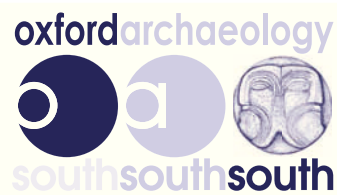


Land off Barton Road
Headington
Oxford



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



February 2014

Client: Thomas Homes


Issue No: 1

OA Job No: 5633

NGR: SP 5500 0758



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Land Off Barton Road Headington, Oxford

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Illustrated by Emily Plunkett and Markus Dylewski

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Summary

A four-trench evaluation was carried out on 9th and 10th October 2013 by Oxford Archaeology (OA), on the site of a proposed residential development in the Urban District of Headington. The development area is c 1.1 hectares in extent, lying between the historic villages of Barton and Old Headington (Fig.1). The trenching followed a geophysical survey which had not detected any obvious archaeological features due to interference from numerous magnetic anomalies, probably caused by modern disturbance and metal objects within the topsoil.

The evaluation was generally successful in establishing the low potential of the site for significant archaeological discoveries. There was no indication of either Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity, previous finds of these dates in the vicinity being the main reason for undertaking the evaluation.

The land appears to have been part of the open fields of Headington during the medieval and post-medieval periods, until Headington was enclosed in 1804, and was still an arable field in 1921. In the 1920s and 1930s, as the surrounding fields were developed as a suburb of Oxford, the site was used as an orchard, and by 1956 had been developed as a cricket ground.

Seven possible archaeological features were identified in the trenches, including ditches, pits and possible postholes, five of which contained no artefacts and are therefore of uncertain date. They are most likely to derive from the 20th century use of the site. Several features investigated, particularly those in Trench 4, were found to be shallow and irregular and were considered to be geological in origin.

Artefact concentrations were found in two early 20th century refuse deposits, one infilling a ditch or pit in Trench 3 (in the centre of the site), and one infilling a ditch in Trench 1 (near the NW corner of the site). The artefacts present in these deposits in general date from the late 19th and early 20th century, although one 13th-14th century medieval pottery sherd and a few 18th century sherds were found incorporated within these later contexts.

The ditches found in the trenches do not correspond with any boundary ditches shown on historic maps of the site. They may be internal drainage ditches associated with the early 20th century orchard.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 The site lies within the Oxford Urban District of Headington, and within the City of Oxford (Fig. 1). The site is situated on the west side of Barton Road, between Hawthorn Avenue, Ash Grove and Blackthorn Close, and is c 1.1 hectares in extent. It is the subject of a planning application to build 30 residential homes and associated infrastructure (planning reference 13/00631/FUL).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation comprised a series of four trenches located to investigate magnetic anomalies identified by a previous geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2013), as shown on Figure 2. It was conducted in accordance with a brief prepared by Oxford City Council Archaeologist, David Radford (Radford 2013), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Oxford Archaeology (OA) in response to the brief (OA 2013a).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on Wheatley Limestone, overlying and immediately to the north of Sandstone of the Beckley Sand formation, both of which form part of the Corallian formation of the Upper Jurassic (formed c 150 million years ago). Trenches 2, 3 and 4 encountered weathered limestone, whereas Trench 1 encountered sand. The upper surface of these deposits is referred to below as 'natural'. No superficial deposits are recorded in the vicinity.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated on the northern edge of a plateau at 100m OD, c 3km to the E of the meeting point of the Thames and Cherwell valleys. The topography of the site is essentially flat with a very slight rise in the centre. Away from the site, the ground drops off comparatively gently to the north, and very slightly to the east and west. To the south the ground is level.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology prepared a desk-based assessment for the site, on which the following summary is based (OA 2013b).
- 1.3.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the site or wider study area. A large number of listed buildings are present in the nearby medieval and post-medieval historic villages of Old Headington (500m to the west), Barton (250m to the north) and Wick (800m to the north).
- 1.3.3 There are numerous non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area although none within the site itself, or within 100m of the boundary.
- 1.3.4 There is no direct evidence for early prehistoric activity within 500m of the site. The nearest late prehistoric activity is an enclosed settlement dating from the early Iron Age (OA 36), located in Barton, c 450m ENE from the site.
- 1.3.5 The site lies relatively close to the Dorchester-Alchester Roman Road (c 800m to the east). The East Oxford was the centre of an important dispersed late Roman pottery industry and the site lies within the zone of pottery production. Roman pottery kilns have been recorded at two locations in the general vicinity (OA12 – 1km to the south;



and OA14 – 800m to the west). There is also evidence for a series of ribbon settlements along the line of the Roman Road c 1km to the east (OA 1, 300 and 34). Other finds of Roman date have been discovered in and around Barton and along the Roman Road, including inhumation and cremation burials (OA6, OA24, OA25, OA31, OA36) and a coin hoard (OA2).

- 1.3.6 The site lies c 160m south of the reported location of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement and burial (OA 37) which is the closest recorded archaeological site. This comprised a burial cut into the floor of a sunken-featured building, associated with pottery. Another early Anglo-Saxon burial is recorded c 700m SW of the site.
- 1.3.7 The land appears to have been part of the open fields of Headington during the medieval and post-medieval periods, until Headington was enclosed in 1804 (OA 2013b). The Davis Map of 1797 (OA 2013b, Fig.3) shows the site still under ridge-and-furrow. The map of the parish at enclosure (OA 2013b, Fig.4) shows that the site fell within a large enclosure located in “Between Towns Field”. A college estate map dating from 1847 names the large field 'Middle Close' and shows it under arable cultivation. The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1880 and 1899), still show the site as part of the same large field. By 1899 the area of Blackthorn Close, immediately to the north of the site, is shown as an enclosed orchard, and it was a plant nursery by 1921 (OA 2013b, Fig. 7).
- 1.3.8 The site itself is still shown as open farmland in 1921 (OA 2013b, Fig.8). An undated map (OA 2013b, Fig.9 - probably the OS revision of 1939), shows that the majority of the field surrounding the site was developed as residential streets during the 1920s or 1930s. The site itself is shown as an orchard during this period. The OS map of 1956 (OA 2013b, Fig.10), shows the site as a cricket ground containing two small buildings, probably forerunners of the late 20th century pavilion (OA 2013b, Fig.11).
- 1.3.9 A magnetometer survey was completed by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy to assess the archaeological potential of the site (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2013). The survey detected extensive magnetic variation, caused by recent land-use and the presence of surface debris, which made it difficult to distinguish significant archaeological features. No obviously significant features were identified. Possible features included a linear anomaly (thought to be a post-medieval boundary ditch, although no trace of it was visible in the trenches. The survey also highlighted various small pit-like features of uncertain significance.
- 1.3.10 The site was considered to have potential for the discovery of Iron Age and Roman rural settlement, and Roman pottery kilns. However the most significant known sites in the immediate vicinity are early Anglo-Saxon settlement and burial features.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA would like to thank our client Thomas Homes, and David Radford of Oxford City Council Heritage and Specialist Services Team (OCC).
- 1.4.2 The OA project manager was Stuart Foreman, the site supervisor was Steve Leech, and technicians were Felicia Fricke and Nick Swift. Beecroft Plant Hire undertook the mechanical excavation.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aim and objective of the work were:

- to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains;
- to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- to determine the date range, and phasing, of any surviving remains by artefactual dating;
- to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
- to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 As required by the brief the specific aims and objectives of the Stage 1 evaluation were to:

- establish the character and extent of any Roman activity
- establish the character and extent of any early Anglo-Saxon activity.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 Each of the four trenches was located by the OA surveyor using GPS equipment.

2.3.2 Each trench was excavated by a JCB mechanical excavator under supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2.3.3 The features identified within the trenches were investigated by hand by suitably experienced archaeologists and recorded according to standard OA methods, as detailed in the WSI and approved by David Radford (OCC).



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The following section summarises the results of the evaluation trenching. Figure 2 shows the location of the trenches overlaid on the interpreted geophysical survey plot, as well as archaeological features and the locations of various sections illustrated on Figure 3.
- 3.1.2 Archaeological descriptions are presented in the Context Inventory (Appendix A), and within the descriptive text where they are integral to the interpretation of the context in question. Artefacts and animal bone recovered are noted in the trench descriptions below where they occur.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 With the exception of Trench 1, the natural geology was encountered immediately below a thin topsoil (typically c 0.30m thick). There was no subsoil present in any of the trenches. Trench 1 encountered a rough make-up layer that contained loose, mixed sand, silt and stones, which directly overlay the natural sand. It is unclear how large an area this deposit covers, but as it does not appear in Trenches 2 – 4, it seems to be a localised deposit.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Only Trenches 1 and 3 contained definite and datable archaeological features. The latest finds recovered from these features are of late 19th to early 20th century date. The features are not considered archaeologically significant as clearly of modern date.
- 3.3.2 Various shallow, irregular features cut into the top of the natural weathered limestone in Trenches 2 and 4, contained inorganic fills with no associated artefacts. They are interpreted as possible periglacial features. However this is uncertain and they could be root hollows, for example, or man-made features associated with use of the site as a cricket pitch.

3.4 Trench 1 (Figs. 3 and 4, Plate 1)

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 contained two inter-cutting ditches (106 and 108), a single gully (104), a single possible posthole (111), and a small pit (113).
- 3.4.2 Ditch 106 was a N-S aligned ditch with a concave profile and a flat base (Fig. 4, section 102). The relationship between ditches 106 and 108 was unclear and they may in fact be contemporary. The ditch contained a single firm, gravelly mid greyish-brown sandy silt fill (105). The fill contained a dense mass of animal bone and artefacts interpreted as a dump of domestic refuse, used to infill the ditch. The latest artefacts date from the late 19th to early 20th century. A small group of 18th century sherds from the same context are clearly residual.
- 3.4.3 Ditch 108 was an E-W aligned ditch with a steeply sloped U-shaped profile (Fig. 4, section 103), with a slight overhang at the southern edge. The ditch contained a single firm mid-greyish brown, gravelly silty sand fill, from which no finds were recovered.
- 3.4.4 Gully 104 is a NW-SE aligned feature with an irregular U-shaped profile (Fig. 4, section 101). The gully contained a single firm pale orange-brown clean sand fill. No artefacts were recovered. The interpretation of this feature as man-made is very uncertain.



3.4.5 A roughly square possible posthole (111) was recorded in plan but not excavated. It was filled with a single firm mid-greyish brown sandy silt fill (110). The date and function of this feature is uncertain.

3.4.6 Pit 113 was a small round feature with a firm, mid-greyish brown gravelly sandy silt fill (112). The date and function of the feature is uncertain.

3.5 Trench 2 (Figs. 3 and 4)

3.5.1 Trench 2 contained a single gully (202), which was aligned N-S and had an irregular base and shallow profile (Fig. 4, section 200). The feature contained a single firm, brown silty sand fill (203), from which no finds were recovered. The feature could be of periglacial origin.

3.6 Trench 3 (Figs. 3 and 4, Plates 2 and 3)

3.6.1 Trench 3 was located to investigate a linear magnetic anomaly that was identified on the geophysical survey, which was thought to be a post-medieval boundary ditch. This feature was, however, not visible within the trench.

3.6.2 Two sub-circular features were recorded and interpreted as either small shallow pits or gully terminals.

3.6.3 Pit or ditch terminal 302 has a curved base with shallow, gently sloping sides. The feature contained a stony soft mid-greyish brown stony clay-silt fill (Fig. 4, section 300). Finds recovered from this fill include ceramic building material, glass, stone, metal objects and metal-working slag, broadly dating from the late 19th or early 20th century. A single residual sherd of 13th -14th century medieval pottery was incorporated within the fill.

3.6.4 Pit 304 had a curved base with shallow, gently sloping sides (Fig. 4, section 301). The feature contained a single soft stony mid-greyish brown clay-silt fill (305). Pottery and glass recovered indicates a late 19th -20th century date.

3.7 Trench 4 (Figs. 3 and 4, Plate 4)

3.7.1 Trench 4 contained three shallow irregular pit-like features with inorganic silty clay fills (Features 404, 410, 412), interpreted as possible periglacial features, in addition to the three linear features (Features 402, 404, 408). The linear features had similar fills and may also be of periglacial origin. None of the features in this trench contained artefacts. The above features are described in the context inventory only as they are interpreted as of natural origin.

3.8 Finds summary

3.8.1 A diverse assemblage of modern finds was recovered from two contexts (105 and 303). These seem to comprise discrete, localised dumps of domestic refuse, mainly of 19th - 20th century date. The latest material in both dates from the early 20th century.

3.8.2 A single sherd of 13th -14th century pottery was the earliest artefact recovered from the trenches, but was clearly residual in an early 20th century context (303). Residual sherds of 18th century pottery and glass were found in an early 20th century context (105).



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenching was undertaken in good conditions for archaeological visibility.
- 4.1.2 As the site has a thin covering of topsoil and is likely to have been under arable cultivation since at least the medieval period, it is likely that any shallow earlier features would have been lost to plough erosion.
- 4.1.3 The gradiometer survey indicated that the topsoil contains much modern refuse and has probably been subject to ground disturbance. However, there is no indication from previous land use that the disturbance has significantly affected the survival of archaeological features beneath the topsoil.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 Seven possible archaeological features were identified in the trenches, including ditches, pits and possible postholes, most of which contained no artefacts and are therefore of uncertain date. Several features investigated were found to be shallow and irregular and were interpreted as geological in origin.
- 4.2.2 All of the artefacts recovered were concentrated in two early 20th century refuse deposits, one infilling a ditch or pit in Trench 3 (in the centre of the site, cut 304, fills 303 and 305), and one infilling a ditch in Trench 1 (near the NW corner of the site, cut 106, fill 104). The material present in each of these contexts dates mainly from the late 19th and early 20th century, although one medieval pottery sherd (13th-14th century date) and a few 18th century sherds were residual in these later contexts.
- 4.2.3 The site appears to have been part of the open fields of Headington during the medieval and post-medieval periods, until Headington was enclosed in 1804, although no surviving trace of ridge-and-furrow was visible in the trenches. The site was still shown as part of an arable field on the 1921 OS map. In the 1920s and 1930s, as the surrounding fields were developed as a suburb of Oxford, the site was used as an orchard, and by 1956 had been developed as a cricket ground. Most, if not all, of the features investigated in the trenches are likely to date from the 20th century.
- 4.2.4 The ditches found in the trenches do not obviously correspond with boundaries shown on historic maps of the site. They may be internal drainage ditches associated with the mid-20th century orchard.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The evaluation was successful in establishing the low potential of the site for significant archaeological discoveries. There was no indication of either Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity, previous finds of these dates in the vicinity being the main reason for undertaking the evaluation.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 No significant archaeological remains were discovered.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description				Orientation		N/S	
Trench 1 contained two inter-cutting ditches at the N end of the trench, a gully aligned NW-SE, a posthole (excavated) and a single small pit in the S end of the trench (excavated). The soil matrix consists of a mid grey-brown loose silt-sand topsoil overlying a make up layer consisting of loose sand, silt and stones over a soft pale orange yellow sand natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35	
				Width (m)		1.60	
				Length (m)		30	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
101	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-	
102	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-	
103	Fill	0.75	0.28	Gully fill	-	-	
104	Cut	0.75	0.28	Gully cut	-	-	
105	Fill	0.90	0.70	Ditch fill	Animal bone CBM Glass Pottery Pottery Shell Slag Stone	Sheep, cattle, rabbit, large fish, crab shell Late 19th-20 th c Late 19th-20 th c Late 19th-20 th c 1720-1780 Oyster Clinker and iron slag Slate roof tile	
106	Cut	0.90	0.70	Ditch cut	-	-	
107	Fill	0.70	0.50	Ditch fill	-	-	
108	Cut	0.70	0.50	Ditch cut	-	-	
109	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-	
110	Fill	0.15	-	Posthole fill	-	-	
111	Cut	0.15	-	Posthole cut	-	-	
112	Fill	0.75	-	Pit fill	-	-	
113	Cut	0.75	-	Pit cut	-	-	

Trench 2							
General description				Orientation		NW-SE	
Trench contained a single natural N-S aligned feature. The soil matrix consists of a mid grey-brown loose silt-sand topsoil overlying a soft pale orange yellow sand natural.				Avg. depth (m)		0.30	
				Width (m)		1.6	
				Length (m)		30	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
200	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-	



Trench 2						
201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
202	Cut	0.44	1	Natural feature	-	-
203	Fill	0.44	1	Natural feature	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two pits or possible end terminus of ditches. The soil matrix consists of a mid grey brown friable silt topsoil overlying a mid grey brown loose clay-silt natural with less than 50% limestone inclusions.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.60
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
302	Cut	1.25	0.22	Ditch/Pit cut	-	-
303	Fill	1.25	0.22	Ditch/Pit fill	CBM Glass Nail Pottery Slag Stone	Late 19th-20 th c Late 19th-20 th c Late 19th-20 th c 13 th -14 th c Clinker Slate roof tile
304	Cut	0.80	0.14	Ditch/Pit cut	-	-
305	Fill	0.80	0.14	Ditch/Pit fill	Glass Pottery	Late 19th-20 th c Late 19th-20 th c

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW/SE
Trench 4 contained three natural linear features and three probably natural hollows, all with a similar inorganic brown silty clay fills. The soil matrix consists of a dark grey silty clay topsoil overlying weathered limestone natural. These are interpreted as periglacial features.					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
					Width (m)	1.60
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
402	Cut	0.35	0.20	E-W aligned linear natural feature with a steep-sided irregular profile	-	-
403	Fill	0.35	0.20	Natural feature fill	-	-
404	Cut	0.05	0.10	Sub-circular cut with an	-	-



Trench 4						
				irregular concave base, only partly within the trench		
405	Fill	0.05	0.10	Natural hollow fill	-	-
406	Cut	0.20	0.15	L-shaped linear gully with an irregular profile.	-	-
407	Fill	0.20	0.15	Natural feature fill	-	-
408	Cut	0.20	0.10	NE-SW aligned natural gully with irregular base and sides	-	-
409	Fill	0.20	0.10	Natural feature fill	-	-
410	Cut	0.30	0.05	Sub-circular, very shallow and irregular hollow.	-	-
411	Fill	0.30	0.05	Natural hollow fill	-	-
412	Cut	0.70	0.10	Sub-circular shallow and irregular hollow.	-	-
413	Fill	0.70	0.10	Natural hollow fill	-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Introduction

B.1.1 A miscellaneous collection of modern finds were recovered, which are of little archaeological significance and have no potential for further work. They are summarised below.

B.1.2 These finds assemblages will be discarded on completion of the report and archive.

B.2 The animal bone

Identified by Lena Strid

Context	Description
105	275 fragments of animal bone including sheep, cattle, rabbit, large fish, crab shell, 3433g

B.2.1 The assemblage comprises a dump of waste animal bone from food production.

B.3 The ceramic building material

Identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
105	1 frogged brick (post WW1), fragments of stoneware salt glazed drainpipes, bricks, tiles, chimney pots, modern peg, tiles, 7340g	Late 19 th - 20 th c
303	Fragments 19 th -20 th century stoneware salt glazed drainpipe, scraps of brick and tile, 28g	Late 19 th - 20 th c

B.4 The glass

Identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description	Date
105	Sherds of colourless modern moulded window glass, wine bottle fragments, modern jar screw cap, 1 piece late 18 th /early 19 th century glass in dark olive-green metal, 156g	Late 19 th - 20 th c
303	2 sherds colourless window glass, 6g	Late 19 th - 20 th c
305	3 sherds colourless window glass, 7g	Late 19 th - 20 th c

B.5 The iron

Identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description	Date
105	Sardine tin lid and key, piece of iron framework, 1 looped wire hook, 1 bent tool, large nail, other miscellaneous fragments, 702g	Late 19 th - 20 th c
303	2 pieces wire or nail, 8g	Late 19 th - 20 th c



B.6 The pottery

Identified by John Cotter

Context	Description	Date
105	Sherds of flowerpots, Staffordshire white wares and willow pattern, domed lid profile fragments of agricultural ?forcing pot. 557g 1 sherd Staffordshire salt-glazed stoneware and 1 slipware sherd.	Late 19 th - 20 th c 1720-1780
303	1 sherd Brill/Boarstall cookpot, residual in later context, 12g	13 th - 14 th c
305	1 sherd flowerpot, 8g	Late 19 th - 20 th c

B.7 The shell

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
105	3 oyster shell fragments - 2 right and 1 left valve, 36g

B.8 The slag

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
105	30 fragments clinker and iron slag, 794g
303	4 fragments clinker, 7g

B.9 The stone

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
105	3 fragments slate ?roof tile, 71g
303	2 fragments slate ?roof tile, 15g



APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Land off Barton Road, Headington, Oxford.
Site code:	OXHBR13
Grid reference:	SP 5500 0758
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	9 th -10 th October 2013
Area of site:	1.1 Ha

Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a four trench evaluation on the site of a proposed residential development in the Urban District of Headington. The development area lies between the historic villages of Barton and Old Headington. The trenching followed a geophysical survey which had not detected any obvious archaeological features due to interference from numerous magnetic anomalies, probably caused by modern disturbance and metal objects within the topsoil.

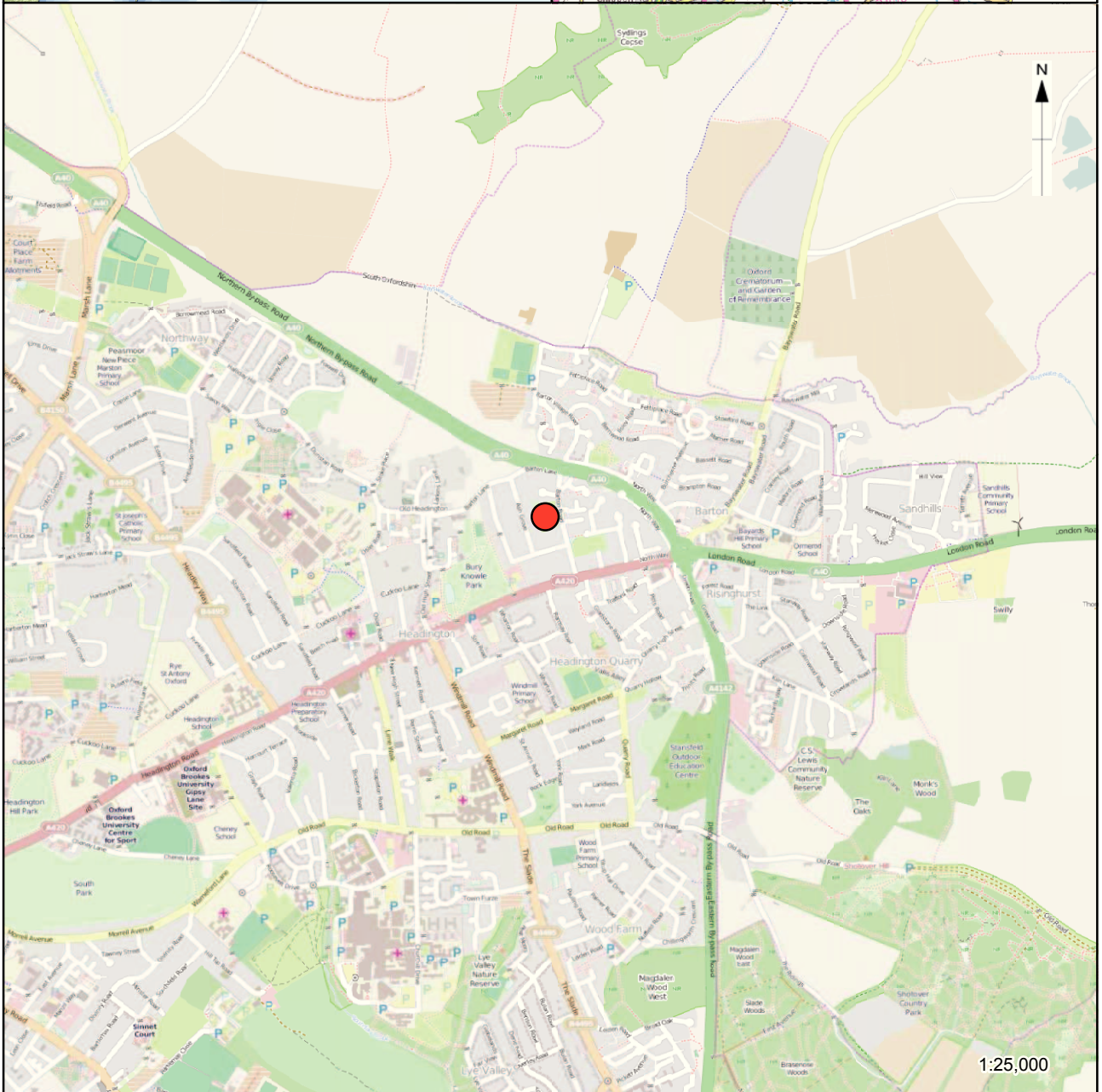
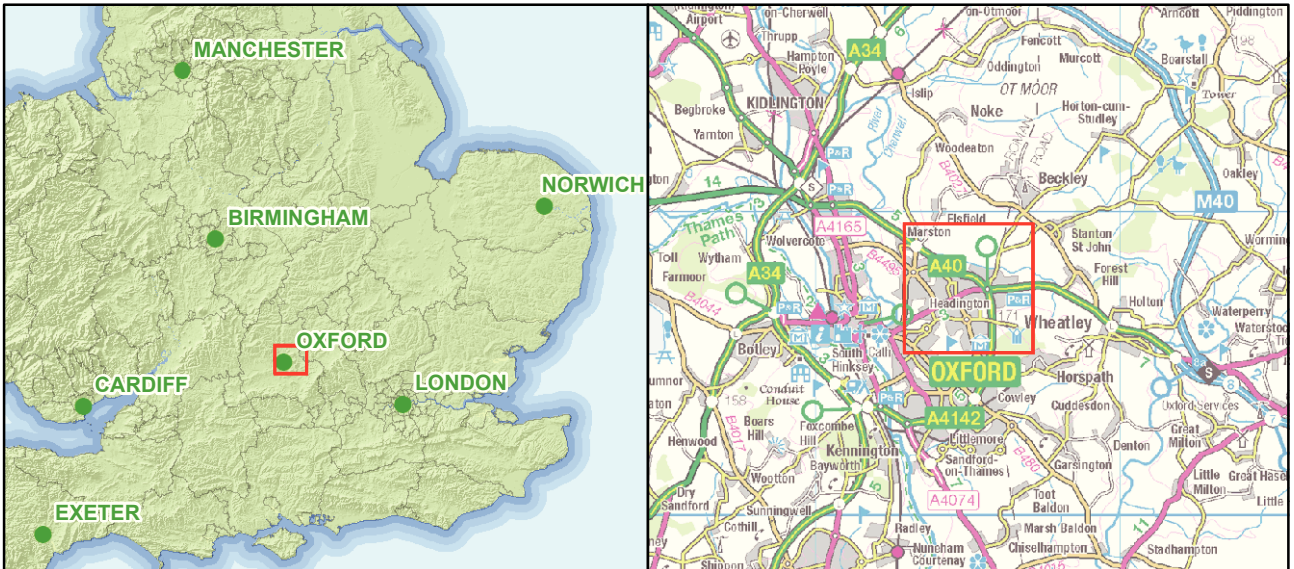
The evaluation was generally successful in establishing the low potential of the site for significant archaeological discoveries. There was no indication of either Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity, previous finds of these dates in the vicinity being the main reason for undertaking the evaluation.

The land appears to have been part of the open fields of Headington during the medieval and post-medieval periods, until Headington was enclosed in 1804, and was still an arable field in 1921. In the 1920s and 1930s, as the surrounding fields were developed as a suburb of Oxford, the site was used as an orchard, and by 1956 had been developed as a cricket ground.

Seven possible archaeological features were identified in the trenches, including ditches, pits and possible postholes, five of which contained no artefacts and are therefore of uncertain date. They are most likely to derive from 20th century use of the site. Artefact concentrations were found in two localised early 20th century refuse deposits, which also contained a single residual 13th-14th century medieval pottery sherd, and a few 18th century sherds.

The ditches found in the trenches do not correspond with any boundary ditches shown on historic maps of the site. They may be internal drainage ditches associated with the early 20th century orchard.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum in due course, under the following site code: OXHBR13.



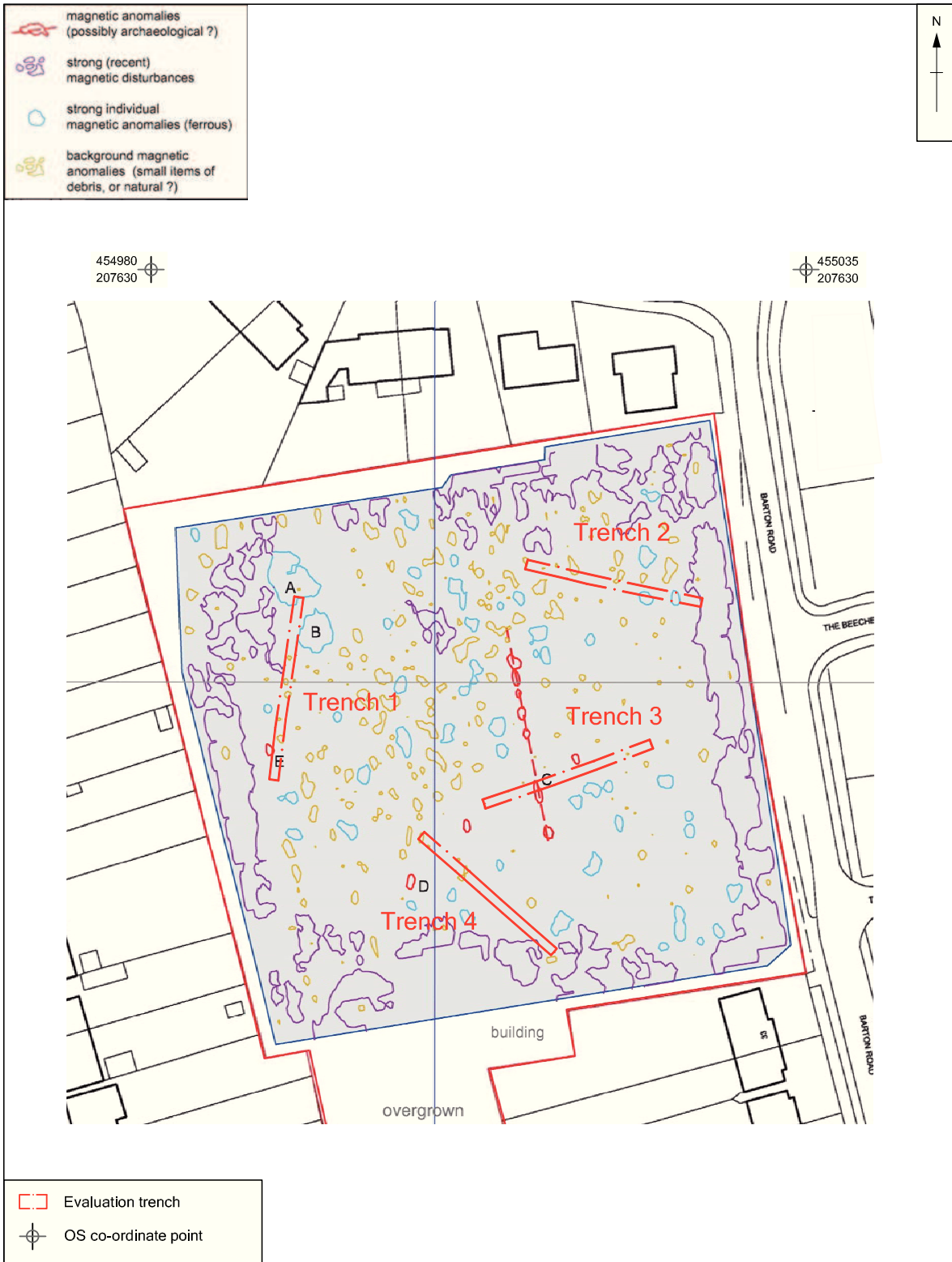
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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013
 (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

Figure 1: Site location

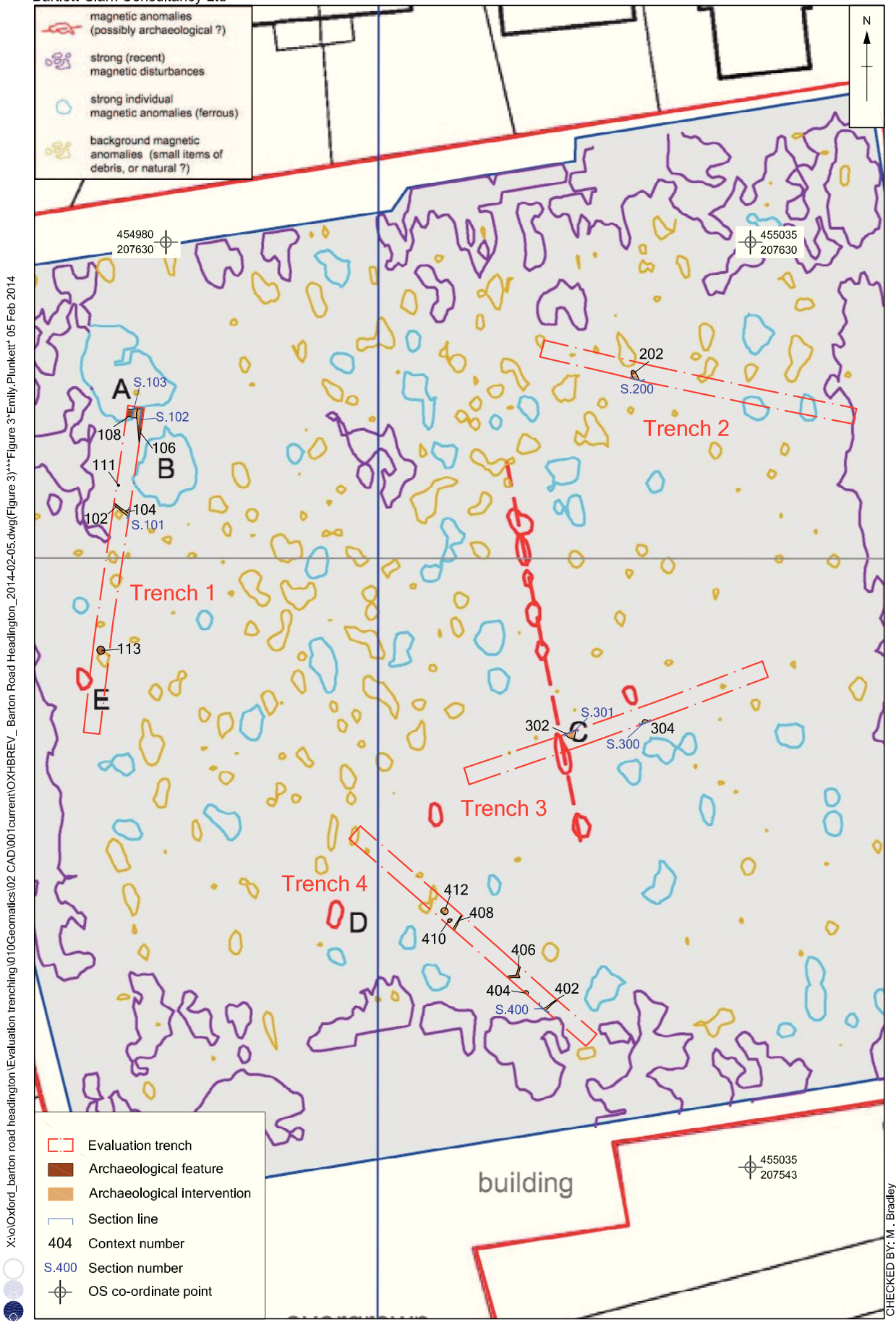
Geophysical Survey Data supplied by :
Bartlett-Clark Consultancy Ltd

X:\Oxford_barton road headington\Evaluation trenching\010\Geomatics\02 CAD\00\current\OX\HBREV_ Barton Road Headington_2014-02-05.dwg (fig02)***Figure 3'Emily,Plunkett' 05 Feb 2014



CHECKED BY: M. Bradley

Figure 2: Trench location map



CHECKED BY: M. Bradley

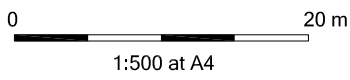


Figure 3: Trench plan showing excavated section locations, overlaid on interpreted magnetometer survey results

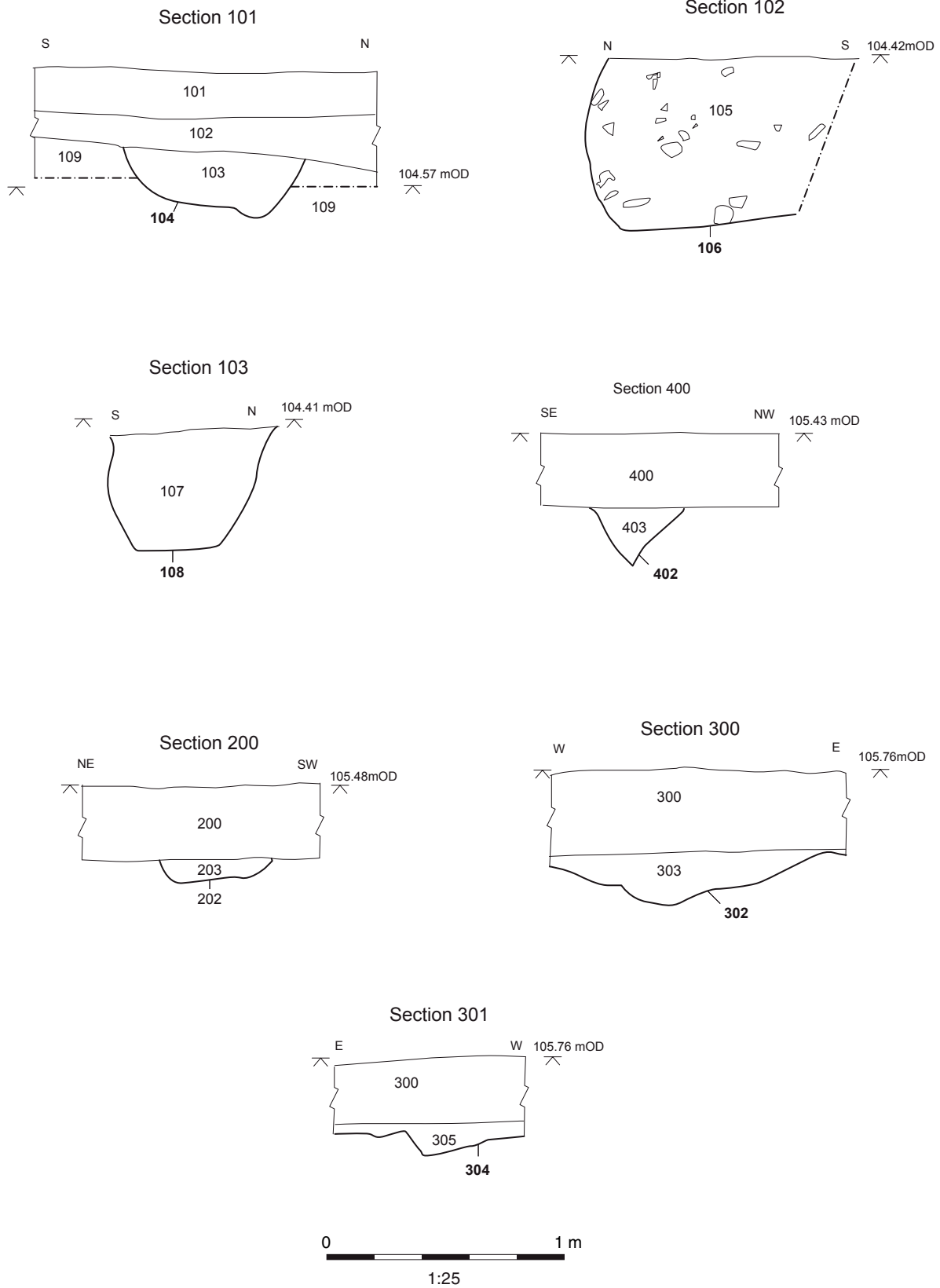


Figure 4: Feature section drawings



Plate 1: Trench 1, general view looking south. Ditch cut 106 and 108 in foreground



Plate 2: Trench 3, general view looking west

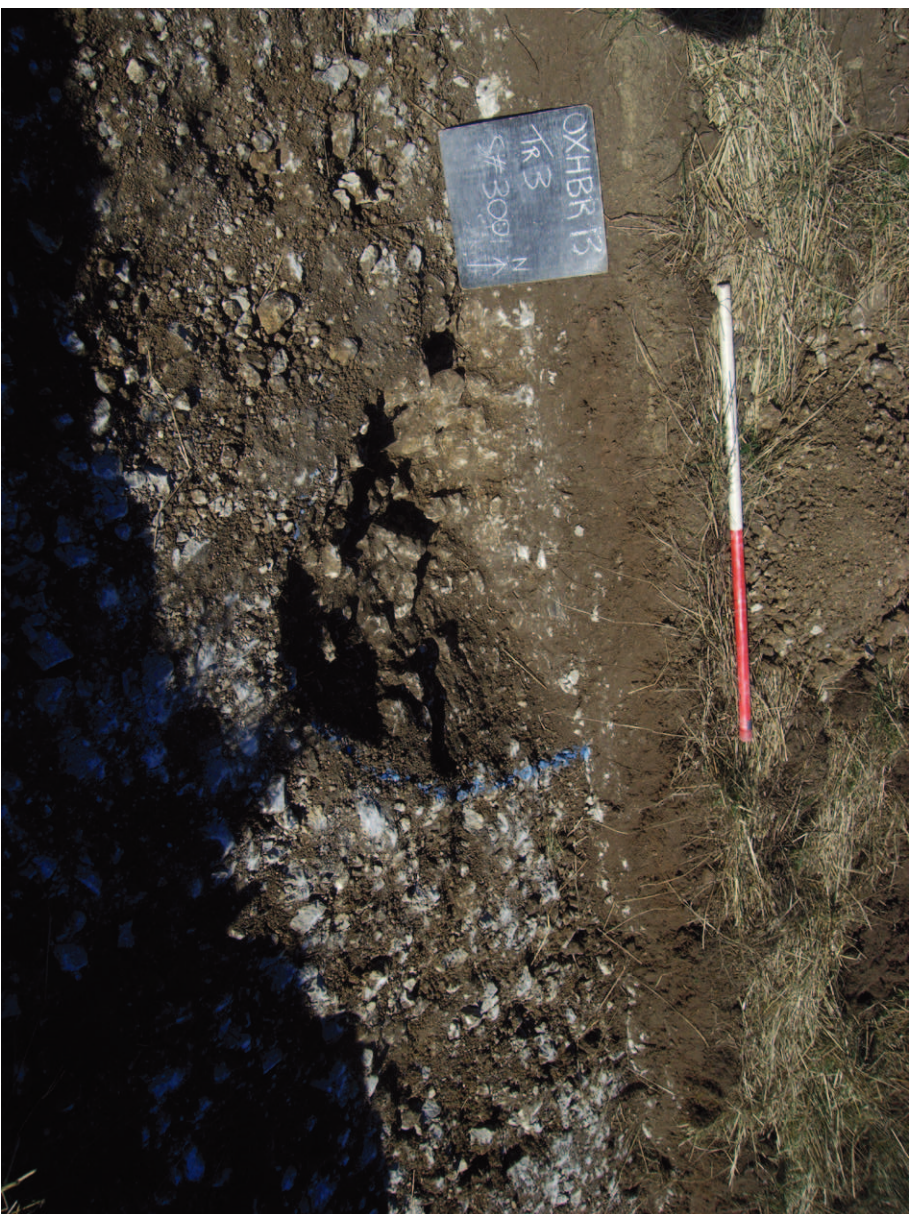


Plate 3: Trench 3, cut 304



Plate 4: Trench 4, cut 402



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