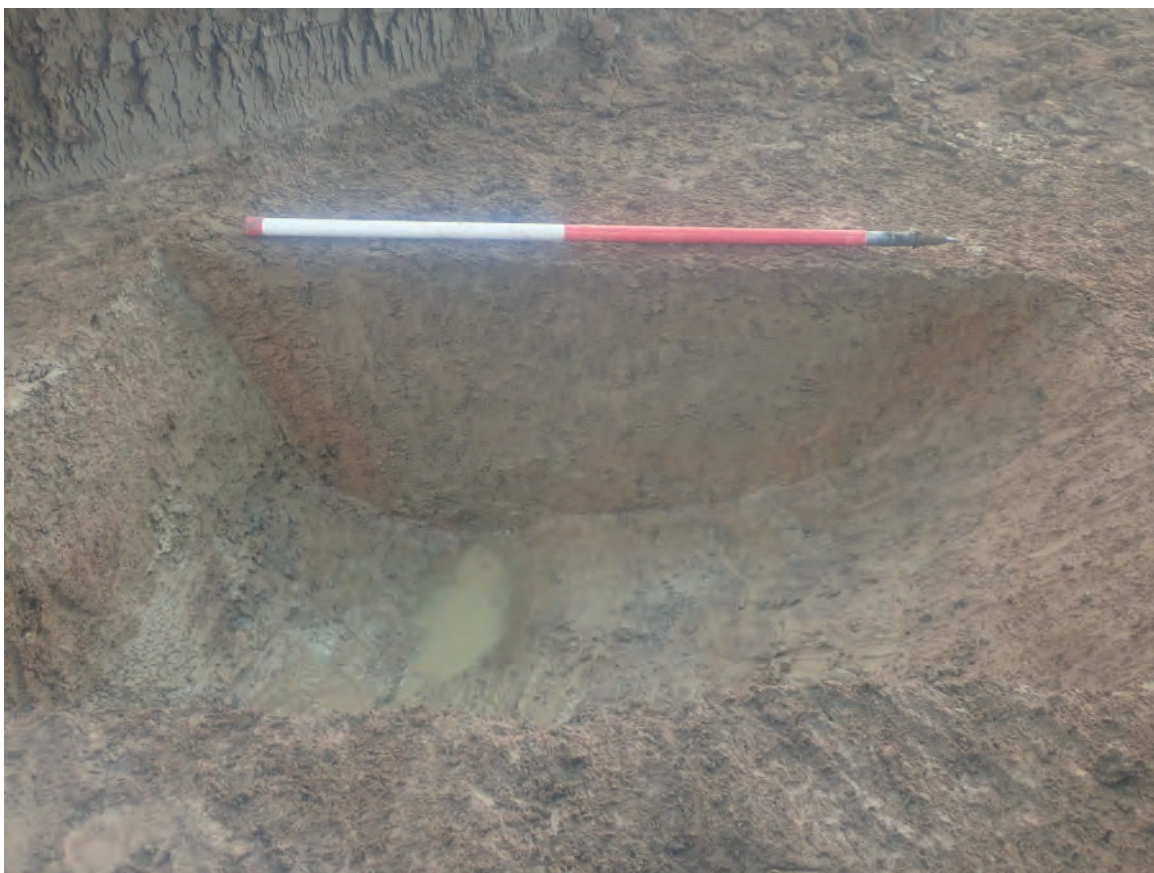


Plate 12: Ditch 5003 (looking south-southwest)

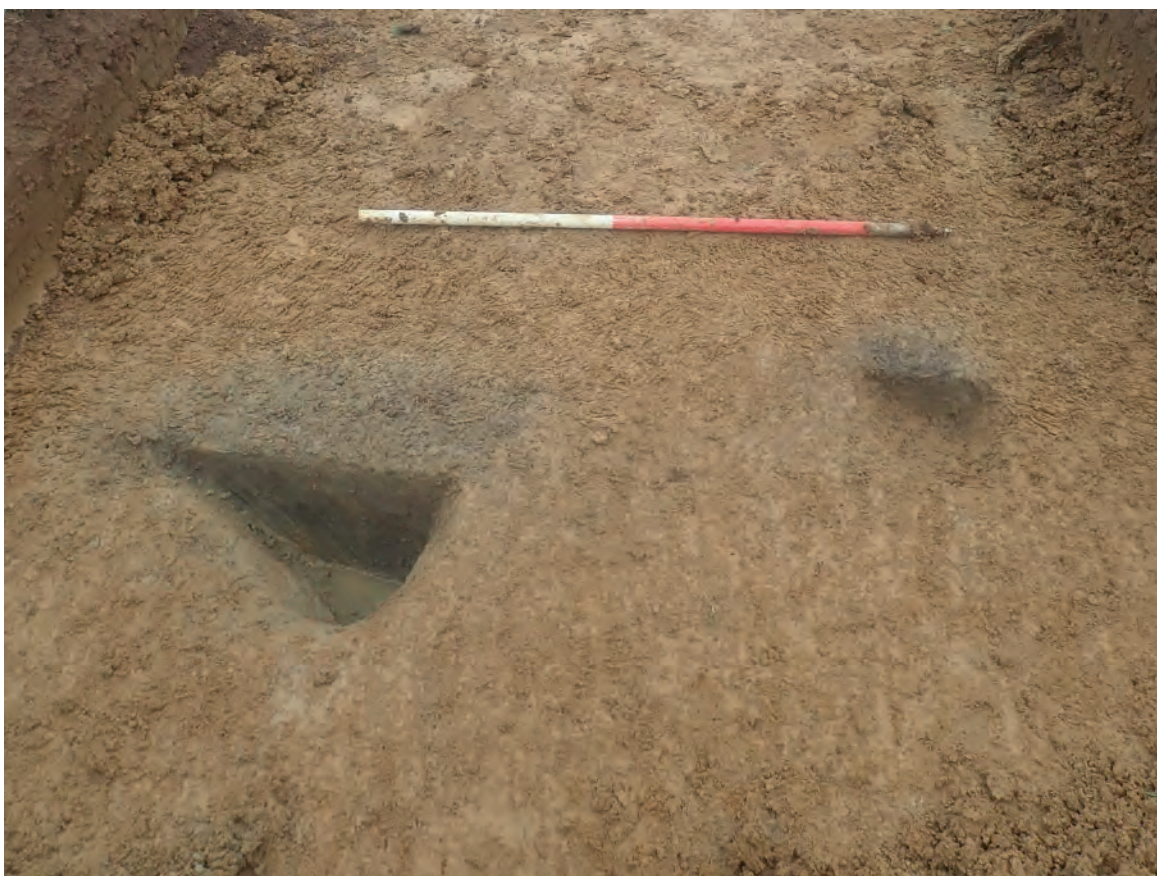


Plate 13: Pits 7605 and 7603 (looking north)

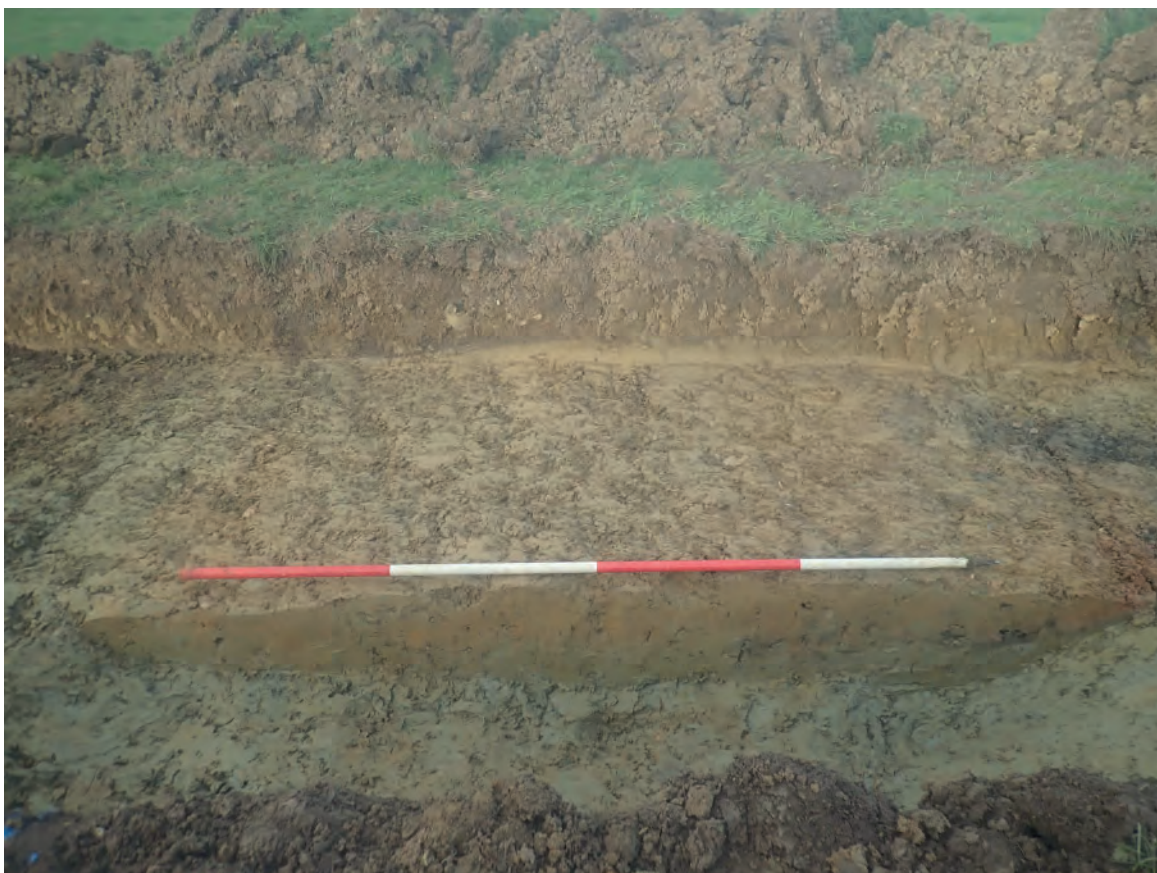


Plate 14: Ditch 5503 (looking north)

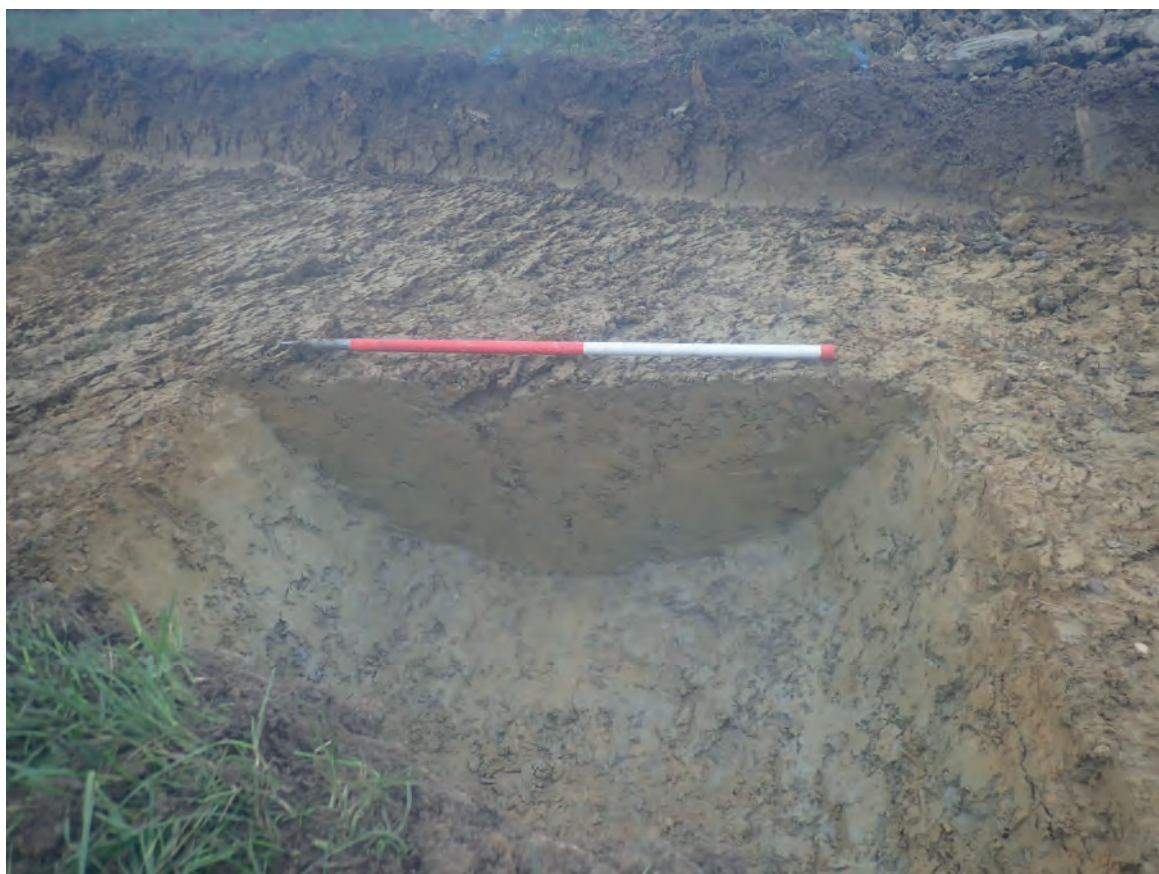


Plate 15: Ditch 6003 (looking southeast)



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