STONEHENGE FARM

NORTHMOOR, OXON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

DECEMBER 1988

NORTHMOOR: STONEHENGE FARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Summary

An assessment of the archaeological remains at Stonehenge Farm, Northmoor, Oxfordshire, was carried out in the context of an application for mineral extraction. The site is part of a major coherent block of cropmarks mainly of Iron Age and Roman date. The main area of settlement extends further west than indicated by cropmarks, and a previously unknown separate area of Roman and possibly Iron Age settlement was discovered. Between these areas are extensive but fairly sparse remains of ditches associated with a field system, including 4 unusual double ditched boundaries. There is some waterlogged preservation. Except for remnants in the new settlement area superficial stratigraphy has largely been destroyed by cultivation. In the discreet areas of settlement finds are fairly numerous but otherwise very sparse, and in general are unexceptional in range, and almost exclusively Roman in date.

Background

The assessment was carried out on behalf of ARC with the co-operation of the land owners. Proposals for the assessment strategy and layout of trenches were circulated to Oxfordshire County Council and English Heritage in advance. During fieldwork English Heritage requested the excavation of two additional trenches. While fieldwork was in progress part of the area was Scheduled as an Ancient Monument, and OCC, on the basis of preliminary findings resolved to give permission for gravel extraction subject to archaeological and other safeguards. The scheduling limited the sampling of features already exposed. (Scheduled Monument Consent for backfilling is still awaited.)

Introduction

The assessment area is centred at SP411 022 (see Fig 1) within a large tongue of gravels and alluvium bounded by the Windrush and a major loop of the Thames which contains a rich variety of archaeological cropmark sites, in some cases adjacent to small areas of surviving earthworks. The most extensive coherent area of cropmarks has been Scheduled as an Ancient Monument (Oxon 141). An area of very dense cropmarks characteristic of late prehistoric or Roman settlements lies immediately north of and extends into the assessment area.

In 1986 Air photographic survey by the RCHM recorded for the first time 4 distinct gently curving N-S 'trackways' and other marks extending from the southern limit of the main concentration of cropmarks north of the assessment area almost to the southern stream boundary (Fig 1). During the assessment this area was added to Scheduled Ancient Monument Oxon 141.

The entire Western half of the assessment area appears to be unsusceptible to air photography. It should be noted that the cropmark plot on Fig 1 of the settlement north of the assessment area is simplified.

Geology/Soils

The area is low lying first terrace gravel merging imperceptibly into the flood plain. A fall of only 1.5m occurs towards the south west from 64.38 at the North end to 62.83m. OD at Stonehenge Farm. At the north end of the 'trackways' and settlement ploughing is eroding the gravel surface and south of Trenches 18-20 gravel is overlaid by a variety of subsoils.

A largely gravel free subsoil, possibly of loessic and/or alluvial origin, cut by Roman ditches, was identified in 31 trenches. Frequently a mid brown to grey brown silty to sandy clay, occasionally slightly shelly, with very little or no gravel, or a buff to yellow clay especially at the south end of the area (Tr 36-39) was up to 25cms thick. The base of this layer, orange brown sandy or silty clay with up to 50% gravel,surviving in hollows etc, was seen in 15 trenches mainly in the northern part of the site.
Curving pits and collapsed tree holes, filled partly with this Post Glacial silt were a common occurrence. These features sometimes contain evidence of burning i.e. fire cracked stones and charcoal and are a common element in the trenches but with no firm dating. It is not clear whether these reflect a distinct clearance episode.

Over a significant part of the area previous cultivation has cut deeper than present practice. Old ploughsoil overlying a normally horizontal interface truncating both subsoil and features was observed mainly in a broad band across the middle of the area (Trenches 58, 57, 31, 22, 23, 25, 43, 35, 36?, 37?, 50 and 47). It also occurred in the northernmost trench (44) and as patches in some of the others. Texturally this layer was usually slightly sandy or gravelly, but where derived from ancient post glacial or more recent alluvial deposits, it was difficult to distinguish from undisturbed recent alluvium. Apparently undisturbed alluvial horizons occurred in the tops of ditches (e.g. in Trenches 53, 42 and 36(?)). As a more general undisturbed cover, up to 25cms deep, it appears to be limited to Trenches 48, 49, 51 and 52 just outside the application area, and possibly an area around Trench 40.

During the assessment (November/December 1988) the water table was high. Sections cut invariably rapidly filled to 5 cms below gravel surfaces and water was standing on the ground surface at the southern end of the area. Records of borehole monitoring provided by ARC covering September-July 1988 indicate fluctuations up to 80 cms difference, with water more than 50 cms below field surface for 3 month periods or more.

OBJECTIVES

A minimal sample was selected to give a broad over-view of archaeological preservation and potential of the area to:

A Assess of the extent and quality of waterlogged preservation within ditches and other features.

B Establish how reliably the Air photograhs reflect the character and density of subsoil archaeology.

C Recover information on density and date range of artefacts occurring within features or in the ploughsoil.

D Obtain information on the character of the linear 'trackways'.

E Establish the potential for surviving earthworks associated with ditches and for preservation of earlier land surfaces covered by blanket alluvium, unaffected by destructive ploughing.

F Indicate the potential extent and preservation of archaeological features in areas unsusceptible to air photography.

The Excavation

Within the proposed extraction area and an area immediately adjacent to the south 58 30m trenches were cut. Trenches were aligned North-South and East-West with the Ordnance Survey grid (Fig 1).

At the request of English Heritage two 60m trenches, 44 and 45 were cut across a proposed conveyer route westward, from a point 10m within the main settlement cropmarks, well beyond where they apparently abruptly end (Fig 1).

Trenches were placed to cover the landscape fairly evenly and to intersect cropmarks. Sampling was increased to define an area of Roman occupation with additional trenches 37 and 53. It was not always possible to match excavated features with the cropmarks, especially in the denser area of settlement, because trenches give too limited a view to assess discrepancies of air photo transcription or surveying.

Machining was carried out with a JCB and 1.5m ditching bucket. Ploughsoil and subsoil were removed until potential archaeological horizons were identified. Where features were only seen at the level of the gravel sections were studied to determine the level from which they were cut, and depths are recorded from this level (i.e. surviving deposit depth) rather than from the gravel or present ground surface. Most positively identified features were hand excavated to natural where practical consideration permitted, and were described and drawn. The Scheduling of the eastern side of the assessment area prevented the completion of this work in that area.

Sampling was undertaken where visual inspection suggested potential organic preservation, usually when mid to dark grey silt had fibrous texture to rich black soft peaty silts. Clean peat was not encountered.
Observation of artefact spread was hampered by a well established broad leaf crops (rape/kale) though 4 fields were sown with autumn Barley. Two had tall mixed fodders for game cover. Except for the 4 cereal fields soil was 85% obscured making only random observation possible.

The assessment area is divided into the following trench groups for the purpose of description.

1 Unproductive trenches

2 The south edge of presumed Roman domestic settlement north of the area Trenches 1-10, 16-20 and 60m trenches 44 and 45.

3 The distinctive curving N-S 'trackways', trenches 11-15 and 21-27

4 Parts of the area not covered by air photography, but with sparse features in 43, 49, 54, 56, 57.

5 Areas not covered by air photography with more significant remains. Within this category is a previously unknown Roman occupation area identified in trenches 35-37 and 42-53, and very limited evidence of Iron Age settlement located in Trench 32.

Figure 1 gives the overall plan, Figure 2 a representative sample of sections and Figures 3 and 4 more detailed plans of selected trenches and the southern area of Roman occupation.

1 Trenches 13, 17, 24, 28, 30, 34, 41, 51, 52, 55, 57, and 58. No archaeological features. Tree holes and traces of post glacial subsoil were recognised in most trenches. An area of root disturbance and tree hole in trench 13 may correspond to a Post Medieval ? boundary ditch 7 (Tr 11).

2 Trenches 5-8, 16, 18, 19 and 20 were cut to intersect known crop marks within the settlement and a presumed NW-SE track at the north end of the strip fields/trackways. Some of the cropmark evidence was not located in trenches. Trenches 1-4, 9 and 10 were cut in 'blank' areas all producing features. 26 features in total were found, mainly linear ditches ranging in depth from 18 to nearly 80 cms (only four over 50 cms); ranging from broad U to V profiles with little evidence of organics. Dating is mid to late Roman, but the number of sherds recovered was small, up to 3 to 5 per section.

In contrast to the mass of linear features, 2 circular features occurred in Trench 10, (81-82 and 83). Cropmarks of these are just visible suggesting that the Air Photos in this area give an almost complete record of subsoil archaeology. The features have unknown functions (diameters of approx. 5m). Roman pottery was recovered from them. A similar pair was uncovered in Trench 50.

A circular cropmark (90-91 Trench 16) approx. 15m diameter is one of at least 4 seen within the Northmoor cropmark complex. The feature, partly covered by later ploughsoil deposit, had at least 2 recuts of the subcircular ditch. It was not possible to bottom the ditch but 70 cms is anticipated. No organics were observed. 4 grey ware sherds were found in dark grey clay silt in recut 90. (Fig 2).

Pits 19-21 (Trench 6) were the only RB pits encountered, situated adjacent to the stratigraphically later N-S curving 'track' ditch 22. They are possibly within a block of three rectangular paddocks. Pit 19, largest of three intercutting ovoid pits was not bottomed at 54 cms, augured to 1.18m with organics for the final 9 cms. 9 grey ware sherds were contained in upper layers. Pit 21 (cut 19) produced a cut down grey ware pot base 'counter', but was not fully excavated.

Trenches 44 and 45 located features along their entire length. Linear ditches were encountered on a variety of orientations. Ditch 129 (Tr 49) butt ended. Ditch (or ditches) 125, 126 and 127 may be extensions of NNE aligned 'paddocks'.

A long sinuous ditch cropmark is possibly 110 and 132 in trench 45, at this point NW orientated. 8 additional features were ditches. A possible structure is represented by post holes 111, 132, 133, 4.50m apart, one cutting ditch 110.

Generally features had no accompanying earthworks, ploughing had also removed any trace of land surfaces and had already truncated ditch tops.

Finds were few, only one or two per ditch section or none at all. Few finds were seen in ploughsoil.

Several of the features had not been dug when the scheduling notice came into force, but depths of ditches were similar to those in the other trenches where they were excavated.

3 Trenches 11-15, 21-27. 'Trackways'

1986 Air cover shows 4 double ditched 'trackways' on a curving N-S alignment abutting a 'major' NW-SE 'road'. Two are traceable for 700m the others 75m before fading. They are not perfectly parallel and spaced 100m, 75m and 180m W-E. Ditch pairs are also not consistently parallel, as little as 2m between ditches (Tr 15) up to 4.50 (Tr 23), generally broad U profiles with grey silty clay fills and no earthworks. Ditch 67 (Tr 21) and Ditch 71 (Tr 14) produced 2 RB sherds. A tree hole and root disturbed gravel between ditches in Trench 26 may indicate a hedge. There is no evidence for their use as 'trackways', and their general narrowness is consistent with field boundaries. The depth of the ditches varied from c. 20cms to c. 50cms. In Trench 25 a series of gullies occurred on the line of the trackway cutting undisturbed subsoil. At the west end of the trench was a broad hollow with bands of gravelly clay and silt overlying the gravel. This could represent a track next to the boundary.

4 Trenches 29-31, 33, 43, 49, 54, 56, 57, Other Features

Trenches are all more than 170m west of the major cropmarks. They exposed linear boundary ditches not seen on air photo cover. At this scale of assessment the alignment of features had no detectable pattern of relationship with known marks. Some features in Trenches 43 and 49 may relate to the Roman settlement identified in the immediate area. 8 ditches and gullies were recorded, there were no surviving banks. Except for Ditch 40 (Tr 49) which was 70 cms deep and cut into a Late Glacial stream channel, the features were under 45 cms deep and had no organic preservation. Only Trench 29 and 33 produced finds: 3 RB sherds and a copper alloy sheet fragment. In Trench 57 there was a shallow gully truncated and overlaid by the older ploughsoil which also filled two probable plough furrows at the base of this layer (F97-99).

5 Trenches 32, 36-40, 42, 46-48, 50 and 53 Early Iron Age and Roman Occupation Area

Ploughsoil around Trenches 35, 36 and 42 gave clear indication of Roman occupation with limestone/conglomerate rubble, quern fragments and Mid-Late Roman sherds (4 to 10 per 1m square). Trenches 37 and 53 were cut to help define extent of the site and examination of the artefact scatter. From trenching and surface distribution a linear 230m N-S spread 80m wide defines the area of occupation.

In Trenches 37, 42, 53 ploughing has damaged a Roman occupation horizon. 5cms thick patches of dark grey to black charcoal-flecked loamy silty clay with sherds and bone (the base of this layer) exposed, covering 25% of Trench surfaces. A late Iron Age bronze brooch from Trench 37 may have been ploughed from this horizon with limestone rubble and 84 recovered sherds.

Sherd density for 1m squares of the <u>in situ</u> horizon in Trench 37 is 6 sherds, Trench 42 - 6 sherds, Trench 52 - 10 sherds. Potentially quite large assemblages of mid-late Roman local wares could be recovered from these general spreads but they do not represent properly sealed horizons and their value may be somewhat limited.

Where ploughing had exposed shelly buff alluvium, 24 cms thick, beneath the horizon, ditches were identified cutting through into gravel. Relationships of ditches to the horizon was not seen due to plough erosion nor was any upcast from the ditches identified. Ditch 39 (Tr 53) produced sherds in fresh condition including 'Oxford' parchment ware and slip-decorated colour coat, grey wares and a Roman bronze coin of Domitian AD 81-90 (SFI). Ditch 41 (TR 37) with 1 colour-coat sherd, produced quite well preserved organic remains (Sample 3) representing damp grassland environment.

As elsewhere ditches in and around the occupation area had a variety of orientations, suggesting Enclosures or Fields, possibly not conforming to very coherent plans. Depths varied from 20 to 90 cms with evidence of organic preservation in some of the deeper examples but not all.

Ditches were most complex in Tr 48. 108, 103, 104 and 106 focus on a point 4m to the North, Ditches 105 and 107 show indications of recutting. In Trench 46 ditches were inter-cutting and butt ending indicating more than one phase of activity. Trench 50 exposed two penanular circular enclosures, 37 and 38 - each 7m diameter with RB coarse-ware similar to Trench 10 examples.

Pit 64 in Trench 32 was steep sided and flat bottomed with a small group of artefacts of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age affinities. Discovery of features of this date on first terrace gravel is rare evidence of an occupation very close. Pits of this nature are a common feature in domestic areas on Late Prehistoric sites.

Conclusions

1 Apart from the solitary Iron Age pit (Trench 32) all the dated features are Romano-British, very largely mid to late Roman. Both foci of Roman settlement appear to be mainly of this date though the presence of an earlier coin and brooch may indicate earlier elements.

The range of finds is limited and would seem typical of native Romano British farming settlements with few pretensions, as is common for sites of the period on the Thames gravels.

2 80% of the trenches produced evidence of archaeological features, the density and significance of which vary considerably. In the areas where air photographs are reasonably clear very shallow features, with depths as little as 0.18m are visible. In these areas the cropmarks appear to be give a good general impression, suggesting marked contrast in density of subsoil archaeology between of the Roman settlement and field system, although, as on any cropmark site additional shallow features were located. Some features apparent on the air photographs were not located on the ground.

3 The areas unsusceptible to air photography contain fairly extensive archaeological remains, also of very variable density. The main RB settlement extends further west than indicated by cropmarks, and another small focus of RB settlement was located, together with slight evidence of IA settlement of uncertain scale and extent. Otherwise numerous but widely scattered ditches and gullies were encountered. The combination of a high water table and relatively thick subsoils, together with unfavourable crop conditions appear to be the reason for the absence of cropmarks in these areas.

4 There is no evidence of undisturbed blanket alluvium protecting archaeological deposits except possibly at the southern most end of the assessment, largely outside the immediate application area. Only truncated or very limited patches of Roman occupation horizons survive, and that only in the southern area of settlement. Traces of post Roman alluvium survive in this area but are largely restricted to hollows

such as in the tops of ditches. The spread of surface finds further indicates that the Roman occupation horizon here has already been severely truncated by ploughing. There was not a significant spread of finds in trenches beyond the limits of this area.

In general no trace of banks associated with ditches survived, nor is there any trace of in situ land surfaces associated with fields or paddocks in the vicinity of the trackways/boundaries.

5 Within the RB settlement areas waterlogged preservation occurs in some of the deepest features, usually over 1m below ground surface. Mostly preservation is poor to medium but it is likely that pockets of good preservation occur along some of the deepest ditches and in wells etc. No features investigated outside the settlement areas were deep enough to allow waterlogged preservation. In particular there was no sign of waterlogging in the long parallel ditches which potentially might have provided an environmental transect stratigraphically linked to the main settlement. The potential for natural waterlogged deposits in stream channels etc, contemporary with the RB occupation, is less obvious than on some low-lying sites. The apparent relict stream intersecting with the 'trackway' in Trench 22 was shown stratigraphically to be later.

Judged by the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments this part of the Northmoor complex can be rated thus:

i Survival/condition

Generally poor as regards stratigraphic deposits; poor to moderate as regards organic deposits.

ii Period

Mostly a single period (RB) possibly fairly restricted in time (300 years?) but with limited evidence of IA activity. Part of a complex representing a greater span of time.

iii Rarity

Most of the types of feature within the complex are generally common. The association of these elements are fairly common in Thames gravel cropmark sites, but the parallel double ditched land divisions are unusual.

iv Fragility/vulnerability

Though they are 'soft' types of deposit and therefore easily disturbed, truncated subsoil features tend to retain a reasonable depth of deposit. The remnant patches of occupation horizon in the southern area, and more particularly the organic preservation in the deepest features are fragile.

Gravel extraction would cause total destruction and associated works causing ground disturbance would be damaging, or destructive in the areas affected. Dewatering could destroy organic preservation. The southern area of settlement is vulnerable to deeper ploughing. Agricultural drainage appears to be impossible for topographical reasons (lack of fall). Repeated subsoiling would be damaging.

v Diversity

The range of features and deposits encountered is limited and typical of gravel sites of the area, being mainly subsoil ditches, pits and post holes. Even in the southern area superficial deposits may be too damaged to preserve traces of buildings, hearths etc.

There is diversity in the contrasting density, location and probable function of the features observed. The range of finds is fairly limited.

vi Documentation

Air photographic evidence is good for those parts of the site susceptible to producing cropmarks. The current assessment has located an additional settlement area and provided other information.

vii Group Value

High because of additional settlement area and overall association of trackways or paddocks with settlement and the general complexity of the Northmoor area. The importance of the Group Value is diminished by the considerations relative to rarity and preservation.

viii Potential

The potential in terms of archaeological remains not revealed by air photography has been demonstrated in relation to the southern area of RB settlement and the traces of IA activity, but the potential for further unexpected discoveries is probably diminished by the results of the assessment. The site's potential in terms of preservation is less than might have been expected, and for example offers little possibility of detailed analysis of land use from in situ ground surfaces or waterlogged deposits associated with fields separate from the settlement area. There is nothing to suggest that the settlements have potential as unusual types.

Recommendations

1. The part of the main settlement extending into the Northern end of the application area should be preserved in situ because it is part of a major coherent settlement to the north. This should include the boundary zone between the settlement area and fields, incorporating the northernmost ends of the double ditched boundaries/trackways. It should also include the area adjacent to Park Farm on the east unless it is shown by further assessment that the settlement does not extend that far. Preservation in situ must include preservation of organic

remains by maintaining the water table at least to its present general summer level on a permanent basis. If gravel extraction proceeds it will be essential to maintain and monitor the water level, and if necessary remedy any dewatering effects observed. Particular care will have to be taken to install the clay or other impermeable seal rapidly at the start of operations to avoid any desiccation from the temporary lowering of water levels while this is carried out.

2. The newly discovered area of IA and RB settlement at the south end of the area should be fully investigated prior to dewatering and gravel extraction and the results published. Should the area not be extracted the same requirements for preservation regarding the water table apply, and the area with remains of in situ RB occupation spreads should be taken out of cultivation or tilled to a significantly shallower depth. The extent of IA settlement needs further clarification.

3. The remaining areas should be investigated by a combination of selective area excavation and salvage recording. Further evaluation should be carried out, particularly in the areas without detailed air photographs coverage to classify requirements in this respect. In case this reveals other coherent areas of complex or well preserved deposits the options for selective preservation or full investigation should remain open.

4. The potential archaeological impact of the conveyer should be further considered as regards possible routes: it is recommended that the route should avoid extant earthworks (e.g. by running through the field immediately east of Park Farm to reach the arable field on the opposite side of the road rather than the earthworks round Pinnocks farm). Any other areas with potentially surviving stratigraphy should be assessed if they are unavoidable. Stripping of topsoil for the conveyer and service track should be done under archaeological supervision, and disturbance limited to the topsoil, leaving subsoil features in situ and then either excavated archaeological or protected by building up the route with gravel resting on a fine mesh where crossing dense archaeological features.

These recommendations are based on a view that the Northmoor complex as a whole is of undoubted importance but that the quality of preservation outside the main settlement area does not justify long term in situ preservation given the pressures of gravel provision in an area with archaeology as dense as it is in the Thames Valley. The quality of preservation in this area at Northmoor is not at good as some other recently investigated sites in the area. At Gill Mill, Ducklington, Oxon, a settlement and Roman road is largely sealed under an undisturbed blanket of alluvium; there are extensive RB earthworks at Ashton Keynes, Gloucestershire; and at Drayton, Oxon, there was a Roman field system with in situ banks and associated ploughsoils and ploughmarks sealed within the alluvium. At Northmoor there has not been a sufficient alluvial blanket to protect valuable superficial deposits in the same way from the ravages of cultivation, and earthworks (if contemporary) are limited in extent and not under extensive threat. The extent of waterlogged deposits also seems somewhat limited outside the areas of occupation.

Appendix 1

Northmoor: Stonehenge Farm Finds

Small finds

RB coin, W alloy Domitian AD 81-90 (Tr 53 Ditch 39); Sheet copper alloy architectural fragment (Tr 33 Ditch 51); Late Iron Age La Téne 111 Nauheim Derivative bow brooch copper alloy 1st Century AD (Tr 37 ploughsoil); Rectangular section Iron strip (Tr 42 ploughsoil); iron cleat (Tr 53 RB occupation horizon 46).

Early Iron Age Pit (Tr 32)
4 struck flints including 2 side/end scraps. All hard hammer struck, crude retouch, characteristic of IA Flintworking.
4 pot sherds, 2 base, 2 body, from 1 vessel coarse laminated shelly fabric, Orange/buff ext, black section and interior surface. Compatible with LBA to EIA types. Also burnt Quartzite and bone fragments.

Only other flint recovered, Tr 20 Ditch 15 tertiary blade from twin platform core, soft hammer struck, Late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic.

Most site finds are sherds of Roman pottery, majority from ditches or occupation horizon in Tr 35, 36, 37, 42 and 53 or trenches near main cropmark complex. 'Oxford' wares predominate, 50% grey ware jars; 20 % red colour coat Samian imitations, flagons; 10% white mortaria and parchment wave; 10% coarse ware shelly fabrics; 10% more local 'other' wares. Mid 1st cent AD Samian is the only presence of other than late 2nd-4th century sherds. A 'giant' coarse ware rim of a storage vessel is unusual (Ploughsoil) as is a sandy fabric skillet handle (22 Tr6) medieval contamination?

Condition: 80% of sherds are leached, abraded and very fragmentary; small groups of less abraded, but still very fragmentary material were noted i.e. Tr 53 Ditch 39.

Bones were generally sparse and highly fragmented.

Appendix 2

Northmoor; Stonehenge Farm soil sample environmental evidence

Samples weighing approximately 25 gms, some floated, were examined under x 20 binocular microscope by Dr M Robinson, University Museum, Oxford.

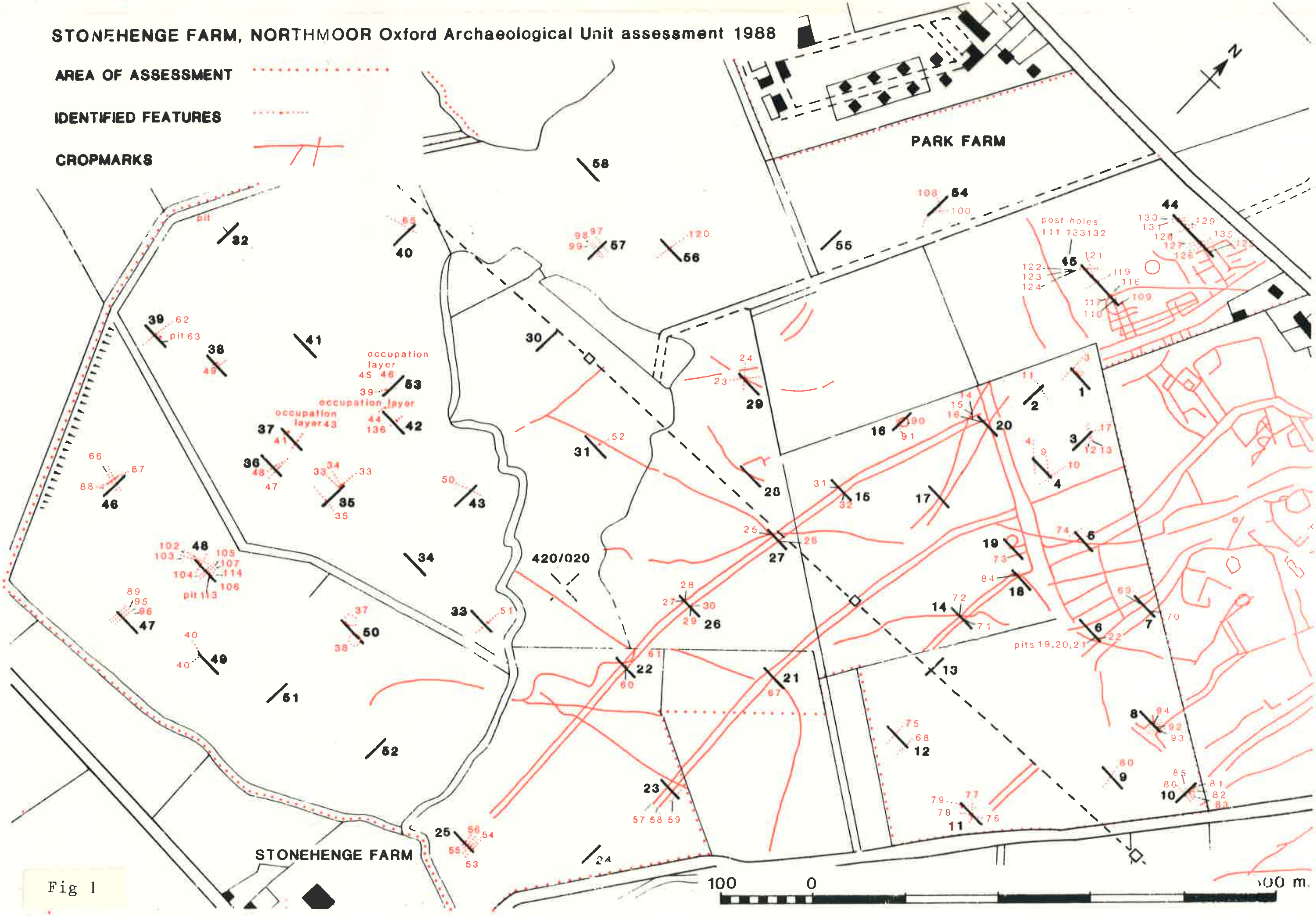
Sample 2 Trench 49 Ditch 40/3 organic sandy silt with blue grey clay 2 plant species identified. Possibly post glacial stream deposit preservation not good.

Sample 3 Trench 37 Ditch 41/4 modern root penetration through ancient organics. Not floated. Badly preserved twigs, with pockets of quite well preserved plant stems. 6 species identified. Predominantly damp grassland.

Sample 4 Trench 53 Ditch 39 Root penetration, no ancient organics. Ostracods, habitat shallow water or puddles. Preservation not good.

Sample 5 Trench 45 Ditch 121 Clay silt. Very few seeds. 5 species of plant identified but sparse and poorly preserved. Mollusca include 4 aquatic and 3 terrestrial species. Organic preservation 6 not properly waterlogged.

Sample 6 Trench 45 Ditch 119 Dark grey silty clay. 13 plant species and 1 insect species identified. Typical waterfilled ditch with hedgerow and nettles (forming after abandonment of settlement?). No annual weeds of disturbed ground. No major grass component. Possible further work informative.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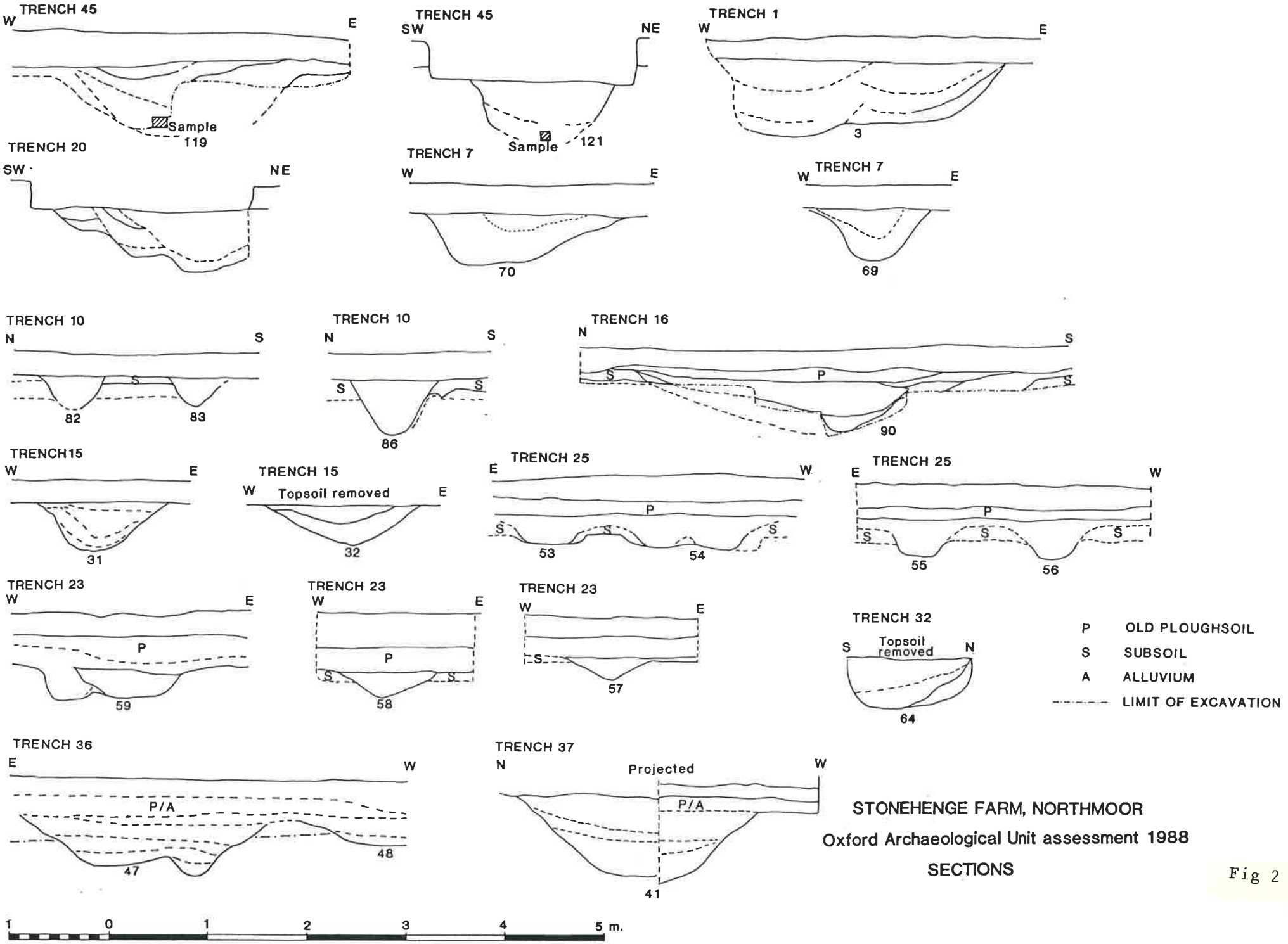
AREA OF ASSESSMENT
IDENTIFIED FEATURES
CROPMARKS
PARK FARM
STONEHENGE FARM
420/020
occupation layer
post holes
pit 113
pits 19,20,21
N
100
0
m.
Fig 1



STONEHENGE FARM, NORTHMOOR

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SECTIONS

Fig 2

STONEHENGE FARM, NORTHMOOR Oxford Archaeological Unit assessment 1988

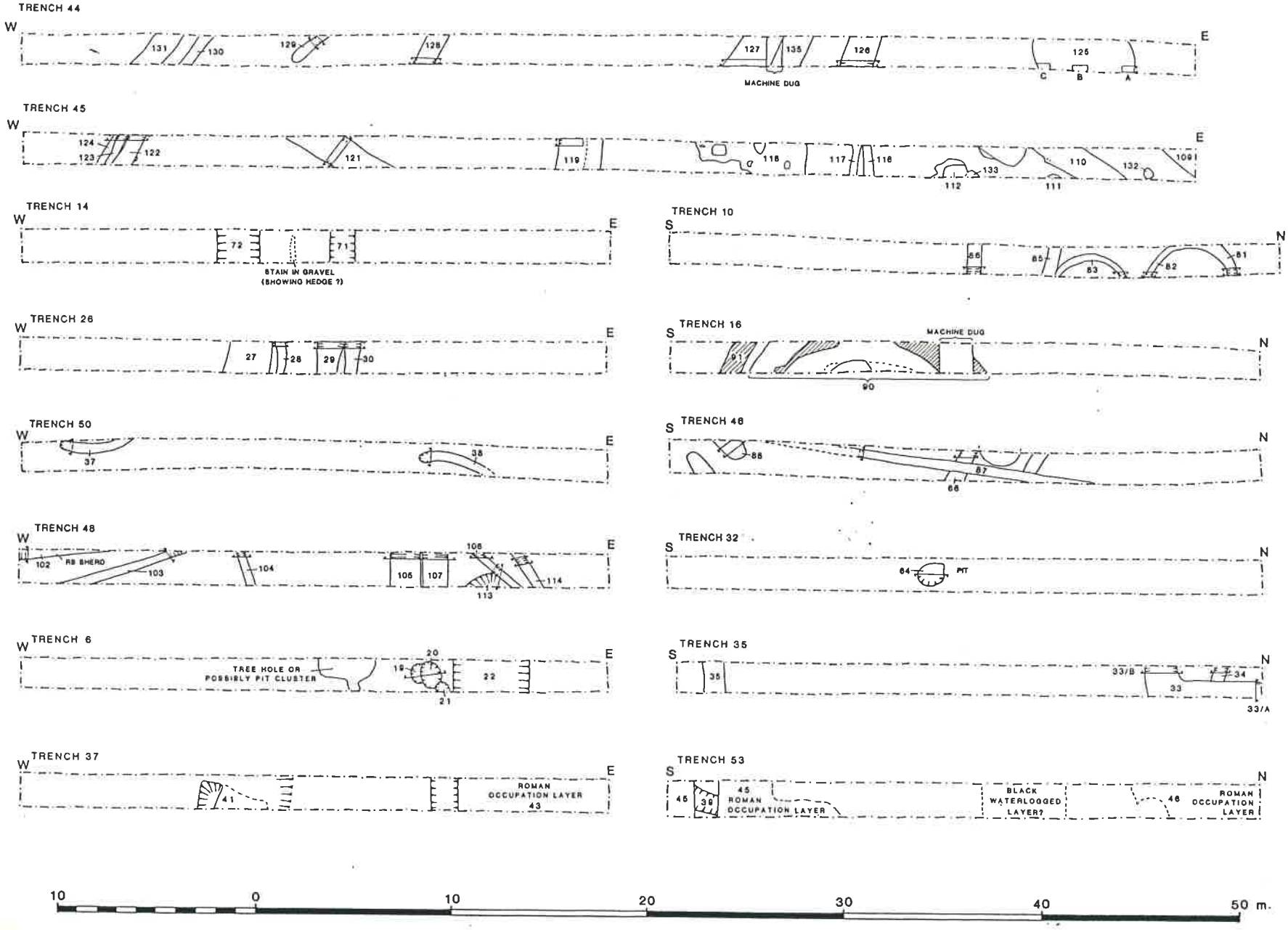

Fig 3

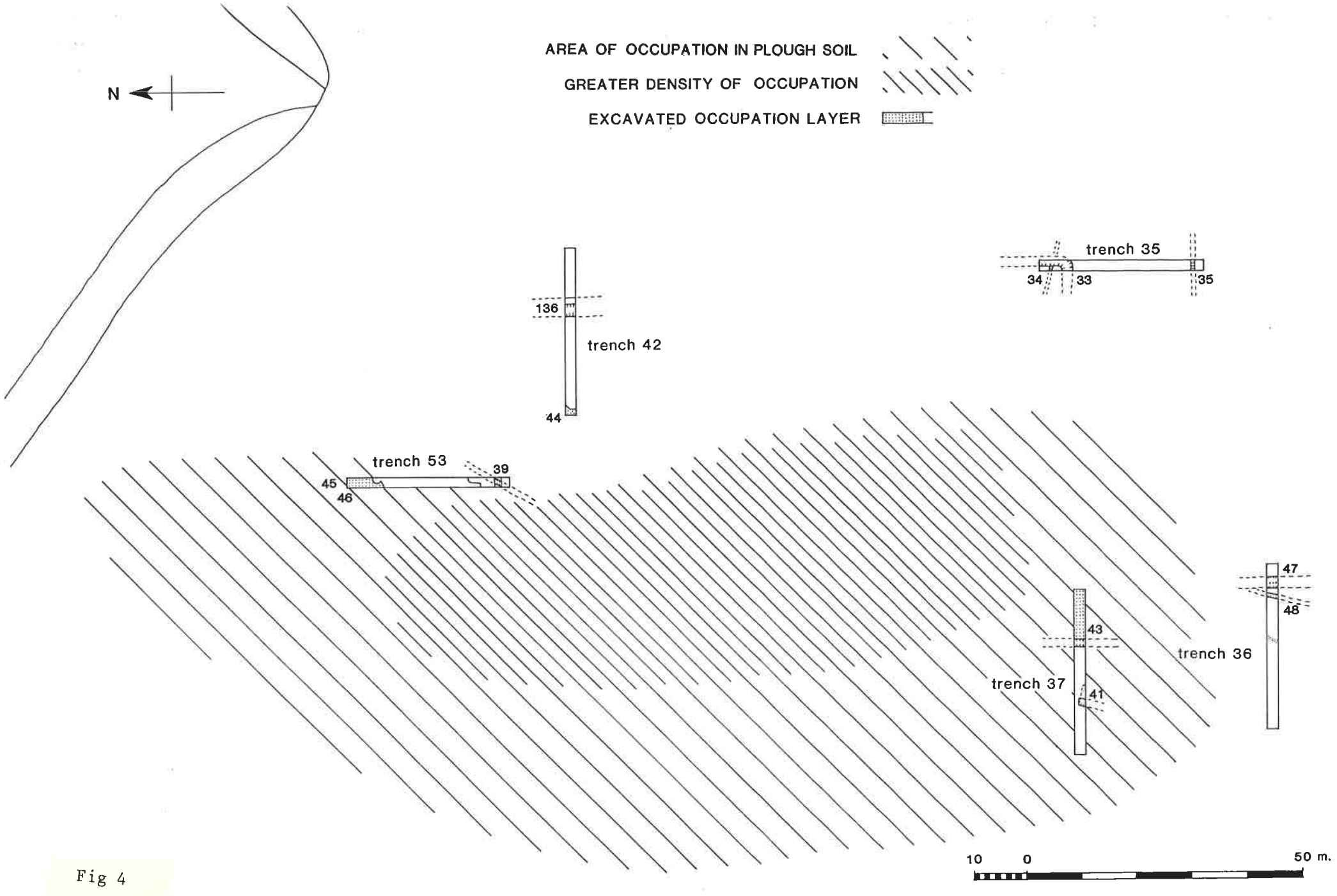
N
AREA OF OCCUPATION IN PLOUGH SOIL
GREATER DENSITY OF OCCUPATION
EXCAVATED OCCUPATION LAYER
trench 35
34
33
35
136
trench 42
44
trench 53
39
45
46
47
48
43
trench 36
trench 37
41
10
0
50 m.

Fig 4