Williams Holdings Plot 2, Grove, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Williams Holdings Plot 2, Grove, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

During July 2018 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Williams Formula 1 at land to the north of Grove, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR SU 40065 91151). The evaluation was targeted on the results of a previous geophysical survey (Magnitude 2018) which revealed numerous linear and curvilinear anomalies, including several that appeared to represent roundhouses within the south-eastern part of the site.

The evaluation uncovered ditches of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval dates. The Bronze Age ditches were located within the northern part of the site and may represent a continuation of the system of trackways and coaxial field systems identified to the south-east during previous phases of work. Ditches of Iron Age date were present in the north and east of the site, but were of greater density within the south and south-east where a series of potential roundhouses were of predominantly middle Iron Age date. Pits and postholes associated with this settlement were also present.

The ditches of both Roman and medieval date were also more prevalent within the southern part of the site and appeared to represent field boundaries, both on a broadly north-south to east-west orientation.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by James Mumford, who was supported by Liz Kennard, Rose Grant, Christof Heistermann, Kelly Green, Emma Winter, Adam Moffatt, John Carne and Katherine Webster. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Aidan Farnan, Conan Parsons, Lucy Gane and Ben Brown . Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Williams Formula 1 to undertake the trial trench evaluation of an area proposed for development (Fig.1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of submission of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority has not set a brief for the work, discussions with Hugh Coddington, the Oxfordshire County Archaeologist established the scope of work required and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process and the planning condition (OA 2018). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Grove, and to the west of the Williams Formula 1 facility (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the east by the Letcombe Brook and to the north by the stretch of railway line which runs between Didcot and Swindon. The site is bounded to the west and south by fields.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of a series of interconnected fields around the former Monks Farm buildings, and is currently under pasture (Fig. 2).

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as a north-south aligned band of Gault Formation Mudstone within the centre of the site, overlain to the west of the site by the Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member, and to the east by the Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member (BGS website).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the area has been described in detail in a Desk Based Assessment (OA 2015), the results of which are summarized below.

1.3.2 Previous archaeological work to the south of the site has identified a middle Bronze Age enclosure associated with pits and a waterhole, a more extensive field system, and two pits containing cremated human remains. Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age drainage ditches and shallow features were also recorded during earlier evaluation works at the site and during works to the south of the site at Land West of Bellinger's Garage, although these were only tentatively dated.

1.3.3 More recent work to the south-east of the site by OA (Monks Farm Phase 1b) revealed continuations of the middle Bronze Age field system partially exposed in the earlier excavation and an associated roundhouse, as well as parts of a Roman field system (Brady and Hayden 2017).

1.3.4 Excavation in the field immediately to the east of the site revealed a dense area of Romano-British settlement in the form of round houses, with associated corn driers, trackways and field boundary ditches (OA in prep).

1.3.5 A geophysical survey (Magnitude 2018) revealed a number of anomalies (Fig. 2), which were densest in the southern part of the site, where a series of sub circular anomalies are likely to indicate the presence of settlement in the form of roundhouses, and an associated enclosure. Elsewhere within the site anomalies appear to represent linear features, potentially field system ditches.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were to:

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 utility and social activity.
ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
x. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
xi. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised 37 trenches each measuring 30m x 2m set out as indicated in Figure 2. The trenches were located to examine the anomalies from the geophysical survey and also test 'blank areas' or those that were unable to be subject to geophysical survey due to ground conditions. Some trenches were moved slightly from their intended positions to account for on-site obstructions and areas used as footpaths.

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

2.2.3 Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand and the appropriate use of machine as agreed with Hugh Coddington.

2.2.4 The exposed surface was sufficiently clean to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes, and ditches, was excavated and recorded.

2.2.5 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was 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.

2.2.6 Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, trenches and the evaluation work in general.

2.2.7 Plans were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:50) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings 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. All section drawings were located on the appropriate plan/s. The absolute height (metres above Ordnance Datum) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines were calculated and indicated on the drawings.

2.2.8 The trench and sample sections were located using a GPS unit. Co-ordinates relative to Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Datum were obtained for each sampling location.

2.2.9 Upon agreement with Hugh Coddington, Principal Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council, the trenches were backfilled.

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 trenches, with dimensions and depths of all deposits are tabulated in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are presented in Appendix B and environmental samples and animal bone are reported in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3 etc.

3.1.3 Unless stated all features were cut into the natural geology, which is described in Appendix A. Unless specifically mentioned, no finds were recovered from the feature fills.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of Gault Formation Mudstone or Summertown-Radley Sand and Gravel Member was overlain by subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all trenches except Trenches 12, 14 and 15. The majority of the features uncovered were linear or curvilinear ditches, but a smaller number of pits and postholes were also noted. The trenches in the southern part of the site contained a denser array of features.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 The geophysical survey indicated disturbance from the construction of the adjacent railway, and no potential archaeological features were identified (Fig. 2). At the western end of the trench ditch 103 was aligned north-east to south-west and had a shallow concave profile and a single grey-brown silty clay fill, 104 (Figs 3 and 8; Plate 1). To the east ditch 107 was orientated north-west to south-east and had sides angled at around 45°, and a flat base (Figs 3 and 8). The single fill, 108, was a mid grey-brown silty loam containing struck flint and animal bone not identifiable to species.

3.4.2 Ditches 103 and 107 had both been cut by larger ditch 105, which was parallel and to the east of 103, and presumably a recut of that feature (Figs 3 and 8). Ditch 103 had a shallow concave profile and a mid grey-brown silty clay loam, 106.

3.4.3 Towards the eastern end of the trench a small north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 109, had sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay loam (110) containing struck flint (Figs 3 and 8). At its south-eastern end ditch 109 had been cut by a large boundary ditch, 111, which was aligned north-east to south-west with a stepped side to the west and flat base (Figs 3 and 8). The ditch had a single fill, a dark grey-brown silty clay, 112,

containing animal bone not identifiable to species and a single small pottery sherd which could only be broadly dated as prehistoric, and may be residual.

3.4.4 Two further ditches, 114 and 115 were both broadly orientated north-east to south-west, and the westernmost, 114 appeared in plan to cut ditch 107 (Fig. 3). Neither ditch was excavated, although pottery of Roman date (AD 240-410) was recovered from the surface of ditch 114.

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 The geophysical survey did not identify any archaeological features within Trench 2 (Fig. 2). A ditch (203) was aligned north-west to south-east within the eastern end of the trench and had steep sloping sides and flat base (Figs 3 and 8). It was filled by a grey-brown silty clay loam, 204. At the western end of the trench a second ditch, 205, was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and concave base, and a greyish-brown silty clay fill, 206 (Figs 3 and 8). Ditch 205 had been cut by a further ditch 207 at its south-eastern end. Ditch 207 also had steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a greyish-brown silty clay, 208, containing animal bone from sheep or goat and struck flint.

3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 The geophysical survey recorded two parallel linear anomalies orientated broadly west-east, and which the trench was targeted on (Fig. 2). Ditch 303 was located within the southern end of the trench, and was aligned north-east to south-west with a slightly irregular profile, with a flat base that sloped down to the south (Figs 3 and 9). The ditch had a single fill, 304, a greyish-brown silty clay. A second ditch, 306, just to the south of the centre of the trench was aligned east to west and had steep sides and a concave base (Figs 3 and 9). This was filled by 306, a greyish-brown silty clay containing pottery dating from 1175 to 1300 and animal bone from cattle and horse. An unexcavated tree-throw hole, 307, with a dark greyish-brown silty clay fill, continued beyond the limits of the trench beneath the western baulk, and was located towards the northern end of the trench.

3.6.2 The location of ditches 303 and 305 did not exactly correlate with the anomalies from the geophysical survey, and they were actually located a few metres to the south of the plotted location.

3.7 Trench 4

3.7.1 The geophysical survey recorded two linear anomalies which the trench was targeted to investigate (Fig. 2). Within the centre of the trench a small north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 403, terminated within the confines of the trench (Figs 3 and 9). The ditch had a steep concave profile and a single fill of grey-brown silty clay, 404, containing a sherd of pottery broadly dating to the Bronze Age. A few metres to the south a larger north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 407, had a concave profile and the single fill, 408, was a dark grey brown silty clay loam (Figs 3 and 9). Two sherds of pottery dating to the Bronze Age or early Iron Age were recovered from the fill. The ditch was noted to cut an undated tree-throw hole, 405, filled by a mid-brown silty clay loam, 406.

3.7.2 At the northern end of the trench, a ditch, 413, broadly corresponded with one of the linear geophysical anomalies, which indicates that the ditch continued to the south-west, and

north-east, where it appears to bend to the east at its northern extent (Figs 2 and 3). The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west, and was not excavated.

3.7.3 At the southern end of the trench ditch 409 shared an orientation with Bronze Age ditch 403, and had a shallow concave profile, and single grey-brown silty clay loam fill, 410 (Figs 3 and 9). This ditch possibly correlates to the southern geophysical anomaly, although the fit is not exact. Ditch 409 was cut by a further ditch 411 which was aligned west-east with a shallow, slightly irregular flat based profile. The fill, 412, a dark grey brown silty clay loam contained pottery dating from AD 1150-1350.

3.8 Trench 5

3.8.1 Trench 5 was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly, seemingly a continuation of the southernmost anomaly targeted in Trench 4 (Fig. 2). Towards the northern end of the trench a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 505, had fairly steep sides and a flat base (Figs 3 and 9). The single fill, 506, was a dark grey-brown silty clay loam containing cattle bone. A few metres to the south a second ditch, 503, was aligned north-west to south-east with steep sloping sides and a concave base. The fill, 504, was a dark grey silty clay loam. Neither ditch correlated well with the linear anomaly from the geophysical survey.

3.9 Trench 6

3.9.1 Trench 6 was located to test 'blank areas' from the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). A single posthole, 603, was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was circular in plan with a concave profile (Figs 3 and 9) and contained a fill, 604, of dark greyish brown silty clay. A tree root hollow, 605, was identified towards the southern end of the trench.

3.10 Trench 7

3.10.1 Trench 7 was targeted on a curving, broadly north-south aligned linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2). A small ditch, 701, was aligned north-east to south-west across the central part of the trench, and corresponded fairly closely to the geophysical anomaly (Figs 3 and 10). The ditch had a concave profile and a dark grey silty clay fill, 702, containing a sherd of pottery dating from AD 1680-1900.

3.11 Trench 8

3.11.1 Trench 8 was located to test a 'blank area' from the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). The trench was split in to two sections to avoid an area used as a footpath. A small ditch, 801, was aligned west-east across the central part of the northern trench and had a shallow concave profile (Figs 3 and 10). The ditch was filled by 802, a dark grey-brown silty clay loam. A second small ditch, 804, to the north of 801, was aligned north to south with a similar profile and filled by 805, a dark brown silty clay.

3.12 Trench 9

3.12.1 Trench 9 was targeted on two parallel north-west to south-east aligned linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). Ditch 901 was orientated north-west to south-east across the centre of the trench, and was a good match for the southernmost of the two anomalies (Figs 4 and 10). The ditch had a steep sided concave profile, and the single fill, 902, was a mid-brown silty clay loam. A second ditch, 903, was located a few metres to the north and

corresponded less well with the northernmost linear anomaly (Figs 4 and 10). The ditch had a similar profile to 902, and the fill, 904, was a dark brown silty clay loam.

3.13 Trench 10

3.13.1 Trench 10 was located to test a 'blank area' from the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). A ditch, 1005, was aligned north-east to south-west within the northern part of the trench, and had a slightly irregular profile, with a flat base (Figs 4 and 10). The single fill, 1006, was a very dark grey silty clay loam from which cattle bone was recovered. A second ditch, 1003 towards the southern end of the trench was aligned east to west, with steep sloping sides and a concave base (Figs 4 and 10). The fill, 1004, was a grey brown silty clay contained sheep/goat and dog bone and struck flint.

3.14 Trench 11

3.14.1 Trench 11 was targeted on two curvilinear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). At the western end of the trench two north-west to south east aligned intercutting ditches coincided well with the westernmost anomaly. The earlier ditch, 1103, to the west, had a gradually sloping profile, with no discernible break of slope at the base (Figs 4 and 10). The fill, 1104, was a grey-brown silty clay. The later ditch, 1105, had a steep concave profile, and the fill, 1106, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay loam containing cattle bone.

3.14.2 At the eastern end of the trench a small pit, 1107, was sub circular in shape with a shallow concave profile (Figs 4 and 10). The fill, 1108 was a grey brown silty clay containing sheep or goat bone.

3.15 Trench 13

3.15.1 Trench 13 was, with Trenches 12 to 18, in a field that was not suitable for geophysical survey due to the height of vegetation. The trenches were set out to provide an even coverage of the area. A single large pit, 1303, possibly a waterhole, was located just to the south of the central part of the trench (Figs 2, 4 and 11). The base of the feature was not reached due to depth, but the fill from the upper level, 1304, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay containing 11 sherds of pottery dating from the mid to late Iron Age.

3.16 Trench 16

3.16.1 A NNE-SSW orientated ditch, 1603, ran across the centre of the trench (Figs 2, 4 and 11). The ditch had an irregular concave profile, and the fill, 1604 was a brownish-grey silty clay loam. A further ditch, 1605 was present to the north of the trench on a similar alignment. Ditch 1605 was not excavated.

3.17 Trench 17

3.17.1 A circular pit, 1705, was located within the northern end of the trench (Figs 2, 4 and 11). The pit was flat based and the fill, 1706, was a light greyish-brown silty clay loam. The pit was cut by NNE-SSW aligned ditch 1707, which ran most of the length of the trench, with the eastern edge extending beyond the confines of the trench (Figs 4 and 11). The ditch was also flat based, and the fill, 1708, was a light brownish-grey silty clay. A second ditch, 1703 was located within the southern part of the trench and was orientated north-west to south east (Figs 4 and 11). The ditch had a shallow concave profile, and the fill, 1704, was a light

brownish-grey silty clay containing cattle and sheep or goat bone. The relationship between ditches 1707 and 1703 was not investigated.

3.18 Trench 18

3.18.1 At the north-western end of the trench a west-east orientated ditch, 1807, had a concave profile and the fill, 1808, was a brownish-grey silty clay (Figs 2, 4 and 11). A similarly orientated ditch, 1809 was located around the centre of the trench, and intersected with west-east aligned ditch 1810 (Fig. 4). Neither ditch was further investigated. Towards the southern end of the trench a sub-circular pit, 1803, had a flat base, and the fill, 1804, was a dark grey-black silty clay loam (Figs 2, 4 and 11). The pit was cut by broadly north-south orientated ditch 1805, which had a steep concave profile and was filled with 1806, a brown silty clay.

3.19 Trench 19

3.19.1 Trench 19 was located to test 'blank areas' on the geophysical survey. At the northern end of the trench a narrow ditch, 1903, was aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch had a slightly irregular concave profile, and the fill, 1904, was a dark brown silty clay (Figs 2, 4 and 11). A larger ditch, 1905, located a few metres to the south shared the same orientation. This ditch was not further investigated. A third ditch, 1906, was situated within the centre of the trench and orientated WNW-ESE. The ditch had a steeper side to the north, and no perceptible break of slope between the sides and base to the south (Figs 4 and 11). The fill, 1907, was a dark grey brown silty clay.

3.20 Trench 20

3.20.1 Trench 20 was located to investigate two broadly north-east to south-west aligned linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). The earliest feature within the trench, ditch 2007, was aligned north-west to south-east, and ran along centre of trench, with sides sloping at around 45°and a concave base (Figs 5 and 12). It was filled by 2008, a grey-brown silty clay. Ditch 2007 had been cut by four further ditches. To the western end of the trench ditch 2010 was aligned north-east to south-west, and was located within a few metres of the westernmost linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch was not further investigated. Towards the centre of the trench ditch 2003 was also aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a concave base (Figs 5 and 12). The fill, 2004, was a light orange-brown silty clay, which had been recut on the eastern side by ditch 2005 which had very steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base (Fig. 12). The fill, 2006, was a dark reddish-brown silty clay. Towards the eastern end of the trench a smaller ditch, 2009, had a similar alignment to 2005, with steep sloping sides and flattish base (Figs 5 and 12). The fill, 2010, was a very dark reddish-brown silty clay containing cattle and sheep or goat bone. The ditch was a good match for the eastern linear geophysical anomaly.

3.21 Trench 21

3.21.1 Trench 21 was located to examine a north-east to south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2). At the north-western end of the trench ditch 2103 was a good match for the anomaly. The ditch was aligned with the anomaly and had steep sides and a flat base and contained a number of fills (Figs 5 and 12). The primary fill, 2107, was an olive-brown silty clay containing sheep or goat bone, and was overlain by 2106, a dark grey-brown silty clay containing pottery dating from AD 1150 to 1350. This was sealed by a grey-brown silty

clay loam, 2105, in turn overlain by a greyish-brown silty clay loam fill, 2104, also containing pottery dating from AD 1150 to 1350 and a large bone assemblage with cattle, sheep or goat, pig, chicken and potentially deer represented.

3.21.2 Running parallel and to the east of ditch 2103 a second ditch, 2108, had a flared concave profile and a single fill, 2019, a grey-brown silty clay loam (figs 5 and 12). Between these two ditches at the eastern end of the trench were two unexcavated ditches (2110 and 2113) both filled with a mid-grey brown silty clay and also two possible unexcavated pits (2111 and 2112) with light grey brown silty clay fills (Fig. 5).

3.22 Trench 22

3.22.1 Trench 22 was located to test an area generally devoid of geophysical anomalies. A single ditch, 2203, was aligned west-east with a rounded terminal end at its western extent (Figs 2, 5 and 12). The ditch was filled with a dark greyish-brown silty clay loam, 2204, containing pottery dating from the Roman period and an iron nail.

3.23 Trench 23

3.23.1 Trench 23 was located to investigate a series of linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). A ditch, 2303, was located towards the southern end of the trench and was aligned WNW-ESE with steep sides and a concave base (Figs 5 and 13). The basal fill, 2305, was a dark grey-brown silty clay loam containing pottery dating from AD 1150 to 1350 and large mammal bone. This was sealed by fill 2304, a dark grey-brown silty clay loam.

3.23.2 A second ditch, 2306, at the northern end of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west and terminated at its south-eastern end just before trench edge (Figs 5 and 13). The ditch had a flared 'V' shaped profile and the fill, 2307, was a grey-brown silty clay loam. Ditch 2306 was cut by a circular pit, 2308, with a concave profile filled by a dark grey-brown silty clay, 2309 (Figs 5 and 13). The trench contained three other ditches 2310 and 2312 aligned WNW-ESE and 2311 aligned north-east to south-west, which were not further investigated (Fig. 5).

3.24 Trench 24

3.24.1 Trench 24 was targeted on one curvilinear and one large circular geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2). The circular anomaly was represented in the trench by a natural hollow, 2409, filled by a dark grey brown silty clay, 2413 (Figs 5 and 13). The hollow was cut by ditch 2407, which had a flared concave profile and single fill, 2408, a dark grey-brown silty clay containing a single sherd of pottery which could only yield a generic Roman date (Figs 5 and 13). Ditch 2407 was cut by a larger ditch, 2405, which had a slightly irregular concave profile, and the single fill, 2406, was a dark greenish-brown silty clay (Figs 5 and 13). To the north-west of ditch 2405, a similarly aligned ditch, 2403, was a fairly good match for the curvilinear geophysical anomaly, and had a steep sided profile with a flat base (Figs 5 and 13). The fill, 2404, was a dark grey brown silty clay containing three sherds of pottery dating from AD 1150-1350. An environmental sample (Sample 3: Appendix C.1) was taken from fill 2404. The flot mostly comprised modern roots with a small quantity of charred material, mostly charcoal of less than 2mm in size. The presence of a single unidentified cereal fragment was also noted.

3.24.2 Two further ditches, 2410, towards the north of the trench orientated west-east, and 2411, towards the south of the trench orientated north-east to south-west were not further

investigated (Fig. 5). A pit, 2412, which partially coincided with ditch 2411 also remained unexcavated (Fig. 5).

3.25 Trench 25

3.25.1 Trench 25 was located to target a linear and two discrete geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). A ditch, 2503, was located towards the southern part of the trench, and was aligned ESE-WNW with steep sloping sides and shallow concave base (Figs 5 and 13). The fill, 2504, was a light brown silty clay. Immediately to the north of the ditch, and on a similar alignment, was a broad shallow plough furrow, 2506, filled by a light reddish-brown silty clay, 2507, containing a small sherd of pottery dating from 1780-1840 (Figs 5 and 13).

3.26 Trench 26

3.26.1 The trench was targeted on two north-west to south-east aligned linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). A large pit, 2611, had steep sides to the north, and more gradually sloping on the southern side. The pit was excavated to a total depth of 0.6m, but the base was not reached (Figs 5 and 14; Plate 2). The fill, 2612, was a dark grey-brown silty clay. The pit was cut by ditch 2613, which was orientated broadly north-south (Figs 5 and 14). The ditch had a flat base, and appeared to terminate at the point where it coincided with the northern edge of pit 2611. The single fill, 2614, was a grey-brown silty clay.

3.26.2 A further ditch, 2609, aligned north-east to south-west had a shallow concave profile (Figs 5 and 14). The fill, 2610, was a dark grey-brown silty clay. Ditch 2609 had been cut by north-west to south-east aligned ditch 2605 (Figs 5 and 14). Ditch 2605 had steep sides and a flat base, and the fill, 2606, a grey-brown silty clay contained 12 sherds of pottery of Roman date, in addition to fired clay and two fragments of Roman imbrex roof tile. Ditch 2605 had been cut by a west-east aligned ditch, 2603, which had a concave profile (Figs 5 and 14). The fill, 2604, a dark grey-brown silty clay contained nine sherds of Roman pottery.

3.26.3 A smaller ditch, 2615, was located within the southern end of the trench, and was orientated west-east. The ditch was not further investigated (Fig. 5).

3.27 Trench 27

3.27.1 Trench 27 was located to test an area of the site masked from the geophysical survey by magnetic disturbance (Fig. 2). A ditch, 2704, was orientated west-east with a concave profile (Figs 5 and 14). The fill, 2705 was a grey-brown silty clay loam. The ditch was cut on its southern side by 2710, a pit or possible ditch terminus also with a concave profile (Figs 5 and 14). The fill, 2711, was a dark greyish-brown clay silt containing fragments of unidentifiable animal bone. Immediately to the south of feature 2710, a circular posthole, 2706, had steep sides and a flat base (Figs 5 and 14). The fill, 2707, was a grey brown clay silt. A further ditch, 2708, was located within the southern half of the trench. The ditch was orientated ESE-WNW, with a steep sided concave profile (Figs 5 and 14). The fill, 2709, was a dark grey-brown silty clay.

3.28 Trench 28

3.28.1 Trench 28 was located to test an area of the site devoid of geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). Towards the south-eastern end of the trench a ditch, 2802, was orientated west-east. The ditch had a shallow profile, with no discernible break of slope between the sides and base

(Figs 6 and 15). The fill, 2803, was a brown silty clay loam. A smaller ditch, 2804, with a flared concave profile was located towards the centre of the trench, and aligned north-east to south-west (Figs 6 and 15). The fill, 2805, was a dark brown silty clay loam which contained a single sherd of pottery dating from AD 1150-1350 and a bone from an indeterminate large mammal.

3.28.2 Two further ditches, 2806 and 2807, both on a similar alignment to ditch 2804, were not further investigated (Fig. 6).

3.29 Trench 29

3.29.1 Trench 29 was targeted on two broadly west-east aligned linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). A WNW-ESE aligned ditch, 2906, was located towards the northern end of the trench. The ditch had a shallow profile, with no perceptible break of slope between the sides and base (Figs 6 and 15). The fill, 2907, was a light brown silty clay. Ditch 2904 was probably a recut of ditch 2906 and was situated to the south and on the same alignment (Figs 6 and 15). The later ditch had sides sloping at around 45° and a base that sloped up to the north-west. The fill, 2905, was a dark grey-brown silty clay. Ditches 2904 and 2906 were a good match for the northern of the two linear anomalies. A few metres to the south a similarly aligned ditch, 2903, was not further investigated (Fig. 6).

3.30 Trench 30

3.30.1 Trench 30 was located to investigate a broadly west-east aligned linear anomaly (Fig. 2). A north-south aligned ditch, 3007, was a good match for the linear geophysical anomaly (Fig. 6). It had an irregular 'V' shaped profile and the fill, 3006, was a brownish-grey silty clay containing two sherds of pottery dating from AD 1150-1350, fragments of residual late Saxon pottery, Roman tile, and bone from cattle and dog (Figs 6 and 15). Ditch 3307 cut a larger north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 3010, which had sides sloping at 45° and an undulating base (Figs 6 and 15). The lower fill, 3009, was an orange-brown silty clay. This was overlain by 3008, a light yellow-grey silty clay containing 12 sherds of pottery dating to the early-middle Iron Age, and bone fragments from cattle, sheep or goat and horse. Ditch 3007 also cut an unexcavated potential pit or ditch feature 3011, which was not excavated. A further ditch, 3005, aligned north-west to south-east was located towards the southern end of the trench. The ditch was steep sided with a flat base, and the single fill, 3004, was a light brownish-grey silty clay which contained dog bone (Figs 6 and 15).

3.31 Trench 31

3.31.1 Trench 31 was targeted on an array of linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). A north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 3111, had steep sides and a flat base (Figs 6 and 16). The fill, 3112 was a dark brownish-grey silty clay. Ditch 3111 cut two other ditches, 3109 and 3113 (Figs 6 and 16; Plate 3). Ditch 3109 was orientated WNW-ESE, and had a shallow profile. The fill, 3110, was a very dark brownish-grey silty clay. Ditch 3113 was orientated north-east to south-west with a fairly steep sides and a flat base. The fill, 3114, was a light brown silty clay. A large pit, 3105, the sides of which were not observed within the intervention, had a slightly undulating flat base (Figs 6 and 16). The fill, 3104, was a dark brown silty clay containing six sherds of Roman pottery and animal bones from cattle, sheep or goat and horse. An environmental sample, (Sample 2: Appendix C1), contained numerous snails, a few modern

roots and minimal charred material which was generally in poor condition. Three cereal fragments were recovered along with four small legume fragments and nine glume bases.

3.31.2 Towards the northern end of the trench a large ditch, 3103, was orientated west-east with sides sloping at 45° and a flat base and cut pit 3105 (Figs 6 and 16; Plate 4). The lower fill of the ditch, 3108, a brownish-grey silty clay, contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery. Fill 3108 was sealed by 3107, a light greyish-yellow silty clay, in turn sealed by 3106, a stone rich light-grey silty clay containing nine sherds of medieval pottery (AD 1150-1350), cattle sheep or goat and horse bones and struck flint.

3.31.3 Three further ditches, 3117, orientated WNW-ESE and 3118 and 3119 orientated north-east to south-west were not excavated (Fig. 6). Ditches 3103, 3117 and 3119 appeared a good fit with the geophysical anomalies.

3.32 Trench 32

3.32.1 Trench 32 was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly that was aligned north-east to south-west towards the southern end of the trench (Fig. 2). A narrow ditch, 3203, was a fairly good match for the anomaly. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base that sloped up to the south-east (Figs 6 and 16). The fill, 3204, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay which contained a single fragment of sheep or goat bone. A few metres to the north ditch 3205 was on a similar alignment, and with a similar profile to 3203, although the north-western edge had been removed by a plough furrow (Figs 6 and 16). The fill, 3206, was a dark grey-brown silty clay containing two sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, and bones from cattle sheep or goat and horse. A third small ditch, 3207 was located towards the north of the trench and was orientated north-west to south-east. The ditch had sides sloping at around 45° and a narrow flat base (Figs 6 and 16). The fill, 3208, was also a dark grey-brown silty clay. The trench contained a further two plough furrows which were orientated broadly west-east.

3.33 Trench 33

3.33.1 Trench 33 was targeted on an annular geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2). Ditch 3315, located towards the south of the trench coincided strongly with the southern arc of the annular anomaly (Fig. 6). The ditch was orientated north-west to south-east and although the ditch was not excavated a sherd of pottery from the surface of the fill dated from the middle Iron Age. To the north, ditch 3305 was similarly orientated coincided with the northern arc of the anomaly. The ditch had a broad 'V' shaped profile, and the fill, 3306, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing 26 sherds of middle Iron Age pottery and numerous cattle, horse and sheep or goat bones (Figs 6 and 17; Plate 5). An environmental sample (Sample 1: Appendix C.1) contained several cereal grains of which were identified as wheat and possibly barley. In addition to the grain, several glume bases were also recovered, and although preservation was variable, the better preserved specimens had the characteristics of spelt. Other material recovered included legume fragments possibly wild vetches, oat grains which could be cultivated or wild, and four grass seeds. Several crop contaminants were also identified including dock, cleavers, goosefoots and buttercup. A good quantity of potentially identifiable charcoal was also recovered.

3.33.2 Between ditches 3305 and 3315 a similarly aligned, much smaller ditch, 3303, had a shallow concave profile (Figs 6 and 17). The fill, 3304, was a was a greyish-brown silty clay. At the northern end of the trench a broadly north-south aligned ditch, 3313, was only partially

present within the confines of the trench, continuing beneath the western baulk. The ditch had a wide concave profile, and the fill, 3314, was a greyish-brown silty clay. Adjacent to the ditch three small circular pits, 3307, 3309 and 3311, had similar shallow profiles (Figs 6 and 17). The fills, 3308, 3310 and 3312 were light brownish-grey silty clays, of which 3312 contained several large stones and three sherds of middle Iron Age pottery.

3.34 Trench 34

3.34.1 Trench 34 was targeted on a second annular feature larger than that uncovered within Trench 33 (Fig. 2). That part of the anomaly that crossed the centre of the trench was represented by ditch 3409 and recut ditch 3407 (Figs 6 and 17). Ditch 3409 was orientated north-east to south-west and was flat based, and the sides were not present within the excavated area. The fill, 3310, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay. Ditch 3407 had a wide concave profile, and the fill, 3408 was a grey-brown silty clay containing a large and a medium mammal bone. To the south of ditch 3409, a further ditch 3405 was orientated ENE-WSW with an irregular profile, perhaps indicative that it was actually two features (Figs 6 and 17). The fill, 3406, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing medium mammal bones. Towards the northern end of the trench a small pit, 3403, had a shallow concave profile (Figs 6 and 17). The fill, 3404, was a brownish-grey silty clay, containing a single cattle bone. At the extreme northern end of the trench the northern arc of the annular anomaly was represented by ditch 3411, which was not further investigated (Fig. 6).

3.35 Trench 35

3.35.1 Trench 35 was located to investigate three broadly west-east aligned linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). At the southern end of the trench a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, 3508, had a shallow concave profile (Figs 6 and 18). The fill, 3511, was a light brown silty clay loam which contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a large and medium mammal bone. The ditch had been cut by west-east aligned ditch 3508, which had a steeper sided concave profile. The fill, 3509, a dark greyish-brown silty clay, contained a single sherd of pottery dating from the late Iron Age and several mammal bones. Towards the centre of the trench a north-east to south-west orientated ditch, 3505 had a slightly irregular flared concave profile. The lower fill, 3506, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing several cattle bones. The upper fill, 3507, was similar in composition but a paler hue. At the northern end of the trench ditch 3512 was on a similar alignment to ditch 3505, but was not excavated. Two plough furrows, 3513 and 3514 ran west-east across the trench and corresponded to the linear geophysical anomalies.

3.36 Trench 36

3.36.1 Trench 36 was targeted on both a curvilinear and an annular geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2). Towards the western end of the trench ditch 3603 was orientated north-west to south east, and corresponded well with the annular anomaly (Figs 7 and 18). The ditch was only partially investigated and had a slightly irregular south-eastern side and a concave base. The fill, 3604, was a dark brownish-grey silty clay containing a sherd of Iron Age pottery, cattle and sheep or goat bones. At the western end of the trench ditch 3605 was orientated north-east to south-west, and corresponded to the curvilinear anomaly (Figs 7 and 18). The ditch had sides of around 45° and a concave base. The fill, 3606, was a very dark brownish-grey silty sand which contained 33 sherds of Roman pottery and cattle and sheep or goat bones.

3.37 Trench 37

3.37.1 Trench 37 was targeted on two semi-circular geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2). Towards the eastern end of the trench a small pit, 3704, had a concave profile (Figs 7 and 18). The fill, 3705, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay loam containing two sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery. The pit was cut by curving ditch 3706, which corresponded to the location of the western side of the easternmost anomaly, although the orientations did not match (Figs 7 and 18). The ditch had sides of 45° and a concave base. The fill, 3707, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing six sherds of middle Iron Age pottery and bones from cattle, horse and sheep or goat.

3.37.2 A few metres to the west an ENE-WSW aligned ditch, 3710, had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Figs 7 and 18). The fill, 3711, was a brownish-grey silty clay loam containing three sherds of Roman pottery. Ditch 3710 was cut by a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 3708, which had a steep side to the north, and more gently sloping to the south, with a shallow concave base, and which terminated within the trench (Figs 7 and 18). The fill, 3709, was a light brownish-grey silty clay containing a bone from a sheep or goat.

3.37.3 To the west a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 3712, had a steep 'U' shaped profile, and the fill, 3713, was a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing six sherds of late Roman pottery (AD 340-410), and cattle and sheep or goat bones (Figs 7 and 18; Plate 6). The ditch was a good match for the western side of the westernmost anomaly. Adjacent and to the west of the ditch, pit 3714 was sub-rectangular in plan, with sides sloping at 45° and a flat base (Figs 7 and 18). The fill was a brownish grey silty clay loam. At the western end of the trench a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, 3716, had a shallow concave profile. The fill, 3717, was a light brownish-grey silty clay.

3.38 Finds summary

3.38.1 Finds were recovered from trenches across the evaluation, but with a greater density within the southern part of the site. Pottery of prehistoric and Roman date amounted to 161 sherds (3,462g), and medieval and later pottery 48 sherds (353g). Ceramic building material amounted to 31 fragments (921g) and fired clay 20 fragments (396g). Only three pieces of metal work were recovered, all nails. Flint of Mesolithic and late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date amounted to 88 pieces and a single quartzite hammerstone was also recovered. The finds are reported on in Appendix B. Animal bone amounted to 373 fragments, with the majority representing cattle, with a fairly large sheep/goat component. Horse, dog, pig and chicken were also represented. The report on the animal bone can be found in Appendix C.

3.38.2 Environmental samples were taken from three contexts to evaluate the site's potential to preserve remains of this nature. One Iron Age, one Roman and one medieval context were sampled. The results of the samples are reported on within Appendix C.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was targeted on the results of the previous geophysical survey (Magnitude 2017). The results of the geophysics are discussed by trench above, and were generally a fairly good fit with the features identified within the trenches, although it should be noted that significantly more features were uncovered in the trenches than were revealed by the geophysics.

4.1.2 The features within the trenches were generally easy to identify against the underlying pale geology, and the trenches stayed dry throughout. A reasonable percentage of the exposed features were hand excavated and datable material was recovered from many of the interventions.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation successfully identified the presence of archaeological features, their extents and where possible their date through the identification of associated artefactual remains. The relative survival of features including their surviving depths was recorded, as were their stratigraphic relationships. Further evidence about the economies of the various phases identified was provided through animal bone and environmental sampling.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The earliest artefacts uncovered were struck flints (see Appendix B. 5). Although these were residual within later features, their presence is of note. The blades and adze sharpening flake indicate a Mesolithic date and the microlith (from Trench 2) suggests that much of the material may be early Mesolithic in date. Early Mesolithic sites are rare in Oxfordshire and if any in situ material survives in the evaluation area, this would represent a site of at least regional significance. Other flint recovered indicates activity of late Neolithic or early Bronze date in the vicinity of the site, although no features categorically of these dates were uncovered.

4.3.2 Ditches of probable Bronze Age date (one of which, 407, could be Iron Age) were noted within Trench 4. There is evidence in the immediate area for trackways and coaxial field systems of middle Bronze Age date, from excavations within Monks Farm to the south and south-east, in addition to a roundhouse confirmed as being of this date through C14 dating (Brady and Hayden 2017, Hayden et al. forthcoming), and also to a lesser extent within Land West of Station Road, to the immediate east of the current site (OA in prep). The features were not well dated within this phase of work, due in the main to a paucity of finds, but it seems likely that they are a continuation of this broadly agricultural landscape.

4.3.3 The early and middle Iron Age was well represented through a number of features generally confined to the southern part of the site (Trenches 30, 33, 35, 36 and 37). The annular and penannular features identified by the geophysical survey (Trenches 33, 34, 36 and 37) were present within the trenches and are interpreted as forming parts of roundhouses. The ditches in Trench 33, for example, were large (up to 2.5m wide and 0.75m deep), and as such are perhaps unlikely to represent wall foundations or eaves drip gullies, but perhaps are boundary ditches defining the outside of a house enclosure, and may have functioned to

separate livestock from residential areas. A further large ditch of this date (3010 in Trench 30) may represent part of an enclosure around the settlement).

4.3.4 An environmental sample from ditch 3305 (Sample 1: Appendix C.1) contained grains of wheat and barley and glume bases with the characteristics of spelt. Other material recovered from the flot included eight legume fragments the small size of which would suggest they were wild (eg vetches), seventeen oat grains which could be cultivated or wild and four grass seeds. Several crop contaminants were also identified including dock, cleavers goosefoots and buttercup as well as a quantity of charcoal. The quantity of material from this flot suggests that remains of this phase are well preserved within the site.

4.3.5 The majority of the animal bone assemblage from this phase was represented by cattle and sheep or goat, with a lesser number of horse bones and a single example of pig. From the butchery marks, it was clear that the cattle bones were being broken open to obtain the marrow (Appendix C.2).

4.3.6 A few contexts produced late Iron Age material (Trenches 13, 26 and 35) suggesting potential continuity into the early Roman period, although the quantity of finds produced (especially pottery) was much smaller.

4.3.7 The Roman period was represented by a number of features, in the main linear ditches (Trenches 1, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31 and 37), and as with the preceding Iron Age, mostly focussed on the southern part of the site, where for example a pit (or waterhole) 3306, produced 33 sherds of early Roman material. The ditches tended to be aligned on a broadly east-west and north-south axis, similar to that seen in the later Roman period to the east in the Land West of Station Road excavation (where late Roman roundhouses and corn driers were uncovered (OA in prep)). Although there was no direct evidence for settlement in the early Roman period, the high mean pottery sherd size was similar to that of Iron Age date, suggesting that settlement was close by (see Appendix B.1).

4.3.8 An environmental sample (Sample 2: Appendix C.1) was taken from fill 3104 of ditch 3103. The flot comprised snails, a few modern roots and minimal charred material which was in generally poor condition. Three cereal fragments were recovered along with four small legume fragments and nine glume bases.

4.3.9 From the animal bone recovered there is some suggestion (from the presence of skeletal elements from a foal) that horse breeding may have formed a component of the Roman economy of the site (Appendix C.2).

4.3.10 The only feature present likely to be of later Roman date was ditch 114, within Trench 1 at the extreme north of the site, although much of the Roman pottery recovered could not be assigned more than a generic date.

4.3.11 Features of medieval date contained pottery dated from 1150-1350, and comprised a number of ditches which shared the same general orientations of those of Roman date. Ditches of similar date were uncovered on the western side of the Letcombe Brook during the previous phase of evaluation (OA 2015), and these are likely to represent field boundaries. An environmental sample (Sample 3: Appendix C.1) contained only charcoal and a single unidentified grain.

4.3.12 The post-medieval period was only represented by plough furrows and the occasional ditch (e.g. Trenches 7, 25 and 35). The furrows were aligned west-east, and were probably laid out to drain into the adjacent brook.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The site may contain significant flint work of early Mesolithic date, although this was not proven, and flints were only present as residual finds in later deposits. The site contains remains of Bronze Age date, although these only appeared within the northern area, and were limited to ditches probably forming a continuation of the coaxial field systems identified in previous work to the south and east.

4.4.2 The remains of Bronze Age date, although sparsely represented in the evaluation, represent part of a wider landscape of coaxial field systems punctuated by double ditched trackways within the wider area as noted during previous excavations. Although similar field systems are well represented in the Lower Thames Valley, their recognition in this part of the Upper Thames region is a fairly recent development.

4.4.3 The most significant group of features is arguably the cluster of roundhouses and associated pits, postholes and ditches of broadly middle Iron Age date within the south-eastern part of the site, and it was also here that environmental evidence seemed to be best preserved. No other evidence of Iron Age settlement has been uncovered by previous work in the immediate area, although occasional field boundary ditches have been noted. The later Iron Age features such as the possible waterhole in Trench 13, are important in looking at potential temporal changes in the use of the landscape.

4.4.4 The Roman and medieval ditches, thought to define individual fields are arguably of a lesser significance, as there is no evidence for settlement of the site at this time. That said, features of medieval date have been conspicuously absent from previous phases of work in the vicinity.

4.4.5 The post medieval ditches and plough furrows are of low significance.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

A.1.1 In the tables below the following abbreviations are used for spot dating: Prehistoric = a generic pre-Roman date; BA = Bronze Age; IA = Iron Age; EIA = early Iron Age; EMIA = early to middle Iron Age; MIA = middle Iron Age; MLIA = middle to late Iron Age; LIA = late Iron Age; Med = medieval. Dates where provided are years AD, so for example 43-410 indicates a generic Roman date, and 1150-1350 a medieval date. CBM is ceramic building material. Bone = animal bone and flint is struck flint in the form of a tool or waste product. Dates for flint (see Appendix B. 4) are not provided in the tables as much of this material is deemed residual to its context.

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a number of ditches and a post hole cut into the natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.45-0.20	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	0.75	0.12	Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	0.75	0.12	Fill of ditch 103	-	-
105	Cut	0.55	0.32	Ditch	-	-
106	Fill	0.55	0.32	Fill of ditch 105	-	-
107	Cut	1	0.15	Ditch	-	-
108	Fill	1	0.15	Fill of ditch 107	-	-
109	Cut	0.5	0.10	Ditch	-	-
110	Fill	0.5	0.10	Fill of ditch 109	-	-
111	Cut	1.20	1.05	Ditch	-	-
112	Fill	1.20	1.05	Fill of ditch 111	Pottery, Bone	Prehistoric
113	Fill	0.55	0.2	Fill of ditch 105	-	-
114	Cut	0.50	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	Pottery	240-410
115	Cut	0.60	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
116	Cut	0.4	-	Posthole (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying three ditches cut into the natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

203	Cut	0.96	0.25	Ditch	-	-
204	Fill	0.96	0.25	Fill of ditch 203	-	-
205	Cut	0.65	0.28	Ditch	-	-
206	Fill	0.65	0.28	Fill of ditch 205	-	-
207	Cut	1.40	0.50	Ditch	-	-
208	Fill	1.40	0.50	Fill of ditch 207	Flint, Bone	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches cut into the natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Cut	1.70	0.30	Ditch	-	-
304	Fill	1.70m	0.30	Fill of ditch 303	-	-
305	Cut	2.80	0.66	Ditch	-	-
306	Fill	2.80	0.66	Fill of ditch 305	Pottery, Bone	1175-1300
307	Cut	-	-	Tree hole/Natural feature unexcavated	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a number of ditches and a tree hole cut into the natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Cut	0.48	0.20	Terminus end	-	-
404	Fill	0.48	0.20	Fill of 403	Pottery	BA
405	Cut	1m	0.37	Tree hole	-	-
406	Fill	1m	0.37	Fill of tree hole 405	Bone	-
407	Cut	0.80	0.34	Ditch	-	-
408	Fill	0.80	0.34	Fill of ditch 407	Pottery	BA/EIA
409	Cut	0.40	0.16	Ditch	-	-
410	Fill	0.40	0.16	Fill of ditch 409	-	-
411	Cut	0.80	0.18	Ditch	-	-
412	Fill	0.80	0.18	Fill of ditch 411	Pottery	1150-1350
413	Cut	1.2	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches cut into the natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	Cut	0.67	0.27	Ditch	-	-
504	Fill	0.67	0.27	Fill of ditch 503	-	-
505	Cut	1.04	0.29	Ditch	-	-
506	Fill	1.04	0.29	Fill of ditch 505	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural features and a posthole cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
603	Cut	0.41	0.12	Post hole	-	-
604	Fill	0.41	0.12	Fill of Posthole 603	-	-
605	Cut	1.25	0.21	Tree Hole	-	-
606	Fill	1.25	0.21	Fill of tree hole 605	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a ditch and a couple of natural features cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
701	Cut	0.30	0.17	Ditch	-	-
702	Fill	0.30	0.17	Fill of ditch 701	Pottery	1680-1900
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8			
General description		**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches cut into the natural geology of silty sand.		**Length (m)**	30
		Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
801	Cut	0.80	0.12	Ditch	-	-
802	Fill	0.80	0.12	Fill of ditch 801	-	-
803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
804	Cut	0.52	0.08	Ditch	-	-
805	Fill	0.52	0.08	Fill of ditch 804	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two small ditches cut into natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
901	Cut	0.70	0.34	Ditch	-	-
902	Fill	0.70	0.34	Fill of ditch 901	-	-
903	Cut	0.68	0.30	Ditch	-	-
904	Fill	0.68	0.30	Fill of ditch 903	-	-
905	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
906	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches cut into the natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	1.58	0.31	Ditch	-	-
1004	Fill	1.58	0.31	Fill of ditch 1003	Bone, Flint	-
1005	Cut	0.95	0.24	Ditch	-	-
1006	Fill	0.95	0.24	Fill of ditch 1005	Bone	-

Trench 11		
General description	**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches and a pit cut into the natural geology of silty sand.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.49

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1103	Cut	1	0.3	Ditch	-	-
1104	Fill	1	0.3	Fill of ditch 1104	-	-
1105	Cut	0.8	0.38	Ditch	-	-
1106	Fill	0.8	0.38	Fill of ditch 1105	Bone	-
1107	Cut	0.64	0.13	Pit	-	-
1108	Fill	0.64	0.13	Fill of pit 1107	Bone	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mudstone. A modern ditch cut north south across the trench.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a large pit cut into the natural geology of silty sand and patches of mudstone.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1303	Cut	1.8	3.4	Pit	-	-
1304	Fill	1.8	3.4	Fill of pit 1303	Pottery	MLIA

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and patches of mudstone.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and patches of mudstone.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches, of which one was excavated cutting into the natural geology of silty sand and patches of mudstone.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1603	Cut	1.15	0.38	Ditch	-	-
1604	Fill	1.15	0.38	Fill of ditch 1603	-	-
1605	Cut	0.85		Ditch unexcavated		

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches and a pit cut into the natural geology of silty sand and patches of mudstone.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1703	Cut	0.70	0.11	Ditch	-	-
1704	Fill	0.70	0.11	Fill of ditch 1703	Bone	-
1705	Cut	2	0.38	Pit	-	-
1706	Fill	2	0.38	Fill of pit 1705	-	-
1707	Cut	0.30	0.14	Ditch	-	-
1708	Fill	0.30	0.14	Fill of ditch 1707	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying four ditches, of which two were excavated and a pit cutting into the natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

1800	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1803	Cut	0.8	0.15	Pit	-	-
1804	Fill	0.8	0.15	Fill of pit 1803	-	-
1805	Cut	0.64	0.22	Ditch	-	-
1806	Fill	0.64	0.22	Fill of ditch 1805	-	-
1807	Cut	0.74	0.22	Ditch	-	-
1808	Fill	0.74	0.22	Fill of ditch 1807	-	-
1809	Cut	0.85	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
1810	Cut	0.65	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-

Trench 19

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying three ditches, two of which were excavated, cut into the natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
1903	Cut	0.40	0.14	Ditch	-	-
1904	Fill	0.40	0.14	Fill of ditch 1903	-	-
1905	Cut	1.6	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
1906	Cut	1.4	0.16	Ditch	-	-
1907	Fill	1.4	0.16	Fill of ditch 1906	-	-

Trench 20

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying five ditches of which four were excavated. All cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2003	Cut	0.60	0.48	Ditch	-	-
2004	Fill	0.60	0.48	Fill of ditch 2003	-	-
2005	Cut	1.2	0.60	Ditch	-	-
2006	Fill	1.2	0.60	Fill of ditch 2005	-	-
2007	Cut	0.40	0.16	Ditch	-	-
2008	Fill	0.40	0.16	Fill of ditch 2007	-	-
2009	Cut	1.10m	0.32m		-	-
2010	Fill	1.10m	0.32m	Fill of ditch 2009	-	-
2011	Cut	0.8	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying five ditches and a pit, of which two ditches were excavated. These cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2103	Cut	1.1	0.72	Ditch	-	-
2104	Fill	1.1	0.24	Fill of ditch 2103	Pottery	1150-1350
2105	Fill	0.9	0.2	Fill of ditch 2103	-	-
2106	Fill	0.7	0.3	Fill of ditch 2103	Pottery	1150-1350
2107	Fill	0.65	0.1	Fill of ditch 2103	-	-
2108	Cut	0.74	0.30	Ditch	-	-
2109	Fill	0.74	0.30	Fill of ditch 2108	-	-
2110	Cut	1.8	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
2111	Cut	3.35	-	Pit unexcavated	-	-
2112	Cut	1.3	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
2113	Cut	1.25	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a single ditch terminating within the trench and cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2203	Cut	0.58	0.08	Ditch		
2204	Fill	0.58	0.08	Fill of ditch 2203	Pottery	43-410

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying five ditches and a pit, of which the pit and two ditches were excavated. These cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

2303	Cut	1.6	0.52	Ditch	-	-
2304	Fill	1.4	0.2	Fill of ditch 2303	-	-
2305	Fill	1.5	0.32	Fill of ditch 2303	Pottery	1150-1350
2306	Cut	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	-
2307	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of ditch 2306	-	-
2308	Cut	0.6	0.22	Pit	-	-
2309	Fill	0.6	0.22	Fill of pit 2308	-	-
2310	Cut	0.75	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2311	Cut	1.65	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2312	Cut	1.4	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-

Trench 24

General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying five ditches and a pit of which 3 ditches were excavated. These were cut into natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2403	Cut	1.5	0.48	Ditch	-	-
2404	Fill	1.5	0.48	Fill of ditch 2403	Pottery, CBM	1150-1350
2405	Cut	0.44	0.22	Ditch	-	-
2406	Fill	0.44	0.22	Fill of ditch 2405	-	-
2407	Cut	0.95	0.35	Ditch	-	-
2408	Fill	0.95	0.35	Fill of ditch 2407	Pottery	43-410
2409	Cut	7.5	0.36	Natural Feature	-	-
2410	Cut	1.5	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2411	Cut	0.85	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	-	-
2412	Cut	1.2	-	Pit (unexcavated)	-	-
2413	Fill	7.5	0.36	Fill of 2409	-	-

Trench 25

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a ditch and two furrows, of which a furrow and ditch were excavated. These cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2503	Cut	0.9	0.3	Ditch	-	-
2504	Fill	-	-	Fill of ditch 2503	-	-

2506	Cut	3.6	0.22	Furrow	-	-
2507	Fill	3.6	0.22	Fill of Furrow	Pottery, CBM	1780-1840

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying 6 ditches and a pit. Five ditches and the pit were excavated. These cut into natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2603	Cut	1.9	0.52	Ditch	-	-
2604	Fill	1.9	0.52	Fill of ditch 2603	Pottery	LIA/Roman
2605	Cut	1.9	0.3	Ditch	-	-
2606	Fill	1.9	0.3	Fill of ditch 2605	Pottery, CBM, Fired clay	43-410
2607	Cut	1.10	0.3	Ditch	-	-
2608	Fill	1.10	0.3	Fill of ditch 2607	-	-
2609	Cut	1	0.18	Ditch	-	-
2610	Fill	1	0.18	Fill of ditch 2609	-	-
2611	Cut	2.22	0.6+	Pit	-	-
2612	Fill	2.22	0.6+	Fill of pit 2611	-	-
2613	Cut	1.35	0.15	Ditch	-	-
2614	Fill	1.35	0.15	Fill of ditch 2613	-	-
2615	Cut	0.8m	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches, a pit and a posthole. These cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2703	Layer	0.2	1.6	Redeposited natural	-	-
2704	Cut	1.25	0.3	Ditch	-	-
2705	Fill	1.25	0.3	Fill of ditch 2704	-	-
2706	Cut	0.25	0.1	Posthole	-	-
2707	Fill	0.25	0.1	Fill of Posthole 2706	-	-
2708	Cut	1.05	0.4	Ditch	-	-
2709	Fill	1.05	0.4	Fill of ditch 2708	-	-
2710	Cut	0.65	0.35	Ditch/Pit	-	-
2711	Fill	0.65	0.35	Fill of ditch/pit 2710	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying four ditches, of which two were excavated. These cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2802	Cut	1.3	0.2	Ditch		
2803	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of ditch 2802		
2804	Cut	0.83	0.3	Ditch		
2805	Fill	0.83	0.3	Fill of ditch 2804	Pottery	1150-1350
2806	Cut	0.38		Ditch unexcavated		
2807	Cut	0.9		Ditch unexcavated		
2808	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 29						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying two ditches and a natural feature. These cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2900	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2903	Cut	2.6		Ditch unexcavated	-	-
2904	Cut	1	0.3	Ditch	-	-
2905	Fill	1	0.3	Fill of ditch 2904	-	-
2906	Cut	0.9	0.22	Natural Feature	-	-
2907	Fill	0.9	0.22	Fill of 2906	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying three ditches cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3003	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3004	Fill	0.38	0.20	Fill of ditch 3005	Bone, CBM	Roman?
3005	Cut	0.38	0.20	Ditch		

3006	Fill	1.1	0.38	Fill of ditch 3007	Pottery, Bone, CBM	1150-1350
3007	Cut	1.1	0.38	Ditch		
3008	Fill	2.2	0.4	Fill of ditch 3010	Pottery, Bone	EMIA
3009	Fill	2.2	0.1	Fill of ditch 3010	-	-
3010	Cut	2.97	0.61	Ditch	-	-
3011	Cut	4	-	Pit? unexcavated	-	-

Trench 31

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying 8 ditches and a pit or ditch, of which 5 were excavated. These were cut into the natural of natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3100	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	Pottery, CBM	IA
3102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3103	Cut	2.3	0.9	Ditch	-	-
3104	Fill	2.3	0.9	Fill of ditch 3103	Pottery, Bone	43-410
3105	Cut	3.7	1	Pit/ditch	-	-
3106	Fill	3.7	0.3	Fill of Pit 3105	Pottery, Bone, Flint	1150-1350
3107	Fill	3.7	0.22	Fill of Pit 3105	-	-
3108	Fill	2.6	0.2	Fill of Pit 3105	Pottery, Bone	IA
3109	Cut	0.8	0.22	Ditch	-	-
3110	Fill	0.8	0.22	Fill of ditch 3109	Bone	-
3111	Cut	1.15	0.4	Ditch	-	-
3112	Fill	1.15	0.4	Fill of ditch 3111	-	-
3113	Cut	0.7	0.12	Ditch	-	-
3114	Fill	0.7	0.12	Fill of ditch 3113	-	-
3117	Cut	0.85	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
3118	Cut	1.1	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
3119	Cut	1.8	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-

Trench 32

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying three ditches. These cut the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3200	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3203	Cut	0.4	0.16	Ditch	-	-
3204	Fill	0.4	0.16	Fill of ditch 3203	Bone	-
3205	Cut	0.4	0.13	Ditch	-	-

3206	Fill	0.4	0.13	Fill of ditch 3205	Pottery, Bone	MIA
3207	Cut	0.4	0.1	Ditch	-	-
3208	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of ditch 3207	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a curvilinear ditch 3 ditches, plus three pits. These cut into the natural geology of silty sand and patches of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3303	Cut	0.5	0.1	Ditch	-	-
3304	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of ditch 3303	-	-
3305	Cut	1.95	0.75	Curvilinear ditch	-	-
3306	Fill	1.95	0.75	Fill of ditch 3305	Pottery, Bone, Flint, Fired clay	MIA
3307	Cut	0.58	0.09	Pit	-	-
3308	Fill	0.58	0.09	Fill of pit 3307	-	-
3309	Cut	0.60	0.08	Pit	-	-
3310	Fill	0.60	0.08	Fill of pit 3309	-	-
3311	Cut	0.8	0.1	Pit	-	-
3312	Fill	0.8	0.1	Fill of pit 3311	Pottery	MIA
3313	Cut	0.7	0.16	Ditch	-	-
3314	Fill	0.7	0.16	Fill of ditch 3313	-	-
3315	Cut	2.5	-	Ditch (unexcavated)	Pottery	MIA

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a ring ditch, ditches and a pit. These cut into the natural geology of silty sand and patches of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3403	Cut	0.62	0.12	Pit	-	-
3404	Fill	0.62	0.12	Fill of pit 3403	Bone	-
3405	Cut	2.32	0.53	Ditch	-	-
3406	Fill	2.32	0.53	Fill of ditch 3405	Bone	-
3407	Cut	1.68	0.37	Ditch	-	-
3408	Fill	1.68	0.37	Fill of ditch 3407	Bone	-
3409	Cut	3.8	0.38	Ditch	-	-
3410	Fill	3.8	0.38+	Fill of ditch 3409	-	-
3411	Cut	3+	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying 4 ditches and 2 furrows of which three ditches were excavated. These cut into the natural geology of mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3505	Cut	1.6	0.5	Ditch	-	-
3506	Fill	1	0.24	Fill of ditch 3505	-	-
3507	Fill	1.6	0.22	Fill of ditch 3505	-	-
3508	Cut	0.4	0.14	Ditch	-	-
3509	Fill	0.4	0.14	Fill of ditch 3508	Pottery	LIA
3510	Cut	0.62	0.16	Ditch	-	-
3511	Fill	0.62	0.16	Fill of ditch 3510	Pottery	IA
3512	Cut	1.55	-	Ditch unexcavated	-	-
3513	Cut	2.15	-	Furrow unexcavated	-	-
3514	Cut	2.55	-	Furrow unexcavated	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying possible intercutting pits/waterhole and a ditch. These cut into the natural geology of silty sand and mudstone.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
3602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3603	Cut	0.68	0.64	Ditch	-	-
3604	Fill	0.68	0.64	Fill of ditch 3603	Pottery, Bone	MIA
3605	Cut	5.5	0.65+	Pits/waterhole	-	-
3606	Fill	5.5	0.65+	Fill of 3605	Pottery	AD43-410

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying 5 ditches and a pit. These cut into a natural geology of silty sand and mudstone, and were sealed by a potential colluvial deposit.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

3702	Layer	-	0.18	Occupation layer/colluvium	Pottery	EMIA
3703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3704	Cut	0.8	0.4	Pit	-	-
3705	Fill	0.8	0.4	Fill of Pit 3704	Pottery	EMIA
3706	Cut	1.4	0.5	Ditch	-	-
3707	Fill	1.4	0.5	Fill of ditch 3706	Pottery	MIA
3708	Cut	0.7	0.2	Ditch	-	-
3709	Fill	0.7	0.2	Fill of ditch 3708	-	-
3710	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch	-	-
3711	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of ditch 3710	Pottery	43-410
3712	Cut	1.1	0.54	Ditch	-	-
3713	Fill	1.1	0.54	Fill of ditch 3712	Pottery	340-410
3714	Cut	1.2	0.36	Pit	-	-
3715	Fill	1.2	0.36	Fill of Pit 3714	-	-
3716	Cut	1.3	0.2	Ditch	-	-
3717	Fill	1.3	0.2	Fill of ditch 3716	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric and Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 161 sherds (3462g) of pottery were recovered from context-groups dated to the prehistoric or Roman periods. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates, and make recommendations for the treatment of the material. The prehistoric pottery was briefly examined to characterise and date the fabrics and assigned codes defined by principal inclusion types and an indicator of fineness. Roman-period fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2016). Reference was also made to Young's (1977) typology of Oxford pottery industry and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

B.1.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes), and any rims present were additionally quantified by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%). The total value of EVEs is 1.06.

B.1.3 The following prehistoric fabrics were noted (scale of inclusion fineness: 1-5, fine to coarse):

A2 Sand, fine/moderate
A3 Sand, moderate
AF2 Sand and flint, fine/moderate
AS3 Sand and shell, moderate
BS4 Glauconite and shell, moderate/coarse
F3 Flint, moderate
F4 Flint, moderate/coarse
G3 Grog, moderate
GB2 Grog and glauconite, fine/moderate
S3 Shell, moderate
SA2 Shell and sand, fine/moderate
SA4 Shell and sand, moderate/coarse

B.1.4 The following late Iron Age and Roman-period fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

E30 Late Iron Age/early Roman sand tempered fabric
E80 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
E810 Late Iron Age/early Roman grog and sand tempered fabric
F51 Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware (OXF RS)
O20 Sandy oxidised ware
R10 Fine reduced ware
R20 Sandy reduced ware
R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
R90 Coarse-tempered reduced ware

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
112	1	3	Body sherd (S3)	Prehistoric
114	2	6	Abraded sherds from flange or rim (F51)	AD240-410
404	1	8	Body sherd (F4)	?BA
408	2	14	Body sherds (F3, A3)	BA/EIA
1304	11	112	Body and base sherds (F4, GB2)	M-LIA
2204	9	160	Body and base sherds (R20, R30)	AD43-410
2408	1	7	Body sherd (R30)	AD43-410
2604	1	29	Body sherd, probably from a storage jar (E80/R90)	LIA/Roman
2606	12	337	Base from jar (E810), ?bead-rimmed jar, 0.05 EVE (R30), body sherds (R10, R30, R90)	AD43-100
3008	12	83	Body sherd possibly from barrel-shaped jar (A2), body sherds (A3)	E-MIA
3101	2	15	Body sherds (AS3)	IA
3104	6	129	Barrel-shaped jar with plain, vertical rim, 0.07 EVE (A3), ?wide-mouthed jar, 0.07 EVE (E30/R20), body sherd (R20)	AD43-100
3106	9	227	Body and base sherds (A3, SA4) - residual	Medieval
3108	1	20	Body sherd (SA2)	IA
3206	2	98	Base of jar or bowl (A3)	MIA
3306	26	654	Body and base sherds from jar(s), thick-walled and burnished externally (A2), thickened plain rim or slight bead rim of jar or bowl, 0.07 EVE (A3)	MIA
3312	4	63	Barrel-shaped jar with vertical plain rim, 0.06 EVE (A2), body sherd (BS4)	MIA
3315	1	29	Thick-walled body sherd with burnished exterior surface (A2)	MIA
3509	1	5	Body sherd (G3)	LIA
3511	1	6	Body sherd (AF2)	IA
3604	1	26	Base of jar or bowl (A2)	MIA
3606	33	902	Medium-mouthed necked jar, 0.2 EVE (E810), jar with everted rim and burnished exterior surface, 0.1 EVE (E80), jar with everted rim, sooted on neck, 0.2 EVE (E30), jar with everted rim, 0.15 EVE (E30), jar with everted rim, 0.05 (E80), body sherd with barbotine dot decoration (R10), jar base (R10), body sherd (O20)	AD43-100
3702	5	253	Plain, inturned rim with flattened top, thick wall, from ?globular jar, 0.05 EVE (A2)	E-MIA
3705	2	62	Globular jar with plain, inturned rim, flattened on top, burnished and sooted exterior, 0.11 EVE (A3)	E-MIA
3707	6	104	Barrel-shaped jar with thickened plain rim, sooted on neck/shoulder, 0.06 EVE (A3), body sherd with burnished surfaces (A2)	MIA
3711	3	33	Body sherds (R30)	AD43-410
3713	6	77	Necked bowl with painted decoration, Young 1977, type C77, 0.02 EVE (F51), Iron Age body sherds	AD340-410
TOTALS	161	3462		

Table B.1: Description of the prehistoric and Roman pottery by context

B.1.5 The earliest pottery was recovered from Trench 4. Flint-tempered pottery from two contexts (404 and 408) has been given a tentative Bronze Age or early Iron Age date (Table 1). Three context-groups, from trenches 30 and 37, were dated to the early-middle Iron Age. Pottery from these groups included globular jars and a barrel-shaped jar in sand-tempered fabrics. Six context-groups, from trenches 32, 33, 36 and 37, were dated more firmly to the middle Iron Age. The pottery was characterised largely by jars (particularly barrel-shaped forms) and bowls in sandy fabrics. Pottery in a glauconitic fabric was also noted. Glauconitic body sherds were recovered from context 1304 (Trench 13), along with a flint-tempered ware, and have been dated to the middle-late Iron Age. Just one context-group (3509, Trench 35) was dated specifically to the late Iron Age, and otherwise the period is poorly represented.

B.1.6 Trenches 26, 31 and 36 contained groups that were dated to the early Roman period. These were characterised by sand- or grog-tempered fabrics of late Iron Age tradition in association with wares dating after c AD 43, mainly sandy reduced wares. Forms included a bead-rimmed jar, a wide-mouthed jar and necked jars with everted rims. A body sherd in a fine reduced ware with barbotine dots is likely to be from a beaker. Two groups, from trenches 1 and 37, were dated to the late Roman period. Both contained Oxford red colour-coated ware.

Discussion

B.1.7 The assemblage spans the Bronze Age/early Iron Age to the late Roman period, but the middle Iron Age and the early Roman period are relatively well represented, with most activity likely to belong to these periods. A degree of spatial patterning is evident, with the earliest material, dated to the Bronze Age/early Iron Age, recovered from the northern part of the site, and the later material from the southern part.

B.1.8 The condition of the pottery is generally good. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (weight divided by number of sherds) of 21.5g, indicating an assemblage comprising relatively large fragments. However, this value masks a mixed picture. A value of 7.5g is obtained both for the Bronze Age/early Iron Age groups and the late Roman groups, while the middle Iron Age and early Roman groups have values of 27g and 26g respectively.

B.1.9 With these factors in mind, it is reasonable to conclude that the middle Iron Age and early Roman pottery was recovered close to areas of use and initial discard, while the Bronze Age/early Iron Age and late Roman material had undergone episodes of redeposition, probably away from areas of use, and may be residual. That said, middle Iron Age pottery was recorded in early Roman groups, and so a degree of disturbance and redeposition is evident here too.

B.1.10 Some of the pottery showed evidence of use. Carbonised deposits were recorded on the external surfaces of an early-middle Iron Age globular jar, a middle Iron Age barrel-shaped jar and an early Roman jar with an everted rim. These had been placed within or above a fire and are likely to have been used for cooking.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.11 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, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.2 Medieval and later pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 48 sherds (353g) of medieval and later pottery were recovered from the evaluation. These came from a total of 11 contexts. Nearly all of this is medieval (up to c 1480 AD) and only a couple of pieces are later than this.

B.2.2 All the pottery was scanned during the present assessment and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight and recorded on a spot-dating spreadsheet. The pottery was generally in a fairly fresh but fragmentary condition.

B.2.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of fabrics were recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg decoration etc.). 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). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet and therefore only summarised below (Table B.2).

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
306	c1175-1300?	2	19	Ashampstead-type ware (OXAG). Jug body sherd (bo) (wheel-thrown = WT) in very coarse pale orange-buff fabric with applied vertical strip with rouletted or notched decoration under a frosty light green glaze - L12-Mid 13C? Smaller bo with patches of green glaze from jug neck? V roughly finished externally
411	c1150-1350	2	15	Bos Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ). Probably cookpots. V coarse flint
702	c1680-1900?	1	6	Small bo possibly post-med redware flowerpot (PMR) but in coarser sandier lighter orange fabric than usual. Possible smears of white slip internally - or accidental clay smear? Probably post-med but not impossibly Roman (seen by E. Biddulph)
2104	c1150-1350	20	151	19x OXAQ. 4 rims from 2-3 cooking pots with simple beaded/clubbed rims. 2x sagging bases - sooted ext, body sherds - all fairly fresh. 1x small bo (2g) unglazed OXAG poss cookpot or jug?
2106	c1150-1350	8	58	All OXAQ. Base and bos from several cooking pots. Base sooted ext
2305	c1150-1350	7	61	All OXAQ. Shoulder and bos from several cooking pots. Some sooted ext. Fresh

2404	c1150-1350?	3	12	Body sherds (1 vessel), fairly fresh, probably an OXAG variant. Unglazed, wheel-thrown with a fairly coarse sandy well-sorted light grey fabric - almost Roman looking. Might be cooking pot? OXAG or possibly a Camley Gardens kiln product, Maidenhead, Berks (Fabric CG1? Mellor 1994, 213). Seen by E. Biddulph
2507	c1780-1840	1	2	Small bo transfer-printed Pearlware (PEAR TR). Probably from a dish rim
2805	c1150-1350	1	6	Body sherd, fairly worn, probably an OXAG variant. Unglazed, thick-walled, wheel-thrown. Moderate (rather than abundant) v coarse rounded quartz in a fine silty matrix. Light grey core with oxidised orange-brown surfaces
3006	c1150-1350	2	16	1x OXAQ = fairly fresh cooking pot with thickened flat-topped rim. 1x worn body sherd (7g) probably Late Saxon Oxford Shelly ware (OXB, c775-1050) probably residual?
3106	c1150-1350?	1	7	Body sherd, fairly fresh, probably an OXAG variant as in (2404), very similar but separate vessel. Unglazed, wheel-thrown with a fairly coarse sandy well-sorted light grey fabric - almost Roman looking. Might be cooking pot? OXAG or possibly a Camley Gardens kiln product, Maidenhead, Berks (Fabric CG1? Mellor 1994, 213). Seen by E. Biddulph
TOTAL		**48**	**353**	

Table B.2: Description of post-Roman pottery by context

B.2.4 The earliest post-Roman pottery is a single small worn body sherd in Late Saxon Oxford Shelly ware (Fabric OXB, c 775-1050), but this is very probably residual in its context 3006, which also contains pottery of c 1150-1350. Nevertheless, it hints at possible late Saxon activity in the general area.

B.2.5 The rest of the medieval pottery is consistently of 12th to 14th-century date (based on fabric date range), but in terms of typology it could easily date within a 12th to 13th-century date bracket.

B.2.6 The assemblage is dominated by large handmade cooking pots in Kennet Valley B ware (Fabric OXAQ, c 1150-1350), a flint- and limestone-tempered coarseware made at several locations along the valley of that name between east Wiltshire and Berkshire. At least three sherds of Ashampstead-type ware (OXAG, c 1150-1400) are also present. This is a sandy ware fabric made in the same general area as OXAQ and was generally used for jugs. Two sherds from glazed wheel-thrown OXAG jugs occur in Context 306, including a one with a roulette-decorated applied strip of late 12th or 13th-century character. A small unglazed body sherd of OXAG in Context 2104 might come from a cooking pot or the unglazed area of a jug.

B.2.7 Four smallish body sherds, from two fairly large globular vessels (cooking pots?), occur in a wheel-thrown light grey sandy coarseware unlike the other medieval fabrics here. These were initially thought to be Roman but closer re-examination suggests they may be a variant

of the OXAG sandy coarsewares. They also show some similarity to a sample sherd (in the OAS fabric reference collection) collected from the Camley Gardens kiln-site in Maidenhead (Mellor 1994, 213). For the present they are categorized as an OXAG variant. Hopefully further excavations in the Wantage area will produce more diagnostic examples (eg rims) than the few pieces here and allow their date and provenance to be established with more certainty. The pieces came from Contexts 2404 and 3106.

B.2.8 The latest pieces in the assemblage comprise a small sherd from a possible flowerpot in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR), and a small sherd of transfer-printed Pearlware dating to the late 18th or first half of the 19th century.

Discussion

B.2.9 The limited range of medieval pottery fabrics present is probably due, in part, to the small size of the assemblage, and perhaps its relatively early date. It may also be a reflection of the relatively low status of the medieval settlement here - with an emphasis on cooking vessels and one or two glazed jugs for serving liquids. These functional wares were probably obtained from local markets and were probably from local and regional sources. They are, in any case, entirely typical of this part of Oxfordshire and neighbouring Berkshire.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.10 The pottery here has the potential to inform future research though re-analysis - particularly when reviewed alongside further assemblages from any future excavations in the area of the present evaluation. It is therefore recommended that the pottery be retained.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.3.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 31 fragments weighing 921g was recovered from ditch and furrow fills and subsoil in trenches 24-26 and 30-31. Two small fragments could not be identified with certainty as CBM rather than fired clay, but it is most probable that they are scraps of Roman tile.

B.3.2 The assemblage has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). Fabrics were characterised on macroscopic features and with the aid of x20 hand lens.

B.3.3 The Roman tile comprised two fragments of imbrex and one of tegula. The two imbrices measured 17mm thick and had an angular profile with a regular even finish to surfaces. One was made in a very fine sandy fabric (D) with no coarse inclusions and the other in a coarser sandier fabric (C). Both imbrices were found in ditch 2605, which has been phased to the Roman period. The tegula was found in subsoil. It measured 19mm thick and was made in an orange laminated clay with cream streaks and pellets up to 8mm and small red haematite pellets 1-2mm (fabric E). The fragment had a smooth finely striated upper surface, rough base and a knife trimmed edge alongside the flange. It had been deflanged leaving the tapered scar of the flange measuring 18-25mm wide.

B.3.4 The two small indeterminate fragments made in fabric D may be scraps of Roman tile. One with a curved surface may be imbrex. This was found in the fill of ditch 2403, which contains medieval pottery. The second scrap occurred in unphased ditch 3005. A flat tile fragment measuring 17mm thick and made in a red fine sandy clay containing sparse quartzite grit (fabric Cf) is of uncertain date. It had a smooth flat surface on both sides, the base probably knife cut. It was found in ditch 3007, which contained medieval pottery and this may be a fragment of contemporary medieval roof tile, though it is not typical of roof tile in the Oxford region and could be residual Roman.

B.3.5 Fragments of post-medieval brick were found in a plough furrow 2506 dated to the 18th-19th century. The brick is made in red sandy fabric akin to Oxford medieval fabric IIIB and is likely to be broadly contemporary with the other dated artefacts.

B.3.6 The ceramic building material forms a sparse scatter at all periods restricted to trenches in the southern area of the evaluation. The material probably represents casual loss distributed as a result of agricultural activity. The distribution and concentration of material probably represents proximity to areas of settlement.

Cntxt	Sample No	Nos	Wt (g)	Spot Date	Material	Class	Fabric
2404	<3>	1	10	RB?	FC/CBM	Indeterminate ?Imbrex	D
2507	~	4	53	P-Med	CBM	Brick	OX-IIIB
2606	~	1	176	RB	CBM	Imbrex	D
2606	~	1	109	RB	CBM	Imbrex	C
3004	~	1	3	RB?	FC/CBM	Indeterminate	D
3006	~	2	29	RB?	CBM	Flat Tile	Cf
3101	~	1	145	RB	CBM	Tegula	E

Table B.3: Ceramic building material

B.4 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

B.4.1 Fired clay was restricted to a single amorphous scrap (2g) from a middle Iron Age ditch (3305) recovered from a sieved sample and a larger group of 19 fragments (394g) from a Roman ditch (2605).

B.4.2 This group consisted of fragments of circular discs or rectangular plates typical of fired clay found in Oxfordshire and neighbouring regions during the Roman period. They were made in a brown sandy fabric containing a high density of fine quartz and weathered glauconite typical of local clays outcropping at the base of the chalk escarpment derived from the Gault and Greensand formations.

B.4.3 The fragments represent four different objects measuring between 26 and 34mm or more thick. Two pieces had a flat straight vertical edge indicative of a rectangular or polygonal form. One of these thickened to one side suggesting one edge had a thickened lip or slight flange. All the fragments have smooth flat well finished surfaces, almost burnished on some and fired or burnt black on all but one object. One plate had indistinct chaff impressions coating one surface, which is a common feature of these objects.

B.4.4 The precise function of these objects is uncertain, though the discs are mostly regarded as having some function associated with domestic cooking. However, some of the larger plates may have been used in pottery production, possibly forming part of the suspended floor of the kiln chamber.

B.5 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.5.1 The evaluation brought to light a small but significant flint assemblage of 14 pieces augmented by a further 74 flints recovered from environmental samples. This latter component consisted largely of fine knapping waste, and while it is difficult to be certain that some are not mechanical or accidental fractures off flint gravels, many are certainly genuine. The assemblage contained many blade forms as well as two objects of Mesolithic date. Additionally, a knife was recovered that very probably belongs to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

CATEGORY TYPE	**Hand recovered**	**From samples**	**total**
Flake	5	8	13
Blade	4	0	4
Bladelet	0	2	2
Blade index	44.44% (4/9)	20.0% (2/10)	31.58% (6/19)
Irregular waste	1		1
Tranchet flakes	1		1
Sieved chip 10-2mm		74	74
Crested blade	1		1
Microlith	1		1
Knife backed	1		1
Total	14	84	98
Burnt un-worked		3/31g	3/31g
No. burnt (%)	0% 0/0	0% 0/0	0% 0/0
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	35.71% 5/14	0% 0/10	20.83% 5/24
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	14.29% 2/14	0% 0/10	8.33% 2/24

Table B.3: The flint assemblage from Grove, Williams F1

Provenance

B.5.2 The flints were recovered from a limited range of contexts, three samples yielded flint and only one of these also had hand recovered material (3306). In contrast, the largest hand-recovered collection of six pieces from context 1004 was not sampled, nor was context 110 with three flints including a backed knife. All the flints were recovered from ditch fills, mostly as part of settlement boundaries or from field systems but there with numerous pieces from one ring ditch intervention 3306 including clearly residual material.

Raw material and condition

B.5.3 The only cortex type present in the assemblage was relatively fresh, thick chalk cortex indicating that the flint was recovered from on or close to the chalk, presumably locally from the Berkshire Downs. Most of the flint was in fresh (54.17%) or good (37.50%) condition with only two moderately damaged pieces (8.33%), some of the more important groups were very fresh such as the six flints from context 1004 and suggest that there may have been quite substantial in situ scatters in the evaluation area with the possibility that some could survive in isolated pockets.

The assemblage (table 1)

B.5.4 The key discovery from the assemblage was the recovery of one microlith of early Mesolithic date and probable Deepcar affinity (Conneller et al 2016, Reynier, 2005). This was very probably an obliquely blunted form but as its distal end is missing, there is some chance that it was a more complex example such as a rhombic point. This piece was found as a residual find in ditch fill 208. One other Mesolithic artefact was recovered from ring ditch 3306. In this case it was an adze sharpening flake and cannot be dated any more closely than to the Mesolithic period. One group of quite large blades was recovered from ditch fill 1004 and another ditch fill (110) yielded a crested blade. Two bladelets were recovered from sampled ditch fill 2404 alongside four flakes and 35 pieces of fine knapping debitage. These blade forms were also most likely to be Mesolithic although an earlier Neolithic date is also possible.

B.5.5 Confirmed later activity was limited to the recovery of a backed knife from ditch fill 110 (as well as an early prehistoric crested blade). This piece was very probably late Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date.

Discussion

B.5.6 There is a slight possibility that flint rich features as well as potentially localised/isolated pockets of buried soils and in situ scatters may be encountered if further work occurs here. The recovery of a small but consistently early assemblage is of note. The blades and adze sharpening flake indicate a Mesolithic date and the microlith suggests that much of the material may be early Mesolithic in date. Early Mesolithic sites are rare in Oxfordshire and if any in situ material survives in the evaluation area, this would represent a site of at least regional significance. The very limited later prehistoric presence is of lesser importance but may indicate a funerary function for the ring ditch as these finds are often found in early Bronze Age ritual and funerary contexts such as in barrow ditches or graves.

Methodology

B.5.7 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition 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 (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999).

Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

B.6 Metal finds

By Ian R Scott

Introduction

B.6.1 There are just three iron objects from three separate contexts in the evaluation. Only the horseshoe nail (1) from context 2106 can be dated. The two nails are hand forged but do not have distinguishing features.

Context 2106	(1)	Horseshoe nail with 'ears', Goodall's Type B horseshoe nail, which he dated to the 13th and 14th centuries (Goodall 2011, 364, fig. 13.1). Fe. L extant: 29mm
Context 2204	(2)	Nail with small pyramidal head, incomplete tapered stem of rectangular section. Fe. L extant: 30mm
Context 3711	(3)	Nail, with offset flat oval head and tapered square section stem, bent, possibly clenched at the tip. L extant: 48mm.

Table B.4 Metal finds

B.7 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Description

B.7.1 A total of 8 pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. One of these is a large quartzite cobble that has been used as a hammerstone at both ends and on some of the circumference where it shows light battering marks (see Table 1). The other seven pieces of stone were unworked.

B.7.2 The hammerstone should be retained, but all the other stone can be discarded.

Ctx	No	Wt (g)	Notes
2204	1	1211	Large quartzite hammerstone, 127 x 98 x 70mm thick

Table B.5: Stone

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from the evaluation, primarily for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The CPR bulk 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 heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results and Discussion

C.1.3 Table C.1 lists the charred material identified from the CPR samples.

C.1.4 Sample 1 was from fill 3306 of ditch 3305 which is dated to the Middle Iron Age. The flot consisted of charred material mixed in with modern roots. The condition of the material ranged from good for smaller seeds, to poor, clinker like and heavily fragmented for the cereal grains. 25+ cereal grains were recovered of which three were identified as wheat (Triticum sp.), two as possible barley (cf *Hordeum* sp.) and one as barley (*Hordeum* sp.). In addition to the grain 25+ glume bases were also recovered. Glume preservation was variable but the better preserved specimens had the characteristics of spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Other material recovered from the flot included eight legume fragments the small size of which would suggest they were wild (eg vetches), seventeen oat grains (*Avena* sp.) which could be cultivated (*A. sativa*) or wild (*A. fatua*) and four grass seeds. Several crop contaminants were also identified including two dock (*Rumex* sp.), four cleavers (*Galium aparine*), seven goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and one buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp). A good quantity (25-100 fragments) of potentially identifiable (>2mm) charcoal was also recovered.

C.1.5 Sample 2 was from fill 3104 of ditch 3103 which is Early Roman in date. The flot consisted of 100+ snails, a few modern roots and minimal charred material which was in generally poor condition. Three cereal fragments were recovered along with four small legume fragments and nine glume bases.

C.1.6 Sample 3 was from fill 2404 of ditch 2403 which is Medieval in date. The flot was mostly modern roots with a small quantity of charred material, mostly charcoal less than 2mm in size. A single unidentified cereal fragment was observed.

Recommendations

C.1.7 In general, if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (eg Oxford Archaeology, 2017 and English Heritage, 2011).

C.1.8 Further excavation should also consider that whilst not being especially abundant molluscs do survive and can provide a useful indicator of ancient landscapes. Therefore, a targeted strategy for the recovery of samples suitable for molluscan analysis should also be considered.

C.1.9 The flots warrant retention until all works on the site are complete however, at this stage it is not expected that further work on the material will be required. If further excavation is carried out, then sample 1 should be considered for further analysis.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Sample vol. (L)	Feature/Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	3306	33	40	3305	MIA	75	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++		Modern roots present in sample. Some of the charred material was clinkery in nature. At least 2 species of mollusc were observed.
2	3104	31	40	3103	ERB (AD 43-100)	20	+	+	++	++	++++		Few modern roots were present in the sample. At least species of mollusc were observed.
3	2404	24	40	2403	MED (c1150-1350)	100	+	+			+++		Sample consisted mostly of modern roots. Charcoal fragments below 2mm were observed along with clinkery material. A single fragment of indet grain was observed. At least 2 species of mollusc were observed.

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

Table C.1: The Charred Material from the evaluation.

C.2 Animal bone

By Martyn Allen

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 373 animal bone specimens were recovered from 50 contexts in 25 evaluation trenches. Spot dating was available for 25 of these contexts. The assemblage dates from the early–middle Iron Age to the later medieval period, though the bulk of the material derives from the middle Iron Age, the Roman period and the 12th to 14th centuries.

C.2.2 Overall, the material was very well preserved and fragmentation was comparatively low, though modern breaks had occurred. Cattle bones dominate the assemblage and was the most common taxon in each phase, followed by sheep. Horse bones were found in each of the main phases of activity, and there is some evidence for foals being kept at or near the site in the Roman period (potentially evidence for horse breeding/rearing). Pig and dog bones were very rare, while bird bones (all from chickens) were only encountered in medieval deposits.

C.2.3 In addition to the hand-collected material, 61 animal bone fragments weighing *c* 52g were recovered from three sieved environmental samples (one from each of the main phases of activity at the site). These included a small number of rodent bones, mostly voles, and frog bones. Fish bones were not found in any samples. The remainder of this material largely consisted of fragmented sheep/goat bones.

Methods

C.2.4 The assemblage was recorded using the OA reference collection to aid identification of species and elements. Skeletal elements such as vertebrae, ribs and non-diagnostic long-bone fragments were assigned as either large mammal (e.g. cattle, horse), medium mammal (e.g. sheep, pig), small mammal (e.g. cat, mustelid) or micro mammal (e.g. rodents), based upon their relative size.

C.2.5 Hand-collected remains were examined on a fragment-by-fragment basis and have been quantified by NISP (Number of Individual Specimens). Refitting fragments, and fragments that clearly come from the same element but have been fractured due to post-depositional activity, have been counted as single specimens. Element zones have been recorded according to Serjeantson's (1996) criteria.

C.2.6 Dental wear patterns on cattle, sheep/goat and pig teeth have been recorded using the system of Grant (1982) to examine the relative age of the domestic animals. In addition to dental wear, epiphyseal fusion of long bones has been recorded, with estimated ages conforming to Getty's (1975) dataset.

C.2.7 Butchery marks have been recording using the coding system devised by Maltby (2010). Evidence for burning has been recorded on specimens as either partially burnt, black, grey or calcined. Gnaw marks have been noted, where present, while evidence for pathology has been recorded in detail.

C.2.8 All data have been recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and will be held in the project archive.

Results

C.2.9 A full inventory of the animal bone assemblage is presented in table C2.1 which shows the numbers of specimens per taxon from each context. Features in trenches 21, 26, 30–32, 36 and 37 produced the highest numbers of animal bones, and these areas provide the most potential for the recovery of further remains. A summary of the animal bones from sieved samples is presented in table C2.2.

C.2.10 Animal bones were most commonly recovered from Iron Age contexts, the majority of which were middle Iron Age features, though a small number of early and late Iron Age contexts were also present (Table C2.3). Just less than 100 specimens were recovered from Roman features, while medieval contexts produced 67 fragments. A total of 88 specimens were recovered from contexts with no spot date.

Iron Age

C.2.11 Cattle and sheep/goat bones constituted about half of the identified fragments from Iron Age features, and these can probably be added to by numerous large and medium mammal long bone, rib and vertebrae fragments. Most of the main body parts of cattle were present, though skull, mandible and upper forelimb elements tended to be most common.

C.2.12 Several immature cattle bones were recovered from middle Iron Age ditch fill 3306, possibly all from the same animal. These included parts of a skull, mandible, metacarpal and metatarsal elements. A lower deciduous fourth premolar present in one of the mandibles was erupting through the bone but had not yet come into wear. This almost certainly derived from a perinatal calf (Jones and Sadler 2012), possibly a still-birth or an animal that was slaughtered in the first few days after birth.

C.2.13 Eight cattle bones exhibited butchery marks. Most of these consisted of superficial chop marks on long bones, particularly tibiae, and metapodials. These provide clear evidence of bones being broken to access the marrow. Unusually for Iron Age sites, there was little sign of cut marks and the use of knives. This perhaps suggests that local butchery techniques were of a high standard and left few incisions on the bones of the carcass.

C.2.14 Sheep/goat bones were represented largely by tibia and metapodial fragments, along with some skull and forelimb specimens. Such bias is indicative of taphonomic processes which usually preference these elements, and this appears to have been compounded by carnivore activity as several sheep/goat bones had been gnawed by dogs.

C.2.15 Two horncore specimens derived from sheep, and there is no positive evidence of goats in the assemblage. There was little clear evidence of ageing in the sheep/goat assemblage, though most specimens appeared to be from skeletally mature animals. One lower third molar, however, was in a very early stage of wear and probably derived from a lamb aged between one and three months old (Jones 2006). No evidence of butchery was found on any of the sheep/goat bones and it is likely that these were not accessed for marrow in the same way as the cattle bones.

C.2.16 Five horse specimens from four contexts dated to the Iron Age. Three of these were molars, while middle Iron Age ditch fill 3206 contained a near complete metatarsal and ditch fill 3306 contained a calcaneus.

C.2.17 Only one pig bone was identified from this phase, a neonatal tibia from layer 3101.

Roman

C.2.18 The Roman assemblage derived from a fairly small number of contexts, mostly ditch fills 2606, 3104, and 3713 (late Roman), and the large pit/waterhole fill 3606. About a third of the assemblage consisted of cattle specimens, most of which were skull and mandible fragments, though the tibia and humerus were also represented. Most of the cattle bones were from skeletally mature animals, other than an unfused proximal tibia and an unfused calcaneus from ditch fill 2606. These bones fuse at 36–48 months old and 28–36 months respectively (Getty 1975), and it is possible that they derived from the same animal. One mandible from the same context contained a third molar in a moderate state of wear (tws = h) and probably came from an animal aged around 6–8 years (Jones and Sadler 2012). *

C.2.19 Butchery marks were found on three cattle bones. Two of these, a humerus (ditch fill 2606) and a femur (ditch fill 3104), had been axially split to access the marrow, while a metacarpal (ditch fill 3713) exhibited a slice mark made by a heavy-bladed implement along the surface of the shaft.

C.2.20 Most of the 14 sheep/goat bones in the Roman assemblage derived from ditch fill 3713 and pit/waterhole 3606. These were predominantly skull and mandible fragments, though three post-cranial elements were recovered. A humerus from pit/waterhole fill 3606 was found to be from a neonate, and further remains of a young lamb in this feature included a skull fragment with the horn just beginning to grow. These remains were, however, mixed with adult sheep/goat remains.

C.2.21 No evidence of butchery marks was found on any of the sheep/goat bones. A tibia from ditch fill 3104 had been gnawed by a dog, though carnivore activity was generally very minimal in the Roman assemblage.

C.2.22 Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the whole animal bone assemblage from Grove is the presence of an immature horse pelvis. This consisted of unfused ilium and pubis fragments discovered in ditch fill 3104. Immature horse bones are generally rare in zooarchaeological assemblages and their presence provides potential evidence for horse breeding and rearing. The other four horse bones from the site, all from ditch fill 2606, were from skeletally mature animals.

C.2.23 A single pig tibia was recovered from ditch fill 2606, though no other taxa were identified from this phase.

Medieval

C.2.24 The medieval assemblage mostly derived from features in trenches 21 and 31, notably ditch fill 2104 and pit 3105. As with the Iron Age and Roman assemblages, cattle and sheep/goat remains dominated. Cattle bones consisted of a range of elements including scapula, humerus, pelvis, tibia, metapodial and phalanx specimens. All the cattle specimens derived from skeletally mature animals, though there were no mandibles or loose teeth available to examine dental ageing.

C.2.25 Only one cattle bone exhibited a butchery mark. This, a left tibia from pit fill 3108, had a superficial chop mark on the posterior surface of the shaft.

C.2.26 Four cattle bones showed signs of dog gnawing, three from ditch fills 306 and 3006, and one from pit fill 3108.

C.2.27 The sheep/goat bones included mandible, distal humerus, distal tibia and radius elements. Most were from skeletally mature animals, though a neonatal humerus was found in pit fill 3106. No evidence of butchery, burning or gnawing was found on any of the sheep/goat bones.

C.2.28 Four adult horse specimens were present in the medieval assemblage. A femur and an upper molar were recovered from pit fill 3106 and an articulating radius and ulna were recovered from ditch fill 306.

C.2.29 A single pig mandible was recovered from ditch fill 2104 and a dog mandible was recovered from ditch 3006.

C.2.30 Four chicken specimens, including a radius (two fragments), a carpometacarpus and a second wing phalanx, all probably from the same bird, were recovered from ditch fill 2104. These were all representative of an adult bird.

Summary

C.2.31 The animal bone assemblage provides evidence of animal exploitation from three phases of activity: the Iron Age (predominantly the middle Iron Age), the Roman period (with some emphasis on the late Roman period), and the medieval period (focussed on the 12th–14th centuries). Cattle and sheep/goat bones provide most of the faunal remains and these were accompanied by a sizable number of horse bones from all three phases of activity.

C.2.32 The juvenile horse pelvis dating to the Roman period is perhaps the highlight of the assemblage. Immature horse remains are not a common find on archaeological sites, mostly due to the fact that horses were not often culled at young ages in the past. Where present, however, such remains can provide information about horse breeding and management in the countryside, and this is currently a poorly understood practice.

C.2.33 The lack of pig and dog bones is unusual, though this may be due to the small sample and more may be found during the course of larger-scale excavations. Bird remains were also rare, confined to a few medieval chicken bones.

C.2.34 Overall, the assemblage appears to be fairly typical of rural sites in this region and a larger sample is required to answer further-reaching questions about animal husbandry practices and diet.

Recommendations

C.2.35 Little further work is required on this assemblage. If open-area excavation at the site provides a larger collection of animal bones, these data can be usefully incorporated with any additional analyses undertaken.

C.2.36 As no measurements were taken from specimens in this assemblage, measurable bones may be targeted from further work if required.

Tables

Context	Cattle	Sheep /Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	cf. Dog	cf. Goat/Deer	Chicken	Large mammal	Med. mammal	Unid.	Total
108											1	1
112											1	1

Context	Cattle	Sheep /Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	cf. Dog	cf. Goat/Deer	Chicken	Large mammal	Med. mammal	Unid.	Total
208		1										1
306	2			2								4
406									1		1	2
506	1											1
1004		1				1						2
1006	1											1
1106	1									1	5	7
1108		1										1
1304										1		1
1704	1	1										2
2010				1								1
2104	1	2	1				1	4		5	10	24
2107		1									2	3
2110	1	1								1		3
2305									1		2	3
2406	1											1
2408		1										1
2505	2											2
2604										1	1	2
2606	18	1	1	4					2		23	49
2608	3								5			8
2711											6	6
2805									1			1
3004					1					1		2
3006	1				1							2
3008	2	7		4					3	5	7	28
3101	6		1									7
3104	8	1		1					1	2		13
3105	1											1
3106	4	4		2					5		3	18
3108	5	3							3			11
3110	5			1					10		9	25
3204		1								1		2
3206	1	1		1					2			5
3306	11	9		3					8	1	4	36
3404	1											1
3406										9		9
3408									1	1		2
3506	6											6
3509											3	3
3511									1	1	4	6
3604	4	3							5	1		13
3606	5	6							3	1	4	19
3702	1											1
3707	7	7		1					1	2		18
3709		1										1
3713	2	5							8			15
3715	1											1
Total	103	58	3	20	2	1	1	4	61	34	86	373

Table C2.1: Number of animal bone specimens per taxon in each context

context	spot date	feature type	sample	mesh/mm	weight/g	NISP	rodent	amphibian	other	notes
3306	MIA	ditch	1	4–2	0	5		y		vertebrae, metatarsals (small)
3306	MIA	ditch	1	10–4	1	6			sheep	LDP4, calcaneus
3306	MIA	ditch	1	>10	4	3			sheep	UM1
2404	AD 1150-1350	ditch	3	10–4	0	2	y		sheep	shp mp; vole mandible
3104	AD 43-410	ditch	2	4–2	0	17		y		range of elements present, MNI=1 (small)
3104	AD 43-410	ditch	2	10–4	1	6				unid
3104	AD 43-410	ditch	2	>10	46	22			sheep	rad, ph2, hc, mc, ast, tth, ver

Table C2.2: Summary of animal bone specimens from environmental samples

Spot date	Cattle	Sheep /Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	cf. Dog	cf. Goat/Deer	Chicken	Large mammal	Med. mammal	Unid.	Total
Prehistoric											1	1
E-MIA	3	7		4					3	5	7	29
MIA	23	20		5					16	4	4	72
M-LIA										1		1
LIA											3	3
IA	6		1						1	1	4	13
subtotal	*32*	*27*	*1*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*20*	*11*	*19*	*119*
LIA/Roman										1	1	2
AD 43-410	31	9	1	5					6	3	27	82
AD 340-410	2	5							8			15
subtotal	*33*	*14*	*1*	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*14*	*4*	*28*	*99*
AD 1150-1350	2	3	1		1		1	4	2	5	14	33
AD 1175-1300	2			2								4
medieval	10	7		2					8		3	30
subtotal	*14*	*10*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*4*	*10*	*5*	*17*	*67*
no spot date	24	7		2	1	1			17	14	22	88
Total	103	58	3	20	2	1	1	4	61	34	86	373

Table C2.3: Number of animal bone specimens by phase

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APPENDIX F SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Monks Farm Plot 2, Grove, Oxfordshire
Site code:	GWF 18
Grid Reference	SU40091 91157
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	2 weeks from 9/7/18 to 20/7/18
Area of Site	C 8.4ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxford County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS: 2018.69
Summary of Results:	The evaluation uncovered ditches of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval dates. The Bronze Age ditches were located within the northern part of the site and may represent a continuation of the system of trackways and coaxial field systems identified to the south-east during previous phases of work. Ditches of Iron Age date were present in the north and east of the site, but were of greater density within the south and south-east where a series of potential roundhouses were of predominantly middle Iron Age date. Pits and postholes associated with this settlement were also present. The ditches of both Roman and medieval date were also more prevalent within the southern part of the site, and appeared to represent field boundaries both on a broadly north-south to east-west orientation.

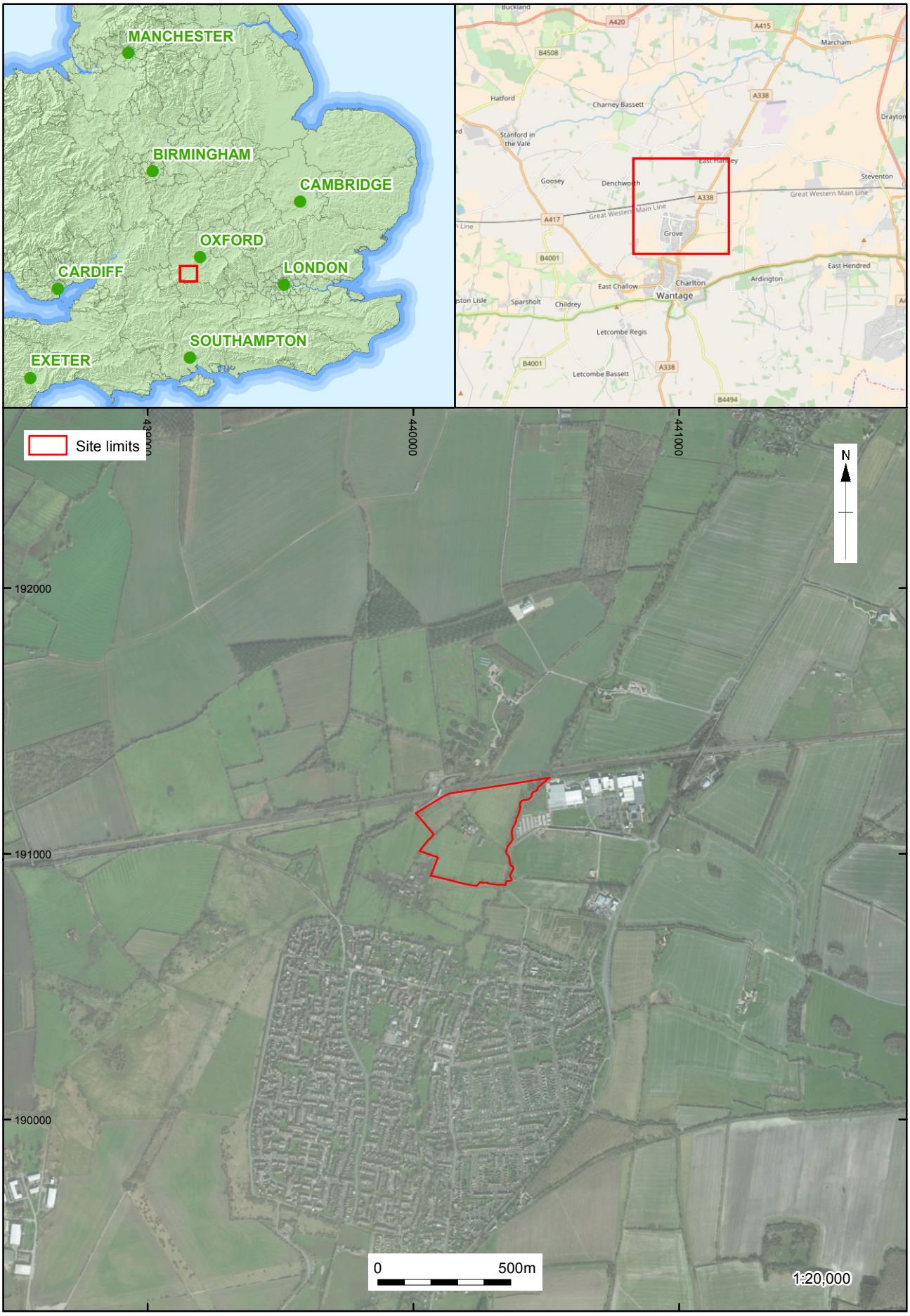


Figure 1: Site location

N

439979
191402

440457
191402

Tr1 Tr2 Tr3 Tr4 Tr5 Tr6 Tr7 Tr8 Tr9 Tr10 Tr11 Tr12 Tr13 Tr14 Tr15 Tr16 Tr17 Tr18 Tr19 Tr20 Tr21 Tr22 Tr23 Tr24 Tr25 Tr26 Tr27 Tr28 Tr29 Tr30 Tr31 Tr32 Tr33 Tr34 Tr35 Tr36 Tr37

Area 3

Area 4

439979
190733

Site boundary
Evaluation trench
10m Electrical service buffer

Phasing key
Prehistoric
Bronze age
Bronze age/Iron age
Iron Age
Roman
Medieval
Undated

Phasing key
Prehistoric
Bronze age
Bronze age/Iron age
Roman
Medieval

Geophysics key

Archaeology Possible/ Undetermined (Very Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Strong)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)
Archaeology Probable (Trend)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)
Archaeology Possible (Weak)
Archaeology Possible (Trend)
Agricultural (Strong)
Medieval Field System
Agricultural (Trend)
Undetermined (Strong)
Undetermined (Weak)
Undetermined (Trend)
Ferrous (Dipolar)
Ferrous (Spread)/Magnetic Disturbance
Service

CHECKED BY:

0 100m

Scale at A3 1:2000

Figure 2: Trench locations, geophysical survey results and phased features

Tr 1

116
115
114
S.100
107
105
103
109
S.101
111
S.102

Tr 2

203
S.200
205
207
S.201

Tr 3

307
306
S.301
S.300
303

Tr 4

413
403
S.400
405
407
S.402
409
411
S.401

Tr 5

S.501
505
S.500
503

Tr 6

S.601
603
S.600
S.602
605

Tr 7

S.700
701
S.701

Tr 8

804
S.803
S.801
801

Key for all trenches
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological intervention
- Archaeological section
- Natural feature

CHECKED BY: DRAFT

0 10m

All scales at A3 1:200

Figure 3: Plans of Trenches 1 - 8

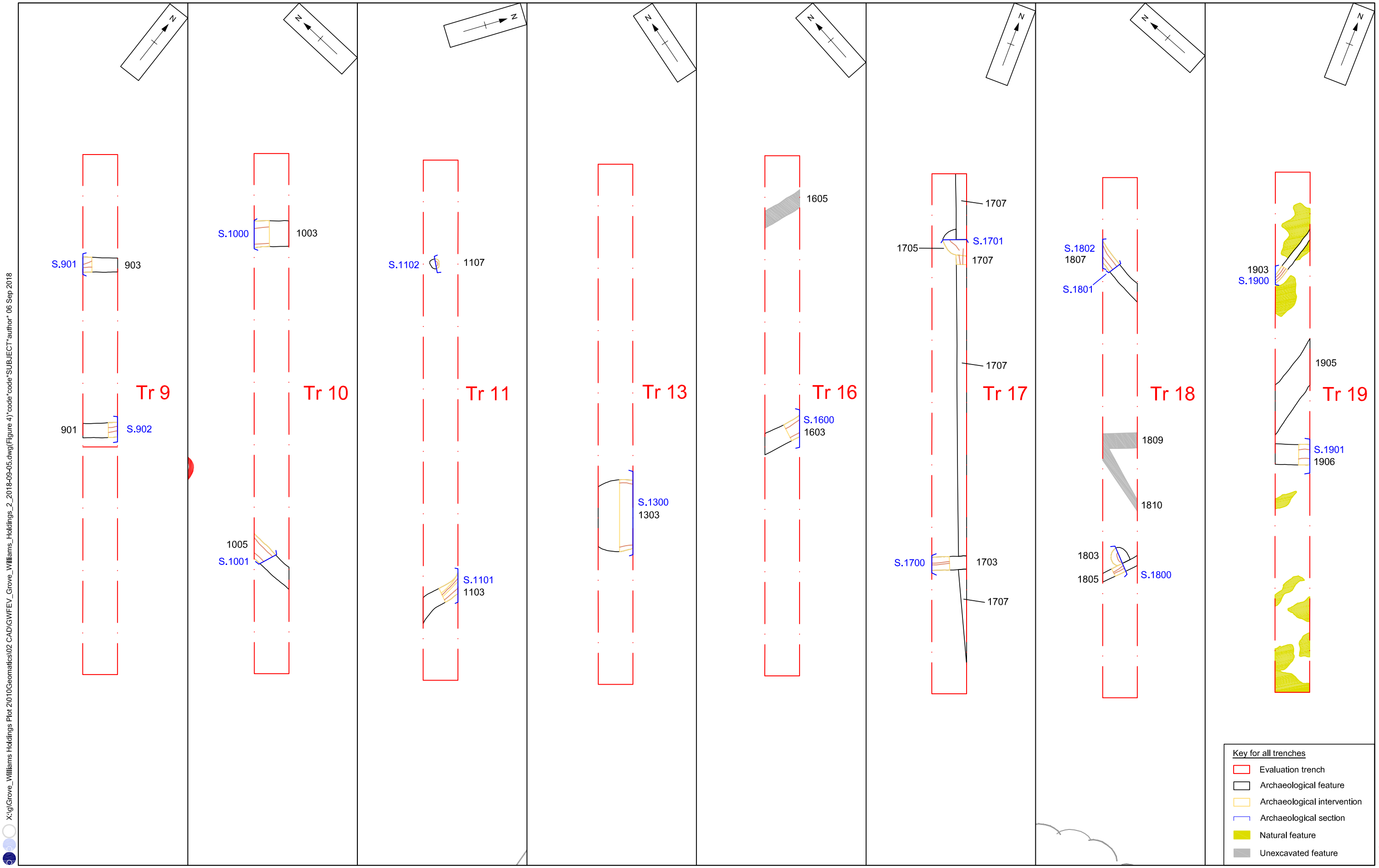


Figure 4: Plans of Trenches 9-11, 13 and 16-19

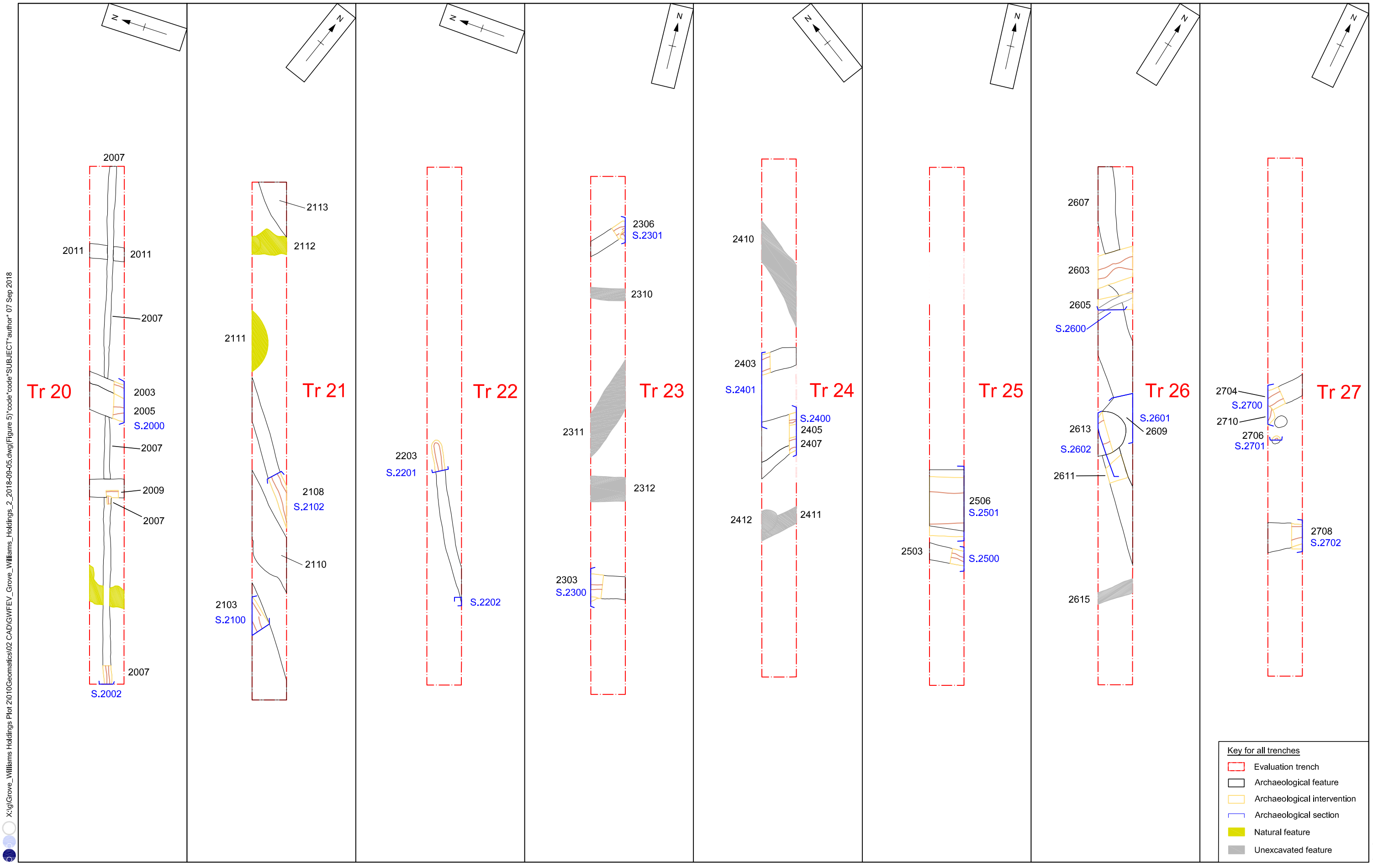
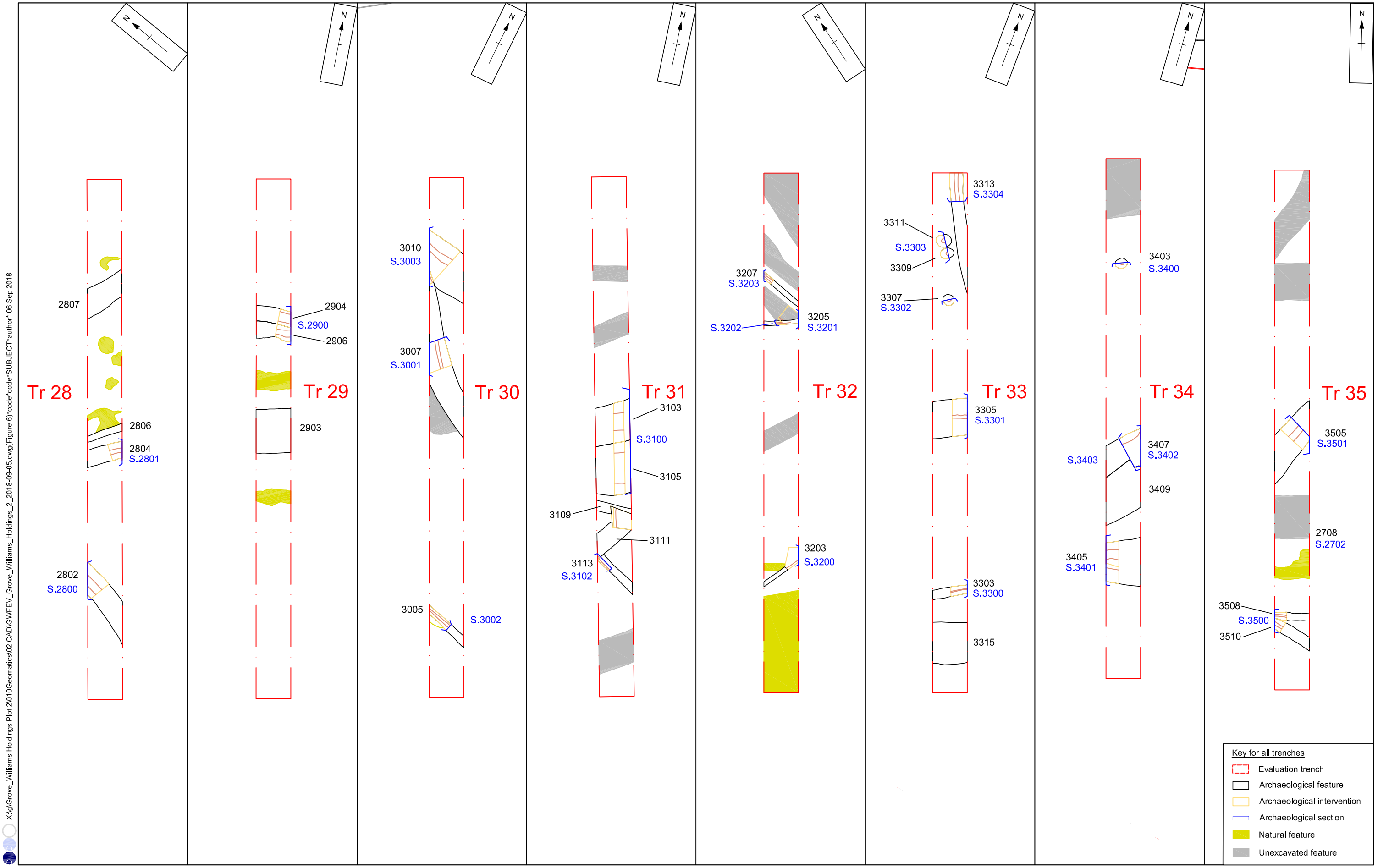


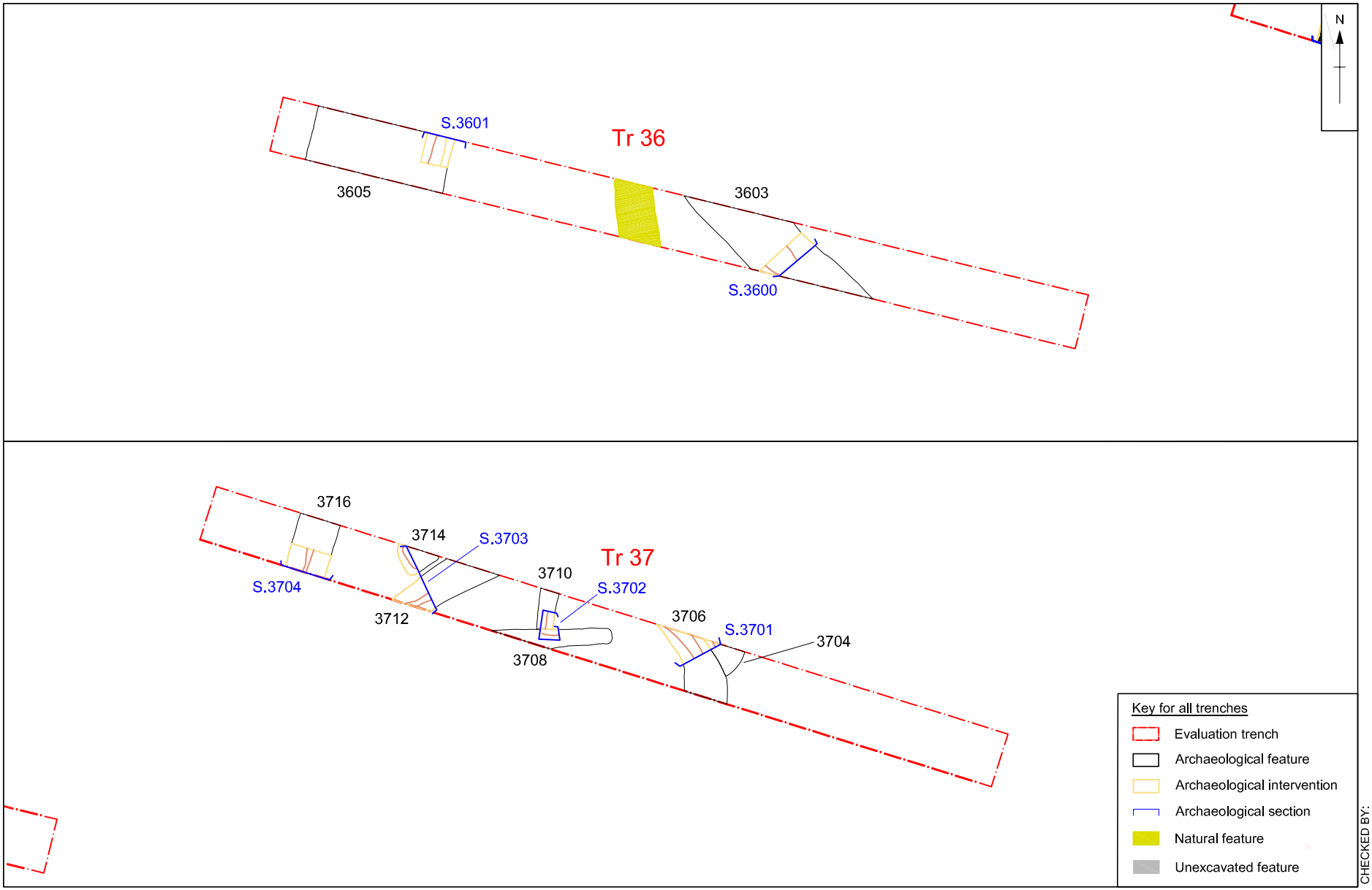
Figure 5: Plans of Trenches 20-27



X:\gGrove_Williams Holdings Plot 2010Geomatics\02 CAD\GWFEV_Grove_Williams_Holdings_2_2018-09-05.dwg(Figure 6)*code*code*SUBJECT*author* 06 Sep 2018

Figure 6: Plans of Trenches 28-35

X:\g\Grove_Williams Holdings Plot 2\010Geomatics\02 CAD\GWFEV_Grove_Williams_Holdings_2_2018-09-05.dwg(Figure 7 (new))*code*code*SUBJECT*benjamin.brown* 07 Sep 2018



0 10m

Scale at A4 1:200

Figure 7: Plans of Trenches 36 and 37

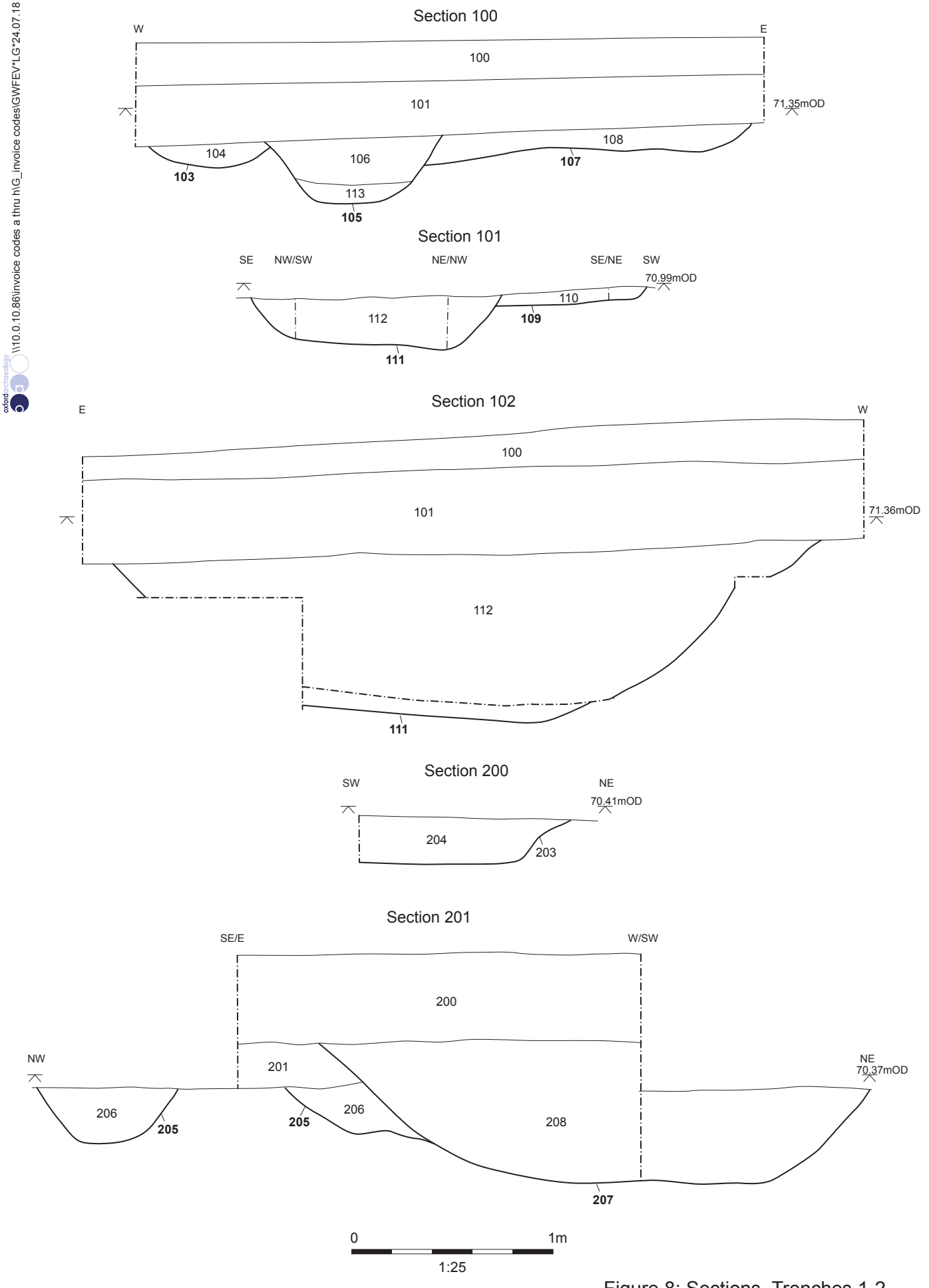


Figure 8: Sections, Trenches 1-2

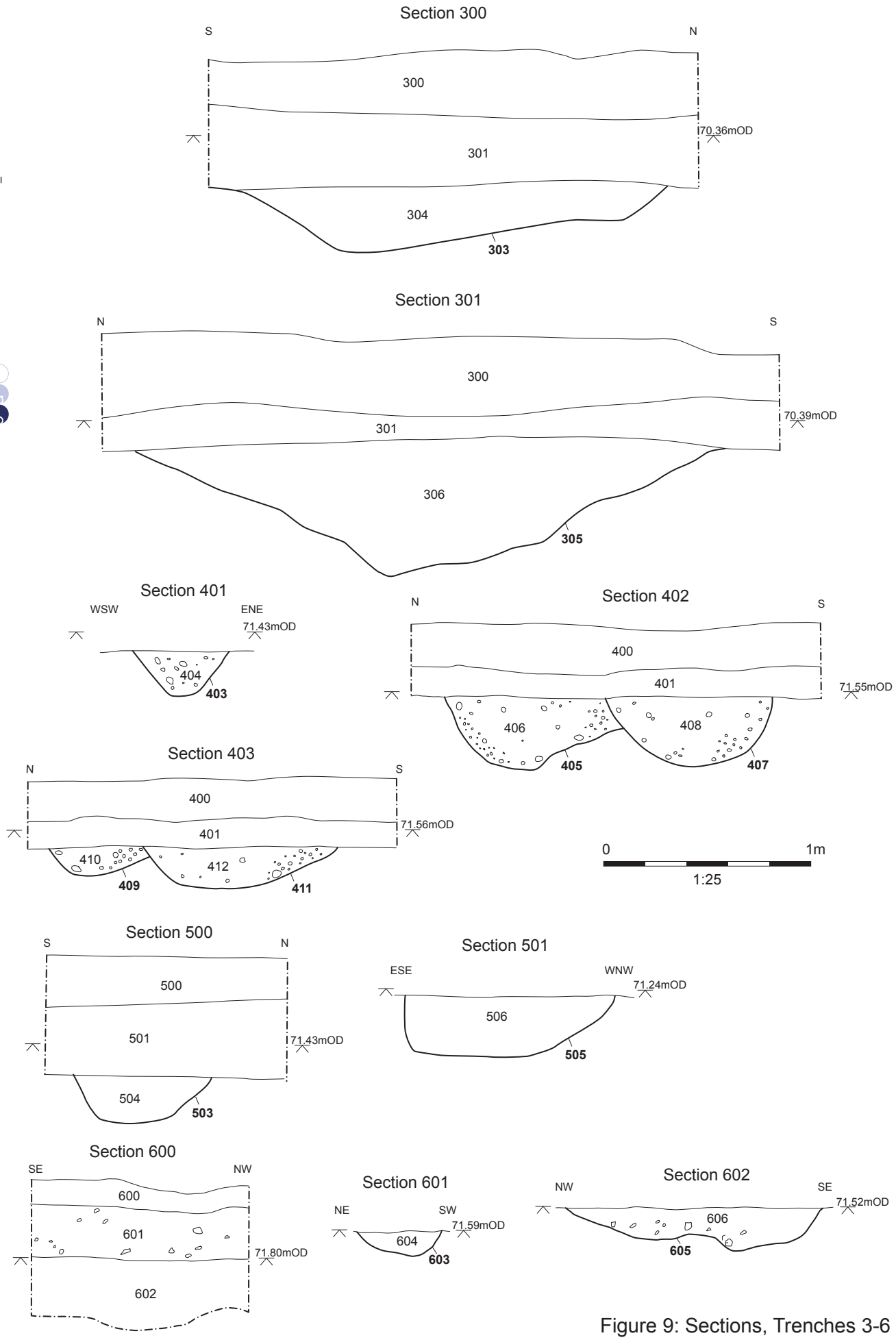


Figure 9: Sections, Trenches 3-6

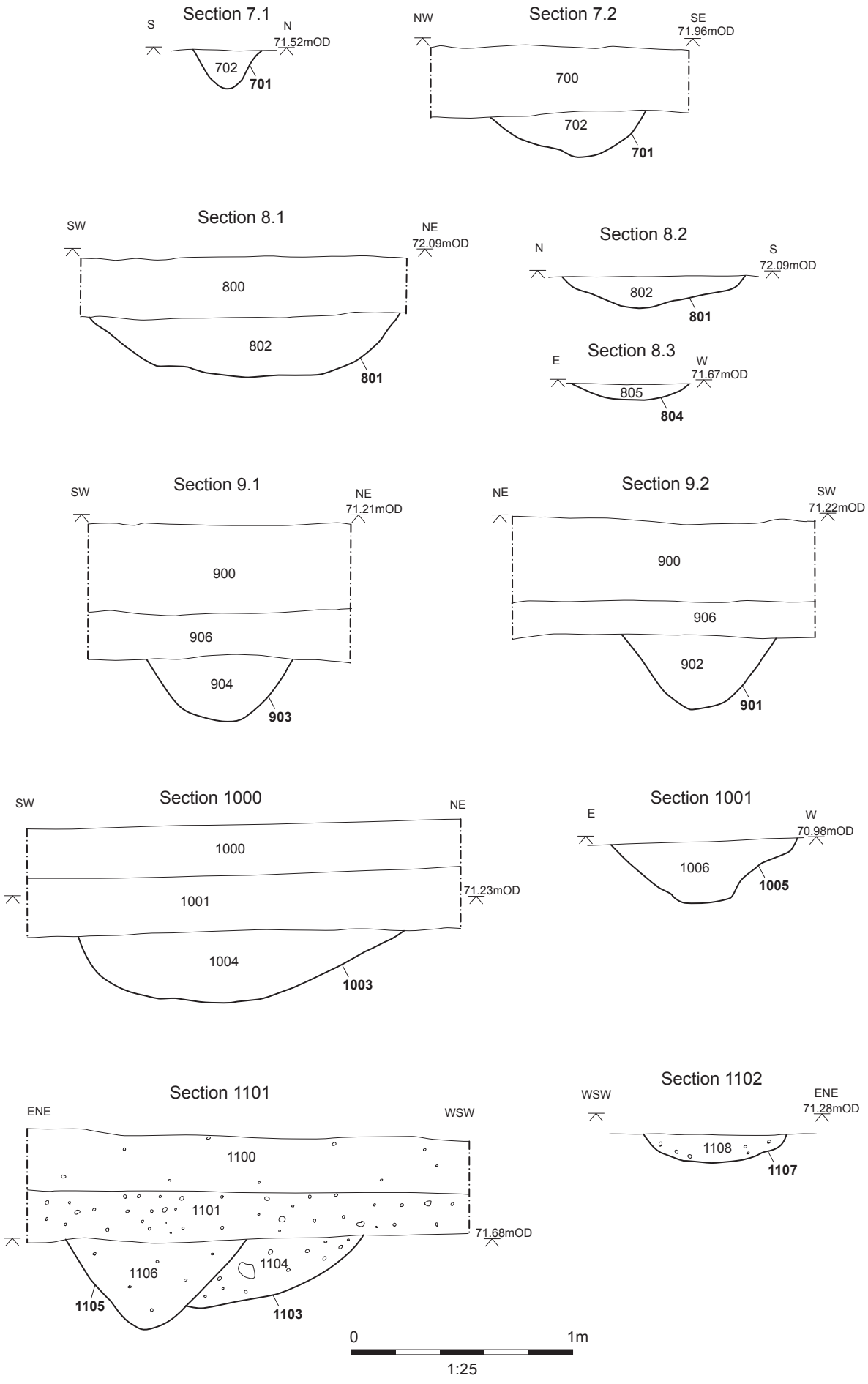


Figure 10: Sections, Trenches 7-11

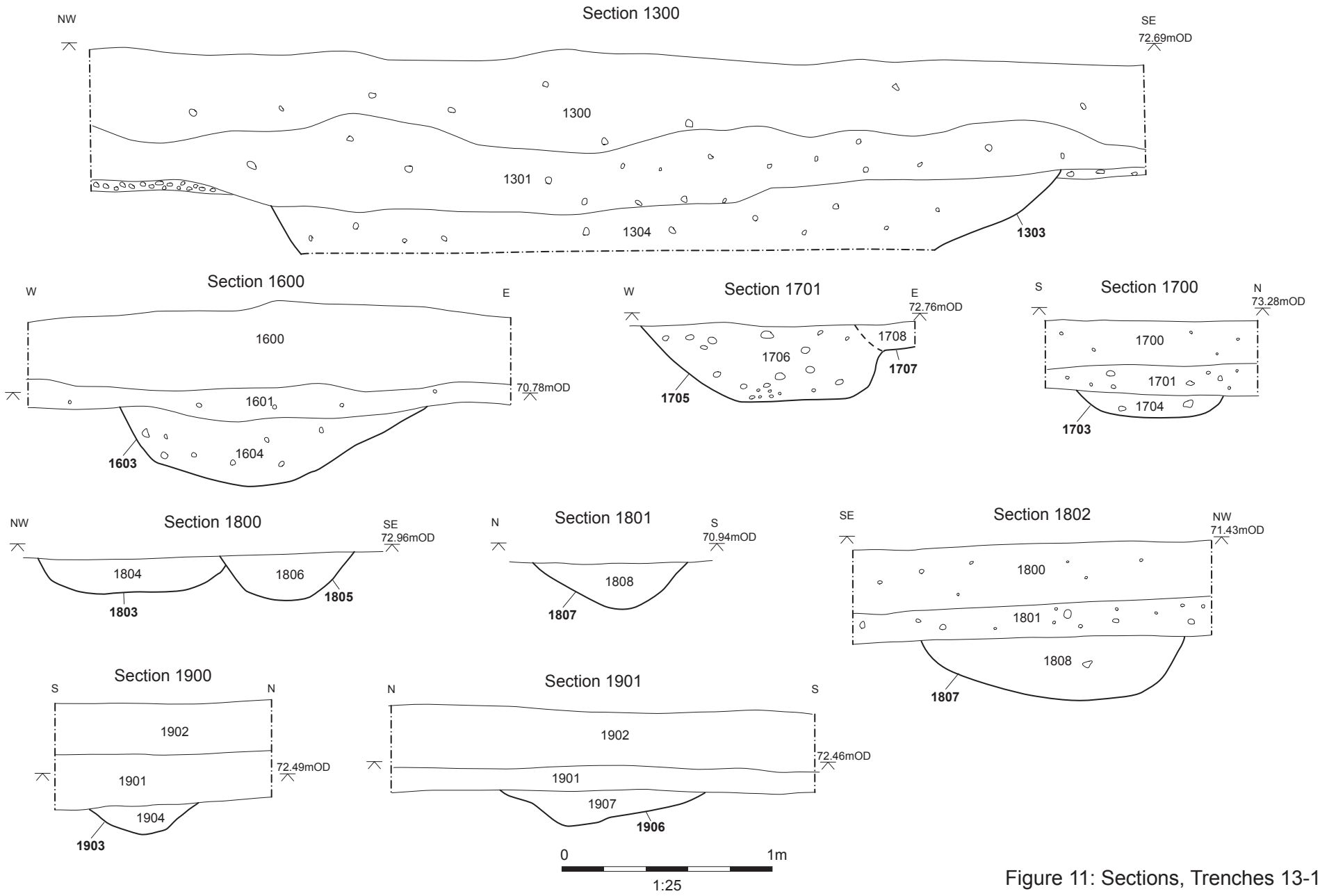


Figure 11: Sections, Trenches 13-19

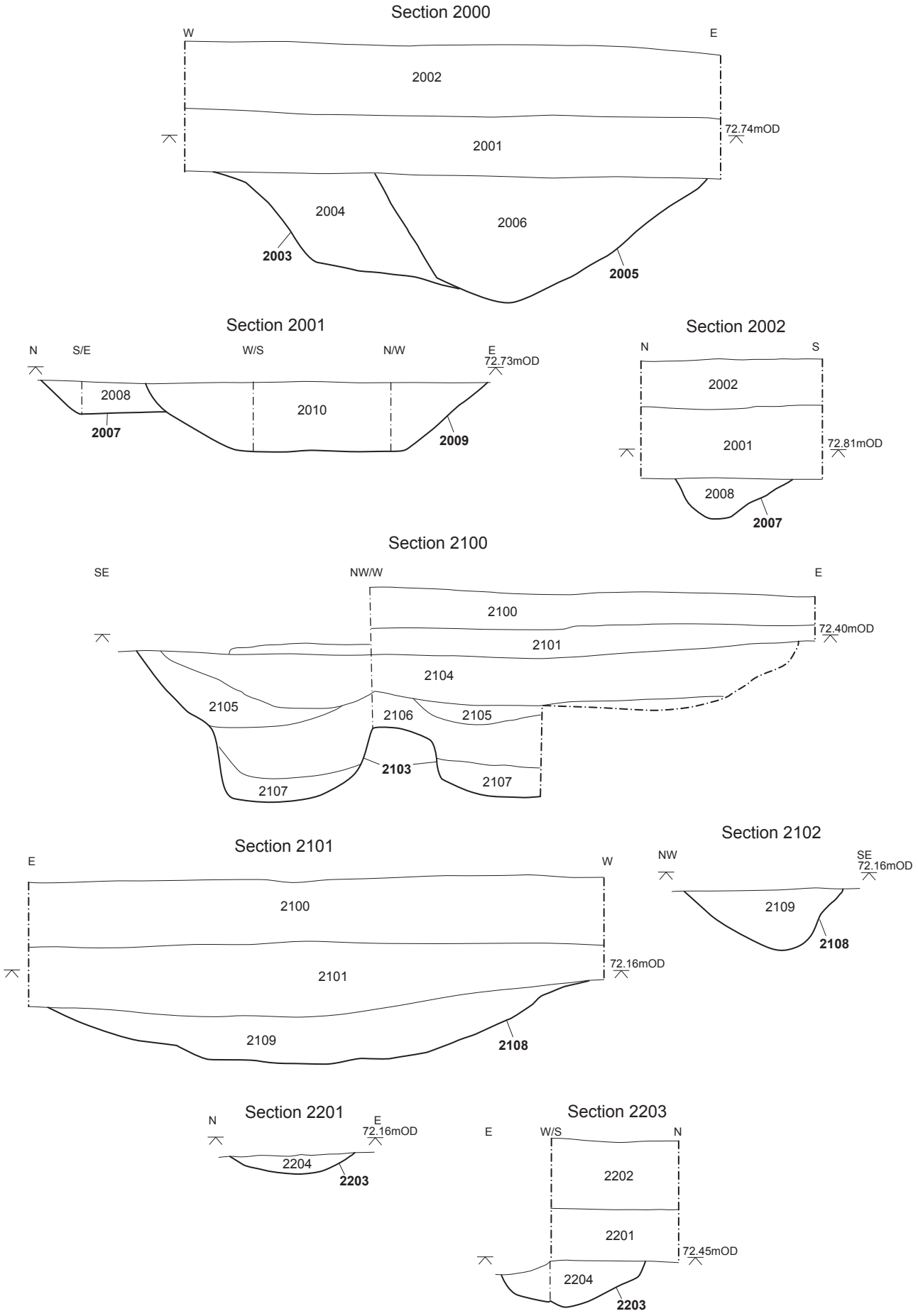


Figure 12: Sections, Trenches 20-22

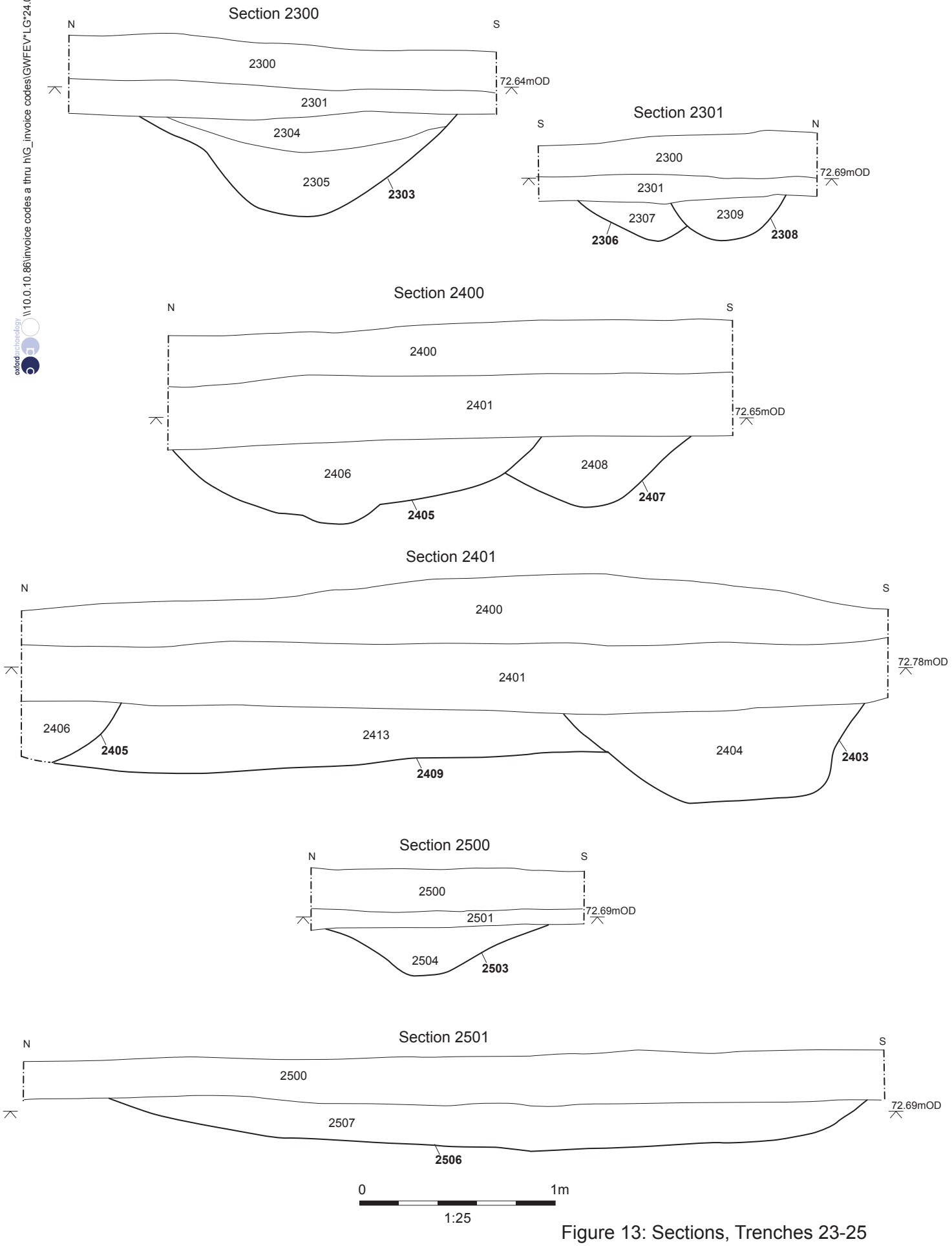


Figure 13: Sections, Trenches 23-25

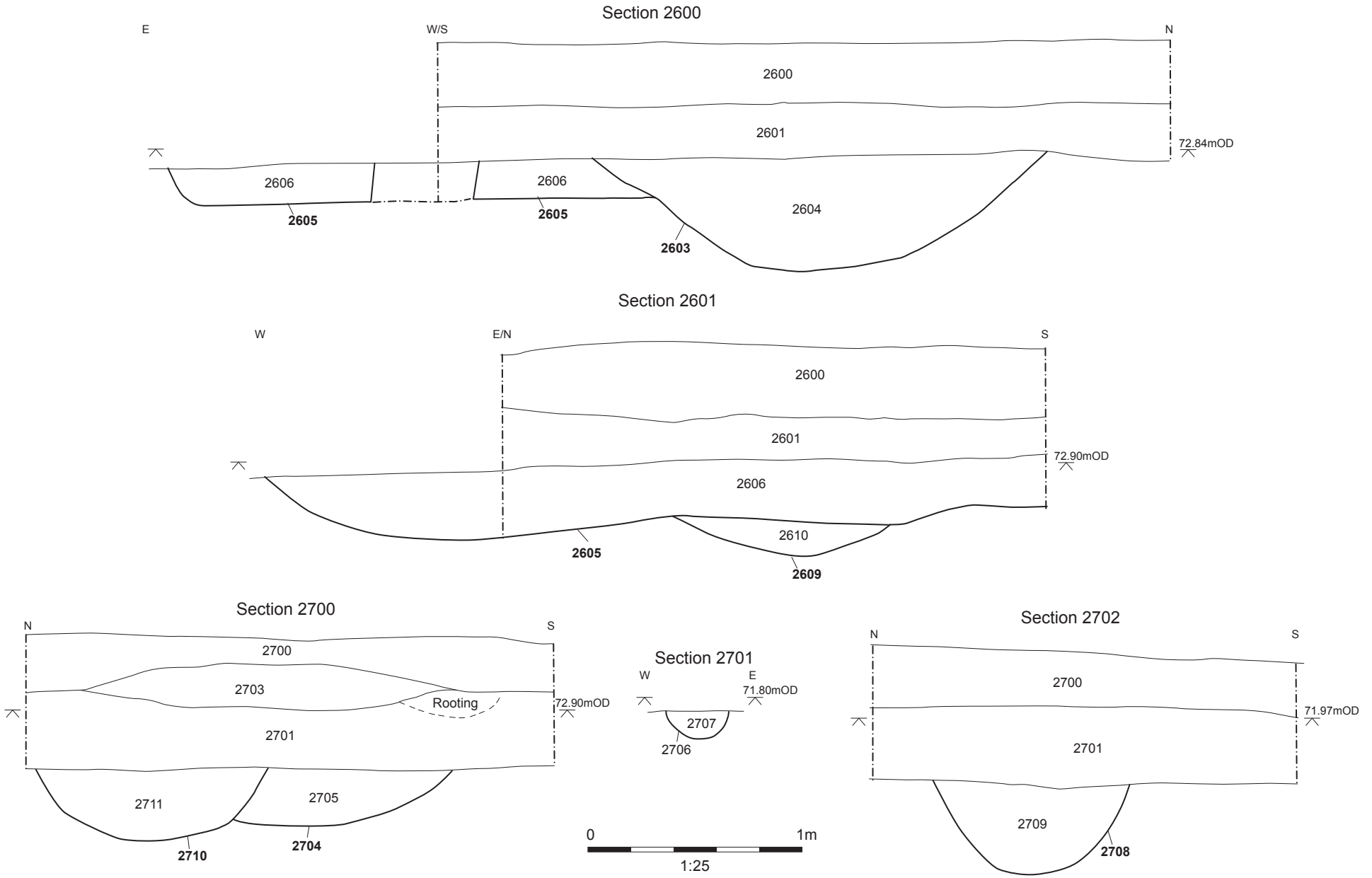


Figure 14: Sections, Trenches 26-27

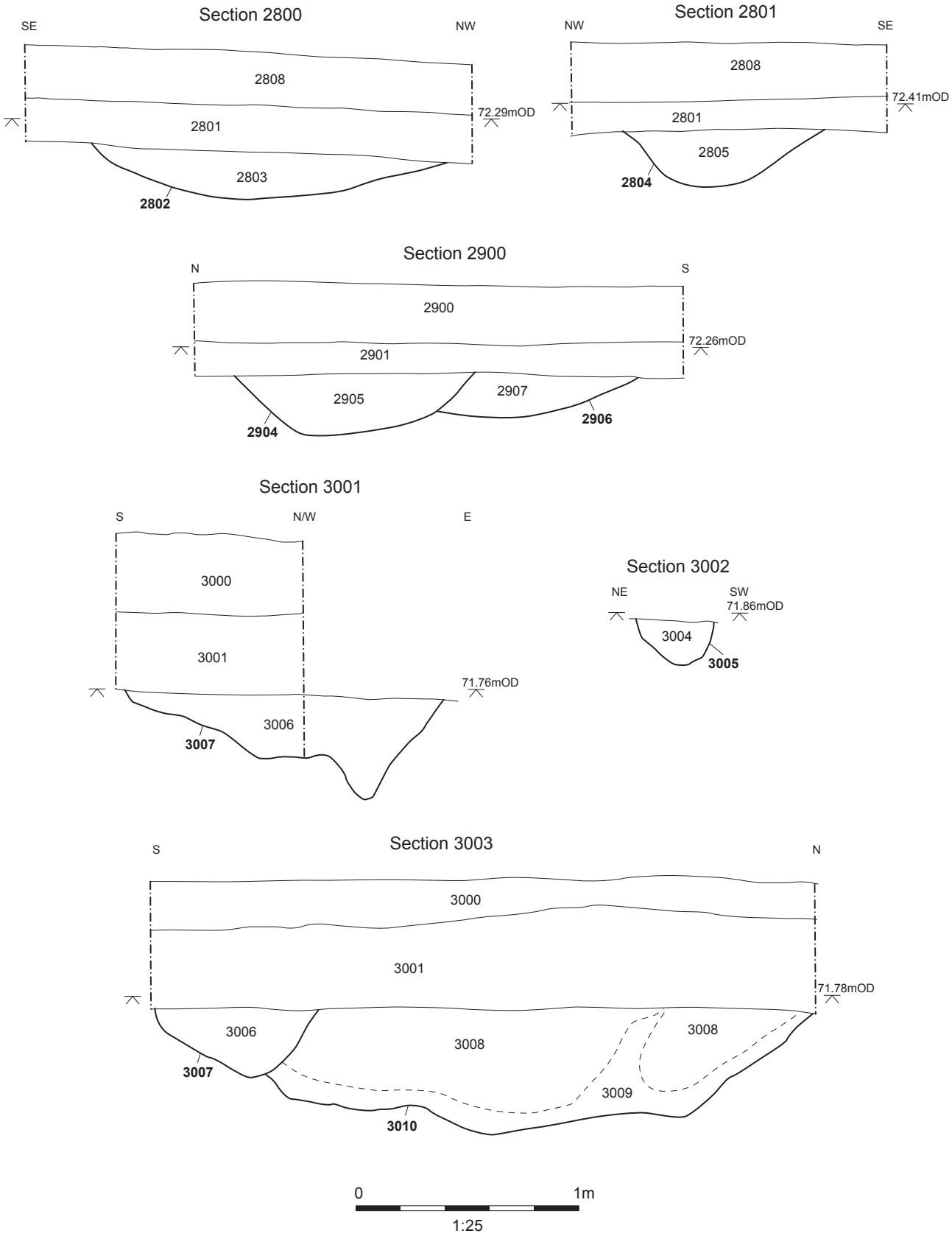


Figure 15: Sections, Trenches 28-30

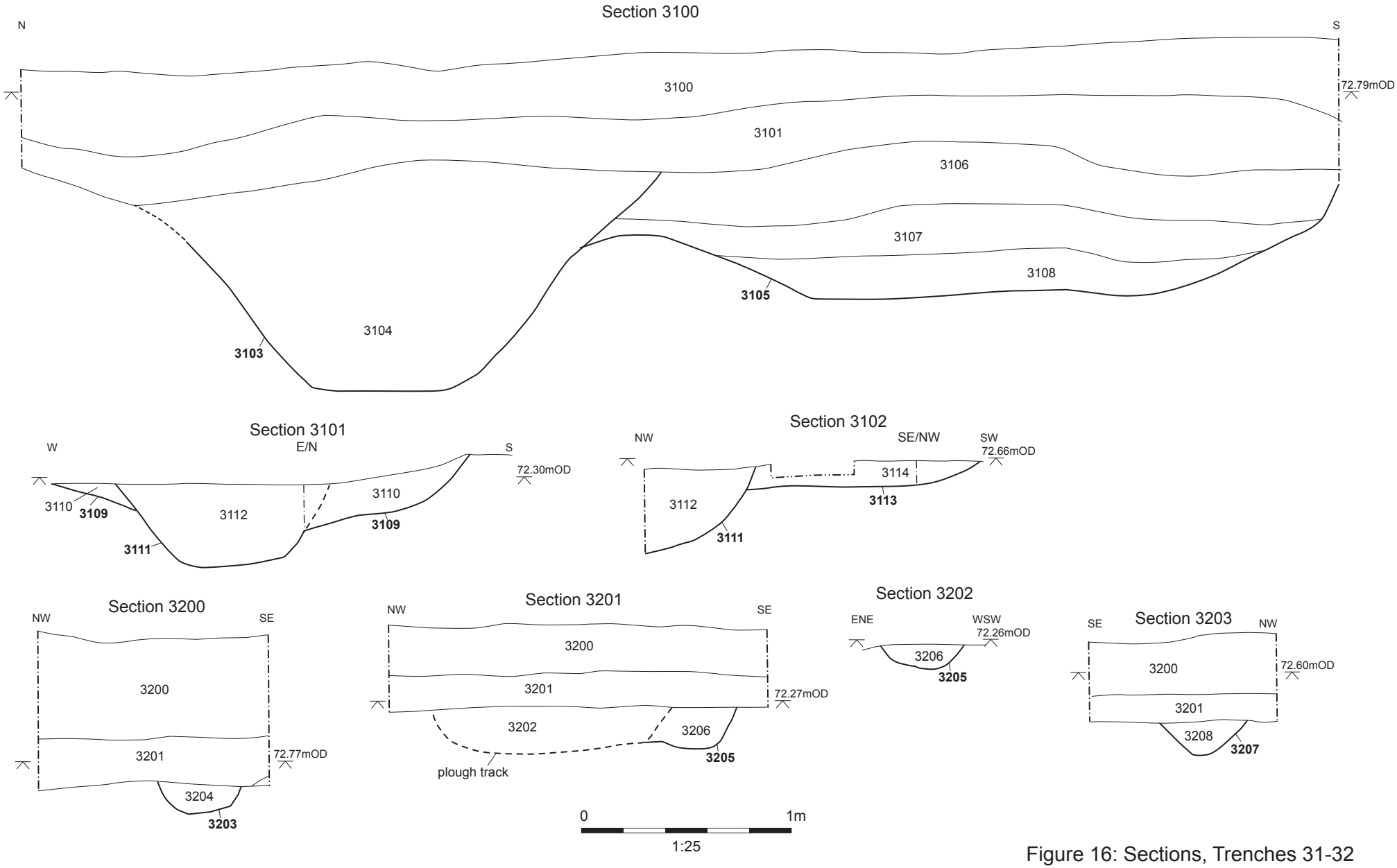


Figure 16: Sections, Trenches 31-32

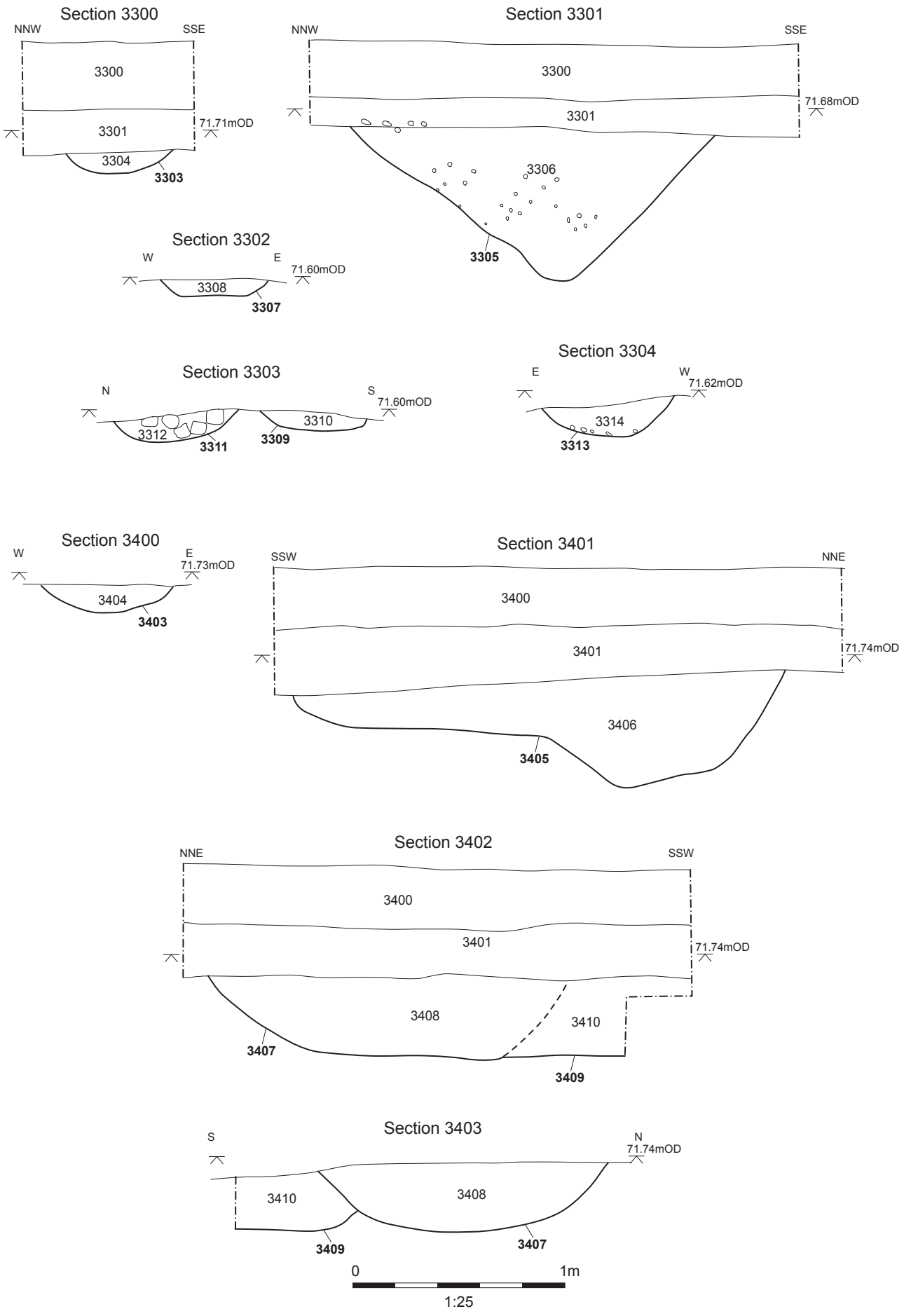


Figure 17: Sections, Trenches 33-34

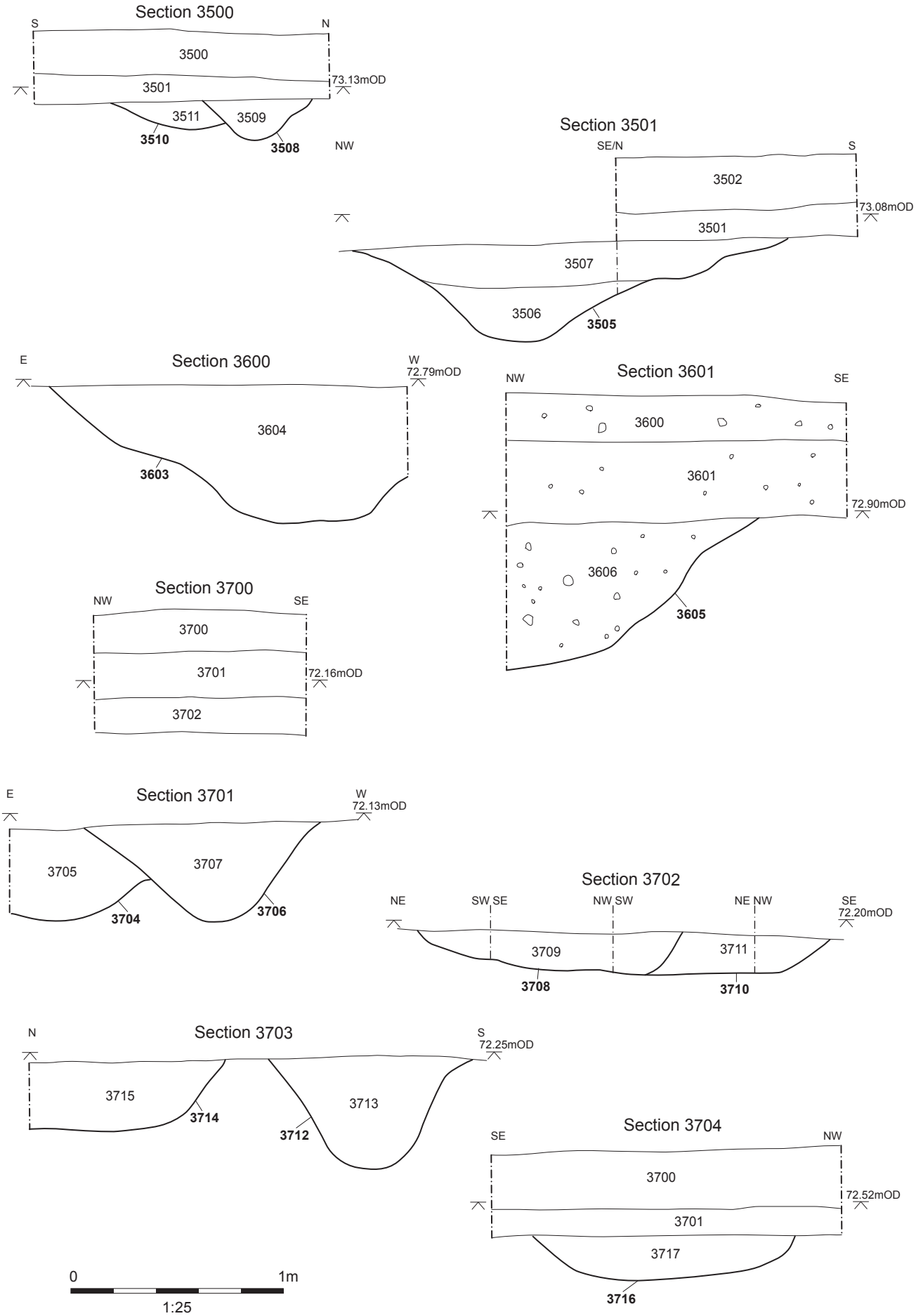


Figure 18: Sections, Trenches 35-37

Plate 1: Trench 1 general shot

Plate 2: Trench 26 general shot

Plate 3: Early-middle Iron Age ditch 3110 Trench 31

Plate 4: Roman ditch 3103 Trench 31

Plate 5: Middle Iron Age ditch 3305 Trench 33

Plate 6: Late Roman ditch 3712 and pit 3714 Trench 37

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