Land at Bayswater Brook, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Bayswater Brook, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 16th March and the 14th May 2020, Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation on land north of Bayswater Brook which has been allocated in large part for a strategic development including new dwellings, supporting services and infrastructure, together with transport access works located towards the western part of the site in the submitted South Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan.

The trenches were positioned to enable the investigation of anomalies of potential archaeological interest identified by geophysical survey and known from cropmarks. The position and number if trenches was agreed with Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist, prior to the work being carried out. Of the 219 proposed trenches, 212 were excavated, with sensitive ecological restraints and land access rights preventing the excavation of the remaining trenches. In addition, several of the trenches had to be repositioned from their proposed locations due to the ecological restraints, and this was agreed with Oxfordshire County Council.

In general, the results of the evaluation suggest an agricultural landscape with land management ditches comprising the majority of the archaeological features identified. Enclosure ditches of Roman date were recorded in the central part of the site. Similar activity was present to the east and west and may be contemporary, but in these areas the ditches are largely undated and a later, or earlier, date cannot be ruled out. No structural evidence of Headington Wick Roman villa was identified within the trenches, despite the far northern part of the site having been identified as its putative location following a review of the 1849 excavation and the 2019 geophysical survey data.

Three blue glass beads were recovered from a pit dated to the Saxon period, an uncommon find in the Oxford area. However, no other activity of this date was recorded within the site.

In addition, boundary ditches and a stone-laid trackway of post-medieval date were present. The boundary ditches correspond to features identified from historic mapping.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Elizabeth Pratt of Pegasus Group for commissioning this project on behalf of Dorchester Residential Management and Christ Church, Oxford. Thanks are also extended to Richard Oram, who monitored the work on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Joakim Thomason and John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Lee Sparks, who was supported by Chris Clark, Camile Guezennec, Tamsin Jones, Ines Matos Glover, William Mills, Jana Smirinova and Andrew Smith. Survey and digitising was carried out by Conan Parsons. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Dorchester Residential Management and Christ Church, Oxford, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land north of Bayswater Brook, Oxfordshire. The fieldwork was undertaken to support the allocation of the site in the submitted South Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan and in advance of the preparation of a planning application for residential development of the site.

1.1.2 A heritage desk-based assessment (Pegasus Group 2019) and a geophysical survey (SUMO 2019) have previously been undertaken. The trial trench evaluation was requested by Richard Oram, the Oxfordshire County Planning Archaeologist, in a scoping opinion (planning ref: P19/S1122/SCO), and subsequent correspondence between Elizabeth Pratt, Senior Heritage Consultant Pegasus Group, and Richard Oram established the scope of work required.

1.1.3 Prior to the commencement of on-site works, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared and approved by Richard Oram (OA 2020). All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The proposed development covers an area of *c* 117ha, of which *c* 97ha was accessible for trial trenching. It comprises an area of farmland to the north of Barton and Headington, *c* 4.5km north-west of Oxford's historic centre. The southern boundary of the site is defined by Bayswater Brook. The site lies within both Elsfield and Beckley and Stowood parishes (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The site comprises a mixture of pasture and arable fields. The land slopes from north to south as well as from east to west. The highest point is at 100m aOD, where the north-eastern corner of the site abuts the rear garden plots of the properties on Bayswater Road. The lowest point is at 61m aOD, where the south-western corner of the site is adjacent to the A40 (Fig. 3).

1.2.3 The geology of the site is varied (BGS nd). Along the southern boundary on the north bank of Bayswater Brook alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) overlying mudstone is recorded. The recorded bedrock of the remainder of the site comprises sandstone and mudstone, except for sand and gravel in the western part of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded (Fig. 4).

1.2.4 Three soil types are mapped by Cranfield University's Soilscapes Viewer (Cranfield University nd): loamy soils with naturally high groundwater in the south-western part of the site; slowly-permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils in the north-western, central and south-eastern parts of the site; and freely draining slightly acid loamy soils in the northern-central parts of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment (Pegasus Group 2019). A geophysical survey was undertaken in stages between May and December 2019 to locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the survey area and to investigate cropmarks observed on aerial photographs (SUMO 2019). An archaeological evaluation comprising field walking, hand excavated test pits, a geophysical survey and trial trenching was undertaken in the southern corridor of the site in 1993 (Department of Transport 1994). The following summary provides a context for the proposed evaluation.

Later prehistoric period – Neolithic to Iron Age (4000 BC-AD 43)

1.3.2 No evidence of prehistoric activity is recorded within the site, but numerous findspots dating to the prehistoric period are recorded within and outlying the DBA study area (1km measured from the boundaries of the site).

1.3.3 Finds dating to the Neolithic period recovered in the neighbouring area comprise polished stone axes and flint tools.

1.3.4 More conclusive evidence for Bronze Age activity has been revealed by archaeological investigations within the site and its vicinity. Bronze Age remains were uncovered during the 1993 evaluation, both in the eastern part of the site to the south-east of Wick Caravan Park and in the far eastern part of the site near Stowford Farm.

1.3.5 A small group of pits and postholes and three cremation burials dating to the late Bronze Age were also recorded *c* 840m east of the site during the same phase of work. More recent excavations at Barton Park, between the southern boundary of the site and the A40, revealed a middle Bronze Age possible waterhole for domestic or pastoral use. A Bronze Age socketed spearhead is recorded *c* 310m south-east of the site.

1.3.6 Aside from a cremation burial dating to the late Iron Age or early Roman period, Iron Age remains were virtually absent from the Barton Park site; there seems to have been a hiatus of activity prior to the creation of an agricultural landscape in the 3rd/4th century AD. Investigations at the former Bernwood First School site, 500m south of the site, revealed evidence of Iron Age settlement. Other recorded indications of Iron Age activity within the study area comprise the findspots of pottery by Bayswater Road in Barton and a pin found *c* 900m north of the site.

Romano-British period (AD 43-410)

1.3.7 Remains and finds dating from the Romano-British period are well represented in the vicinity of the site. Archaeological investigations have revealed evidence for two roads with adjoining settlements and field systems, a villa and burials. An extensive pottery manufacturing industry has been identified in the Oxford area.

1.3.8 Bayswater Road, which abuts a short section of the eastern boundary of the site, is thought to follow the route of a major Roman road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Alchester, near Bicester. Evidence of the road and nearby settlement was identified

by the 1993 evaluation in the eastern part of the site, immediately outside the eastern boundary of the site, and *c* 65m from the south-eastern corner of the site at Stowford.

1.3.9 Archaeological work undertaken at Headington Bypass recorded boundary ditches, drystone wall footings and hearths on the west side of Bayswater Road and ditches, pits, a well and a pond on the east side of the road. Investigations at the corner of Stowford Road and Bayswater Road revealed 3rd century AD occupation deposits overlain by a 4th century diversion of the main road – perhaps due to erosion where it originally crossed Bayswater Brook.

1.3.10 A short section of a putative north-south aligned minor Roman road has been plotted extending into the northern-central part of the site, sharing the alignment of a public footpath. There is no recorded archaeological evidence for this road, but large quantities of Roman mortaria, sherds of colour-coated and shell gritted pottery, and fragments of tile have been found near the conjectured route through the site.

1.3.11 The putative road may be associated with the Headington Wick villa. The precise location of the villa is yet to be established. According to the original report from the mid-19th century, the excavation was undertaken three-quarters of a mile west of the Roman road to Alchester, straddling the Elsfield–Headington parish boundary, looking across the valley to Headington with the village of Elsfield visible on another hill. This description would seem to place the villa somewhere in the vicinity of the northern-central part of the site – but equally it could have been located on the hill above College Pond to the north of the site. The geophysical survey detected linear anomalies that could equate with the buildings, trackways and boundaries associated with the villa, located in the northern central part of the site.

1.3.12 The original description of the villa describes the site as including a bath house, an arched doorway including a sandstone keystone, a 14 foot by 10-foot 7-inch room with a concrete floor and a vaulted ceiling. The excavations showed that sections of the villa survived quite well, with the walls to a height of 4 feet 6 inches (1.4m) above floor level, with the foundations of the 2-foot thick walls (0.6m) presumably extending well below this. There is evidence of industrial activities comprising a pile of ashes, charcoal and an iron bar. A very large amount of pottery, along with some coins and other metal finds, was recovered, including a clay mould of the face of a woman wearing a wreath and a bronze bell. It has been suggested that the villa was also one of the major pottery production sites in the Oxford area.

1.3.13 The 1993 evaluation also investigated possible late prehistoric or Roman enclosures in the western part of the site. Also, a number of cropmarks are recorded within the western-central part of the site on aerial imagery. Many of these appear to be geological in origin or represent recent drainage and/or boundary features. These features were not detected during the geophysical survey, which could indicate that at least their upper horizons have been truncated by recent ploughing, or else that they were masked by the superficial geology.

1.3.14 Other cropmarks in the western-central part of the site are suggestive of trackways or ditches on a different alignment to the existing field system, and may be Roman, or possibly medieval, in origin. The longest of these appear to comprise curvilinear features which are *c* 70m apart in the northern area of this part of the site but

converge in the southern area of this part of the site. Finally, an extensive network of ditches and gullies probably dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD has been recorded at Barton Park, beyond Bayswater Brook to the south of the site.

1.3.15 Beyond the potential pottery production at the villa, another kiln site dated to the Roman period is recorded *c* 860m south-west of the site at Headley Way. This kiln retained a large amount of kiln debris and coarse pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

1.3.16 A possible Roman inhumation burial is recorded *c* 146m north of the site. It was found in 1892 and comprised the skeleton of a possible adult female. It has been suggested as being of Roman date, although no Roman artefacts were recovered. The body was orientated east-west with the head at the west end, in accordance with Christian tradition. It may be part of a Roman burial ground associated with the villa. Cemeteries were sometimes located on high ground (as this burial is) overlooking associated settlement. Alternatively, it could represent an Anglo-Saxon 'deviant' burial sited in unconsecrated ground near the parish boundary.

Early medieval period (AD 410-1066)

1.3.17 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the settlements of Headington, Elsfield and Stowford within the study area or its immediate surroundings. The site was then part of the extensive Stowood Forest. The Old English place-names indicate the Anglo-Saxon colonisation of the landscape. Headington can be translated as 'the hill held by Hedena' and Elfield as 'open land belonging to Elesa' (Mills 2011). The settlements are recorded as large in the Domesday Survey. Headington had 44 households and Elsfield 26. The place-name Stowford, situated in the eastern outskirts of the site, does not include a personal name like the others. It means the stony ford, and marks a passage over Bayswater Brook. According to the Domesday Survey, it was a small settlement of only three households.

1.3.18 A sunken feature building (grubenhaus) and an associated inhumation burial and pottery sherds were uncovered by Barton Manor, *c* 430m south of the site. The settlement is first mentioned in 1246, but the archaeological remains may suggest an Anglo-Saxon origin. The place-name is derived from the Old English for 'the barley farm' or 'the outlying grange where corn is stored' (Mills 2011).

1.3.19 The possible location of a Saxon palace and a royal demesne have been identified at Headington, *c* 745m south-south-west and *c* 750m south of the site respectively; however, no clear archaeological evidence of either site has been recorded and so these locations cannot be substantiated.

Later medieval period (1066-1540)

1.3.20 Wick is first mentioned in 1279, and the settlement is described as a farm and three cottages. The farm grew to become the second largest in the Headington area by the 17th century.

1.3.21 The late medieval agrarian crisis affected the area. There is evidence that at least three of the settlements were partly deserted and shrunk in size. Earthworks, probably representing cottages and adjacent agricultural fields, are said to be present

within the central part of the site, *c* 95m north-west of Wick Farm. Similar earthworks have been recorded at Stowford, in the fields on the east side of Bayswater Road, *c* 85m east of the site. It is unknown when this settlement was deserted, but potentially between 1350–1450 AD in accordance with a wider trend.

1.3.22 The extant Wick Farmhouse and its well house, barn, and gate piers are of 17th- and 18th-century origin. The extant Stowford Farmhouse is seemingly of early to mid-17th-century origin.

1.3.23 Two potential medieval watermill or fishponds are recorded at Wick Copse, *c* 650m and *c* 1km north-east of the site. At the nearest site, a dam *c* 4m in height appears to have been used to block the flow of water. However, there is no documentary evidence for the presence of fishponds or mills in this area.

1.3.24 Aerial photographs record extensive areas of ridge and furrow earthworks, relict features of historic ploughing, in the western part of the site. Some possess the reverse 'S-shape' characteristic of medieval ploughing using oxen; and in many places, the blocks of ridge and furrow are on a different alignment from the current field boundaries, many of which are recorded on the 1703 map of the Manor of Elsfield. The blocks of ridge and furrow indicate the strip fields within the medieval open field system.

1.3.25 The 1993 evaluation identified plough furrows, ditches of relict field boundaries of various dates, and a possible enclosure of the medieval period or earlier, in the western part of the site; and layers of plough soils containing medieval pottery both in the western part of the site and between Wick Farm and Stowford Farm in the eastern part of the site.

Post-medieval period (1550–1900)

1.3.26 According to the 1703 map of the Manor of Elsfield, the western part of the site shows field boundaries that pre-date 1703, although some boundaries have been removed in these areas. Wick and Stowford are depicted as single farms on Davis's 1797 map of Oxfordshire. By the 1887 Ordnance Survey map a large number of field boundaries that were present in 1703 had been removed, particularly in the western-central part of the site. It clearly shows the buildings at Wick Farm in the centre of the site, the buildings at Stowford Farm outside the eastern boundary of the site, and a four-sided range of buildings at Lower Farm in the southern part of the site.

Modern period

1.3.27 In the 1930s, a crematorium and new houses were built on the west side of Bayswater Road to the north of Stowford Farm (outside the northern boundary of the site). The A40 had been built by 1937 and large areas of housing were subsequently constructed on either side, with the historic villages of Headington and Barton becoming northern suburbs of the city of Oxford. By the late 1950s/early 1960s, residential development at Barton had extended to Bayswater Brook opposite the access track to Wick Farm and to Bayswater Road to the east. Construction activity is currently underway at Barton Park, to the west of the existing housing at Barton Village Road, extending from the A40 up to Bayswater Brook.

1.4 Potential

1.4.1 Prehistoric archaeological remains in the Oxford area have generally been documented in the alluvial floodplains and on the north-south orientated Summertown-Radley gravel terrace between the River Thames and River Cherwell. This indicates a high potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric origin being preserved in low-lying areas of the site, in particular alongside Bayswater Brook and the College Pond stream. Preserved remains dating to the Bronze Age had previously been uncovered in the southern part of the site to the north of Bayswater Brook, as well as across land to the south of Bayswater Brook.

1.4.2 The site occupies a south-facing slope, with Sidlings Copse situated on the crest of the ridge to the north of the site. The results of the 1993 evaluation in combination with aerial photographic analysis and the 2019 geophysical survey results indicates potential for further evidence of Bronze Age activity and the presence of trackways or ditches on a different alignment to the existing field system within the site.

1.4.3 The results of the geophysical survey also suggest moderate potential for remains of the Headington Wick Roman villa, with associated enclosures and trackways in the northern central parts of the site. The alignment of the postulated road to the villa runs through the central part of the site. Remains associated with the Roman precedent to the extant Bayswater Road could also be found in the south-eastern area of the site.

1.4.4 There is moderate potential for archaeological features related to the medieval settlements of Wick and Stowford in the central and eastern part of the site. Remains related to historic agricultural activities, such as buried plough soils and ditches of relict field boundaries have previously been recorded in the southern corridor of the site.

1.4.5 Finally, the geophysical survey detected various anomalies consistent with buried furrows of historic ploughing and buried ditches of historic field boundaries across the site.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general project aims and objectives were as follows:

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, and
ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific project aims and objectives were as follows:

x. To ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey and historic and modern aerial imagery,
xi. To test areas indicated to be devoid of archaeological remains,
xii. To determine the extent of remains uncovered during the trial trench evaluation in 1993,
xiii. To determine or confirm the presence of remains related to the Headington Wick Roman villa, the Bayswater Road and the putative Roman road in the central parts of the site, and
xiv. To determine or confirm the presence of remains related to the settlements of Wick and Stowford.

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

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The proposed works comprised the excavation of 22 trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m, mainly located in the 2.25ha area surrounding the putative location of the Headington Wick Roman villa site, and 197 trenches measuring 50m by 1.8m covering the rest of site, which equate to an approximate 2% sample of the site. The proposed trench locations were positioned to ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey, to determine the extent of the remains uncovered during the trial trench evaluation in 1993, and to test areas indicated to be devoid of archaeological remains. Consideration was also given to the presence of sensitive ecological restraints and

overhead and buried services within the site and need for exclusion zones within which no trenches could be completed.

2.2.2 Of the 219 proposed trenches, 212 were excavated (Fig. 2) During the fieldwork further assessment of the sensitive ecological restraints by Avian Ecology led to an increase in the number of exclusions, causing multiple trenches to be re-positioned, most notably in the area of the putative villa. In this area Trenches 112, 113 and 114 were moved to the north and 114 was reduced to 25m in length, Trenches 111 and 115 were moved to the south and Trench 109 was not undertaken. Meanwhile access to the L-shaped parcel at Lower Farm was not permitted by the landowner, and so Trenches 137-141 were not excavated. Minor trench adjustments were also required in the fields surrounding Stowford Farmhouse due to the presence of trees. Trench 209 was changed from a north-south orientation to an east-west, Trench 211 was rotated to a NE-SW alignment, Trench 218 was rotated to an E-W alignment and Trench 219 was moved *c* 10m to the north.

2.2.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the agreed WSI (OA 2020).

2.2.4 The trenches were laid out in accordance with Figure 2 using a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy. The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using either a 16-tonne tracked 360˚ excavator or a wheeled JCB 3CX; both machines were fitted with toothless buckets.

2.2.5 Machining continued in spits down to natural geology. Trenches were sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features. Where present, archaeological features were investigated to a level sufficient to establish the aims outlined above. All recording was undertaken in accordance with the agreed WSI.

2.2.6 Upon agreement from Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council, the trenches were backfilled with the arisings in reverse order of excavation. As the fieldwork was undertaken at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, monitoring of the fieldwork by the Planning Archaeologist was done remotely using digital photographs, site plans and survey data.

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.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 A fairly consistent dark brownish grey silty clay topsoil/ploughsoil was recorded across the site but the presence of an underlying subsoil deposit varied, with approximately 50% of trenches recorded as having a deposit sequence of topsoil directly overlying the natural geology. Subsoil was absent in all but eight trenches excavated to the east of Wick Farm; however, to the west there was greater variation in its distribution, likely the result of varying degrees of ploughing. For example, subsoil was absent in Trenches 49-57, which are all contained within a single field. There was also a notable lack of subsoil in the vicinity of the putative villa. Where present, the subsoil was recorded as sealing the archaeological remains.

3.2.2 A layer interpreted as colluvium was recorded in Trench 111 and an alluvial deposit was noted in Trench 144. The colluvium is suspected to be the result of erosion of higher ground to the north of Trench 111 and the alluvium caused by localised flooding. Trench 144 was devoid of archaeological remains but the colluvium in Trench 111 was recorded as sealing the archaeological remains.

3.2.3 The natural geology varies across the site but reflects the deposits mapped by the British Geological Survey (Fig. 4; Plates 1-5). Mixed silt sands and gravels were recorded towards the west with an increase in clay content to the north and east. Water-lain silty clays were recorded in trenches located along the southern edge of site in the vicinity of the Bayswater Brook.

3.2.4 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good. Heavy rainfall at the start of the project led to localised flooding but on the whole the site remained dry throughout (Plate 6). 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 65 of the 212 trenches excavated and a further 5 trenches contained plough furrows only (Trenches 49, 52, 116, 167 and 182) with medieval pottery recovered from the furrow in Trench 116 and post-medieval pottery from the furrow in Trench 52. Land drains, both ceramic and French, were prolific across the site but were not subject to any extensive recording and are not discussed as part of this report.

3.3.2 Trenches that contained archaeological remains are discussed below by field number (Fig. 2).

3.4 Trenches 1-16 (Field 1; Fig. 5)

3.4.1 Located towards the western limit of the evaluation area near the Elsfield Road, Trenches 3 and 7 each contained a land management ditch. Aligned NW-SE, ditch 303 measured 0.52m wide and 0.13m deep with a concave profile. Ditch 703 was on a NE-SW alignment and measured 1.21m wide by 0.4m deep (Plate 8; Fig. 15 section 700). The ditch had steep sides and a flat base. Each ditch contained a single fill (304 and 704 respectively) and both were recorded as dark greyish brown clayey silts.

3.4.2 Neither feature relates to anomalies identified by the geophysical survey but ditch 703 does correspond a field boundary identified on the 1887 OS Map.

3.5 Trenches 17-34 (Field 2; Fig. 6)

3.5.1 Geophysical anomalies in this area consisted of discrete ferrous/magnetic disturbance or natural variation. Despite this, archaeological features were identified in Trenches 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 30, 31 and 34. A palaeochannel was also noted in Trench 33.

3.5.2 A NE-SW aligned ditch was recorded at the eastern end of Trench 17. The ditch (1705) had a concave profile and measured 0.46m wide and 0.18m deep. The sole fill of the ditch (1706) was a dark brown sandy clay. The ditch was observed to be cutting an earlier ditch (1703; Plate 9; Fig. 15 section 1700). The earlier ditch had moderate sides and a concave base, and measured 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep with a brownish grey sandy silt fill (1704).

3.5.3 Ditch 1903 crossed the centre of Trench 19 on an ENE–WSW alignment. The ditch measured 0.84m wide by 0.18m deep and had sloping sides and a flattish base (Fig. 15 section 1900). Three sherds of 1st-century Roman pottery were recovered from the sole fill of the ditch (1904), a mid-dark grey silty sand.

3.5.4 Aligned NNW-SSE, ditch 2003 had moderate sides and a concave base (Plate 10; Fig. 15 section 2000). The ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a single fill (2004), a brown sandy silt.

3.5.5 Trenches 21 and 23 were targeted on a NNW-SSE boundary ditch depicted on the 1887 OS Map. The ditch was identified in Trench 23 (2303), where it was recorded as having a slightly irregular concave profile and measuring 1.45m wide and up to 0.62m deep (Fig. 15 section 2300). The ditch contained two fills: 2304, a dark grey clay silt primary fill, and 2305, a mid greyish brown clayey silt. The boundary ditch was not identified in Trench 21 but a NW-SE aligned ditch (2103) was noted (Plate 11). The ditch measured 1.12m wide by 0.34m deep with a concave profile. Two fills were recorded within the ditch, a primary silting event of blueish grey silty sand (2104) and a secondary mid brownish grey clayey sand (2105).

3.5.6 A shallow NNE-SSW ditch and an isolated posthole or small pit were recorded in Trench 30. Measuring 0.42m wide by 0.1m deep, the ditch (3003) had a concave profile and contained a single mid brownish grey silty sand fill. The posthole had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.11m deep and 0.4m wide. The posthole was filled by a mid-brown grey silty sand (3006).

3.5.7 Ditch 3103 was located at the southern end of Trench 31 and was recorded as crossing the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment. The ditch had concave sides, a flat base and

measured 1.1m wide by 0.17m deep (Plate 12; Fig. 15 section 3100). A mid brown grey silty sand (3104) was the sole fill identified within the feature.

3.5.8 Aligned NNE-SSW, ditch 3403 measured 0.6m wide, 0.23m deep and had steep sides and a flattish base (Fig. 15 section 3403). A mid blueish brown grey silty sand (3404) was the sole fill of the feature.

3.5.9 No artefactual evidence was recovered from any of the features in this area except ditch 1903.

3.6 Trenches 35-48 (Field 3; Fig. 6)

3.6.1 The geophysical survey suggested limited potential of archaeological remains in this area with only ferrous/magnetic disturbance and land drains noted. Archaeological features were present in Trenches 39, 41, 43 and 47.

3.6.2 All four trenches contained ditches of a similar size and with similar shallow concave profiles. However, the alignment of the ditches varied from trench to trench. Ditch 3903 measured 1.05m wide by 0.16m deep and was on a NW-SE alignment. A second possible linear feature was initially identified in Trench 39 but was determined to be of natural origin when investigated. Ditch 4103 was on a NNE-SSW alignment and measured 1.2m wide by 0.23m deep (Plate 13). Aligned NE-SW, ditch 4303 measured 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 15 section 4300). The final ditch recorded in this area, ditch 4703, was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.84m wide by 0.32m making the largest feature in the area (Plate 14, Fig. 15 section 4700).

3.6.3 All four ditches contained similar mid greyish brown silty clay fills (3904, 4104, 4304 and 4704). No artefactual evidence was recorded.

3.7 Trenches 49-57 (Field 4; Fig. 6)

3.7.1 Extensive evidence indicative of ridge and furrow agriculture was identified in this area by the geophysical survey; however, few corresponding features were identified. Trenches 49 and 52 each contained broadly NNE-SSW aligned shallow linear features which were interpreted as furrows (4903 (Fig. 15 section 4900) and 5203 respectively) but no other evidence was identified. Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 50, 53, 54 and 57.

3.7.2 Trench 50 contained a single WNW-ESE aligned ditch (5003) which measured 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 15 section 5000). The ditch had a concave profile and was filled by a brown silty sand, 5004. An environmental sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 4) produced little charred material with the flot mainly consisting of terrestrial molluscs.

3.7.3 Ditch 5303 had steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 15 section 5300). Aligned NNE-SSW, the ditch measured 0.48m wide and 0.28m deep and was filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (Plate 15).

3.7.4 Trench 54 contained three ditches. Crossing the trench on a roughly east-west alignment, ditch 5405 measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep and had a shallow concave profile (Fig. 15 section 5401). The ditch was filled by a light brown sandy silt (5406). Intercutting ditches 5403 and 5407 were located immediately to the north of ditch

5405 (Fig. 15 section 5400). Ditch 5407 had a shallow concave profile and measured 0.84m wide and 0.12 deep. The northern edge of the ditch was truncated by ditch 5403, which measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. This later ditch had a similar profile to and appeared to be a re-establishment of ditch 5407. Both ditches were aligned NNE-SSW and each contained a light greyish brown silty sand fill (5407 and 5404).

3.7.5 Two intercutting ditches were also identified in Trench 57 (Plate 16). Ditch 5703 was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep. Perpendicular to this on a NNE-SSW was ditch 5705. Ditch 5705 measured 0.46m and 0.12m deep with a straight sides and flat base. It was recorded as truncating the western end of ditch 5703. Both ditches contained very similar greyish brown clayey loam fills (5702 and 5704). It is likely the two boundaries are contemporary and form part of a field system.

3.7.6 A small pit was also identified in Trench 57. Pit 5707 measured 0.52m wide and 0.28m deep and had near-vertical sides and a concave base (Plate 16). The fill comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay loam (5706).

3.7.7 No artefactual evidence was recovered from the features in Field 4.

3.8 Trenches 58-96 (Field 5; Fig. 7)

3.8.1 With the exception of land drains, potential features identified by the geophysical survey were limited in Field 5 but did include two linear anomalies identified as possible archaeology that appeared to form an enclosure. Two additional anomalies were identified as being of uncertain origin, along with evidence of ridge and furrow on a WNW-ESE aliment.

3.8.2 In addition to the geophysical anomalies, evidence from cropmarks suggests a number of linear features running NNE-SSW along the western edge of the field before turning towards the east and the possible location of the Roman villa (Fig. 2).

Field boundaries

3.8.3 Towards the southern boundary of the field, Trenches 61, 62, 67 and 86 were all positioned across the location of a WNW-ESE boundary ditch noted on the 1703 map of Elsfield Manor. The ditch was noted in all four trenches. In Trench 86 the ditch (8602) was recorded as measuring 2.2m by 0.56m with a shallow southern side and steep northern side with a flat base (Fig. 17 section 8600). The ditch contained two fills, a water-lain greyish blue orange clay silt (8604) overlain by a brown silty sand (8603) from which a piece of Roman CBM was recovered. Two phases of the ditch were noted towards the west. In Trench 62 ditch 6204, which has a flat base and steep stepped sides, was truncated by ditch 6202 (Fig. 16 section 6200). The later ditch measured 1.14m wide by 0.28m deep and had a concave profile. Post-medieval pottery and a fragment of Roman CBM were recovered from fill 6203, the sole fill present in ditch 6202.

3.8.4 Two phases of the boundary ditch were also identified in Trench 61 although the later ditch appeared heavily truncated (Plate 17; Fig. 16 section 6100). The earlier ditch (6104) had a stepped concave profile measuring 2.14m wide and 0.44m deep. The sole fill of the ditch (6105), a grey brown silt, contained a sherd of Roman pottery and an iron nail possibly from a horseshoe of medieval / post-medieval date. The later

ditch (6102) was observed to truncate the northern edge of ditch 6104 and had a concave profile and measured 0.7m wide but only 0.1m deep. Ditch 6102 contained a brown sandy silt (6103). A third ditch was recorded in trench 61. Located 3m to the south of but parallel to the boundary ditches, ditch 6106 was also aligned WNW-ENE. The ditch measured 1.28m wide and 0.44m deep and had moderate sides and a flat base. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the sole fill (6107), a brownish grey clay silt.

3.8.5 Only a single phase of the boundary ditch was identified in Trench 67. Ditch 6703 measured 1.3m wide and 0.39m deep and had moderate sides and a flat base (Fig. 16 section 6700). Three fills were noted in the ditch (6704 – 6706). The earliest fill (6706) comprised an orangey brown sandy silt and represented a primary silting event. Fill 6705 was a dark blue grey clayey silt suspected to have been water-lain. This was overlain by fill 6704, a brown clayey silt accumulated through secondary deposition. An east-west aligned ditch was also present in Trench 67. Ditch 6707 measured 0.9m wide and 0.43m deep with moderate sides and a concave base (Fig. 16 section 6701). The dich contained four fills (6708–6711). The earliest fill (6711) was a dark blueish grey clay sand. This is overlain by fill 6710 which had a similar appearance, a blue grey silty sand. The third fill (6709) was an orangey brown silty sand and was overlain by the final fill (6708), a greyish brown sandy silt. No artefactual evidence was recovered from any of the fills.

3.8.6 Located in the north-east corner of Field 5, Trench 84 was positioned to enable the investigation of a cropmark and the location of a boundary ditch depicted on the 1703 map of Elsfield Manor. No evidence of the cropmark was identified but the location of the boundary ditch was confirmed. Ditch 8403 was located towards the southern end of the trench on a broadly NW-SE alignment. The ditch had a straight side, a concave base and measured 1.02m wide by 0.38m deep (Fig. 17 section 8400).

3.8.7 As depicted on the map, the ditch continued across Trench 85 where it was also recorded as having straight sides and a concave base (8503) but was smaller in size, measuring 0.62m by 0.34m (Fig 17. 8500). The ditch was observed to contain a single fill in each trench, a grey brown silty clay from which no artefactual evidence was recovered (8404 and 8504, respectively).

3.8.8 An NNW-SSE aligned boundary ditch also depicted on the 1703 map was identified in Trenches 94, 95 and 96. In Trench 95 the ditch (9503) was recorded as having moderate sides and a slightly irregular stepped rounded base and measured 2.25m wide and 0.78m deep (Fig. 17 section 9500). The profile of the ditch (9603) was more regular in Trench 96 with steep sides and rounded base but was of similar dimension, 2.28m wide by 0.78m deep (Fig. 18 section 9600). Four fills were identified within the ditch in Trench 95 and six fills in Trench 96, all of which were naturally accumulated and devoid of artefactual evidence. The ditch was not excavated in Trench 94.

3.8.9 Located to the west of Trenches 95 and 96, Trench 92 contained a single ditch. The ditch (9203) had moderate sides and a concave based and measured 0.54m wide by 0.38m deep (Plate 26). The fill (9204) was a brownish-grey sandy silt. The ditch does not correspond to a geophysical anomaly, a cropmark or a feature known from historic mapping.

Enclosure ditch

3.8.10 Indicated by the results of the geophysical survey and cropmarks, the remains of a rectangular enclosure were identified in the southern half of Field 5.

3.8.11 Aligned NNE-SSW and measuring over 0.6m wide and 0.46m deep, ditch 6008 crossed the centre of Trench 60 and had a steep slightly concave profile and flattish base (Fig. 15 section 6000). The ditch contained a single fill (6009), a firm blueish grey clay. The western side of the ditch was not observed as it had been truncated away by ditch 6003, which appeared to represent a re-establishment of ditch 6008. The later ditch, also aligned NNE-SSW, measured 1.1m wide and 0.44m deep and had moderate sides and a concave base. The ditch contained four fills. The earliest fill (6007) appeared to be water lain and was a bluish grey brown silty clay. This was overlain by a lens of redeposited natural representing stabilisation of the ditch edges (6006). The two latest fills (6004 and 6005) are both secondary silting events and comprise dark greyish brown silty clay. A medieval or post-medieval knife was recovered from fill 6004.

3.8.12 The ditches recorded in Trench 60 correspond with a geophysical anomaly which forms part of the enclosure. The ditches were observed to continue to the NNE and were identified in Trenches 64, 74 and 75. In Trench 64 the earlier ditch (6406) measured 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep with a moderate profile and flat base (Fig. 16 section 6400). The later ditch (6403) had moderate sides and a concave base and measured 1.16m wide and 0.46m deep (Plate 19). Each ditch contained a single fill recorded as brown sandy silts (6407 and 6404 respectively). Two narrow ditches were also present in Trench 64 (6408 and 6410; Fig 16 sections 6402 and 6404). The ditches were aligned WNW-ENE, perpendicular to the main enclosure ditch 6403. Both ditches had similar concave profiles and measured 0.46m wide by 0.29m deep and 0.43m wide and 0.22m deep respectively. No artefactual evidence was recovered from either ditch, which both contained sandy silt fills (6409 and 6411).

3.8.13 Though noted in plan, the enclosure ditch was not excavated in Trench 75. However, two additional ditches were present and excavated. Ditch 7502 was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1.2m wide and 0.08m deep (Fig. 17 section 7500). The ditch had a shallow concave profile and contained a light brown clay silt fill (7503). Also on a NNE-SSW alignment, ditch 7504 measured 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave profile (Fig. 17 section 7501). The ditch contained a light brown sandy silt fill (7505).

3.8.14 In Trench 74 the enclosure was formed of a single ditch (7402). The ditch measured 1.22m wide and 0.36m deep with a slightly irregular profile and a flat base (21). The ditch contained a single fill (7403), a firm brown sandy silt from which an iron nail was recovered. As indicated by the geophysical survey, the ditch turned 90˚ to the west in Trench 74 and continued on a WNW-ESE alignment. A third ditch (7406) was recorded in Trench 74 which ran parallel to this alignment. The ditch had a shallow concave profile measuring 0.64m wide by 0.08m deep (Fig. 16 section 7401) and contained a greyish brown silty sand fill (7407).

3.8.15 The WNW-ESE aligned section of the enclosure was also present in Trenches 73 and 72. In Trench 73 the ditch (7303) had moderate concave sides, a flat base and measured 0.9m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 16 section 7300). No artefactual evidence

was recovered from the sole fill, a brown sandy silt (7304). In Trench 72 the ditch adjoined a NNE-SSW aligned ditch. Ditch 7203 had a moderate profile and flat base (Fig. 16 section 7200). It measured 1.1m and 0.34m deep and contained a brown sandy silt fill (7204) from which a modern piece of CBM and animal bone were recovered. Trench 72 was also positioned to enable the investigation of three broadly NNE-SSW aligned cropmarks. Although on a similar alignment, the NNE-SSW section of ditch 7203 does not appear to relate to the cropmarks. A feature determined to natural in origin due to its appearance and irregular profile is likely to correspond to the cropmarks; similar activity was noted in Trench 71 (see below).

3.8.16 Trenches 88 and 89 were positioned to investigate a broadly NW-SE aligned linear geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin. The location and alignment of the anomaly suggests it may represent the continuation of the enclosure ditch recorded in Trenches 72, 73 and 74. Corresponding with the anomaly, ditch 8803 had steep concave sides and a flat base and measure 0.99m wide by 0.26m deep (Plate 25; Fig. 17 section 8800). The ditch contained a single fill (8804), a grey clayey silt. No corresponding feature was noted in Trench 89, although a ditch was recorded at the southern end of the trench. The ditch (8903) had moderate concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.14m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 17 section 8900). The ditch contained a single fill (8904), which comprised a grey sandy silt.

3.8.17 Trenches 70 and 71 were located within the suspected enclosure and were both positioned to investigate features identified by cropmarks. Trench 70 was positioned across two roughly WNW-ESE aligned cropmarks with ditch 7003 corresponding with the northern of the two cropmarks. The ditch had moderate sides and a concave base and measured 1.48m wide and 0.37m deep (Plate 20; Fig. 16 section 7000). The ditch contained a single fill (7004), a brown sandy silt from which a sherd of early Roman pottery was recovered. A second ditch was noted approximately 5.5m to the south and corresponds to the other cropmark; however, this ditch was not excavated during the evaluation at this location as the feature continues into Trench 71, where it was excavated and recorded as ditch 7103. The ditch had moderate sides and a concave base and measured 1.18m wide and 0.28m deep. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the sole fill of the ditch (7104), a greyish brown sandy silt. At the western end of Trench 71 a linear feature was investigated but determined to be natural in origin. The natural feature corresponds to one of the NNE-SSW aligned cropmarks located along the western edge of the field.

3.8.18 Two intercutting ditches were recorded in Trench 63 (Plate 18; Fig 16 section 6300). The earlier ditch (6302) had a moderate convex profile with a flat base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep. The ditch contained a grey clayey silt fill (6303) from which two sherds of 2nd century Roman pottery were recovered. Ditch 6304 cut into the top of fill 6303. The later ditch had a slightly irregular concave profile and measured 0.92m wide by 0.28m deep. No artefacts were recovered from the fill (6305), a grey clay silt. The position and alignment of the ditches in Trench 63 suggest they are the continuation of the ditches recorded in Trench 70; however, this is not known for certain.

3.8.19 It is possible the ditch was further identified in Trench 87. Ditch 8703 measured 1.08m wide and 0.3 deep and had a moderate straight side and a tapered base. The ditch

was filled by a grey clay. It should be noted that, although the alignment of the features in Trenches 68 and 87 suggest they are the continuation of the ditches identified in Trench 70, there is significant variation in the recorded profiles of the ditches across the trenches.

NNE-SSW aligned cropmarks

3.8.20 Located along the western edge and northern edges of Field 5, Trenches 71, 72, 78, 82 83 and 84 were positioned to enable the investigation of cropmarks indicative of linear features. As discussed above, the cropmarks appear to be associated with natural features in Trenches 71 and 72. Similar evidence was noted in 82 and 83; no evidence for the cropmarks was identified in trench 84. Despite this archaeological features were noted in these, and the surrounding trenches.

3.8.21 Located to the west of the cropmarks, Trench 77 contained three ditches. Crossing the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment, ditch 7703 had shallow sides and a flat base and measured 0.98m wide and 0.06m deep. The ditch contained a single fill (7704), a greyish brown sandy silt. Located slightly to the north, ditch 7705 was aligned WNW-ESE, running perpendicular to ditch 7703 (Fig. 17 section 7701). The ditch measured 1.5m by 0.43m deep and had moderate sides and a flat base (Plate 22). Two fills were identified within the ditch: fill 7707, a blue grey sandy clay silt, was overlain by a brown silty clay (7706). No artefactual evidence was recovered from either ditch. The third ditch identified in Trench 77 was located at the northern end of the trench and lay on an NNE-SSW alignment. It was observed to continue into Trench 78, where it was investigated.

3.8.22 Within Trench 78 the feature was identified as being a sequence of three intercutting ditches (7803, 7805 and 7808; Plate 23; Fig. 17 section 7800). Ditch 7803 had steep sides and a concave base and measured over 1m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill (7804) was brownish grey silty sand. Adjacent to it, but with no discernible relationship, was ditch 7805. This ditch had moderate sides and a concave base; it measured 1.26m wide and 0.4m deep. Two fills were identified within the feature, a blue grey sandy clay (7807) overlain by a blue grey brown sandy silt fill (7806). Located between and cutting both ditches was ditch 7808. This later ditch measured 1.22m wide by 0.24m deep and had moderate sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a greyish brown sandy silt fill (7809). Natural variations were noted at the northern end of the trench and these may have been the source of the cropmarks.

3.8.23 In addition to the cropmarks, two geophysical anomalies identified as being of possible archaeological origin were suspected to cross the centre of Trenches 82 and 83. Trench 82 was devoid of archaeological remains with the exception of a deliberate dump of unhewn limestone used to create a surface (8204; Plate 24). A sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the surface. An environmental sample taken of the material that overlaid the surface (8203) did not produce any charred plant remains but did contain terrestrial snails (Appendix C.1 Sample 1). A natural variation at the western end of the trench corresponded with the conjectured continuation of cropmark. A single ditch (8303) was identified in Trench 83. The ditch, which had slightly convex sides, a concave base and measured 0.64m wide by 0.32m deep, did not relate to either the cropmarks or the geophysical anomaly; however, a feature

determined to be of natural origin did relate to one of the cropmarks and one of the geophysical anomalies. The ditch contained a single fill (8304), a brown sandy silt.

Circular cropmark

3.8.24 Located just east of the NNE-SSW-aligned cropmarks in the centre of Field 5, Trench 76 was positioned over a circular enclosure identified from cropmark evidence. Two ditches were recorded towards the eastern end of the trench but neither corresponded with the cropmark. Ditch 7603 measured 2m wide and 0.25m deep and had moderate sides and a flat base (Fig. 17 section 7600). The ditch contained a single fill (7604), a greyish brown sandy silt. The second ditch (7605) measured only 0.85m wide by 0.22m deep and had moderate sides and a concave base (Fig. 17 section 7601). Fill 7606, a brown sandy silt, was the only fill identified within the ditch.

3.9 Trenches 97-116 (Fields 5 and 6; Fig. 8)

3.9.1 Trenches 97-116 were located in the vicinity of the suspected location of the Headington Wick Roman villa where a number of linear and discrete anomalies of potential archaeological origin were identified by the geophysical survey. Due to the presence of sensitive ecological restraints it was not possible to excavate trenches across all these anomalies at this time (see Section 2.2). Where the investigation of anomalies was possible, either no corresponding features were identified (Trenches 105 and 106) or natural deposits were observed (Trench 112). However, in other trenches, which were not targeted on geophysical anomalies, features suggestive of Roman activity were recorded.

3.9.2 The densest cluster of activity was identified to the south of the putative villa site in Trenches 111, 115 and 116. Located at the southern end of Trench 111, pit 1103 had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.65m wide by 0.16m deep. The pit contained a single fill (11104), a greyish brown silty clay from which six sherds of mid-late Roman pottery were recovered along with ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay and animal bone. An environmental sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 8) contained an abundance of charred plant remains (CPR) including charcoal, wheat, oat, barley and spelt. A second pit (11107) was located towards the northern end of the trench and noted to have a similar profile and size, measuring 0.75m in diameter by 0.16m deep (Plate 30; Fig. 18 section 11102). This second pit contained a greyish brown silty (11108) and also produced three sherds of late Roman pottery.

3.9.3 Two ditches were located between the two pits. Aligned WSW-ENE, ditch 11109 had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.88m wide by 0.24m deep (Fig. 18 section 11103). The ditch contained a single fill (11110), a greyish brown silty sand, but no artefactual evidence was recovered. The second ditch (11105) had a similar profile but was slightly smaller, measuring 0.48m wide by 0.24m deep (Fig. 18 section 11101). A sherd of Roman pottery and CBM were recovered from the sole fill of the ditch (11106), a greyish brown silty clay.

3.9.4 Located immediately to the north-east of Trench 111, Trench 115 contained a pit, two ditches and a layer of uncertain origin. The pit (11502) was located at the edge of the trench and continued beyond the northern baulk. The exposed part of the pit measured 0.48m in diameter and 0.18m deep (Fig. 18 section 11501). The pit had

steep sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (11503), a greyish brown silty sand from which animal bone, a stone roof tile and a sherd of Roman pottery were recovered. Aligned NNE-SSW, ditch 11504 had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.5m wide by 0.14m deep (Fig. 18 section 11502). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the sole fill of the feature (11505), a greyish brown silty sand. A second ditch was located approximately 2.5m to the east of ditch 11504 but was not excavated.

3.9.5 Deposits 11506 and 11507 were located in the centre and towards the eastern end of the trench respectively. Each deposit consisted of a brown silty sand and contained sherds of Roman pottery, CBM, hammerscale and slag. Both deposits appear to have been heavily truncated and it is likely they represent a single spread of material (Fig. 18 section 11504). A limited amount of CPR with no single piece greater than 4mm was recovered from an environmental sample taken from layer 11507 (Appendix C.1 Sample 6). The material that was present comprised charcoal, wheat and goosefoot seeds.

3.9.6 The third trench in this area (Trench 116) was devoid of remains of an anthropogenic origin but a large palaeochannel was recorded crossing the centre. The channel (11604) was not fully excavated during the evaluation but was observed to measure over 8m in width and more than 0.7m in depth (Fig. 18 section 11600). Three naturally accumulated fills were identified in the channel (11607-11609), from which 69 sherds of mid-late Roman pottery were recovered along with animal bone and CBM. An environmental sample was recovered from fill 11607 (Appendix C.1 Sample 9) and contained anaerobically preserved material. The CPR present included charcoal, what, oat and glume bases and waterlogged plant remains included sedges, nettle and elder.

3.9.7 Archaeological features of possible Roman date were also noted to the west of the possible villa site. Pit 9802 measured 0.86m in diameter and 0.19m deep and continued beyond the northern trench baulk (Fig. 18 section 9800). The pit had steep sides and a concave base and contained a reddish-brown silty sand fill (9803), which included charcoal flecking and produced a sherd of Roman pottery and CBM.

3.9.8 Pottery was also recovered from pit 10802 in Trench 108. The pit measured 0.82m in diameter and 0.60m deep with near-vertical sides and a flattish base (Plate 29; Fig. 18 section 10800). The pit contained two fills: the earlier fill (10804), a reddish-brown silty sand, was overlain by a greyish brown silty sand fill (10803). A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the upper fill which is not closely datable, but fired clay of a Roman date was also recovered along with struck flint. An environmental sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 10) produced a flot rich in CPR including charcoal, cereal grains of wheat and oat, and chaff with spelt like characteristics.

3.9.9 The 1887 OS Map depicts a boundary ditch crossing the centre of Trench 108 but no corresponding feature was identified within the trench. Trenches 97 and 99 were positioned to investigate the same boundary; it was identified in Trench 99 but not in Trench 97. Aligned NW-SE, the ditch (9902) measured 0.76m wide and 0.26m deep and had a concave profile. A single fill was noted in the ditch, a greyish brown silty sand (9903).

3.9.10 A second ditch is depicted on the 1703 map of Elsfield Manor as crossing the northern end of Trench 99; however, no corresponding archaeological feature was noted. The ditch is depicted as continuing to the NE with Trench 100 positioned to intersect it. Here the ditch (10002) was identified and recorded as having moderate sides, a concave base and measuring 2.22m wide by 0.76m deep (Plate 28; Fig. 18 section 10000). Two fills were identified in the ditch, fill 10003 being a greyish brown silty sand and 10004 a greyish brown sandy silt.

3.10 Trenches 117-136 (Field 6; Fig. 9)

3.10.1 No geophysical anomalies were identified in the western part of Field 6, with the area described in the survey report as being characterised by ferrous/magnetic disturbance. However, in this area a ditch was recorded in Trench 121 and two ditches were noted in Trench 125.

3.10.2 Crossing the southern end of Trench 121, ditch 12103 was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 0.88m wide by 0.3m deep (Plate 32; Fig. 19 section 12100). The ditch had concave sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (12104), a greyish brown clayey silt from which no artefactual evidence was recovered.

3.10.3 Ditch 12502 was aligned WNW-ESE and was identified at the eastern end of Trench 125. The ditch had steep sides, a flattish base and measured 0.62m wide by 0.16m deep (Plate 33; Fig. 19 section 12500). A single fill (12503), a greyish brown silty clay, was noted in the ditch. Ditch 12504 was aligned NNE-SSW and crossed the western end of Trench 125. The ditch had a steep side, a flattish base and measured 0.9m wide by 0.22m deep (Fig. 19 section 12501). A greyish brown silty clay (12505) was the only fill noted within the ditch.

3.10.4 Anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation were identified by the geophysical survey across the eastern half of Field 6; however, no furrows were noted in the trenches.

3.10.5 A single ditch was identified in Trench 127. The ditch (12703) was aligned NNE-SSW and crossed the eastern half of the trench. Measuring 0.9m wide by 0.18m deep and with a concave profile (Fig. 19 section 12700), the ditch contained a single fill (12704), a brownish grey silty clay from which two sherds of Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery were recovered. Trench 127 was positioned across the line of a boundary ditch shown on the 1887 OS Map, but no corresponding feature was identified.

3.10.6 Trenches 128, 129, 131 and 136 were also all positioned to intersect with the boundary ditch, but it was only identified in Trenches 131 and 136. In Trench 131, the ditch (13103) was recorded as having moderate concave sides and a concave base, and measured 1.08m wide by 0.32 (Fig. 19 section 13100). The ditch had similar profile and was of a comparable size in Trench 136, where it measured 1.16m by 0.38m (ditch 13603; Plate 34; Fig. 19 section 13600). In both trenches the ditch contained a single fill, a brown silty clay (13104 and 13604 respectively). Eight sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the ditch in Trench 131 along with animal bone.

3.11 Trenches 142-148 (Field 7; Fig. 10)

3.11.1 No anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin were detected in this field by the geophysical survey. A field boundary was identified from historic mapping, but the alignment of the feature was not subject to evaluation due to suspected land contamination.

3.11.2 A single ditch was recorded in Field 7. Identified in Trench 145, the ditch (14503) was aligned NNW-SSE and measured 1.04m wide and 0.15m deep and had a concave profile (Fig. 19 section 14500). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the sole fill, a dark grey brown clay silt (14504).

3.12 Trenches 149-157 (Field 8; Fig. 10)

3.12.1 Ridge and furrow cultivation was identified across the area by the geophysical survey but no associated evidence was noted within the trenches.

3.12.2 A boundary ditch depicted on the 1887 OS Map as crossing the southern part of Field 8 was identified in Trench 154. The ditch (15403) was broadly aligned east-west and had moderate straight sides and flat base, and measured 1.05m wide and 0.37m deep (Plate 35; Fig. 19 section 15400). A single fill was recorded within the ditch, a dark blueish grey clay (15404) which contained post-medieval brick fragments.

3.13 Trenches 158-184 (Fields 9 and 10; Figs. 10 and 11)

3.13.1 Field 9 was not covered by the geophysical survey (due to overgrowth of vegetation, rendering it inaccessible at the time) and only one trench was excavated within the area (Trench 158). The trench contained a single NNE-SSW aligned ditch (15803). Measuring 0.95m wide and 0.27m deep, the ditch had steep, near-straight sides and a flat base (Plate 36; Fig. 19 section 15800). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the sole fill, a light greyish brown clay (15804).

3.13.2 Geophysical survey of the field to the east, Field 10, identified the possible remains of ridge and furrow in the north-eastern corner of the field. A single furrow was recorded in this area in Trench 182; however, additional furrows were identified in Trenches 167 and 171 in the western half of the field. A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from fill 16703, the sole fill of furrow 16702 (Fig. 19 sections 16700 and 17100).

3.13.3 The boundary ditch recorded on the 1887 OS Map and previously identified in Trench 154 also crosses the southern half of this area. Five trenches were positioned to enable the investigation of the boundary ditch (Trenches 164, 165, 173, 176 and 183), but all were devoid of archaeological remains.

3.13.4 In addition to the furrow mentioned above, a ditch was recorded in Trench 171. Aligned NNE-SSW, ditch 17104 measured 1.3m wide by 0.48m deep and had a stepped sides and tapered base (Plate 37). The ditch was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay from which only an fragment of undatable CBM was recovered (17105). A sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 5) contained little in the way of CPR and a small assemblage of molluscs.

3.13.5 A ditch was also present in Trench 177. Ditch 17702 measured 2.2m wide and 0.58m deep and was on a north-south alignment. The profile of the feature was somewhat irregular with a shallow slopping north-east side, a steep south-west side becoming and a narrow flattish base (Fig. 19 section 17700). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the only fill (17703), a mid greyish brown silty clay.

3.14 Trenches 185-205 (Field 11; Fig. 12)

3.14.1 A number of sinuous linear anomalies were identified in this area by the geophysical survey, but their origin was undetermined. An anomaly indicative of a sub-rectangular enclosure was also identified and interpreted as possibly archaeological in origin.

3.14.2 An irregular pit was identified at the northern end of Trench 188. The pit (18803) continued beyond the baulk of the trench but was observed to measure over 1m in width and 0.2m in depth. Irregular in plan, the feature had a flat base and moderate concave sides (Fig. 19 section 18800). The fill (18804) was a dark brown silty sand and contained frequent charcoal fragments (up to 1cm in diameter), Anglo-Saxon pottery, animal bone and struck flint. Three small glass beads were also recovered from environmental sample taken from fill (Appendix C.1, Sample 2). The beads are simplistic in form and are dark blue in colour, each one has a diameter of approximately 2mm. The environmental material recovered from the sample was varied in its preservation but included charcoal, wheat, barley and hazelnut fragments.

3.14.3 Trench 198 was positioned across the eastern half of the possible enclosure. The trench contained a single ditch (19802), which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly. The ditch had moderate steep sides and measured 2.94m wide and 1m deep (Fig. 19 section 19800). A single fill (19803) was recorded within the ditch and comprised a light greyish brown sandy loam from which Roman pottery was recovered (AD 120–410). An environmental sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 3) contained a small quantity of charcoal, wheat, speedwell seeds and hazelnut fragments. Trench 199 was positioned to investigate the western side of the enclosure, but no archaeological features were identified within the trench.

3.14.4 A small, 0.52m wide by 0.12m deep, pit (20202) was identified in Trench 202. The pit had steep sides and a concave base (Plate 39). A single sherd of mid-late Roman pottery was recovered from the light greyish brown silty sand fill (20203).

3.14.5 Trenches 203 and 204 both contained linear features that correlated with the sinuous geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin. Aligned E-W, ditch 20303 measured 1.58m wide and 0.36m deep and had a concave profile (Fig. 20 section 20300). The ditch contained a single fill (20304), a mid yellowish brown silty sand from which 1st-century Roman pottery was recovered.

3.14.6 Ditch 20403 had a similar concave profile but measured only 0.63m wide and 0.19m deep (Fig. 20 section 20400). The ditch was on a NW-SE alignment and contained a mid orangey brown silty clay from which no artefactual evidence was recovered (20404).

3.15 Trenches 206-219 (Fields 12, 13, 14 and 15; Figs 13 and 14)

3.15.1 No anomalies of archaeological origin were identified in Fields 12-15. In addition to anomalies associated with land drains and magnetic/ferrous disturbance, a linear anomaly of unknown origin was recorded in the north-east corner of Field 12, similar to those observed in Field 11. No corresponding feature was identified in Trench 206.

3.15.2 Trench 219 was the only trench within this area that contained archaeological features. Located in Field 15, the area around the trench was not covered by the geophysical survey (due to overgrowth of vegetation, rendering it inaccessible at the time). The trench contained two ditches and a stone surface. Ditch 21903 was located at the north-east end of the trench. The ditch was aligned NW-SE and had concave sides and a slightly concave base and measured 2.2m wide by 0.38m deep (Plate 40; Fig. 20 section 21900). The ditch contained a single fill (21904), a dark brownish grey sandy silt from which animal bone was recovered.

3.15.3 Surface 21902 was located approximately 2.5m south-west of the ditch. The surface measured 4.8m wide and crossed the trench on a NE-SW alignment, parallel to ditch 21904 (Fig. 14). The surface was formed of very roughly hewn limestone blocks measuring on average 0.2m by 0.25m by 0.1m (Plate 41). Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the surface.

3.15.4 The second ditch (21905) was located at the south-west end of the trench, some 23m to the south of and parallel to the surface. The ditch measured 2m wide but was not excavated.

3.16 Finds Summary

3.16.1 Overall, the finds assemblage was relatively small. The greatest quantity of material was recovered from trenches in the vicinity of the putative site of the Roman villa (Trenches 115 and 116). The majority of features beyond this area were devoid of artefactual evidence and with one exception, the few features that did produce artefacts contained very small assemblages i.e. one or two sherds of pottery.

3.16.2 Only two sherds of pottery pre-dating the late Iron Age and Roman periods were recovered during the evaluation. These comprised two tiny body sherds that have been tentatively dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age and were recovered from ditch 12703 in Trench 127.

3.16.3 A total of 120 sherds of pottery dating from the Roman period were recovered. The majority of the pottery dated to the late Roman period and is notably better preserved than sherds dating to the early Roman period. This suggests the later sherds have undergone fewer episodes of redeposition and were found closer to areas of use and initial discard. The mid-late Roman pottery was recovered from trenches in proximity of the putative villa site, whereas the sherds of early Roman date were recovered from across the wider landscape. The Roman pottery assemblage is dominated by Oxford fabrics including red/brown colour-coat and white mortaria. In addition to the Oxford wares, pink grogged ware from Stowe, Buckinghamshire and possible New Forest colour-coated ware were present.

3.16.4 A total of 36 sherds (171g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the evaluation. These came from a total of six contexts. The pottery comprises one discrete early Anglo-Saxon context group, one medieval context, and four post-medieval contexts.

3.16.5 The Anglo-Saxon pottery, along with three small glass beads was recovered from pit 18803 in Trench 188. The sherds represent a minimum of three different vessels of early Anglo-Saxon date (400-600AD). The beads, a relatively rare find from around the Oxford area, are dark blue in colour with a simple form.

3.16.6 The medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds (18 total) are unremarkable in their form with similar material previously recovered from the area.

3.16.7 The assemblages of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay are relatively small, comprising 21 fragments of CBM and 53 pieces of fired clay. While the majority of the fragments are of indeterminate origin, the assemblage does contain a piece of Roman tegula roof tile, Roman brick and fired clay indicative of structures. While the CBM is fairly well distributed across the site, the fired clay was all retrieved in the vicinity of the putative location of Headington Wick Villa.

3.16.8 Although entirely recovered from the environmental samples, a piece of slag and examples of hammerscale were recovered from four different features across the site, of which two have been dated to the Roman period and suggests possible smithing in the vicinity of the site.

3.16.9 Seven poorly preserved iron objects were also recovered. A sickle used for harvesting cereal crops was recovered from the palaeochannel in Trench 116 and may be of Roman date, as might a t-shaped headed nail recovered from ditch 7402 in Trench 74. Unfortunately, the form of both objects changes little between the Roman period and the post-medieval period and therefore a later date cannot be ruled out. A whittling knife (Trench 60, ditch 6003), a sheet metal fitting (Trench 85, ditch 8503), and a horseshoe nail (Trench 61, ditch 6104) all date to the post-medieval period.

3.16.10 The assemblage of struck flint was dominated by material recovered from the topsoil: 73 pieces from a total of 81. Flints recovered from the topsoil were in quite good condition suggesting they derived from relatively recently disturbed deposits, and were concentrated in two locations, Trenches 82-85 and 91-100. The assemblage from Trenches 82-85 has pieces with diagnostic elements suggesting a Mesolithic or Neolithic date. However, several pieces had characteristics indicative of a middle Palaeolithic date. The assemblage from Trenches 91-100 was of a similar date, and again had pieces of potential middle Palaeolithic origin, although evidence of later material dating to the early Bronze Age was also present.

3.16.11 Struck flint from features was rare, and notable pieces included a good example of intensively flaked knife of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date recovered from the palaeochannel in Trench 116. A bladelet core and an inner blade of suspected Mesolithic date were recovered from pit 18803 in Trench 188.

3.16.12 Overall the flint assemblage contains three separate elements, an early prehistoric component dating between the late upper Palaeolithic and early Neolithic periods, a tool rich late Neolithic to early Bronze Age component, and a group of cores, simple

tools and heavily worked flakes that are more regular than the typically ad-hoc later prehistoric flake based assemblages seen in Oxfordshire and much of southern Britain, which have the potential to be much earlier and date to the middle Palaeolithic.

3.16.13 Other stone objects included a hammerstone or processor recovered from the topsoil in Trench 89 which is thought to be of prehistoric date, and a roof tile from a pit 11502 in Trench 115. The roof tile is suspected to be of medieval or post-medieval date, however, a Roman date cannot be ruled as it not possible to determine the shape of the tile. The suggestion that the tile is of Roman date is strengthened given the proximity of the find to the putative location of Roman villa.

3.17 Environmental summary

3.17.1 Environmental samples were taken from a range of features across the site. The results demonstrated that charred remains are preserved but to varying degrees.

3.17.2 Samples from features confirmed to be of Roman date, contained wheat, oat, and barley. The sample from pit 18803 which dated to the Saxon period was devoid of oat, and barley was only tentatively present. Although there is clear variation between the material from Roman and Saxon contents, over-interpretation should be avoided with only one feature of confirmed Saxon date identified.

3.17.3 The recovery of molluscs from several of the samples and waterlogged material from the palaeochannel in Trench 116 suggest there is good potential to establish the local environment during the Roman and later periods.

3.17.4 Only 69 animal bone specimens were recovered from seven different features. The material is in poor condition with the majority of the specimens unidentifiable, but horse and cattle were present. There appears to be no correlation between preservation of material and period, with specimens recovered from features dating from the Roman, Saxon and post-medieval periods. With such a small and poorly preserved assemblage it is difficult to make any meaningful interpretation.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches were well distributed across the proposed development area and provide a good coverage. The vast majority of the trenches remained dry throughout the works and archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying geology. Where present, localised flooding did not hinder the identification of archaeological remains.

4.1.2 The re-arrangement of the trenches in the area of the suspected Roman villa due to sensitive ecological restraints reduced the coverage in this area and restricted the investigation of geophysical anomalies of likely archaeological origin. As such, investigation in this area was not as extensive as proposed.

4.1.3 In general, the results of the trial trench evaluation should be considered to provide a reliable assessment of the archaeological remains that survive within the proposed development area.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation are outlined in Section 2.1 above. The general aims have been achieved through the excavation of 212 trenches across the development area. Trenches were positioned to investigate features known from historic mapping, cropmarks visible on historic aerial photographs, and both anomalies and 'blank areas' identified by the geophysical survey. The results provide an assessment of the archaeological potential across the site, the level of preservation and, where possible, a date of any remains present.

4.2.2 One of the specific aims of the evaluation was to ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey. Although there is little evidence of the ridge and furrow identified by the survey within the trenches, the correlation between anomalies interpreted as being of probable or possible archaeological origin is good. Several anomalies of uncertain origin were also confirmed to relate to archaeological features. Additional features not identified by the geophysical survey were present, but were primarily located within areas of magnetic disturbance (Field 10) or masked by ridge and furrow (Field 4).

4.2.3 Archaeological features corresponding with anomalies were identified in Field 5 (Trenches 60, 64, 74, 73 and 75) and one side of the sub-rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey in Field 11 was partially observed in Trench 198, but the western part of the enclosure was not identified in Trench 199. Where it was possible to investigate anomalies of suspected archaeological origin in the putative Roman villa zone, they were confirmed to be associated with features of natural origin (Trench 112). The most notable comparison between the results of the geophysical survey and the trial trench evaluation is the number of archaeological features identified in the trenches that had not been detected by the geophysical survey. Most notable are the concentration of ditches recorded across Fields 2-5.

4.2.4 As suggested in the desk-based assessment, cropmarks concentrated in the centre of the site (Field 5) were identified as being of geological or natural origin. Although not

consistently identified in all trenches across them, several corresponding features determined to be of geological origin were recorded in Trenches 71, 72 and 78 and correlated with the cropmarks.

Prehistoric period

4.2.5 Two sherds of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery with a combined weight of 4g were recovered from a single feature, ditch 12703 in Trench 127. The feature is one of numerous ditches recorded across the site on a broadly NNE-SSW alignment and in form appears to be part of a wider field system. As such, it is likely the pottery is residual material and not an indicative date of the feature itself. Previous archaeological investigations in the area identified a number of features of Bronze Age date to the south-east of Wick Farm and towards the eastern limit of the proposed development area near Stowford Farm.

Roman period

4.2.6 No remains definitively associated with Headington Wick Roman villa, the Bayswater Road or the putative Roman road through the central part of the site, which were suggested by previous assessments, were identified.

4.2.7 Although no direct evidence for the villa was noted, the greatest concentration of remains was identified in the immediate vicinity of the suggested villa location and in the field to the south (Field 5). Remains in this area consisted of a number of pits and an array of ditches which appear to form rectangular enclosures. Nearly all the identified ditches are broadly aligned NNE-SSW or WNW-ESE but minor variations may suggest multiple phases of enclosure. Unfortunately, any variation from this alignment is minor and not fully discernible within the confines of the trenches.

4.2.8 Pottery recovered from the features suggests that Roman activity within the site commenced in the 2nd century and continued into the 4th century. Only four sherds, from ditch 20302 (Trench 203), can be securely dated to the 1st century; however, 69 sherds dating from the 4th century were recovered.

4.2.9 Slag and hammerscale were recovered from two features of Roman date and indicate that ironworking took place, although with such limited material present it is unlikely to have occurred in the immediate vicinity. One of the features containing hammerscale was the spread of unknown origin identified in Trench 115. The presence of hammerscale may indicate the deposit is derived from the dumping of material associated with ironworking, however, the paucity of the CPR recovered from the environmental sample makes this unlikely, and more probable that the hammerscale actually accumulated through natural processes i.e. windblown.

4.2.10 The recovery of pottery in fairly good condition from the colluvial deposit in Trench 111 and the palaeochannel in Trench 116 is further evidence of activity in the vicinity. The infilling of the channel and the accumulation of the colluvial deposits are both likely to be the result of natural silting, with these deposits and the artefactual material, accumulated through erosion of the higher ground to the north-east of the site. The level of preservation of the pottery suggests that it is unlikely to have been

subject to multiple deposition events or to have travelled far from the initial point of discard.

4.2.11 Although at a reduced intensity, ditches indicative of field systems were identified to both the east and west of Wick Farm. The comparable alignments of the ditches suggest they may be contemporary with the Roman activity identified in Field 5, however, due to absence of definitive dating evidence a later, or earlier, date cannot be ruled out.

Early medieval period

4.2.12 Pottery dating from AD 400-600 was recovered from a pit in Trench 188. The artefact assemblage from the pit (18803) is comparatively rich considering the absence of any other confirmed activity of this period within the site. It comprises seventeen sherds of pottery, three glass beads and animal bone. The pit appears to have been utilised for the dumping of hearth material, with the fill containing charcoal.

Post-medieval period

4.2.13 Boundary ditches identified from historic mapping and targeted by the trial trenches were confirmed. Evidence for the maintenance and renewal of the post-medieval boundary ditches was identified at several locations. In addition, a limestone trackway was noted at the eastern limit of the site near to, and likely associated with, Stowford Farm.

4.2.14 The geophysical survey identified extensive evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the site; however, only limited evidence was recorded within the trenches. Seven features were identified and interpreted as furrows during the evaluation.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric features surviving within the site. However, the concentration of struck flint from the topsoil in vicinity of Trenches 82-85 and 91-100 is indicative of early prehistoric activity in the vicinity, and possibly of significance. Any activity present is likely to have been heavily disturbed and this is reflected by the absence of features dating to the period.

4.3.2 The highest concentration of archaeological activity was focused in the vicinity of the suspected villa site and this is reflected in the percentage of the artefactual assemblage recovered during the evaluation. A total of 1595g of Roman pottery was recovered, of which 1339g, or 88%, was recovered from trenches located in the vicinity of the proposed villa site (Trenches 98, 108, 111, 115 and 116). This is indicative of increased activity in the vicinity, although the evaluation presented no indication that the focus of activity lies within the site, and there was no evidence for structural remains.

4.3.3 The enclosure ditches identified echo the results of previous investigations in the area, both the 1993 evaluation and the excavations undertaken by Oxford Archaeology immediately to the south of the site at Barton Park in 2015 (Martin and Champness 2019). Both phases of work identified poorly preserved field systems dating to the Roman period. The results of the excavation at Barton Park were

suspected to indicate sequential attempts to cultivate an area of poor frequently waterlogged land. The central and southern parts of the proposed development encompass a similar landscape and evidence for water-lain deposits in the base of numerous ditches investigated during the evaluation suggest the activity identified is likely to comparable to that observed at Barton Park. Suitability for cultivation increases towards the north as the landscape rises away from Bayswater Brook.

4.3.7 More notable Roman activity indicative of settlement, including drystone walls and hearths, was identified during the 1993 evaluation in the vicinity of the Bayswater Road, to the north of the proposed development area. This increase in activity not only reflects a change in the underlying geology but also the topography (Figs 3 and 4) with the remains located on higher ground and on more freely draining soils (Beckley Sandstone). The remains identified during this evaluation likely form part of a hinterland associated with this settlement or Headington Wick Roman villa, which seemingly lies beyond the proposed development area to the north.

4.3.8 The assemblage of material recovered from Trench 188, comprising three glass beads and seventeen sherds of pottery, suggest possible significant Saxon activity within the vicinity. However, the absence of other features dating to this period suggests that the focus of Saxon activity does not fall within the site and it is more likely this is an isolated feature associated with the activity previously identified to the south at Barton Park.

4.3.9 Overall, the results of the evaluation identified a landscape that has been subject to agricultural management during the Roman and post-medieval periods with traces of localised prehistoric and Saxon activity. While no definitive evidence for medieval activity was identified, the alignment of the post-medieval boundary ditches reflect the Roman land management and suggests a broad continuity of agricultural practices.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown loam	Flint	
101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Greyish brown silt		
102	Layer				Natural. yellow/brown silty sand with gravels		

Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown silty sands.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey-brown silts		
202	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown silty sands with gravels		

Trench 3							
General description						Orientation	S-N
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mid reddish brown sandy silt.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		

301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Grey-brown silts		
302	Layer				Natural. Mid reddish brown sandy silt		
303	Cut		0.57	0.15	Ditch. Modern field boundary		
304	Fill	303	0.57	0.15	Primary Fill. Fill of modern field boundary		

Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
401	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Grey-brown silts		
402	Layer				Natural. Yellow-brown silty sands		

Trench 5							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow silty sand natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
501	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Grey-brown silts		
502	Layer				Natural. Yellow silty sands with blue clay patches and manganese		

Trench 6		
General description	Orientation	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
601	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey-brown silts		
602	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/yellow clay patches		

Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
701	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. grey brown silts		
702	Layer				Natural. yellow-brown silty clay/sands		
703	Cut		1.21	0.43	Ditch. Modern boundary ditch		
704	Fill	703	1.21	0.43	Primary Fill. Grey-brow clayey silt fill of ditch		

Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		

801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey brown silts		
802	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand with manganese flecks		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand and gravel natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
901	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Grey brown silts		
902	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand with gravels and manganese flecks		

Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1001	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
1002	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand with yellow clay patches		

Trench 11		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand and gravel natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown silty clay		
1101	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
1102	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand with gravels and manganese/yellow clay patches		

Trench 12							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty clay natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
1201	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid yellowish grey silty clay		
1202	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay/ sand		

Trench 13							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		

1301	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Yellowish grey silty clay		
1302	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay/sand		

Trench 14							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand and gravel natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer				Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
1401	Layer				Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
1402	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/gravels		

Trench 15							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand and gravel natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
1501	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
1502	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/gravels		

Trench 16							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand and gravel natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1600	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
1601	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
1602	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/gravels		

Trench 17							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
1701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
1702	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand natural with clay patches		
1703	Cut		0.4	0.17	Ditch		
1704	Fill	1703	0.4	0.17	Secondary Fill		
1705	Cut		0.46	0.18	Ditch		
1706	Fill	1705	0.46	0.18	Secondary Fill		

Trench 18							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
1801	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
1802	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/clay patches		

Trench 19		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
	Length (m)	50

Trench contained a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
1901	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Yellow-brown silty clay		
1902	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/yellow clay patches		
1903	Cut		0.84	0.18	Ditch. Boundary ditch		
1904	Fill	1903	0.72	0.18	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman, AD 1-100
1905	Fill	1903	0.6	0.18	Secondary Fill		

Trench 20							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
2001	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Yellow-brown silty clay		
2002	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/clay patches		
2003	Cut		0.8	0.26	Ditch		
2004	Fill	2003	0.8	0.26	Secondary Fill		

Trench 21							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sandy clay and gravel natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

2100	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Yellow-brown silty clay		
2102	Layer				Natural. Orange sandy clay and gravels		
2103	Cut		1.12	0.2	Ditch. WNW-ESE ditch		
2104	Fill	2103	1.05	0.22	Secondary Fill		
2105	Fill	2103	1.12	0.15	Primary Fill		

Trench 22

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2201	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Yellow-brown silty clay		
2202	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/clay		

Trench 23

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contains a single ditch. Consists of Topsoil and Subsoil overlying a yellow sand/clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2301	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Yellow-grey silty clay		
2302	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand/clay		
2303	Cut		1.3	0.62	Ditch. Probable field boundary		
2304	Fill	2303	0.22	0.45	Primary Fill		
2305	Fill		1.25	0.62	Primary Fill		

Trench 24							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange sandy clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
2401	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clay		
2402	Layer				Natural. Orange sandy clay		

Trench 25							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish orange sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Dark yellow/grey silty clay		
2502	Layer				Natural. Yellow/orange sandy clay with gravels		

Trench 26							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying yellow and orange sandy clay natural with some gravel.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		

2601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Dark yellow-grey silty clay		
2602	Layer				Natural. Yellow and orange sandy clay		

Trench 27							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a orange sandy clay natural with some gravel.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay		
2702	Layer				Natural. Orange sandy clay		

Trench 28							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a light orangey brown silty clay natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2801	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay		
2802	Layer				Natural. Light orangey brown silty clay		

Trench 29		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orangey brown silty clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Light grey brown clayey silt		
2901	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Light orange grey clayey silt		
2902	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown silty clay		

Trench 30							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an organgey brown silty sand						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
3001	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Brown silty sands		
3002	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown silty sands		
3003	Cut		0.42	0.1	Ditch		
3004	Fill	3003	0.42	0.1	Secondary Fill		
3005	Cut		0.4	0.11	Posthole		
3006	Fill	3005	0.4	0.11	Secondary Fill		

Trench 31							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sand/blue clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt		

3101	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Light orange brown clayey silt.		
3102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clayey sand		
3103	Cut		1.1	0.17	Ditch		
3104	Fill	3103	1.1	0.17	Secondary Fill		

Trench 32							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Light grey brown clay silt		
3201	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Light orange brown clay silt		
3202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clayey sand		

Trench 33							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a palaeochannel. Consists of Topsoil and Subsoil overlying a yellow sand/blue clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil		
3301	Layer			0.22	Subsoil		
3302	Layer				Natural		
3303	Cut		2.85	0.62	Palaeochannel		
3304	Fill	3303	2.25	0.42	Primary Fill		
3305	Fill	3303	2.85	0.22	Primary Fill		

Trench 34			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
		Length (m)	50

Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mid yellowish brown silty sand natural.						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil		
3401	Layer			0.16	Subsoil		
3402	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty sand		
3403	Cut		0.6	0.23	Ditch		
3404	Fill	3403	0.6	0.23	Secondary Fill		

Trench 35							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer			0.15	Ploughsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
3501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Lighter grey brown clayey silts		
3502	Layer				Natural. Yellow/brown sandy clay with blue grey clay patches		

Trench 36							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer			0.17	Ploughsoil. Brown-grey silty clay		
3601	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		

3602	Layer				Natural. Yellow-brown silty clay with yellow sands and grey clay patches		

Trench 37							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown clayey sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer			0.17	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
3701	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
3702	Layer				Natural. Yellow-brown clayey sands with gravels and grey gravelly silt patches		

Trench 38							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench dug with 16t tracked machine						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
3801	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
3802	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange silty sand with blue grey clay patches		

Trench 39		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch. Conditions of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish grey silty clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Grey Brown Silty Clay		
3901	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty Clay		
3902	Layer				Natural. Yellow sand brown patches, gravel fragmentation throughout.		
3903	Cut		1.05	0.16	Ditch. Shallow ditch (NW-SE)		
3904	Fill	3903	1.05	0.16	Secondary Fill. Greyish Brown, Silty clay		

Trench 40							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural of orange-brown silty clay with gravels and blue-grey clay patches						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.19	Ploughsoil. Grey-brown silty clay		
4001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Light grey-brown silty clay		
4002	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown silty clay with gravels and blue-grey clay patches		

Trench 41		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural of yellow with reddish brown patches sand with gravel	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.17	Ploughsoil. Brownish grey Silty clay		
4101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Light greyish brown Silty clay		
4102	Layer				Natural. Yellow with reddish brown patches sand with gravel fragmentation throughout.		
4103	Cut		1.2	0.23	Ditch. Shallow linear furrow (NE-SW)		
4104	Fill	4103	1.2	0.23	Secondary Fill. Mid-Greyish Brown, Silty clay.		

Trench 42		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid or archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
4301	Layer				Subsoil. Light Greyish Brown Silty clay.		
4302	Layer				Natural. Yellow with reddish brown patches, sand with gravel fragmentation and patches of clay throughout.		

Trench 43		
General description	Orientation	E-W

Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellowish brown sand with gravel.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
4301	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Light Greyish Brown Silty clay.		
4302	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown sand with gravel, patches of clay throughout.		
4303	Cut		0.75	0.15	Ditch. Linear ditch (SW-NE) located in the centre of Tr:43		
4304	Fill		0.75	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid-Greyish Brown Silty clay		

Trench 44							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Comprise topsoil overlying a brownish orange silt natural with patches of blue clay						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
4401	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay patches, stones+fossils		

Trench 45		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown clayey sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
4501	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4502	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey sands/silts with gravels and grey clay patches		

Trench 46

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
4601	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Brown sandy silt		
4602	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay and grey silty patches, stones+fossils		

Trench 47

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow brown clayey sand natural which contained patches of gravel.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		

4701	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Brown sandy clay		
4702	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey sands with gravels		
4703	Cut		0.84	0.32	Ditch. Linear ditch aligned n-s Moderately steep sides Concave base		
4704	Fill	4703	0.84	0.32	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay loam		

Trench 48							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellowish brown sandy silt.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
4801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4802	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey sands and silts with manganese		

Trench 49							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained a single furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of brown orange silty sand					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
4901	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay		

					and brown and grey silty patches, stones+fossils		
4902	Void						
4903	Cut		0.82	0.05	Plough Furrow		
4904	Fill	4903	0.82	0.05	Secondary Fill		

Trench 50							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
5001	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay and brown silty patches, stones+fossils		
5002	Void						
5003	Cut		0.32	0.12	Ditch. Gully or drain?		
5004	Fill	5003	0.32	0.12	Secondary Fill		

Trench 51							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
5101	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay and brown silty		

					patches, stones+fossils		

Trench 52							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of yellowish brown clayey silt with gravels						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
5201	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey sands and silts with gravels		
5202	Void						
5203	Cut				Plough Furrow		
5204	Fill	5203			Secondary Fill	Pottery	Post-med c. 1580-1800

Trench 53							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch. Comprises topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brownish orange silty sand with patches of blue clay and gravels						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
5301	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay and brown and grey silty patches, stones+fossils		
5302	Void						
5303	Cut		0.48	0.28	Ditch		
5304	Fill	5303	0.48	0.28	Secondary Fill		

Trench 54							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
5401	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay and brown and grey silty patches, stones+fossils		
5402	Void						
5403	Cut		0.8	0.2	Ditch		
5404	Fill	5403	0.8	0.2	Secondary Fill		
5405	Cut		0.8	0.2	Ditch		
5406	Fill	5405	0.8	0.2	Secondary Fill		
5407	Cut		0.84	0.12	Ditch		
5408	Fill	5407	0.84	0.12	Secondary Fill		

Trench 55							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of brownish orange silt.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Flint	
5501	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with grey silty patches, stones+fossils		

Trench 56			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
		Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty natural						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt		
5601	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay and brown and grey silty patches, stones+fossils		

Trench 57							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two intercutting ditches and a small pit or posthole. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown silt, sand and gravel natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
5701	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown silty sands with gravels		
5702	Fill	5703	0.42	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy clay loam		
5703	Cut		0.42	0.12	Ditch. Linear moderately steep sloped sides, Drain ditch		
5704	Fill	5705	0.46	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy clay loam Occasional sub angular stone		
5705	Cut		0.46	0.12	Ditch. Small linear drainage ditch		
5706	Fill	5707	0.44	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mod greyish		

					brown silty clay loam		
5707	Cut		0.44	0.28	Pit. Circular put, near vertical sides		

Trench 58							
General description						Orientation	NNE - SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a variable natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
5801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey clay layer also seen in trenches 59, 60, and south end of trenches 61 and 62		
5802	Layer				Natural. Orange brown silty sand at NW end of trench. Blue grey clay in the rest of the trench, with patches/layers of dark grey sandy silt, dark grey silty clay, grey gravelly sand, fine grey sand=paleochannel deposits.		

Trench 59							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a blueish grey clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

5900	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
5901	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
5902	Layer				Natural. Blue-grey clay with patches of brown-orange silty sand		

Trench 60							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
6001	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
6002	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange sand with patches of blue-grey clay		
6003	Cut		1.1	0.44	Ditch		
6004	Fill	6003	0.68	0.24	Secondary Fill	Fe Obj	
6005	Fill	6003	0.94	0.15	Secondary Fill		
6006	Fill	6003	0.35	0.08	Secondary Fill		
6007	Fill	6003	0.46	0.12	Secondary Fill		
6008	Cut		0.6	0.46	Ditch. Over 0.60m wide, truncated		
6009	Fill	6008	0.6	0.46	Secondary Fill. Over 0.60m wide (truncated)		
6010	Cut			0.48	Natural Feature		
6011	Fill			0.21	Secondary Fill		
6012	Fill	6010		0.19	Secondary Fill		
6013	Fill	6010		0.08	Secondary Fill		

Trench 61		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW

Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of brownish yellow clayey sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
6101	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown clayey sand		
6102	Cut		0.7	0.1	Ditch. Brown-orange sandy silts with grey/blue-grey silt and clay patches		
6103	Fill	6102		0.1	Secondary Fill		
6104	Cut		2.14	0.44	Ditch		
6105	Fill	6104		0.44	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Fe obj	Roman, AD43-410
6106	Cut		1.28	0.44	Ditch		
6107	Fill	6106	1.28	0.44	Secondary Fill		

Trench 62							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish yellow clayey sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
6201	Layer			0.11	Natural. Mid yellowish brown clayey sand		
6202	Cut		1.14	0.28	Ditch		
6203	Fill	6202	1.14	0.28	Secondary Fill	Pottery, CBM	Post-med, c. 1580-1750
6204	Cut		0.88	0.38	Ditch		
6205	Fill	6204	0.88	0.38	Secondary Fill		

Trench 63							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
6301	Layer			0.02	Natural. Brown-orange silty sand with grey silt patches and blue-grey clay patches		
6302	Cut		1.3	0.5	Ditch		
6303	Fill	6302	1.3	0.5	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman, AD 120-200
6304	Cut		0.92	0.28	Ditch		
6305	Fill	6304	0.92	0.28	Secondary Fill		

Trench 64							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained four ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
6401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Orangey brown clayey silt		
6402	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with grey patches (rare), stone+fossil shells patches (occasional)		
6403	Cut		1.16	0.46	Ditch		
6404	Fill	6403	0.63	0.24	Secondary Fill		
6405	Fill	6403	1.16	0.23	Secondary Fill		
6406	Cut		0.7	0.4	Ditch. Over 0.70m wide (truncated)		

6407	Fill	6406	0.7	0.4	Secondary Fill. Over 0.70m wide (truncated)		
6408	Cut		0.46	0.29	Ditch		
6409	Fill	6408	0.46	0.29	Secondary Fill		
6410	Cut		0.43	0.22	Ditch		
6411	Fill	6410	0.43	0.22	Secondary Fill		
6412	Fill	6403			Secondary Fill		

Trench 65

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of orange browns clayey silt	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
6501	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Orange-brown clayey silts. Thickness varies, it is more an interface between the ploughsoil and the natural than a proper soil layer		
6502	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange silty sands		

Trench 66

General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of orange browns clayey silt	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
6601	Layer			0.03	Subsoil. Orange-brown clayey silts		
6602	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange silty sands		

					with grey silt patches		

Trench 67							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches . Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of orange browns clayey silt						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown clayey silts		
6701	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Orange-brown clayey silt. Thickness varies, it is more an interface between the ploughsoil and the natural than a proper soil layer		
6702	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange silty sands with some rare stone patches and small blue grey patches		
6703	Cut		1.3	0.39	Ditch		
6704	Fill	6703	1.1	0.28	Secondary Fill		
6705	Fill	6703	1	0.2	Secondary Fill		
6706	Fill	6703	0.2	0.1	Other Fill		
6707	Cut		0.9	0.43	Ditch		
6708	Fill	6707	0.7	0.15	Secondary Fill		
6709	Fill	6707	0.64	0.2	Secondary Fill		
6710	Fill	6707	0.52	0.1	Secondary Fill		
6711	Fill	6707			Other Fill		

Trench 68		
General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
6801	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown sandy silts. Thickness varies, it is present but is an interface between the ploughsoil and the natural than a proper soil layer		
6802	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand (some gravel), occasional small grey silt patches and blue grey clay patches		

Trench 69

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of brownish-orange silty sand.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
6901	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Brown sandy silts. Thickness varies, this layer is present but it is more an interface between the ploughsoil and the natural than a proper soil layer		
6902	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand, patches of gravel (white, yellow),		

					rare small grey silt patches		

Trench 70							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and patchy subsoil overlying a brownish-orange silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt. Average 0.30m but up to 0.40m		
7001	Layer			0.04	Other Layer. Brown sandy silt. Barely present, mostly no subsoil in this trench, in rare places some brown sandy silt is visible as an interface between ploughsoil and natural, up to 0.04m.		
7002	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand, with rare brown and grey patches. Lots of fossils and frequent stones		
7003	Cut		1.48	0.37	Ditch		
7004	Fill	7003	1.48	0.37	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman, AD 1-100

Trench 71		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch. Comprises topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish-orange silty sand natural	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
7101	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Brown sandy silts. Not a proper layer, only an interface between ploughsoil and natural, not present in the whole trench.		
7102	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand		
7103	Cut		1.18	0.28	Ditch		
7104	Fill	7103	0.68	0.24	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman AD 43-410
7105	Fill	7103	1.18	0.17	Secondary Fill		

Trench 72

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contains a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish-brown silty sand natural	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silts		
7201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Brown silty sands		
7202	Layer				Natural. Off White/yellow brown silty sands with gravels		
7203	Cut		1.1	0.34	Ditch		
7204	Fill	7203	1.1	0.34	Secondary Fill	CBM, animal bone	Modern

Trench 73

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orangish-brown sandy gravel natural.						Length (m)	0.5
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
7301	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Brown silty sands		
7302	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown sandy gravels		
7303	Cut		0.9	0.34	Ditch		
7304	Fill	7303	0.9	0.34	Secondary Fill		

Trench 74							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying yellowish-brown silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
7401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown silty sand. Unlike other trenches further south in the field this trench has a distinct brown silty sand layer below the topsoil		
7402	Cut		0.36	1.22	Ditch		
7403	Fill	7402		0.34	Secondary Fill	Fe Obj	
7404	Fill		1.06	0.12	Secondary Fill		
7405	Fill	7402		0.14	Secondary Fill		
7406	Cut		0.64	0.08	Ditch		
7407	Fill	7406	0.64	0.08	Secondary Fill		
7408	Cut		1.1	0.3	Pit		
7409	Fill	7408	1.1	0.3	Secondary Fill		

7410	Layer				Natural. A yellowish-brown silty sand		

Trench 75							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
7501	Layer			0.06	Natural		
7502	Cut		1.2	0.08	Ditch		
7503	Cut		1.2	0.08	Ditch		
7504	Cut		0.9	0.34	Ditch		
7505	Fill	7504	0.9	0.34	Secondary Fill		

Trench 76							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a n orangish brown sand and gravel natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
7601	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Brown silty sand. Not present across the whole trench, is not a real subsoil but an interface between natural and topsoil		
7602	Layer				Natural. Orange brown sands with gravels		
7603	Cut		2	0.25	Ditch		
7604	Fill	7603	2	0.25	Secondary Fill		
7605	Cut		0.85	0.22	Ditch		

7606	Fill	7605	0.85	0.22	Secondary Fill		

Trench 77							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brownish-orange silty sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
7701	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Not a layer, interface between topsoil and natural, not visible across the whole trench. Brown silty sand.		
7702	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand mixed with many patches of brown silt, white/grey sand, stones and fossils patches.		
7703	Cut		0.98	0.06	Ditch		
7704	Fill	7703	0.98	0.1	Secondary Fill		
7705	Cut		1.5	0.43	Ditch		
7706	Fill	7705	1.5	0.22	Secondary Fill		
7707	Fill	7705	1.46	0.23	Secondary Fill		
7708	Cut		1.34	0.13	Natural Feature		
7709	Fill	7708	1.34	0.13	Secondary Fill		
7710	Cut		1.1		Ditch. Unexcavated		
7711	Fill	7710	1.1		Secondary Fill. Unexcavated		

Trench 78		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brownish orange silty sand and gravel natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay		
7801	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. 0.14m deep at SW half of trench, unclear in the rest of the trench, 0.02-0.03m thick. Mid brown clayey silt		
7802	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand, gravelly. At SW of trench there are large patches of white silty sand and grey silty sand		
7803	Cut		1	0.4	Ditch		
7804	Fill	7803	1	0.4	Secondary Fill		
7805	Cut		1.26	0.4	Ditch		
7806	Fill	7805	1.26	0.18	Secondary Fill		
7807	Fill	7805	0.85	0.14	Secondary Fill		
7808	Cut		1.22	0.24	Ditch		
7809	Fill	7808	1.22	0.24	Secondary Fill		

Trench 79

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a variable natural	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay	Flint	
7901	Layer				Natural. Dark grey clay with frequent small white inclusions (degraded limestone?) and fossils; some		

					orange brown silty sand at SE end of trench		
7902	Void						

Trench 80							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of dark grey clay with frequent limestone inclusions.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
8001	Layer				Natural. Dark grey clay with frequent small white inclusions (degraded limestone?) and fossils		
8002	Void						

Trench 81							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of dark grey clay with frequent limestone inclusions.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
8101	Layer				Natural. Dark grey clay with frequent small white inclusions (degraded limestone?) and fossils		
8102	Void						

Trench 82							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a deliberiate dump of stones. Consisted of topsoil overlying a light brownish yellow silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil	Flint	
8201	Layer			0.23	Natural. Light brownish yellow silty sand.		
8202	Void						
8203	Layer		2.36	0.18	Other Layer. Layer overlying stones		
8204	Layer		2.36	0.2	Floor Surface. Stone surface under (8203)	Pottery	Post-med, 1580-1750
8205	Cut		1.2	0.18	Modern. Land drain cut		
8206	Fill	8205			Primary Fill. modern land drain fill		

Trench 83							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a banded natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil	Flint	
8301	Layer			0.09	Subsoil		
8302	Layer				Natural. Banded mid brown silty sand and yellow silty sand		
8303	Cut		0.64	0.32	Ditch		
8304	Fill	8303	0.64	0.32	Secondary Fill		

Trench 84		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE

Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural of mid yellowish brown silty sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil	Flint	
8401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil		
8402	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty sand		
8403	Cut		1.02	0.38	Ditch		
8404	Fill		1.02	0.38	Secondary Fill	Fe obj	

Trench 85							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural of mid brown sandy clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil	Flint	
8501	Layer			0.09	Subsoil		
8502	Layer				Natural. Mid brown sandy clay		
8503	Cut		0.62	0.34	Ditch		
8504	Fill	8503	0.62	0.34	Secondary Fill	Fe Obj	

Trench 86							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mid brownish yellow sandy silt natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil		
8601	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy silt.		
8602	Cut		2.2	0.56	Ditch		
8603	Fill	8602		0.3	Secondary Fill	CBM	Roman
8604	Fill	8602		0.14	Primary Fill		

Trench 87							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mid brownish yellow sandy silt natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil		
8701	Layer			0.16	Subsoil		
8702	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy silt natural		
8703	Cut		1.08	0.3	Ditch		
8704	Fill	8703	1.08	0.3	Secondary Fill		

Trench 88							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mid brownish yellow sandy silt natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
8801	Layer			0.07	Subsoil		
8802	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy silt natural		
8803	Cut		0.99	0.26	Ditch		
8804	Fill	8803	0.99	0.26	Secondary Fill		

Trench 89							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mid brownish yellow sandy silt natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer			0.18	Ploughsoil	Stone	
8901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		

8902	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow sandy silt natural		
8903	Cut		1.14	0.32	Ditch		
8904	Fill	8903	1.14	0.32	Secondary Fill		

Trench 90							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a variable natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
9001	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Brownish grey silty clay		
9002	Layer				Natural. Brown grey clay with patches of grey orange sandy silt, patches of dark grey clay with lots of white flecks (small stones and fossils inclusions)		

Trench 91							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a variable natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay	Flint	
9101	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Not well seen. Brown grey silty clay		
9102	Layer				Natural. Brown grey clay with		

					patches of grey orange sandy silt, patches of dark grey clay with lots of white flecks (small stones and fossils inclusions)		

Trench 92							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a greyish orange silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay		
9201	Void						
9202	Layer				Natural. Greyish orange silty sand, dark grey clay patches		
9203	Cut		0.54	0.14	Ditch		
9204	Fill	9203	0.54	0.14	Secondary Fill		

Trench 93							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a greyish orange silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay	Flint	
9301	Layer				Natural. Grey orange silty clay with blue grey clay patches and brown patches		
9302	Void						

Trench 94							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light orange grey silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay	Flint	
9401	Layer				Natural. Light orange grey silty sand, becomes clayey, yellow brown towards south		
9402	Void						

Trench 95							
General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench contained a single ditch. Comprised topsoil overlying a greyish orange silty sand natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay		
9501	Void						
9502	Layer				Natural. Mainly greyish orange silty sand. Natural variations/patches, see S.9500 [9503]: light blue grey sand layer along NE edge of ditch; overlying dark blue grey organic clay sand with lots of snails and twigs; overlying a patchy		

					blue grey clay, yellow sand and yellow clay layer. Along SW edge the main natural (described above) overlies yellow clay, overlying the patchy yellow and blue clay		
9503	Cut		2.25	0.78	Ditch		
9504	Fill	9503	1.8	0.28	Secondary Fill		
9505	Fill	9503	1.5	0.25	Secondary Fill		
9506	Fill	9503	0.9	0.28	Secondary Fill		
9507	Fill	9503	0.9	0.18	Secondary Fill		

Trench 96

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch. Comprised topsoil overlying a greyish orange silty sand natural.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay	Flint	
9601	Void						
9602	Layer				Natural. Mainly greyish orange silty sand. Natural variations/patches, see S.9600 in [9603]: light blue grey sand layer along NE edge of ditch; overlying dark blue grey organic clay sand with lots of snails and twigs; overlying a patchy blue grey clay and yellow clay layer. Along the SW edge		

					the main natural (as described above) overlies yellow clay, overlying the patchy yellow and blue clay		
9603	Cut		2.28	0.78	Ditch		
9604	Fill	9603	1.2	0.24	Other Fill. Secondary or tertiary??		
9605	Fill	9603	1.4	0.26	Secondary Fill		
9606	Fill	9603	1.06	0.06	Secondary Fill		
9607	Fill	9603	1	0.14	Secondary Fill		
9608	Fill	9603	0.6	0.17	Secondary Fill		
9609	Fill	9603	1.1	0.3	Secondary Fill		

Trench 97							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mid to light brownish orange silty sand natural						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.36	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Flint	
9701	Layer				Natural. Mid to light brownish orange		

Trench 98							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a single pit. Consisted of topsoil overlying a mid orangish brown clayey sand natural						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Light yellowish brown silty sand	Flint	

9801	Layer				Natural. Mid orangish brown slightly clayey sand		
9802	Cut		0.86	0.19	Pit. Cut of pit		
9803	Fill	9802	0.86	0.19	Deliberate Backfill. Dark reddish brown silty sand	Pottery, CBM	Roman, AD 100-410

Trench 99							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a mixed orange brown and grey silty sand natural.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown silty sand loam	Flint	
9901	Layer			0.12	Natural. Orange brown and grey mix silty sand		
9902	Cut		0.76	0.26	Ditch. Field boundary ditch aligned nw-se		
9903	Fill	9902	0.76	0.26	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown silty sand loam		

Trench 100							
General description						Orientation	E - W
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a mixed orange brown and grey silty sand natural.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Friable greyish brown silty sand	Flint	
10001	Layer			0.1	Natural. Orange brown and grey mix silty sand		
10002	Cut		2.22	0.76	Ditch. Cut of boundary ditch		

10003	Fill	10002	1.23	0.32	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown slightly silty clay with yellow clay inclusions		
10004	Fill	10002	2.22	0.42	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown sandy silt. Friable		

Trench 101							
General description					Orientation	NE - SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orange brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)		
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer			0.4	Topsoil. Orangish brown sandy silt		
10101	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand		

Trench 102							
General description					Orientation	E - W	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural.					Length (m)		
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer			0.45	Topsoil. Orange-brown sandy silt		
10201	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand with naturally occurring stoney patches		

Trench 103		
General description	Orientation	NW - SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural.	Length (m)	
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Orangish brown sandy silt		
10301	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand with naturally occurring stoney patches within trench		

Trench 104							
General description					Orientation		NNW - SSE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of brownish orange silty sand.					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Brown friable sandy silt		
10401	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Brown grey silty sand		
10402	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand		

Trench 105							
General description					Orientation		NE - SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of brownish orange silty sand.					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. friable yellowish brown sandy silt		
10501	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. light yellow brown silty sand friable		
10502	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand		

Trench 106							
General description						Orientation	ENE - WSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of brownish orange silty sand.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt friable	Flint	
10601	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Orange brown silty sand friable		
10602	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand		

Trench 107							
General description						Orientation	NNE - SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of brownish orange silty sand.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Brown friable sandy silt		
10701	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Light yellow brown silty sand		
10702	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand		

Trench 108							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of brownish orange silty sand.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

10800	Layer				Ploughsoil		
10801	Layer				Natural. Brownish orange slightly silty sand		
10802	Cut				Pit		
10803	Fill	10802			Secondary Fill	Pottery, fired clay, flint, hammerscale	Undated / Roman

Trench 111							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches and a pit. The trench consisted of topsoil, colluvium overlying a natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer				Ploughsoil		
11101	Layer				Colluvial Layer	Pottery, fired clay, flint	Roman, AD 100-410
11102	Layer				Natural		
11103	Cut		0.7	0.14	Pit		
11104	Fill	11103	0.7	0.14	Secondary Fill	Pottery, CBM, fired clay, animal bone	Roman AD 270-410
11105	Cut		0.48	0.28	Ditch. Small linear ditch aligned ne-sw and moderately steep sides and a concave base		
11106	Fill	11105	0.48	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay loam	Pottery, CBM	Roman, AD 43-410
11107	Cut		0.4	0.18	Pit. Full shape unknown due to being located on		

					edge of trench 0.78		
11108	Fill	11107	0.4	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand loam	Pottery	Roman AD 350-410
11109	Cut		0.9	0.22	Ditch. Moderately steep sides and a concave base		
11110	Fill	11109	0.9	0.22	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty sand		
11111	Cut		1.33		Ditch. Unexcavated		
11112	Fill	11111	1.33		Secondary Fill. Unexcavated		

Trench 112

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light brown silty sand loam natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer		2.1	0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable Mid greyish brown sandy clay		
11201	Layer		2.1	0.14	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty sand loam		
11202	Cut		2.46	0.3	Natural Feature. Natural feature/truncated hedgerow		
11203	Fill	11202	2.46	0.3	Primary Fill		
11204	Cut		0.62	0.08	Natural Feature. Natural feature/truncated linear		
11205	Fill	11204	0.62	0.08	Primary Fill		

Trench 113

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light brown silty sand loam natural	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer				Ploughsoil		
11301	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown silty sand loam		

Trench 114							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light brown silty sand loam natural						Length (m)	15
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer				Ploughsoil		
11401	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown silty sand loam		

Trench 115							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a ditch, a pit and the remains of an occupational layer. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of light yellow brown clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay		
11501	Layer				Natural. Light yellow-brown clay with blue grey clay patches		
11502	Cut		0.48	0.18	Pit. Full shape unknown due to being located on trench bulk		
11503	Fill	11502	0.48	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty sand loam	Pottery, stone, animal bone	Roman, AD 43-410

11504	Cut		0.48	0.12	Ditch. Linear cut of ditch aligned n-s		
11505	Fill	11504	0.48	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty sand with yellowish brown patches		
11506	Layer		3.24	0.12	Occupation Layer. Spread of materials, similar to 11507 probably one occupation layer that's been heavily ploughed	Pottery, animal bone	Roman, AD 150-410
11507	Layer		4.8	0.2	Occupation Layer. Spread of materials, similar to 11506 probably one occupation layer that's been heavily ploughed	Pottery, fired clay, slag, hammerscale	Roman, AD 100-410
11508	Cut		1.24		Ditch. Unexcavated		
11509	Fill		1.24		Secondary Fill. Unexcavated		

Trench 116							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a furrow and a palaeochannel. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellowish brown clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
11601	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown clay with blue grey clay patches		
11602	Void						
11603	Fill		>2.98	0.24	Secondary Fill. channel fill	Fe obj	
11604	Cut		>9.9	>1.04	Palaeochannel		

11605	Cut		1.7	0.22	Plough Furrow		
11606	Fill	11605	1.7	0.22	Secondary Fill		
11607	Fill	11604	5.18	>0.1	Primary Fill	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	Roman, AD 300-400
11608	Fill	11604	>7.4	0.54	Primary Fill	Pottery, fired clay, flint, animal bone	Roman, AD 240-410
11609	Fill	11604	>3.2	0.28	Primary Fill		

Trench 117

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brown silty clay natural	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
11701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light grey brown silty clay		
11702	Layer				Natural. Light brown silty clay and grey clay		

Trench 118

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a light blue grey silty clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.43

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11800	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Brown silty clay		
11801	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty clay		
11802	Layer				Natural. Yellow blue grey silty clay		

Trench 119							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange brown clay sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Brown friable clay silt		
11901	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Yellow brown clay silt, soft		
11902	Layer				Natural. Orange brown clay sand and light blue grey clay.		

Trench 120							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Brown friable clay silt		
12001	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. yellow brown clay sand		
12002	Layer				Natural. Yellow sandy clay with greyish blue patches throughout. Fossil and gravel fragmentation throughout.		

Trench 121		
General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow brown clayey silt and sand.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
12101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		
12102	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey silty sands with grey clay patches		
12103	Cut		0.88	0.3	Ditch		
12104	Fill	12103	0.88	0.3	Secondary Fill		

Trench 122							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
12201	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		
12202	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange silty sands with grey clay patches		

Trench 123							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown clayey silty sand natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
12301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		

12302	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey silty sands with grey clay patches		

Trench 124							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow brown clayey silt and sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
12401	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		
12402	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey silty sands with grey clay patches		

Trench 125							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench continued two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange brown clayey silt and sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
12501	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown clay silt soft		
12502	Cut		0.62	0.16	Ditch. Drainage ditch		
12503	Fill	12502	0.62	0.16	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay Rare small sub angular stones		
12504	Cut		0.9	0.22	Ditch. Ditch aligned ne-sw Possibly a hedgerow		

12505	Fill	12504	0.9	0.22	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay loam Rare sub angular stones		
12506	Layer		2.1	0.1	Natural. orange brown clayey sand soft		

Trench 126							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a orange brown clay sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable brown Silty clay		
12601	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Yellow brown silt clay		
12602	Layer				Natural. Orange brown clay sand mix with yellow and blue grey silty		

Trench 127							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brownish yellow sand and clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Brownish Grey Silty clay		
12701	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown		
12702	Layer				Natural. Brownish yellow sandy clay with blue/grey patches and fossil fragmentation throughout.		

12703	Cut		0.9	0.18	Ditch. Linear Ditch (NE-SW). Small amount if pottery in ditch		
12704	Fill	12703	0.9	0.18	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay	Pottery	Neo / BA

Trench 128							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. brown soft clay		
12801	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. yellow brown soft clay silt clay		
12802	Layer				Natural. Natural mix of grey blue and yellow brown soft sandy clay		

Trench 129							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow grey clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12900	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Friable dark brownish grey, Silty clay.		
12901	Layer				Natural. Yellow/grey clay with greyish blue patches		

Trench 130

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a orange brown soft clay sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13000	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Brown friable clay silt		
13001	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Yellow brown soft sand clay		
13002	Layer				Natural. Orange brown soft clay sand		

Trench 131							
General description						Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow brown sandy clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
13101	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. soft yellow brown sandy clay		
13102	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy clay soft mix blue grey clay		
13103	Cut		1.08	0.32	Ditch		
13104	Fill	13103	1.08	0.32	Secondary Fill	Pottery, animal bone	Post-med, c. 1675-1725

Trench 132		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Friable clay silt brown		
13201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay soft		
13202	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown mix with blue grey silty clay		

Trench 133

General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow brown sandy clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer			27	Ploughsoil. Friable clay silt brown		
13301	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Yellow brown silty clay soft		
13302	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown mix with blue grey sandy clay, soft		

Trench 134

General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orangey brown clay sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.48

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13400	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Brown clay sand friable		
13401	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Yellow brown sand clay		

13402	Layer				Natural. Natural orange brown soft clay sand		

Trench 135							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orange brown clay sand natural					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13500	Layer			0.33	Ploughsoil. Brown soft sand clay		
13501	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Yellow brown soft sand clay		
13502	Layer				Natural. Orange brown soft clay silt		
13503	Void						

Trench 136							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orangey brown clay sand natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. brown friable clay sand		
13601	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. yellow brown soft clay sand		
13602	Layer				Natural. orange brown clay sand		
13603	Cut		1.16	0.38	Ditch. Linear cut of ditch aligned ne-sw Moderately steep sides and concave base		
13604	Fill	13603	1.16	0.38	Primary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy clay loam		

					Occasional sub angular stones		

Trench 142							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a light yellowish brown sandy silt natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer			0.36	Topsoil		
14201	Layer			0.29	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
14202	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown sandy silt natural		

Trench 143							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and alluvium overlying a yellow brown sandy gravel natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
14301	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
14302	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown sandy gravelly silts		

Trench 144							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil, subsoil and alluvium overlying a yellowish brown clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Brown silty clay		
14401	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		

14402	Layer			0.45	Alluvial Layer. Light blue grey clay		
14403	Layer				Natural. yellow-brown clay with grey clay		

Trench 145							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellow brown gravelly clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14500	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
14501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. brown silty clay		
14502	Layer				Natural. yellow brown clay with orange brown gravelly clay		
14503	Cut		1.04	0.15	Ditch. Field boundary		
14504	Fill	14503	1.04	0.15	Secondary Fill		

Trench 146							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow-brown clay with blue grey sandy clay.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
14601	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. yellow brown sandy clay		
14602	Layer				Natural. yellow-brown clay with blue-grey sandy clay		

Trench 147		
General description	Orientation	N-S

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow-brown clay with blue grey sandy clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14700	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey-brown silty clay		
14701	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. grey-brown silty clay		
14702	Layer				Natural. yellow-brown clay with blue-grey clay		

Trench 148							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange-brown clay with blue grey sandy clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Grey brown clay		
14801	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Yellow-brown silty clay		
14802	Layer				Natural. orange-brown silty clay mixed with blue-grey silty clay		

Trench 149							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
14901	Layer			0.1	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay		

Trench 150							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
15001	Layer			0.2	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay		

Trench 151							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Light greyish brown silty clay		
15101	Layer			0.12	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay		

Trench 152							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15200	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
15201	Layer			0.12	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay		

Trench 153

General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
15301	Layer			0.18	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay		

Trench 154							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying a remnant topsoil which inturn overlay the a mottled yellowish red silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15400	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Greyish Brown Silty clay		
15401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Light Brownish Grey Silty clay		
15402	Layer				Remnant Topsoil. Yellow with reddish brown patches, Silty clay.		
15403	Cut		1.05	0.37	Ditch. Linear Ditch (E-W) Modern. Former field boundary.		
15404	Fill	15403	1.05	0.37	Secondary Fill. Mid-Greyish Brown Silty clay.		
15405	Unexcavated feature		0.47		Ditch. Linear Ditch (E-W) Unexcavated, contained modern surface finds of rubbish barbed wire.		

15406	Unexcavated feature		0.47		Ditch. Greyish Brown Silty clay. Unexcavated modern - contained modern glass and barbed wire.		

Trench 155							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15500	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
15501	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay		
15502	Layer			0.12	Natural. Light blue-grey with yellowish brown mottling silty clay loam		

Trench 156							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of light yellowish brown.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Grey-brown silty clay		
15601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Light brown clay		
15602	Layer			0.3	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay		

Trench 157		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW
	Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying natural yellowish brown silty clay.						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
15701	Layer			0.16	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay		

Trench 158							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of yellow grey clay and gravel.						Length (m)	43
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Dark Brownish Grey Clay Silt		
15801	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Light Greyish Brown Silty Clay		
15802	Layer				Natural. Yellow with grey patches, clay with gravel fragmentation throughout		
15803	Cut		0.95	0.27	Ditch. Linear Ditch (N-S) - post-med		
15804	Fill	15803	0.95	0.27	Secondary Fill. Light Greyish Brown Clay,		

Trench 159							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

15900	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil. Grey-brown silty clay		
15901	Layer			0.1	Natural. Mid orangey brown silty clay loam		

Trench 160							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a light yellow brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16000	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Grey-brown silty clay		
16001	Layer			0.1	Natural. Light yellow-brown silty clay		

Trench 161							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a orange sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16100	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Grey brown sandy clayey silt		
16101	Layer				Natural. Brown orange sandy clay with patches of blue grey and dark blue grey clay		

Trench 162		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of ploughsoil overlying a orangey brown sandy clay.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil. friable grey brown clay silt		
16201	Layer			0.12	Natural. Soft orangey brown mix with blueish grey sandy clay		

Trench 163							
General description					Orientation	NE=SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow brown sandy clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16300	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. friable grey brown clay silt		
16301	Layer			0.2	Natural. Light yellow-brown mix with grey blue soft sandy clay		

Trench 164							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a mixed sandy clay and silty natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16400	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. friable brown grey silty clay		
16401	Layer			0.12	Natural. Light yellowish brown mix with blueish grey sand clay and silty sand soft		

Trench 165		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a mixed sandy clay.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16500	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Friable grey brown clay sand		
16501	Layer			0.1	Natural. Soft yellow brown mix with blue grey sandy clay		

Trench 166							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16600	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Friable grey brown sandy clay		
16601	Layer			0.1	Natural. Soft yellow brown mix with blueish grey sandy clay		

Trench 167							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16700	Layer			0.39	Ploughsoil. Grey brown sandy clayey silt		
16701	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blueish grey clay patches		

16702	Cut		1	0.11	Plough Furrow		
16703	Fill	16702	167	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown compacted sandy silt	Pottery	Medieval, c. 1150-1350

Trench 168

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16800	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt		
16801	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with blue grey clay patches		

Trench 169

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.27

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16900	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Grey brown sandy silt		
16901	Layer				Natural. Brown orange silty sand with patches or blue grey clay and mid to dark blue grey clay		

Trench 170

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orange sandy gravel natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
17001	Layer				Natural. Orange sandy gravel with blue grey clay and white chalky patches		

Trench 171

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch and a plough furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange silty sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17100	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Grey brown sandy clayey silt		
17101	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish orange silty sand		
17102	Cut		2.65	0.2	Plough Furrow. Furrow (N-S)		
17103	Fill	17102	2.65	0.2	Secondary Fill. Semi-firm, Mid-Greyish Brown, Silty clay		
17104	Cut		1.3	0.48	Ditch. Linear ditch (N-S). Possible former field boundary.		
17105	Fill	17104	1.3	0.48	Secondary Fill. Semi-firm, Mid-Greyish Brown, Silty clay	CBM	Unknown

Trench 172

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17200	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
17201	Layer				Subsoil. Brown sandy clay with small gravels		
17202	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown silty clay with blue grey clay patches		

Trench 173

General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable grey brown silty clay		
17301	Layer			0.16	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay and light blueish grey silty clay		

Trench 174

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown grey silty clay natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
17401	Layer				Natural. Mix of yellow-brown clay and blue grey clays		

Trench 175							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17500	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
17501	Layer				Natural. Yellow-brown/grey-brown silty clays		

Trench 176							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17600	Layer			0.32	Ploughsoil. Friable grey-brown silty clay		
17601	Layer			0.1	Natural. Light yellowish brown mix with light brownish orange sandy clay		

Trench 177							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow brown clayey silt and gravel natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17700	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
17701	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clayey silts		

					with gravels and blue grey clay patches		
17702	Cut		2.2	0.58	Ditch. Linear Ditch (N-S)		
17703	Fill	17702	2.2	0.58	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional small stones (sub-round calcite) throughout.		

Trench 178							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a brownish orange clay natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17800	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Grey brown sandy clayey silt		
17801	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange with patches of blueish grey clay		

Trench 179							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a mixed natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17900	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. friable grey-brown sandy silt		
17901	Layer			0.06	Natural. Natural mix of friable orange brown sandy clay and soft		

					grey blue sandy clay		

Trench 180							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18000	Layer			0.38	Ploughsoil. Friable greyish brown sandy clayey silt		
18001	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange slightly silty sand with patches of soft blue grey silty clay		

Trench 181							
General description						Orientation	NW-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orange brown sandy clay						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18100	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. Grey-brown silty sand		
18101	Layer			0.15	Natural. Friable orange brown silt sand and soft blue grey sand clay		

Trench 182							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a furrow. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange sandy clay						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

18200	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil. Friable grey-brown sandy silt		
18201	Layer			0.1	Natural. Soft brown-orange sandy clay		
18202	Cut		0.95	0.12	Plough Furrow		
18203	Fill	18202	0.95	0.12	Secondary Fill. Semi-firm, Mid-Greyish Brown, Silty clay		

Trench 183							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brownish orange sandy clay						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18300	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Friable grey-brown sandy clayey silt		
18301	Layer				Natural. Brown-orange sandy clay		

Trench 184							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a orange brown sandy clay						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18400	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil. Grey-brown sandy clayey silt		
18401	Layer				Natural. Orange-brown sandy clay		

Trench 185		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown silty sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1

						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18500	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
18501	Layer			0.12	Natural. Brown silty sand		

Trench 186							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench dug with 16t tracked machine						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18600	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt		
18601	Layer			0.12	Natural. brown silty sand		

Trench 187							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18700	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
18701	Layer				Natural. Brown silty sand		

Trench 188							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18800	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay-silts		

18801	Layer			0.07	Subsoil		
18802	Layer				Natural. Yellow-brown silty sands with brown clay-sand patches		
18803	Cut		1.1	0.2	Pit. Irregular, heavily truncated pit with 1 fill. Contained worked flint at surface, sampled		
18804	Fill		1.1	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark brown/black pit fill, heavily plough truncated. Worked flint from top recovered	Pottery, flint, glass, animal bone	Saxon c. AD 400-600

Trench 189

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a orangey brown silty sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18900	Layer			0.34	Ploughsoil. Friable grey brown clay silt		
18901	Layer			0.15	Natural. Light orangey brown silty sand		

Trench 190

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellow brown silty sand.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19000	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil. friable brown silty sand		

19001	Layer			0.14	Natural. friable light yellow brown silty sand		

Trench 191							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a orange brown silty sand					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.23
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19100	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
19101	Layer			0.1	Natural. Friable orange brown silty sand		

Trench 192							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.21
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19200	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
19201	Layer			0.1	Natural. Friable orange brown silt sand		

Trench 193							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		2.1
					Avg. depth (m)		0.23
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19300	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt		
19301	Layer			0.1	Natural. Friable orange brown silt sand		

Trench 194							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19400	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt		
19401	Layer		2.1	0.1	Natural. Friable orange brown silt sand		

Trench 195							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt		
19501	Layer			0.12	Natural. friable orange brown silty sand		

Trench 196							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown silty sand natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19600	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt	Flint	
19601	Layer			0.15	Natural. brown silty sand		

Trench 197		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
	Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown silty sand natural.						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19700	Layer			0.36	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt		
19701	Layer			0.14	Natural. brown silty sand		

Trench 198							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish red silty sandy.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2.1
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19800	Layer			0.27	Ploughsoil. friable grey brown clay silt		
19801	Layer			0.1	Natural. friable light yellowish red silty sand		
19802	Cut		2.94		Ditch. Boundary ditch moderately steep sides not fully bottomed due to depth, base unknown Medieval pottery found in fill		
19803	Fill	19802	2.94		Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown sandy loam Occasional large sub angular stones	Pottery, flint, hamm erscale	Roman, AD 120-410

Trench 199		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown silty sand natural.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19900	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. Friable grey brown clay silt		
19901	Layer			0.14	Natural. Brown silty sand		

Trench 200							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay		
20001	Layer			0.12	Natural. brown silty sand		

Trench 201							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20100	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt		
20101	Layer			0.12	Natural. Natural friable orange brown silty sand		

Trench 202							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty sand.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

20200	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. friable grey brown clay silt		
20201	Layer			0.08	Natural. friable yellowish brown silty sand		
20202	Cut		0.52	0.12	Pit. Circular cut of pit, moderately steep sides		
20203	Fill	20202	0.52	0.12	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty sand loam with patches of yellowish brown silty sand rare small sub rounded stones	Pottery	Roman, AD 240-410

Trench 203							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20300	Layer			0.31	Ploughsoil. friable brown clay silt		
20301	Layer			0.12	Natural. Friable yellowish brown silty sand		
20303	Cut		1.58	0.36	Ditch		
20304	Fill	20303	1.58	0.36	Secondary Fill. Yellow-brown silty sands	Pottery	AD 1-100

Trench 204							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained a singe ditch. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.21	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

20400	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
20401	Layer			0.08	Natural. Friable orange brown silty sand		
20403	Cut		0.63	0.19	Ditch. Drainage ditch, heavily plough truncated		
20404	Fill		0.63	0.19	Primary Fill. Grey-brown silty clay	CBM	Roman

Trench 205							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	2.1	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.21	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20500	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
20501	Layer			0.08	Natural. Friable orange brown silt sand		

Trench 206							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand natural.					Length (m)	32	
					Width (m)	1.67	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.21	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20600	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Friable brown sandy silts		
20601	Layer				Natural. Soft, orange brown silty sands		

Trench 207		
General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand natural.	Length (m)	33
	Width (m)	1.67

						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20700	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Friable brown sandy silts		
20701	Layer				Subsoil. Soft, grey brown clayey sands		
20702	Layer				Natural. Friable, orange-brown silty sands		

Trench 208							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orangey brown silty sand natural.						Length (m)	32
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20800	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Friable brown sandy silts		
20801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
20802	Layer				Natural. Friable orange-brown silty sands		

Trench 209							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown silty clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.65
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20900	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
20901	Layer				Natural. Friable orange brown silty clay		

Trench 210		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
	Length (m)	52

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown clayey sand natural.						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21000	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Friable brown clayey silts		
21001	Layer				Natural. Soft, orange brown clayey sands		

Trench 211							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an orangey brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	51
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21100	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Soft orange brown clayey silts		
21101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Grey brown sandy clay		
21102	Layer				Natural. Soft orange brown sandy clay		

Trench 212							
General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a yellowish brown clay natural.						Length (m)	52
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21200	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Friable brown clayey silts		
21201	Layer				Natural. Soft yellow brown mix with blue grey clay		

Trench 213

General description						Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	49
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Friable brown clayey silts		
21301	Layer				Natural. Soft yellow brown sandy clay		

Trench 214							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying yellowish brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.67
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21400	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Soft brown clayey silts		
21401	Layer				Natural. Soft yellow brown sandy clay		

Trench 215							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	51
						Width (m)	1.65
						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21500	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
21501	Layer				Natural. Soft orange brown clay sand		

Trench 216		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
	Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey greyish brown sandy clay natural.						Width (m)	1.65
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21600	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Soft brown clay silt		
21601	Layer				Natural. Soft orange and grey brown sand clay		

Trench 217							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying an orangey brown mottled blueish grey sandy clay natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.65
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21700	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Friable brown clay silt		
21701	Layer				Natural. Soft orange brown and blue grey sand clay		

Trench 218							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. Consists of topsoil overlying a mixed natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.65
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21800	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Soft brown clay silt		
21801	Layer				Natural. Soft orange and blue grey brown sand clay		

Trench 219		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch and a stone surface or trackway. Consisted of topsoil overlying an orangey brown clay sand.	Length (m)	42
	Width (m)	1.65

					Avg. depth (m)		0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
21900	Layer			0.37	Topsoil. Soft brown clay silt		
21901	Layer				Natural. Soft orange brown clay sand		
21902	Structure		4		Trackway. Stone surface/trackway. Photogrammetry job No. 2.		
21903	Cut		2.2	0.38	Ditch		
21904	Fill	21903			Secondary Fill		
21905	Cut		2.02		Ditch. Unexcavated		
21906	Fill	21905	2.02		Secondary Fill. Unexcavated		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 120 sherds (1581g) of pottery recovered from the evaluation were dated to the late Iron Age 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. Fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth nd). 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 minimum number of vessels (MV) based on rims and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 EVE equals 30%).

B.1.3 The following late Iron Age/Roman fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- B11 Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- F50 Unsourced red/brown colour-coated ware
- F51 Oxford red/brown colour-coated ware (OXF RS)
- F53 New Forest colour-coated ware, fabric 1a
- M22 Oxford white ware mortarium (OXF WH)
- O10 Fine oxidised ware
- O11 Oxford fine oxidised ware
- O81 Pink grogged ware (PNK GT)
- R10 Fine reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- R50 Dark-surfaced ware
- S Unsourced samian ware
- S30 Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
- W10 Fine white ware
- W23 Oxford burnt white ware
- Z Indeterminate fabric

B.1.4 In addition, the following forms were noted:

- BA Small flagon
- C Jar
- CC Narrow-mouthed jar
- CD Medium-mouthed jar
- CK 'Cooking-pot'-type jar
- DB Wide-mouthed bowl or jar

- DC Necked bowl or jar
- H Bowl
- HC Curving-sided bowl
- JB Curving-sided dish
- K Mortarium
- KE Mortarium with tall bead and stubby flange
- Z Indeterminate form

Description

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Description	Spot-date
1904	3	7	0	0	Body sherd, fabric E80	AD 1-100
6105	1	5	0	0	Body sherd, fabric ?O10	AD 43-410
6303	2	11	0	0	Body sherds, fabric S30	AD 120-200
7004	1	7	0	0	Base sherd, fabric E80 (burnt)	AD 1-100
7104	3	6	0	0	Body sherds, fabric O10 (fine sandy)	AD 43-410
9803	1	6	0	0	Abraded body sherd - ?M22	AD 100-410
10803	1	6	0	0	Sample 10. Indeterminate fragment (Z)	Undated
11101	2	9	0	0	Sample 7. Body sherds, fabrics O11/F51, ?M22	AD 100-410
11104	6	44	1	0.05	Sample 8. HC, flange with slight bead (R50, 0.05). Fabrics B11, F51, ?F53, W10	AD 270-410
11106	1	11	0	0	Body sherd, fabric R30	AD 43-410
11108	3	24	0	0	Body sherds, fabrics F51 (demi-rosette decoration), W23	AD 350-410
11503	1	10	1	0.06	D (R30, 0.06 EVE)	AD 43-410
11506	7	80	1	0.3	JB, plain-rimmed with slight groove below and lattice decoration (B11, 0.3 EVE). Fabrics R10, ?M22	AD 150-410
11507	2	26	1	0.1	DB/DC (O11, 0.1 EVE). Fabric S	AD 100-410
11507	3	8	0	0	Sample 6. Body sherds, fabrics O10, F50, ?E80	AD 100-410
11607	66	1111	9	0.83	BA (F51); CC (R30, 0.12 EVE); C (R30, 0.08 EVE); HC, Young C51 (F51, 0.21 EVE); H, necked (F51, 0.03 EVE); JB, bead-rimmed (R30, 0.04 EVE); KE, Young M22 (M22, 0.13 EVE); KE, Young M17 (M22, 0.11 EVE, burnt on rim); KE, Young M23 (M22 with painted flange, 0.05 EVE); K (M22, 0.06 EVE). Fabrics: B11, O81	AD 350-400
11607	1	9	1	0.05	Sample 9. CD/CM (?F51, burnt, 0.05 EVE)	AD 300-400
11608	3	78	2	0.12	KE, Young M22 (M22, 0.07 EVE); K (M22, 0.05 EVE). Fabric R30	AD 240-410
19803	7	36	2	0.07	CK (B11, 0.01 EVE); C with thickened everted rim (R50, 0.06 EVE)	AD 120-410
19803	1	3	1	0.02	Sample 3. Z (E80, 0.02)	AD 120-410
20203	1	43	0	0	Base sherd, fabric F51	AD 240-410
20304	4	41	0	0	Body sherds, fabric E80	AD 1-100

Totals	120	1581	19	1.6		

Table 1: Description of the late Iron Age and Roman pottery by context

B.1.5 Apart from two tiny body sherds (4g) in a fine fabric tempered with sand and grog or clay pellets, tentatively dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age and recovered from context 12704, the earliest pottery comprised small groups of grog-tempered ware (E80) that dated to the 1st century AD. The three groups were recovered from trenches 19, 70 and 203.

B.1.6 Mid-Roman pottery was confined to a single group that contained Central Gaulish samian ware (S30) dating to the 2nd century AD. This was recovered from Trench 63. With date ranges that commence in the 2nd century, five groups from trenches 98, 111, 115 and 198 may also have been deposited in the mid-Roman period but could equally be later. Pottery in these groups included black-burnished ware (B11) and wares from the Oxford industry (M22 and O11.

B.1.7 Five groups from trenches 111, 116 and 202 were dated to the late Roman period (c AD 240/50-410). These were dated largely by the presence of Oxford fabrics, chiefly Oxford red/brown colour-coated ware (F51) and Oxford white ware mortaria (M22). Several forms were recognised, including a flanged bowl copying samian form Drag. 38 (Young 1977, type C51) and mortaria with flanged rims and tall beads (Young 1977, type M22). One Oxford white ware mortarium, from context 11607, had red-painted decoration (Young 1977, type M23). This is likely to have been deposited in the 4th century. A body sherd in fabric F51 with stamped decoration from context 11108 is from one of the industry's latest forms, a bowl, that dates to the second half of the 4th century. Other wares of note included pink grogged ware, which arrived from Stowe near Buckingham, and, possibly, New Forest colour-coated ware (F53), which arrived after c AD 270.

B.1.8 A further four groups, from trenches 61, 71, 111 and 115, contained pottery that could not be closely dated within the Roman period. However, the pottery included reduced and oxidised wares (R30 and O10) that are likely to be products of the Oxford industry, which generally operated from the 2nd century onwards. The closest area of production is at Headington Wick (Booth 2019, 232), although no pottery kilns were identified in during the 1849 excavations.

Discussion

B.1.9 Overall, the assemblage has a middle to late Roman emphasis, although early Roman activity is represented. It is interesting to note that the Roman pottery recovered from excavations at Barton Park to the south of the current site had a similar chronological pattern; the small assemblage from that site spanned the middle to late Roman periods, although a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (E80) was recovered (Booth 2019, 232).

B.1.10 The condition of the pottery is mixed. The pottery has an overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by the number of sherds) of 13g, which indicative of an assemblage contained some relatively large pieces. Breaking the MSW down by period, the early, middle and mid/late Roman groups have the lowest values – 7g, 6g and 7g respectively – while the late Roman groups are the best preserved, with a value

of 16g. These point to differences in the pattern of deposition, with the late Roman groups having undergone fewer episodes of redeposition and been found closer to areas of use and initial discard. Much of the earlier pottery may be residual.

B.1.11 The condition of the pottery may reflect, at least in part, where it was found. The late Roman and mid/late Roman groups were recovered near the site of the Headington Wick Roman villa on the north edge of the development area and may well be associated with activity in that area. The early and mid-Roman groups were recovered from more peripheral areas in the central and eastern parts of the site and may have been deposited incidentally through agricultural processes.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.12 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 Post-Roman pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 36 sherds (171g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the evaluation. These came from a total of six contexts. The pottery comprises one discreet early Anglo-Saxon context group, one medieval context, and four post-medieval contexts.

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 in a variable condition but mostly very fragmentary.

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 (Table 2) and therefore only summarised below.

Description

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
5204	c1580-1800	1	14	Fresh but badly chipped rim from a large jar in post-med red earthenware (PMR). Hard fabric with a broad grey core & bright orange surfaces. Trace of reduced purplish glaze lower down internally. Flattened beaded rim (damaged tip). Possibly 17-18C?

6203	c1580-1750?	1	26	Fresh pad base/lower wall from a cylindrical mug/drinking vessel in black-glazed redware (PMBL). Black glaze allover int & ext but not underneath. 17C?
8204	c1580-1750?	1	14	PMR. Rim from small globular jar or bowl with plain everted downturned rim. No evidence of glaze. Fresh. Form looks unusually plain and Roman-looking but quite thickly potted and probably post-medieval - possibly an unusual flowerpot? If latter then dates after c1650 (seen by E. Biddulph)
13104	c1675-1725?	8	50	Sherds from 3 vessels: 3x sherds from the footring base of a dish in tin-glazed ware with a cream fabric and traces of very pale blue-tinted glaze (TGW), very abraded/weathered. 4 sherds from the flat base & lower wall of a small bowl(?) or porringer in yellow-glazed Border ware (BORDY) with a base diam of c80mm, steep vertical wall, yellow glaze allover int & partly ext, fresh condition. 1x small thin-walled sherd (weight 1g) in fine orange-buff fabric, abraded, unidentifiable but possibly another TGW vessel with a buffer fabric & missing its glaze (or possibly Roman?)?
16703	c1150-1350	2	2	Joining body sherds (fresh breaks) Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ). Dark grey fabric with brown ext surface. Coarse sandy fabric with some fine-medium flint/chert & grey chalk/limestone inclusions
18804	c400-600?	17	45	Probably Early Anglo-Saxon. Sherds from a minimum of 3 vessels, all dark grey & quartz/sand-tempered & handmade. Mostly from one fairly fresh bowl-like form with a plain upright rim (diam c160mm), burnished int and ext & with sooting int & ext; bowl with dark grey fabric with abundant ill-sorted quartz grains and grits, often angular & sub-angular, some weathered crystals, rare calcite & v rare organic inclusions. 1x decorated body sherd possibly from jar shoulder area - incised dec comprising at least 1 horiz line with 3 parallel diagonal lines joining it below & possibly forming 1 side of a chevron scheme. Surfaces of latter are smoothed ext (not burnished); fabric with abundant fine-medium quartz, rounded & sub-rounded, mostly same-sized, clear or distinctively red-brown tinted quartz grains, also lots of red-brown clay pellets/iron oxide - v different from bowl fabric. 3rd vess = body sherd in sandy fabric similar to dec sherd but less evidence of red-brown tinting & with some larger rounded quartz grains than latter
18804	c400-600?	6	20	Sieved Sample <2>. Probably Early Anglo-Saxon. Same vessels as in hand-excavated sample above. Incl scraps of the bowl rim. Also 2 grey sandy body sherds as above. 1 of these, weathered, in paler grey fabric with poss traces of wheel-turning or horiz grooving/scratching int - possibly Roman?? 1x small leached sandy sherd/scrap with oxidised broken surface - pot or fired clay??
TOTAL		**36**	**171**	

Table 2. Description of post-Roman pottery by context

B.2.4 The range of pottery fabrics and vessel forms present is typical of sites in Oxfordshire.

B.2.5 The earliest and most significant group here is the 17 sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery from Context (18804), plus another six smaller sherds from a sieved sample of

the same context. The sherds represent a minimum of three vessels, all handmade and in dark grey sandy fabrics. The absence of significant organic tempering in the fabrics and the presence of a decorated sherd suggest an early Anglo-Saxon dating (roughly c 400-600AD?). The three vessels comprise several joining sherds and scraps from a very plain bowl-like form with a plain upright rim. This is in fresh condition (though fragmentary) and is burnished on the internal and external surfaces; both surfaces are also sooted from use – the inner surface possibly with traces of carbonised food residue? The second vessel is represented by a body sherd possibly from the shoulder of a jar-like form with traces of incised decoration – possibly part of a scheme of repeating chevrons. The third vessel, a body sherd, is plain. The sieved sample from this context might include one other vessel – a worn body sherd with possible evidence of wheel-turning? Taken together, this is the sort of ceramic evidence one might find from an early Anglo-Saxon settlement site, from a sunken-featured building (SFB), for example. Finds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery are fairly rare from the Oxford area, including the Headington area.

B.2.6 The remaining, much later, pottery is fairly unremarkable. This includes a couple of small sherds (1 vessel) of Kennet Valley B ware (c 1150-1350) from Context (16703). Occasional sherds of this fabric (mainly from cooking pots) have been found in the fields around Wick Farm, Headington, on previous occasions. The remaining pottery is all post-medieval, but possibly all of dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. No clay tobacco pipes or modern pottery was recovered.

Discussion

B.2.7 The pottery here is of fairly mixed and fragmentary character and mainly of use for the dating of the evaluation trenches. The Anglo-Saxon pottery, however, is locally significant and highlights the potential for further finds of this period in the evaluation area. The post-medieval pottery, too, might prove to be relevant to local settlement studies.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.8 The pottery here has the potential to inform research through 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 and fired clay

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 23 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2.58kg and 53 fragments of fired clay weighing 442g were retained and submitted for analysis. These are described and discussed separately below and a complete record of them can be found in the project archive in a file entitled OXBB20-CBM-FC-evaluation-data.xlsx

CBM

B.3.2 The assemblage of CBM (Table 3) is fragmented with a mean fragment size of 112g. It mainly comprises pieces of indeterminate form (13 fragments), flat tile or brick (7 fragments), and one other (a modern pipe from context 7204). There is also a single fragment of Roman tegula with a square cutaway and square flange with curved internal face (11106). The brick and tile from contexts 20404, 6203 and 11607 are also Roman in origin but context 11607 contained fragments of likely medieval or post-medieval date including a peg tile.

B.3.3 The Roman CBM is mainly produced in a silty laminated fabric containing scattered sand grains, but a piece of brick from context 11607 is in the Eccles fabric.

Ctx	Nos	Discard	Wt (g)	Item-date	Fabric	CBM_form_types
11106	1	0	190	Roman	Hard orange finely sandy fabric	Tegula
7204	1	1	458	Modern	Silty peach coloured laminated fabric lacking inclusions	Other
20404	2	2	277	Roman	Silty peach laminated fabric with scattered sand	Flat
11607	9	9	261	Roman	Silty peach laminated fabric with scattered sand	Flat/indeterminate
6203	2	2	99	Roman	Silty peach laminated fabric with scattered sand and occasional red grit	Flat
17105	1	1	8	Indeterminate	Overfired hard	Indeterminate
9803	2	2	0	Indeterminate	Fine red silty fabric without inclusions	Indeterminate
8603	1	1	50	Roman	Silty fabric with scattered sand	Flat/indeterminate
11104	1	1	100	Roman	Finely sandy grey/orange fabric	Flat
11607	1	0	599	Roman	Eccles type. Pale peach silty fabric with laminations and scattered clear quatrz sand	Brick
11607	1	1	140	Post-Roman	Silty orange fabric with frequent fine sand	Peg tile
11607	1	1	402	Post-Roman	Fine orange sandy fabric, no inclusions	Brick/flat

Table 3: Catalogue of CBM

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.4 The ceramic building material assemblage is small and indicative of low levels of general activity during the Roman period.

Fired clay (Table 4)

B.3.5 Context 11507 contained a larger fragment of fired clay. It lacked any original surfaces, but the size suggests it was structural in nature.

B.3.6 Context 10803 produced 27 fragments of flat tile with heavy grass/plant impressions on both flat surfaces where they survive.

B.3.7 Fired clay from contexts 11104, 10803, 11101 and 11608 was retrieved samples and is too small for anything to be determined about function.

B.3.8 The fired clay assemblage is small but is suggestive of nearby structures.

Type	Ctx	Nos	Discard	Wt (g)	Item-date	Fabric	Form
FC indeterminate	11104	3	3	4	Indeterminate		Indeterminate
FC indeterminate	10803	17	17	9	Indeterminate		Indeterminate
FC indeterminate	11101	2	2	11	Indeterminate		Indeterminate
FC indeterminate	11608	1	1	9	Indeterminate		Indeterminate
FC structural	11507	3	3	172	Indeterminate	very coarse and gritty fabric with lots of shell fragments.	Indeterminate
FC structural	10803	27	0	237	Roman	finely sandy fabric	Flat/indeterminate

Table 4: Catalogue of fired clay

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.9 Retention advice for the CBM and fired clay is given in the above tables.

B.4 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of four pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. One item (8900) is a hammerstone/processor. There is use-wear around the whole circumference, but it has been extensively used for rubbing at both ends of the cobble, so that it is double facetted and smoothed at both ends. A second piece of stone (11503) is likely to be a piece of roofing, but it does not retain any features that make this interpretation more certain. The remaining two fragments (11507) are unworked and heat affected (reddened) limestone (36g, 50g).

B.4.2 The roofing is likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date, but a Roman date is also possible because it is not possible to determine the shape of the stone, which would indicate date. The hammerstone/processor is not directly dateable but it is most likely to be of prehistoric date.

Context	Function	Notes	Size	Wt (g)	Lithology
8900	Hammerstone/ processor	Cobble with use wear round 100% of the circumference. The wear is concentrated at either end of the stone where the cobble is double facetted from smoothing or rubbing. Very well used and really nice	Measures 78mm long x 69mm wide x	355	Quartzite

		example of a tool that has been extensively used for rubbing in different positions	42mm thick		
11503	Roofing	Fragment of flat stone. Probably roofing, although it is worn and there are no diagnostic features	Measures	214	Sandy limestone

Table 5: Catalogue of worked stone

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.4.3 The hammerstone and possible roofing stone items should be retained. The hammerstone may be worthy of more detailed study of its use wear in the future, and the possible roofing could be compared to more certain roofing from other sites nearby. The burnt stone can be discarded.

B.5 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.5.1 This evaluation brought to light a moderate assemblage of 81 struck flints as well as several natural pieces but lacked any burnt unworked material. The flints were overwhelmingly recovered from topsoil contexts (73/81, 90.12%) with only eight from archaeological feature, four of which originated in samples. There was some patterning to the topsoil collections with some rich groups alongside a low level background scatter. The flints include examples that are clearly early prehistoric in date such as a fine semi-conical bladelet core of probable Mesolithic or upper Palaeolithic date but also include several very heavily iron stained basic flakes and flake tools that could in theory be middle or lower Palaeolithic and are certainly unlike the crude mid Bronze Age to early Iron Age industries that this analyst has seen. Other tools in the assemblage indicate a late Neolithic or early Bronze age element but there were very few pieces that suggest any potential later prehistoric flintwork outside of the odds flakes mentioned above.

CATEGORY TYPE	Number
Flake	46
Blade	8
Bladelet	0
Blade index	14.82% (8/54)
Irregular waste	7
Sieved chips 10-2mm	2
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Core single platform bladelets	1
Core multiplatform flakes	2
Cores levallois non-discoidal flakes	1
Core tested nodule	1
Core fragment	2

Scraper side	1
Scraper sides and end	2
Scraper other	1
End truncation	1
Denticulate	1
Backed knife	1
Notch	1
Ground implement flake	1
Other retouch	1
Total	81

Burnt unworked	0
No. burnt (%)	15/81 (18.52%)
No. broken (%)	33/79 (41.77%)
No cores and core dressing (%)	8/79 (10.13%)
No. retouched (%)	10/79 (12.66%)

Table 6: assemblage composition

Condition

Condition	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	15	24.19%	None	1	1.67%
Light	40	64.52%	Light	12	20%
Moderate	6	9.68%	Moderate	6	10%
Heavy	1	1.61%	Heavy	33	55%
			Iron stained	8	13.33%
	62			60	

Table 7: flint by condition and cortication

B.5.2 The flints were in quite good condition given that most originated from topsoil. This probably suggests quite recent disturbance of flint bearing deposits. There was still a few moderately damaged pieces and one heavily damaged example but none that were described as plough damaged. The iron stained flints actually tended to have low (4) or fresh (3) surfaces with one that was moderately damaged. Cortication tended to be very heavy (23) or heavy (10) with 13 lightly, six moderately and just one uncorticated piece. The condition suggests a mixed assemblage, especially so with the variety in cortication. Single period sites or sites largely dominated by one period tend to share similar cortication levels but this is not the case here.

Artefact distribution and key contexts

B.5.3 The flints were largely recovered from two groups of trenches as topsoil finds. Trenches 82-85 yielded 23 flints (13, 1, 2 and 7 respectively) while trenches 91-100, excluding 92, yielded 43 flints (2, 0, 5, 7, 2, 6, 7, 6, 3 and 5). In terms of features, three had interesting if small assemblages with two important pieces in context 11608, and another two key finds in 18804 while 19600 also had two less diagnostic flints.

B.5.4 Trenches 82-85 contained 23 flints that comprised 12 flakes, two blades (14.29% blade index), three irregular waste fragments, a core rejuvenation flake and three tools. Other than one squat flake all the diagnostic elements suggest an early prehistoric date. While much of the debitage looks to be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date some of the pieces including two of the tools may be even earlier than that. They comprised a very simple notch on a hard-hammer struck iron-stained flake while a very crude, chunky denticulate on a similarly stained piece may also be middle Palaeolithic. The remaining tool was a short and possibly backed side scraper with quite shallow retouch of uncertain date.

B.5.5 Trenches 91-100 contained 43 flints that comprised 26 flakes, four blades (13.33% blade index), three irregular waste fragments, five cores two of which were fragments, and five tools including a flake from a polished implement of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date as well as two side and end scrapers that also belong in either of those two periods. Other tools included an end truncation or early Mesolithic blunted microlith (unfinished) that belongs to the early Mesolithic (if microlithic) but would have a wider date range stretching to the early Neolithic period if it was an end truncation. A broken scraper with its finely retouched distal end surviving is largely undiagnostic. The core identified included a very nice levallois examples, although quite small. These are often found in late Neolithic assemblages but it could also potentially belong with the putative earlier flake debitage, although it is worth mentioning that it is not iron stained. Two other cores, however, were; one complex multiplatform examples and a quite massive tested nodule both displayed relatively fresh edges alongside iron staining. The flake debitage included several well-made but simple flakes unlike the very haphazard later prehistoric examples that are possibly suggestive of a middle Palaeolithic date. It is of note that both the potentially very early material and the Neolithic-early Bronze Age examples did not focus on only a few trenches but were spread across this concentration.

B.5.6 Trench 106 contained a small assemblage of three undiagnostic flakes and may belong with the 91-100 concentration.

B.5.7 Context 11608 contained two interesting pieces, the first of which appeared to be a modified pot-lid fracture with scraper retouch on one edge. The second was a decent example of an invasively flaked knife but not probably fine enough to merit the plano-convex designation. While the former piece is more typical of later prehistoric knapping the latter is clearly Neolithic or early Bronze age in date and is the final example of quite fine tools dating to that period range.

B.5.8 Context 18804 contained two flints in different condition but both looked to be early and belonged to a blade industry of Upper Palaeolithic to early Neolithic date, although a Mesolithic date is probably the most likely. One very fine semi-conical bladelet core was found in fresh condition with light cortication while an inner blade was more heavily corticated with light edge damage and also had a very finely abraded soft-hammer struck, platform area.

B.5.9 Context 19600 contained one flake and one blade in very different condition with the flake being whole, fresh and uncorticated while the blade was snapped, edge damaged

and heavily corticated. This probably indicates material from two different phases of activity.

Discussion

B.5.10 While quite a moderately sized assemblage it appeared to contain three separate elements that are of note, namely a typical early prehistoric blade component that belongs between the late Upper Palaeolithic and the early Neolithic periods, a tool-rich late Neolithic-early Bronze Age component that may be suggestive of ritual landscape assemblages and finally, a groups of cores, simple tools and heavy flakes that while basic in nature are more regular than the typically ad-hoc later prehistoric flake-based assemblages seen in Oxfordshire and much of southern Britain. It is possible that these could still be later prehistoric but their heavily iron-stained condition compared to the cortication on the later groups does support the view that these might be very early in date with a putative suggestion of middle Palaeolithic being put forward. If true, these would constitute a very important discovery as their relative freshness suggests that they might only have recently been eroded from in situ deposits or from a block moved en masse.

B.5.11 The desk based study carried out in advance of these works did not mention any early prehistory but did note that Neolithic tools had been found in the immediate area (Pegasus Group 2019).

B.5.12 The more typical early prehistoric component includes a very fine blade core, some blade tools including an end truncation or slightly atypical obliquely blunted microlith and many blade forms. This material could belong to a range of dates but given the size of the blade core and the potential microlith an early Mesolithic date would seem most likely. Sites of this age are known from Oxfordshire but are still rare and the freshness of the core suggests that in situ deposits could be found.

B.5.13 The second element included the knife, scrapers and other tools as well as possibly the levallois core. These tools and probably related flake debitage could form part of a disturbed domestic setting such as a ploughed-out midden but could also suggest a more ritual or burial related element to the assemblage.

B.5.14 The potentially very early material is of note with such heavy iron staining being unusual in Oxfordshire but given the relative freshness of these pieces, does suggest material that has not been in the plough soil for long. The flakes display very hard-hammer technology on plain or faceted platforms, with the potential multi-platform core being a suitable example that would work alongside the flake debitage. One very simple notch and another denticulate on a heavy squat flake are also in the same condition and while these could be later prehistoric these is still the potential that these are very early. Middle Palaeolithic flintwork is only very rarely been found in Oxfordshire and is always residual. This period is outwith my areas of specialisation and it may be worth seeking a second opinion from someone familiar with the middle Palaeolithic in Oxfordshire/South-east England.

B.5.15 This evaluation has brought to light material from various periods in prehistory and includes artefacts in very good condition that suggest that in situ or near in situ deposit may be encountered should further work be conducted here. Any further work should

bear this in mind when devising a suitable excavation and mitigation strategy. Ig=f the flakes of possible middle Palaeolithic date are confirmed this would greatly raise the importance of the assemblage and suitable fieldwork methodology should be put forward in order to comprehensively deal with these artefacts

Methodology

B.5.16 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 Metalwork

By Leigh Allen

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 7 iron objects were recovered from the evaluation all from undated contexts. The metalwork is in poor condition and all objects are incomplete and heavily corroded.

Catalogue

B.6.2 The iron assemblage comprises a sickle, a knife, a fitting and 4 nails of varying sizes one of which may be a horseshoe nail.

B.6.3 The sickle from context 11603 has a long curving blade and a whittle tang for insertion into a wooden handle. The object measures 305mm in length, the end of the blade and the tang are both broken.

B.6.4 The knife from context 6004 is very damaged and only a short section of the blade and the whittle tang survive. A small, corroded nail was also recovered from this context.

B.6.5 A fragment of iron sheet with perforations either side for attachment and in-turned scroll decoration at one end came from context 8504 it is possibly a fitting from a chest or a piece of furniture, or possibly the terminal from a strap hinge.

B.6.6 A large nail or holdfast with a T-shaped head came from context 7403, the tip is missing.

B.6.7 A small nail with a solid square head came from context 6105, it could be a horseshoe nail.

B.6.8 A very corroded nail came from context 8404.

B.6.9 The sickle used for harvesting cereal crops could be Roman in date (Manning type 2) but as the form of these agricultural items changes little over time it could also be post Roman (Goodall 81-82). The large nail or holdfast with its head T-shaped head could also be Roman in date. The whittle tang knife dates to the Medieval/Post Medieval period as does the sheet metal fitting and the horseshoe nail.

B.6.10 The small iron work assemblage is fairly unremarkable it indicates agricultural activity in the area in the Roman/Post Roman period.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.6.11 The sickle, knife, sheet metal fitting and the hold fast should be retained and deposited with the archive the remaining undiagnostic nails can be discarded.

B.7 Glass

By Leigh Allen

Introduction

B.7.1 Three small glass beads were recovered during environmental processing from context 18804 (sample 2). The beads are of simple form and are dark blue in colour, each one has a diameter of 2mm. The beads were found in association with a small assemblage of early Anglo-Saxon pottery (400-600AD), a relatively rare find from the Oxford area.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.7.2 The beads should be retained and deposited with the archive

B.8 Slag / hammerscale

By Leigh Allen

Introduction

B.8.1 A very small amount of slag and hammerscale was recovered from 4 contexts during environmental processing. The fragment of slag from context 11507 is undiagnostic, the hammerscale from contexts 19803 and 11507, both dated by the pottery to the Roman period, contained spheroidal hammerscale (hammerscale droplets) an indication that smithing is taking place in the area. Context 10803 which is undated also produced spheres.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Ten bulk samples were taken from the evaluation Land at Bayswater Brook, Oxford, for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR), bones and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

C.1.3 Full flot and sample details are available in Table 8. Several samples contained small numbers of the burrowing snail Cecilioides acicula which have not been quantified since these snails are likely to be intrusive and lack ecological significance.

Trench 50

C.1.4 Sample 4 from fill 5004 of ditch 5003, which is currently undated, produced little in the way of charred material. The flot mainly consists of terrestrial molluscs, Vallonia sp. being particularly common and possibly freshwater molluscs: a single identification of Bithynia tentaculata. No bones or artefacts were recovered from the heavy residue.

Trench 82

C.1.5 Sample 1 from undated layer 8203 was unproductive in terms of charred plant remains and the flot included nothing >4mm. The molluscan assemblage comprises terrestrial snails. No bones or artefacts were recovered from the heavy residues.

Trench 108

C.1.6 Sample 10 from fill 10803 of pit 10802, which is currently undated, produced a CPR rich flot. Recovered charcoal is a mix of diffuse and ring porous fragments with roundwood and stem/twig fragments present. Some fragments are highly vitrified which may reduce the number that are identifiable. Nearly all the cereal grain is damaged or fragmented hindering identification, but it is likely to be a mix of wheat (cf Triticum sp.) and oat (cf Avena sp.). The chaff includes glume bases with spelt-like characteristics (Triticum spelta). The weed assemblage includes dock (Rumex sp.), grass seeds (Poaceae) and sedges (Carex spp.). Small legumes, likely to be vetches (Vicia/Lathyrus) are also present. The heavy residue contained pottery, fired clay and indeterminate magnetic material.

Trench 111

C.1.7 Sample 7 from colluvial layer 11101 which has been assigned a Roman spot date, produced a flot consisting of charcoal which is in poor condition as well as a large quantity of modern plant material. Bone, pottery and fired clay were recovered from the heavy residue.

C.1.8 Sample 8 from fill 11104 of Roman pit 11103 produced a CPR rich flot together with some modern plant material. Charcoal consists of a mix of diffuse and ring porous fragments with some potential roundwood and with some fragments highly vitrified. The recovered grain is often damaged with wheat (Triticum sp.) present along with possible barley (cf Hordeum vulgare) and oat (cf Avena sp.). Some of the glume bases are characteristic of spelt suggesting that the wheat is likely to be Triticum spelta. The weed assemblage includes grasses (Poaceae), dock (Rumex sp.) and members of the sedge family (Cyperaceae) including sedges (Carex spp.). The heavy residues contained bone, pottery, fired clay and ceramic building material (CBM).

Trench 115

C.1.9 Sample 6 from Roman occupation layer 11507 produced a limited flot. No material >4mm was recovered and apart from charcoal the identified material consists of possible wheat (Triticum sp.) grain and goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.) seeds. Bone, pottery and indeterminate magnetic material was recovered from the residue.

Trench 116

C.1.10 Sample 9 from fill 11607 of Palaeochannel 11604, which has been dated as Roman, was found to include anaerobically preserved (waterlogged) material during flotation. Consequently, the flot was retained wet and assessed for both charred and waterlogged plant remains (WPR). Approximately 10% of the flot was scanned due to size and richness of material and the quantities in Table 1 are for the scanned portion only. The CPR present includes small amounts of charcoal, grain including wheat (Triticum sp.) and oat (Avena sp.) along with glume bases. The WPR includes sedges (Carex sp.), common nettle (Urtica dioica) and elder (Sambucus sp.). The flot has been retained wet and stored at 5oC to allow further identification if warranted at a future date. Bone and pottery were recovered from the heavy residues.

Trench 171

C.1.11 Sample 5 from undated fill 17105 of ditch 17104 produced little in the way of charred material. A portion of the recovered material is coal-like and vitrified. The mollusc assemblage consists of small selection of terrestrial species. CBM was recovered from the heavy residue.

Trench 188

C.1.12 Sample 2 from fill 18804 of Saxon pit 18803 produced a diverse flot. Charcoal is in good condition with ring porous fragments present. Grain is mostly wheat (Triticum sp.) in mixed condition with some specimens well preserved and others damaged and fragmented. Some grains had morphology consistent with barley (cf Hordeum vulgare) but this was limited to a couple of specimens. Several hazelnut fragments (Corylus avellana) were also identified along with small <2mm legumes. Weed seeds include

dock (Rumex sp.), goosefoots (Chenopodium sp.) and examples of the sedge family (Cyperaceae). Bone, pottery and several beads were recovered from the heavy residues.

Trench 198

C.1.13 Sample 3 from fill 19803 of Roman ditch 19802 produced a small quantity of charcoal, some highly vitrified, as well as clinker like material. Other charred plant remains include examples of wheat (Triticum sp.) grain, speedwell seeds (Veronica sp.) and hazelnut fragments (Corylus avellana). The heavy residue produced bone, pottery and indeterminate magnetic material.

Discussion

C.1.14 The samples taken from this evaluation have demonstrated that charred remains are preserved in variable quantities across the excavated area, that waterlogged preservation is present at least in the palaeochannel, and that molluscs are preserved in some features, although not in large quantities in those that have been sampled. Inevitably, the relatively small number of samples limit the findings, and the absence of charred material in particular samples can not be taken to imply that all features subsequently excavated in the vicinity will be devoid of such material. The quantity and quality of material on site varies dependent on the feature sampled, but perhaps not unexpectedly the charred remains are more abundant in pit fills than in ditch fills. All those which are dated are from Roman or Saxon activity.

Roman

C.1.15 Five samples are spot dated as Roman, and this includes one that also contains waterlogged material. Wheat, oat and barley are consistently present and the only wheat to be tentatively identified is spelt, which is consistent with the Roman date. The weed species are common to those found on disturbed ground and are often found as contaminants of cereal crops.

Saxon

C.1.16 One sample has a Saxon spot date and there is some variation between this assemblage and those of Roman date. Oat is absent and barley is only tentatively identified as present in the Saxon sample, but with such a limited number of samples further inference is not justified.

Undated

C.1.17 Four samples are undated. Three of these produced little in the way of material and have little interpretive value. Sample 10 is undated but produced material that is similar that from the Roman samples and includes suitable material has for radiocarbon dating.

Recommendations

C.1.18 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 (Historic England 2011).

C.1.19 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete but further work is not expected to be required at this stage.

C.1.20 In the event of further excavation and assessment, samples 8 and 9 from the Roman phase and sample 2 from the Saxon phase should be considered for further analysis based on quantity of material available. Sample 10 contains datable material and could also be considered for further work.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature / Deposit	Date	Sample vol (L)	Flot vol (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	8203	82	8203		10	14	+				+++		10YR 8/2 loamy sand.
2	18804	188	18803	Sax	40	50	++++	++	+	++		+	10YR 4/4 sandy silt loam.
3	19803	198	19802	RB	40	25	+	+		+		+	10YR 5/8 loamy sand.
4	5004	50	5003		40	30	+				+++		10YR 7/4 silt loam.
5	17105	171	17104		40	30	+				+++		10YR 6/6 sandy silt loam.
6	11507	115	11507	RB	40	10	++	+	+	+	+		10YR 5/8 loamy sand.
7	11101	111	11101	RB	40	25	+						10YR 4/4 loamy sand.
8	11104	111	11103	RB	40	250	++++	++	+++	++			10YR 3/3 sandy clay loam.
9	11607	116	11604	RB	40	200	+	++	++	+++			10YR 5/2 sandy clay loam. Sample determined to be waterlogged. Quantities relate to examined 10%.
10	10803	108	10802		30	200	++++	++	+++	+++	++		10YR 4/4 sand.

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

Table 8: Assessment of bulk samples.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 69 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site **Error! Reference s ource not found.Error! Reference source not found.**(Table 9), most of which were collected by hand. Environmental samples were also taken from context and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation), but many of the features that contained animal bones did not produce any ceramics material.

C.2.2 The hand-collected material was recorded in full, with the aid of the author's skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system

(Serjeantson 1996). Material recovered from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified, following the same criteria.

Description

C.2.3 Preservation on the site was very poor – just two bones could be identified, both of large animals and both showing a weathering stage comparable with Behrenseyer's stage 5 (Behrensmeyer 1978), indicating a great degree of surface modification. No doubt this affected the size of the recovered assemblage and also the proportion which could be identified.

C.2.4 Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*) (Table 10) were both identified from among the hand-collected material, the latter from a post-medieval context. Both were fused epiphyses of metapodials (the domestic cattle being proximal and the horse being distal), providing limited opportunity for ageing the animals. A caprine (sheep [Ovis aries] or goat [Capra hircus]) 3rd molar was the only identifiable specimen recovered through the environmental samples. This was worn to stage 11G, indicating an individual of at least seven years of age at death (Payne 1973).

Conclusions

C.2.5 Little can be read into such a small assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.6 The assemblage should not be considered a priority for retention

	c400-600?	c1675-1725?	Undated
domestic cattle			1
caprine			1
horse		**1**	
medium mammal	1		
large mammal	3		6
Total Mammal	4	1	8
Total NISP	4	1	8
Total NSP	20	18	31

Table 9: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material from the site.

	Butchery marks	Pathologies	Gnawed	Burnt	Ageing data	Biometric data	Sex
domestic cattle					1		
caprine					1		
horse					1		
Total	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

Table 10: Non-species data recorded from the specimens (NSP) in the assemblage.

Context	Species	Quantity
7204	Large mammal	4
11104	Sheep/goat	1
11503	indet.	22
11506	indet.	1
11506	Cattle	1
11607	Large mammal	1
11608	Large mammal	1
13104	Large mammal	17
13104	Horse	5
18804	Large mammal	3
18804	Medium mammal	1
18804	indet.	16

Table 11: Animal bone catalogue by context

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land At Bayswater Brook, Oxfordshire
Site code:	OXBB20
Grid Reference	SP 54505 08699
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	16/03/20 – 14/05/20 – 11 weeks
Area of Site	110ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with The Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCEM:2020.14
Summary of Results:	Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation on land north of Bayswater Brook which has been allocated in large part for a strategic development including new dwellings, supporting services and infrastructure, together with transport access works located towards the western part of the site in the submitted South Oxfordshire District Council Local Plan. The trenches were positioned to enable the investigation of anomalies of potential archaeological interest identified by geophysical survey and known from cropmarks. Of the 219 proposed trenches, 212 were excavated, with sensitive ecological restraints and land access rights preventing the excavation of the remaining trenches. In addition, several of the trenches had to be repositioned from their proposed locations due to the ecological restraints. In general, the results of the evaluation suggest an agricultural landscape with land management ditches comprising the majority of the archaeological features identified. Enclosure ditches of Roman date were recorded in the central part of the site. Similar activity was present to the east and west and may be contemporary, but in these areas the ditches are largely undated and a later, or earlier, date cannot be ruled out. No structural evidence of Headington Wick Roman villa was identified within the trenches, despite the far northern part of the site having been identified as its putative location following a review of the 1849 excavation and the 2019 geophysical survey data. Three blue glass beads were recovered from a pit dated to the Saxon period, an uncommon find in the Oxford area.

However, no other activity of this date was recorded within the site.

In additional, boundary ditches and a stone-laid trackway of post-medieval date were present. The boundary ditches correspond to features identified from historic mapping.

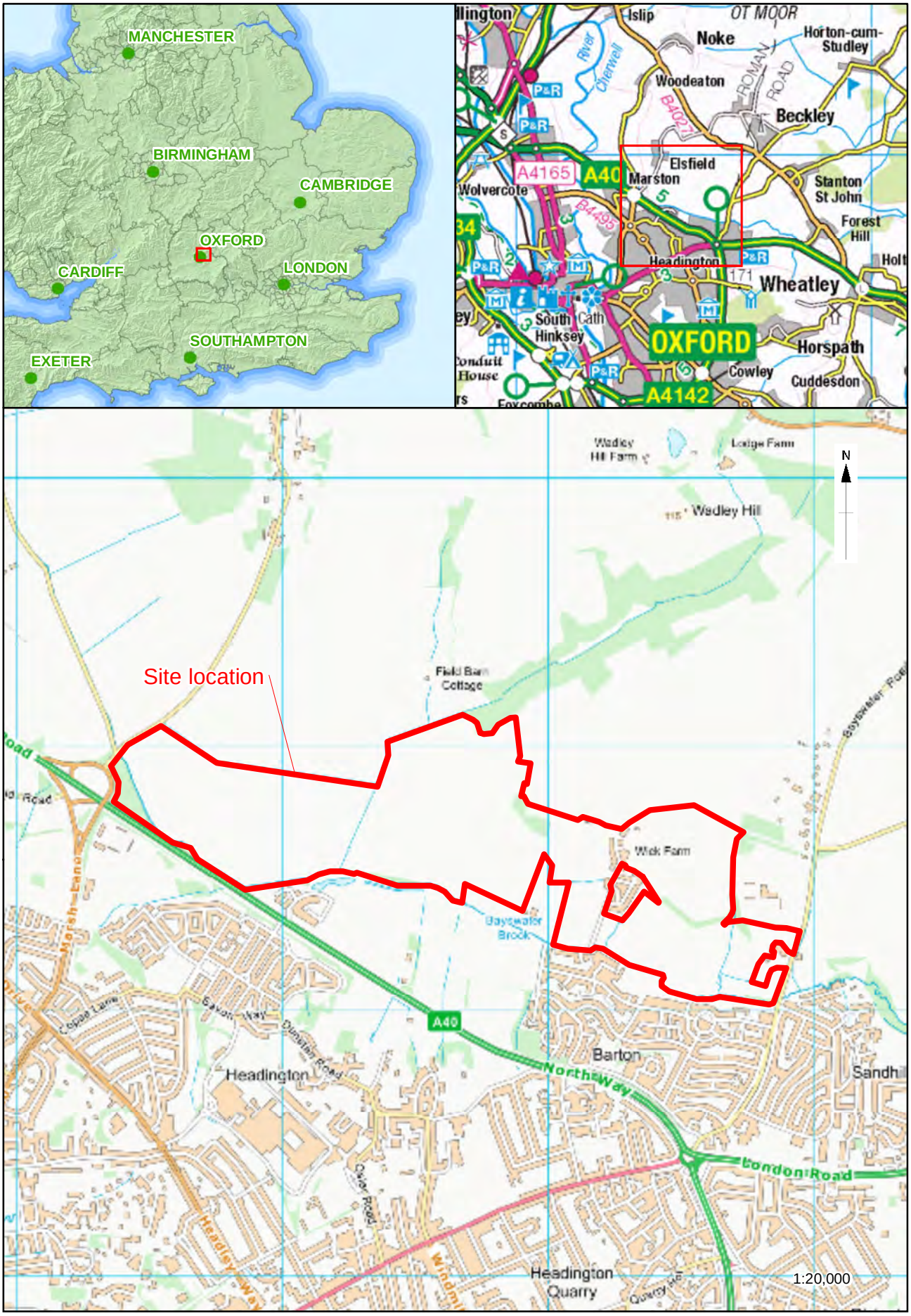

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Figure 1: Site location

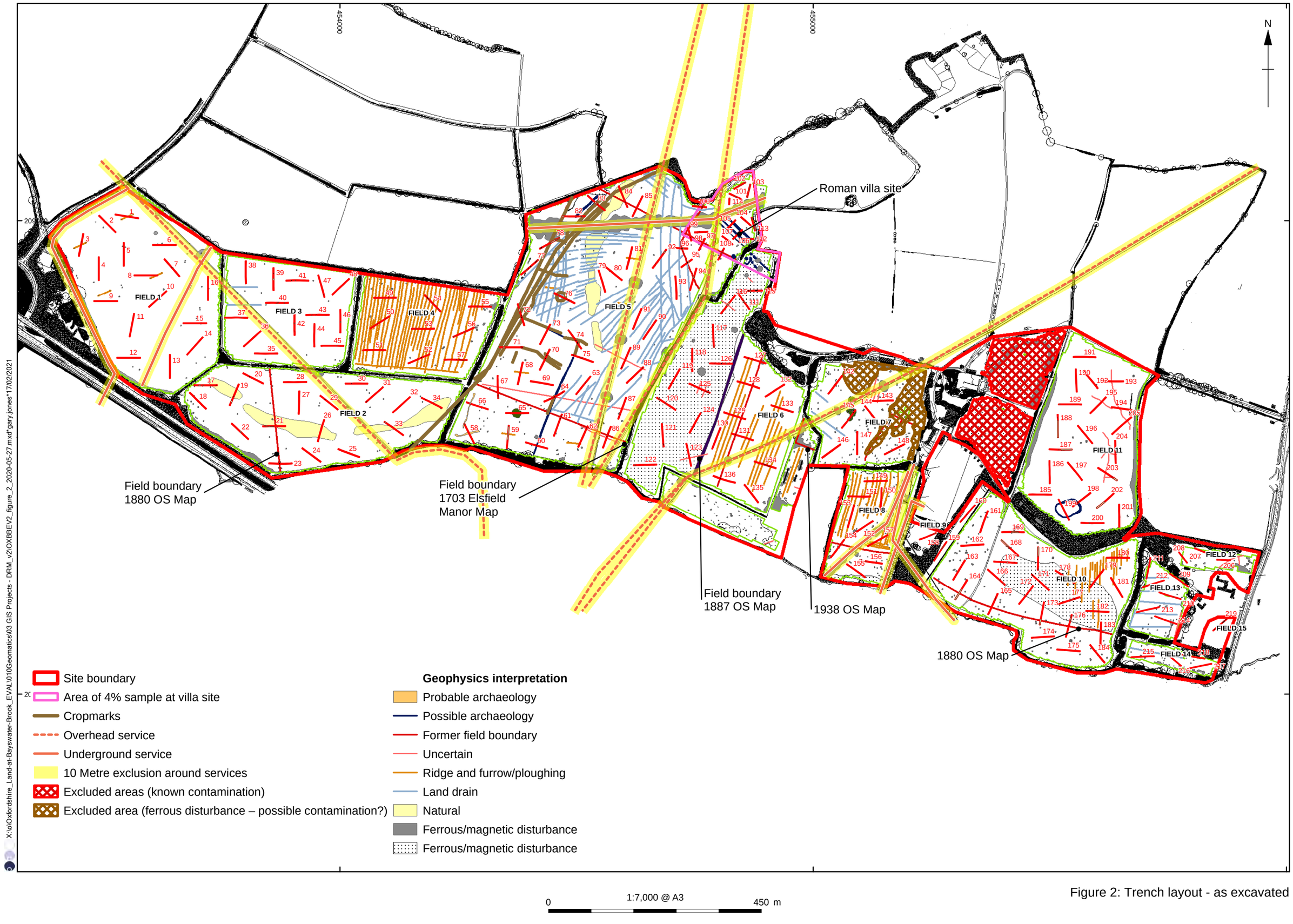

Figure 2: Trench layout - as excavated

Figure 3: Trench layout and site topography

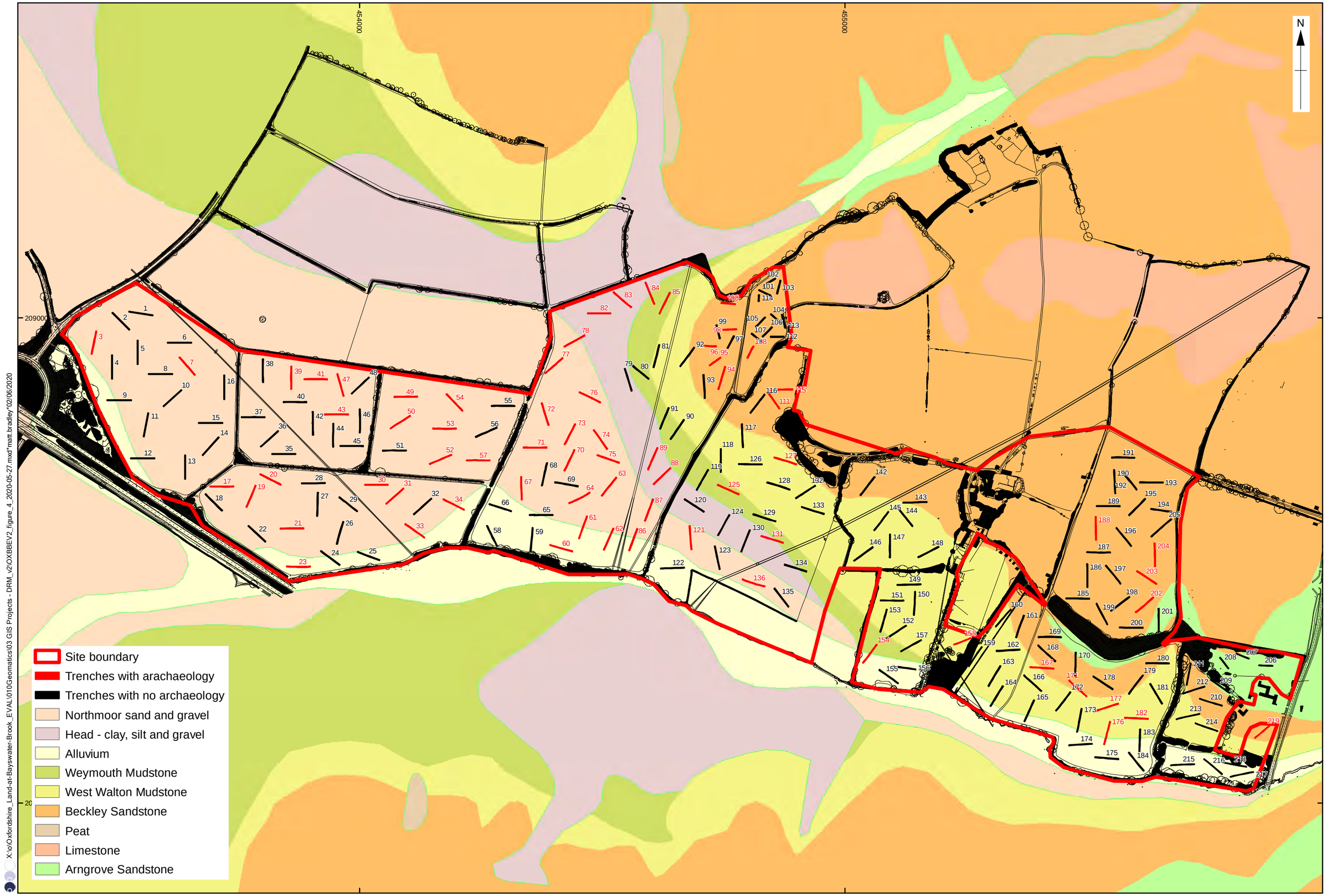

Figure 4: Trench layout and underlying geology

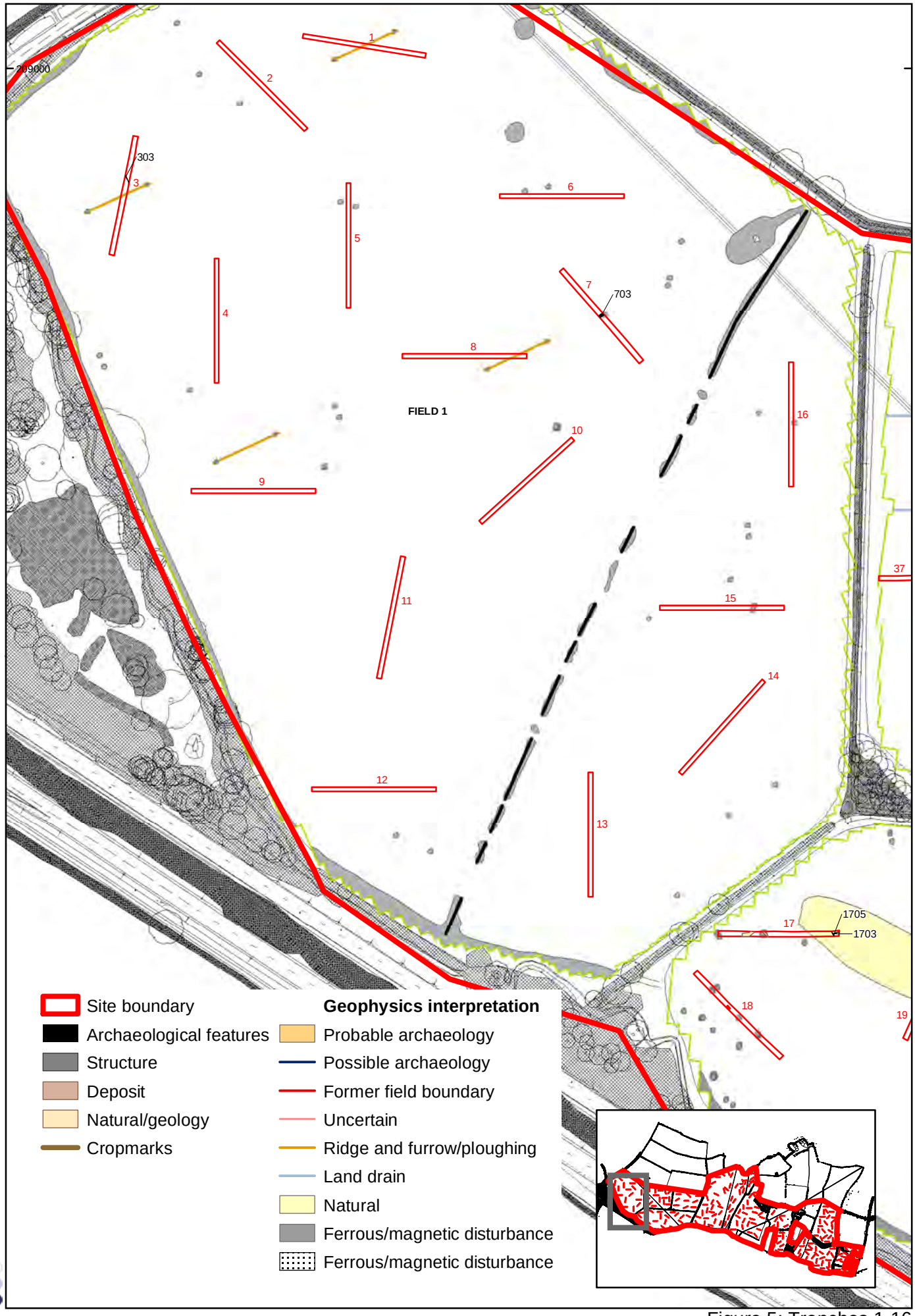

Figure 5: Trenches 1-16

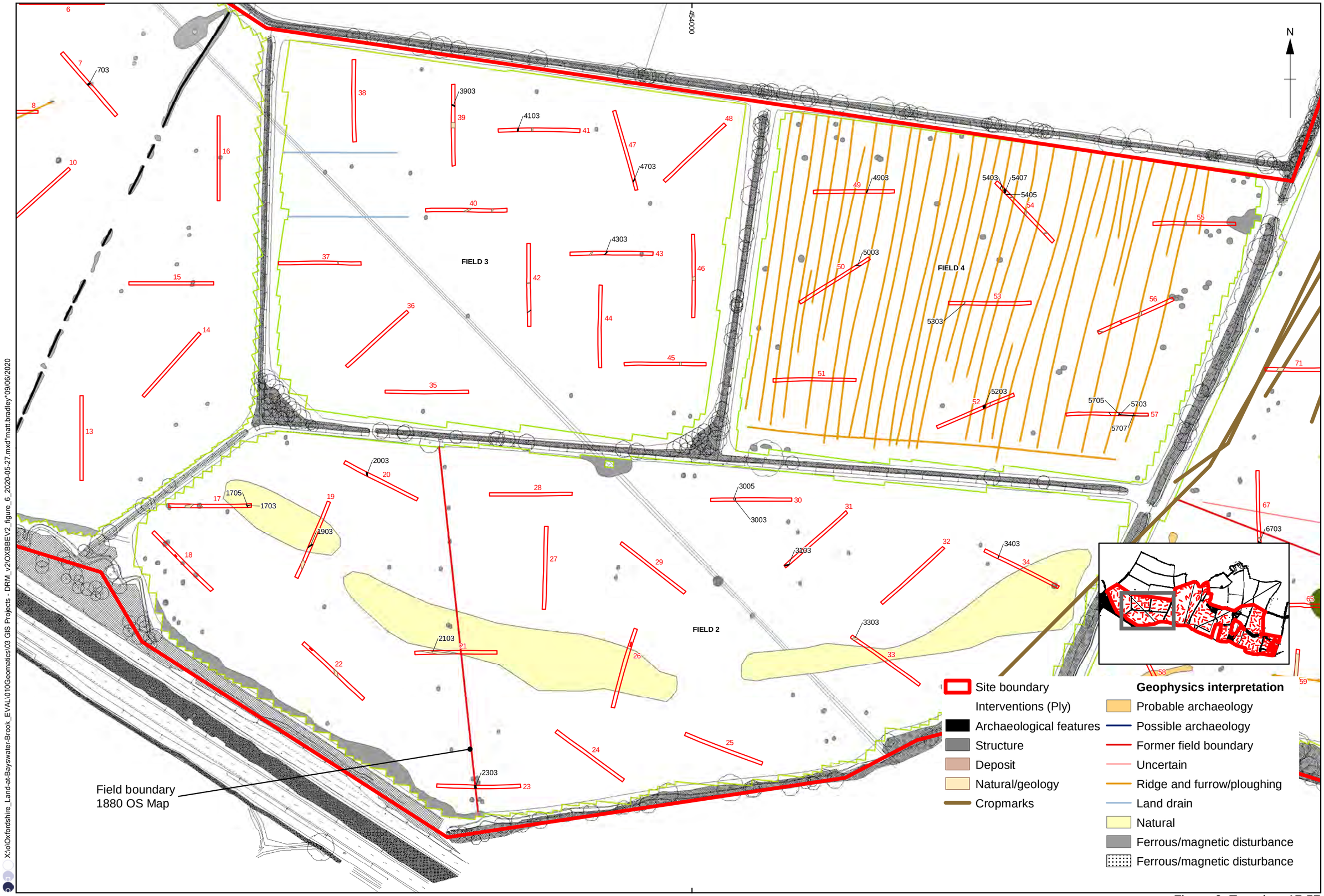

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Figure 6: Trenches 17-57

N

209000

FIELD 5

Field boundary
1703 Elsfield
Manor Map

Site boundary
Archaeological features
Structure
Deposit
Natural/geology
Cropmarks

Geophysics interpretation
Probable archaeology
Possible archaeology
Former field boundary
Uncertain
Ridge and furrow/ploughing
Land drain
Natural
Ferrous/magnetic disturbance
Ferrous/magnetic disturbance

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Figure 7: Trenches 58-92

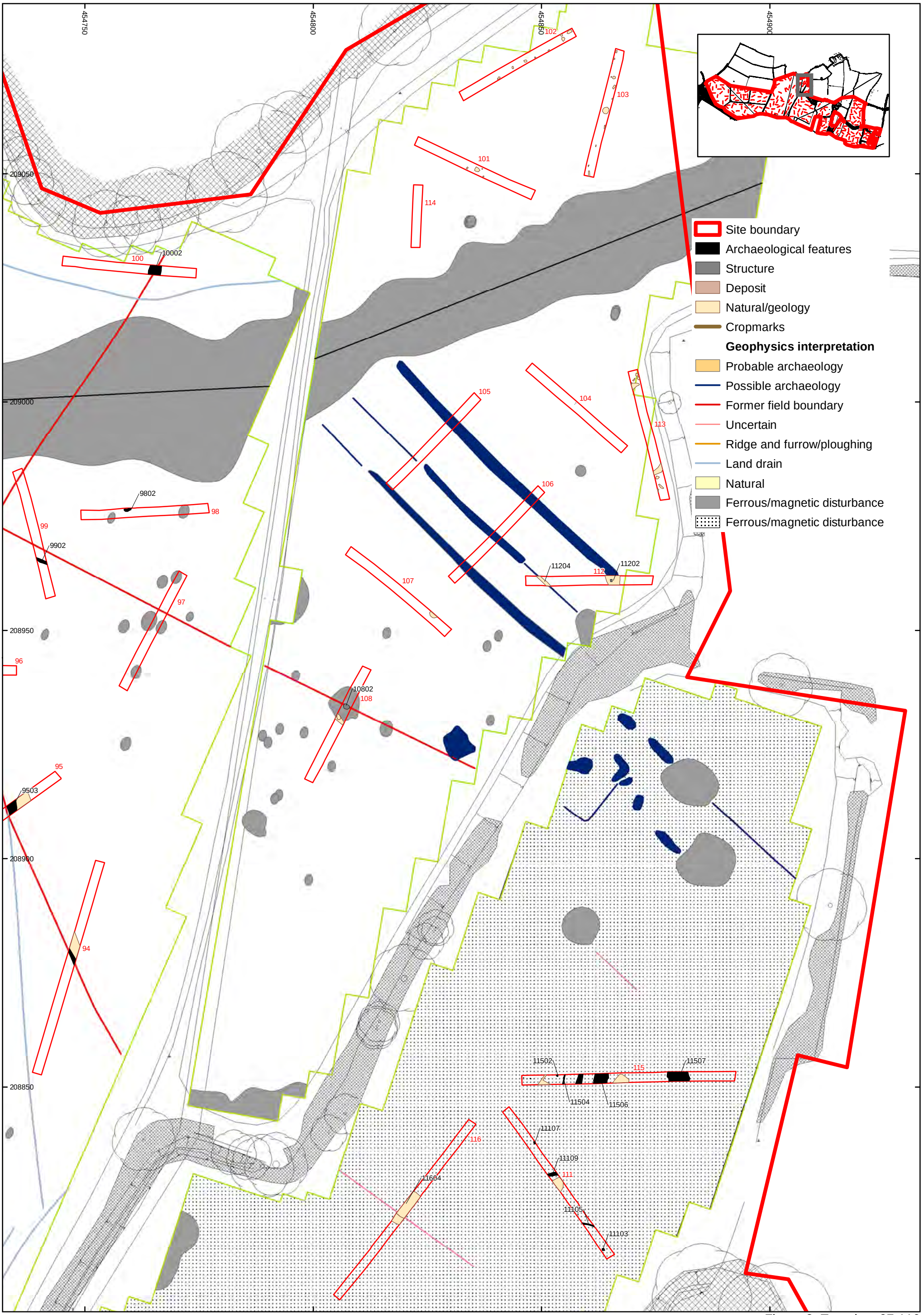

Figure 8: Trenches 97-116

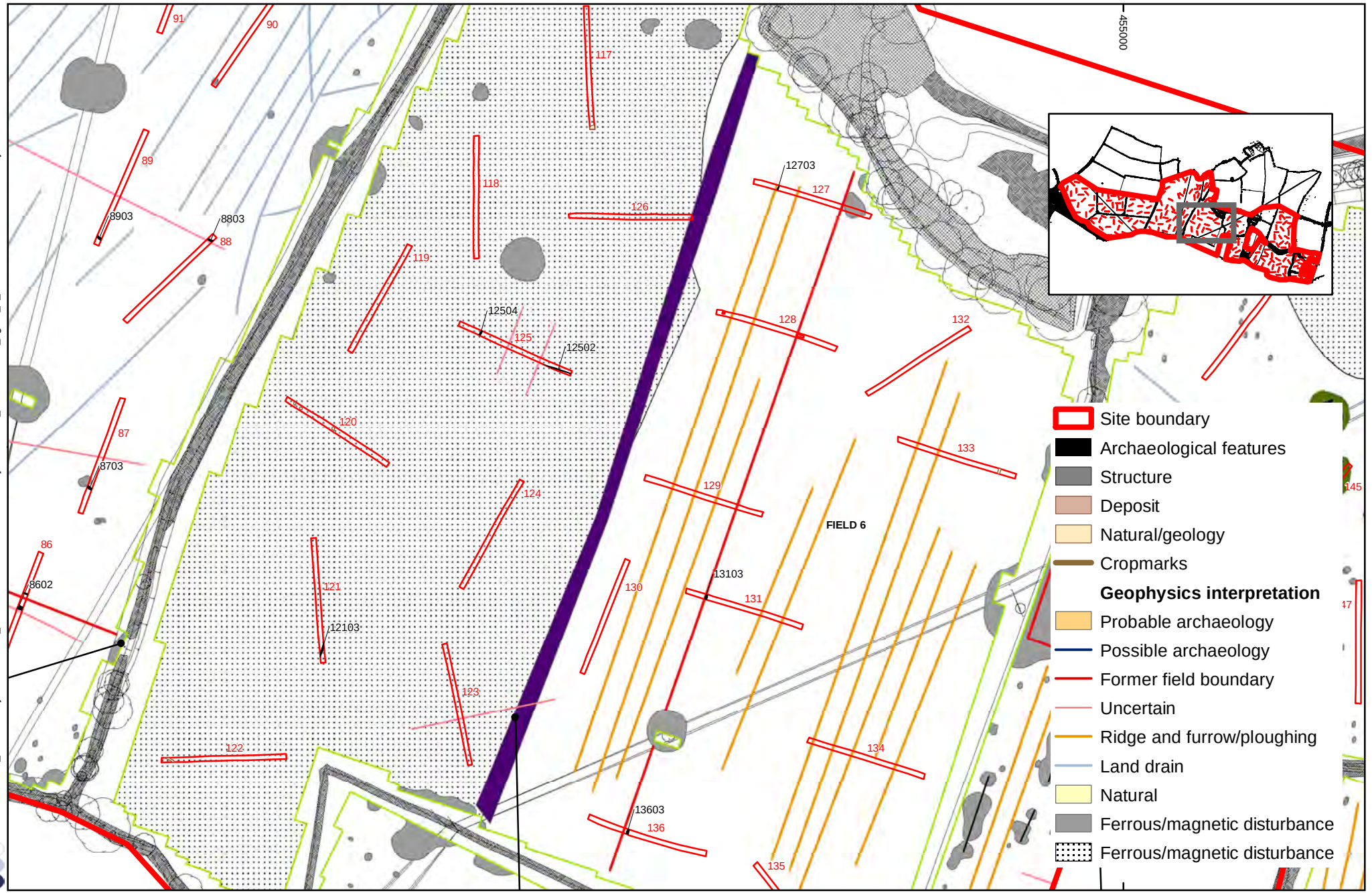

Figure 9: Trenches 117-136

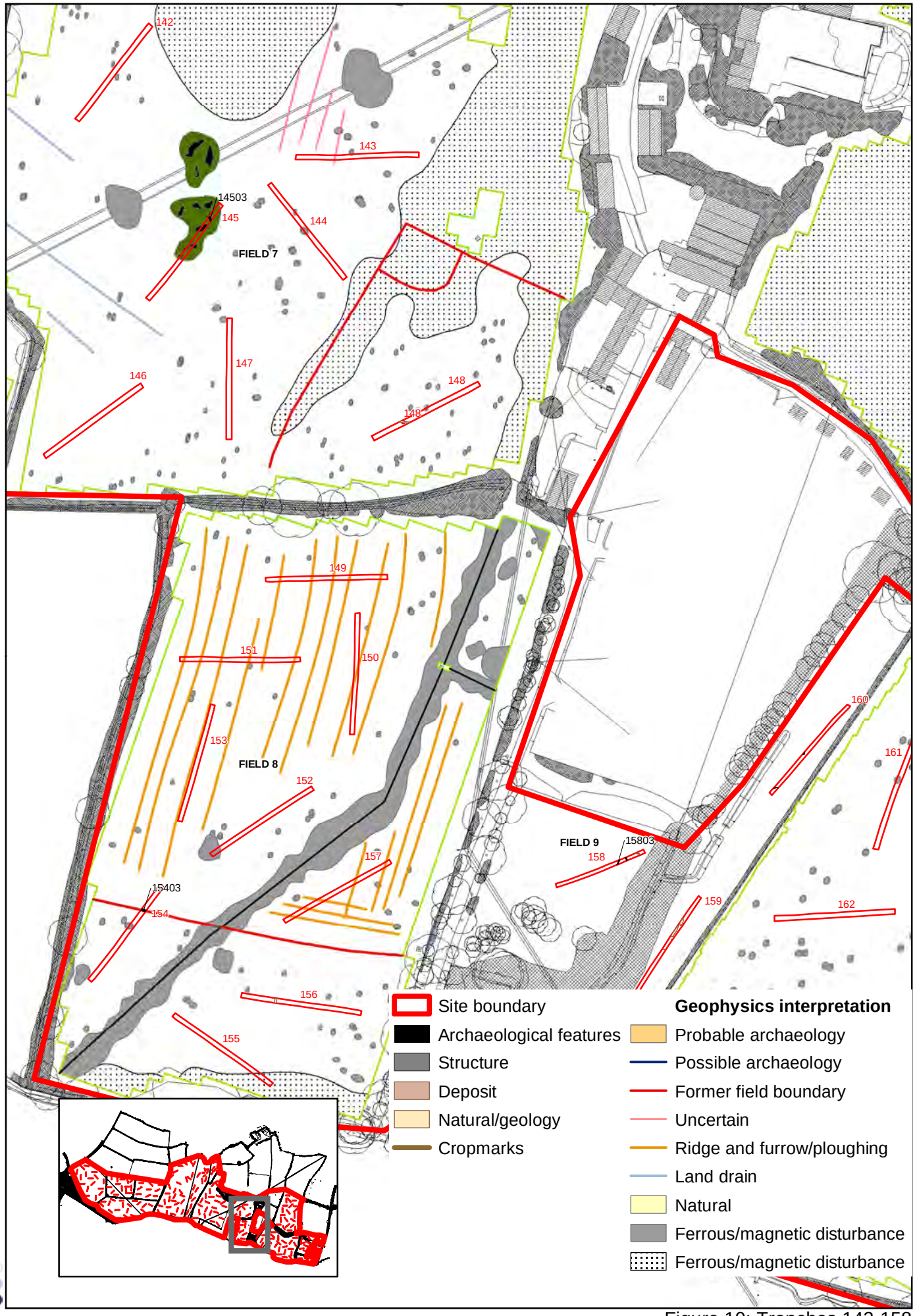

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Figure 10: Trenches 142-158

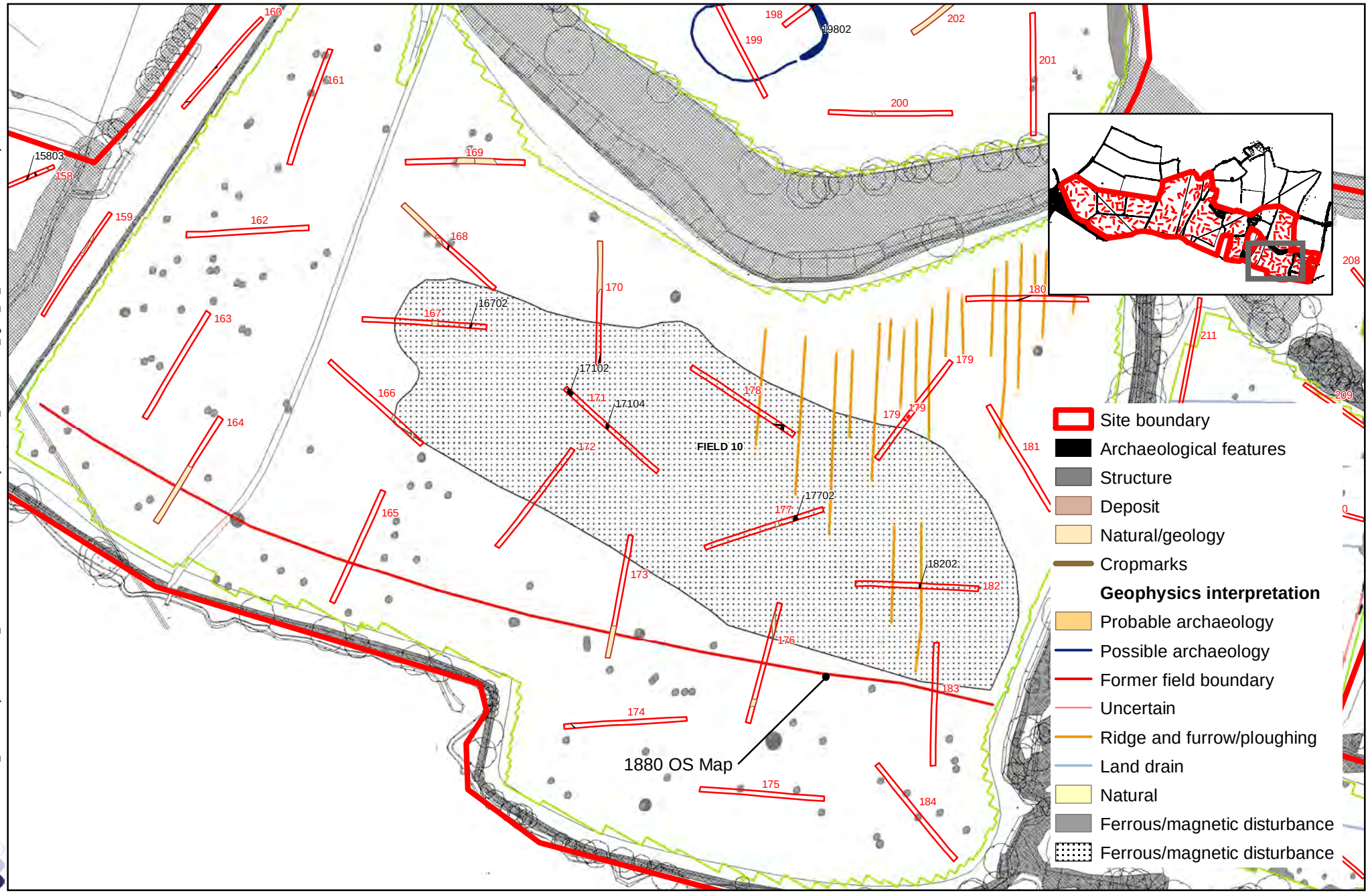


Figure 11: Trenches 159-184

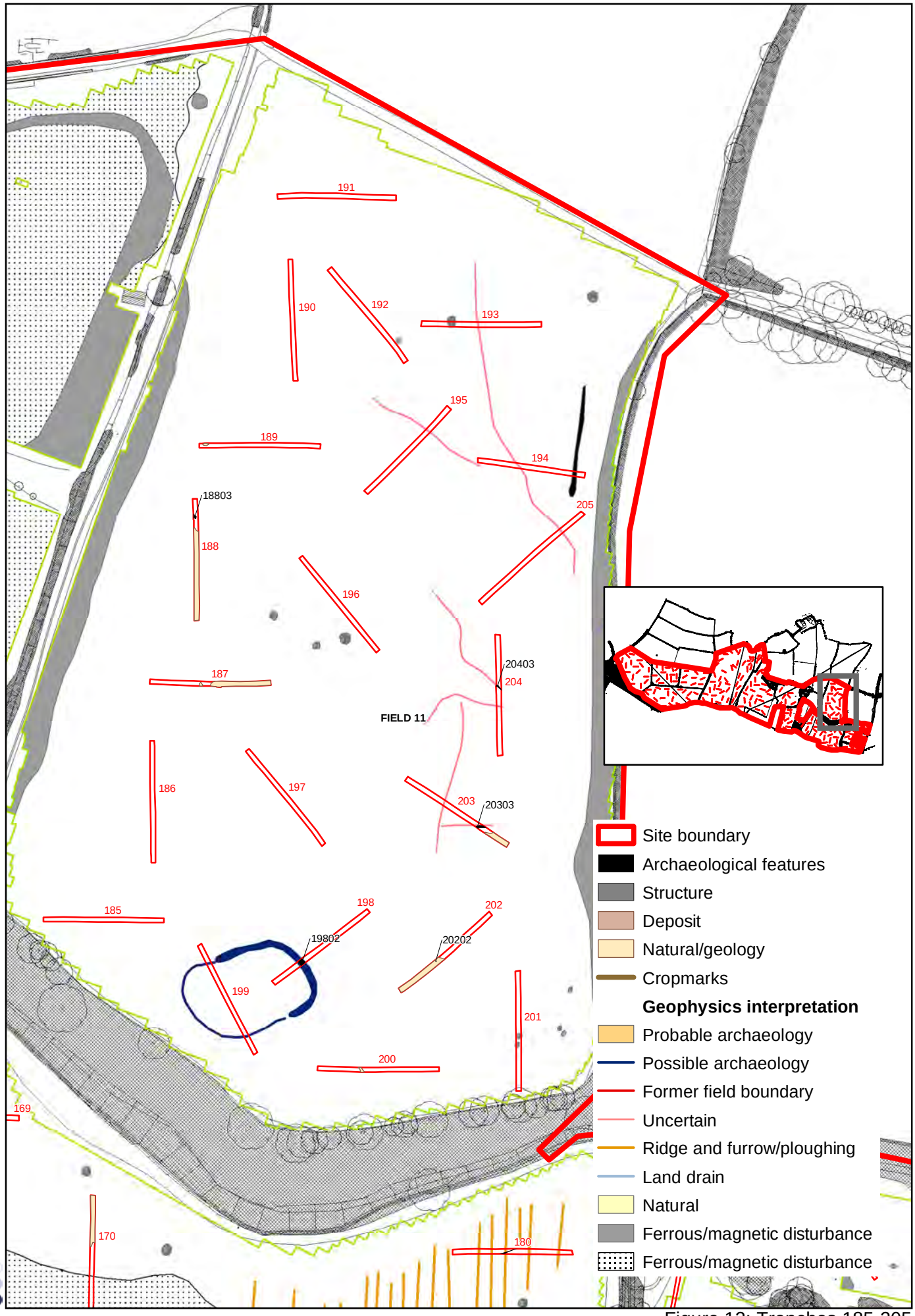


Figure 12: Trenches 185-205

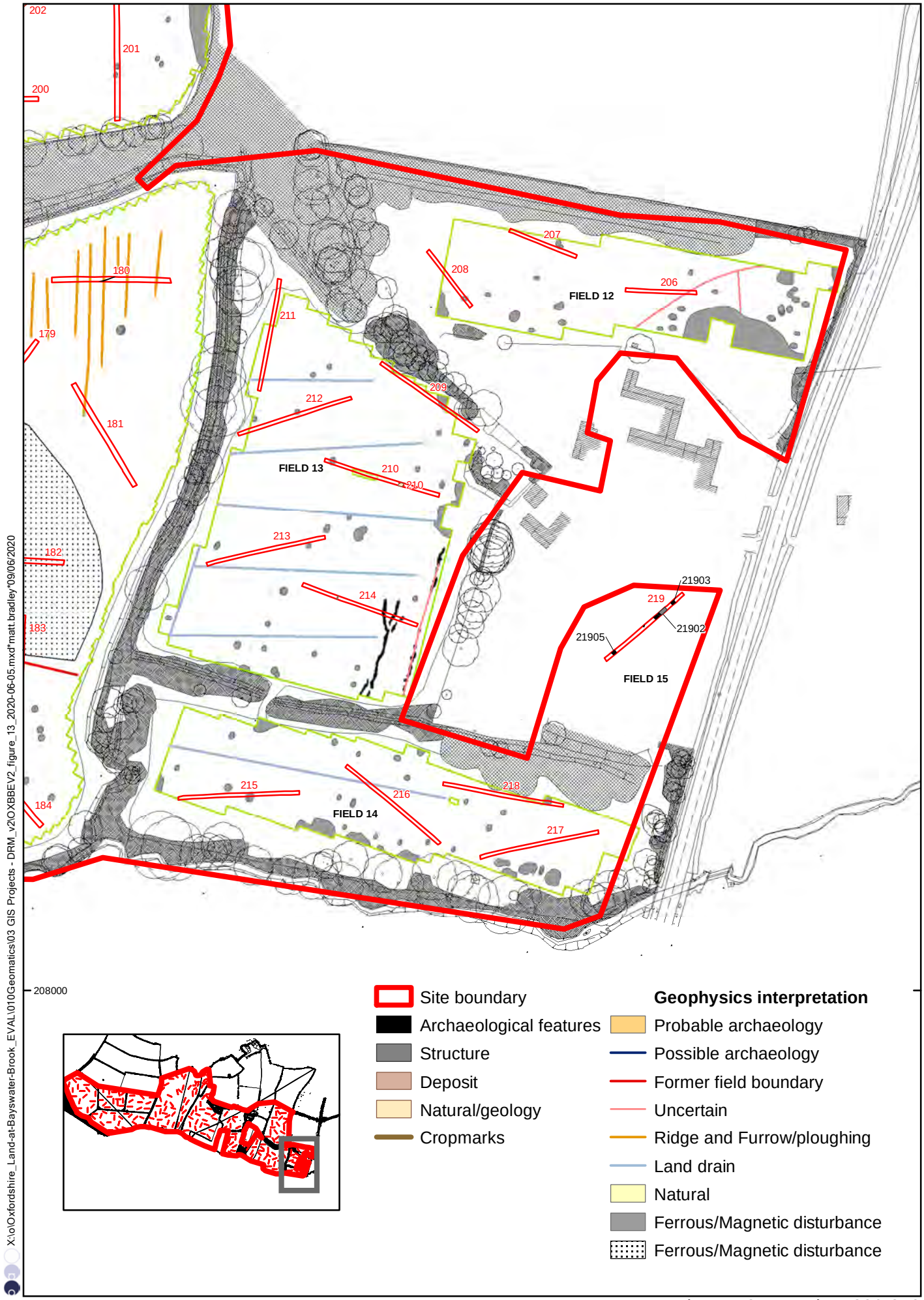


Figure 13: Trenches 206-219

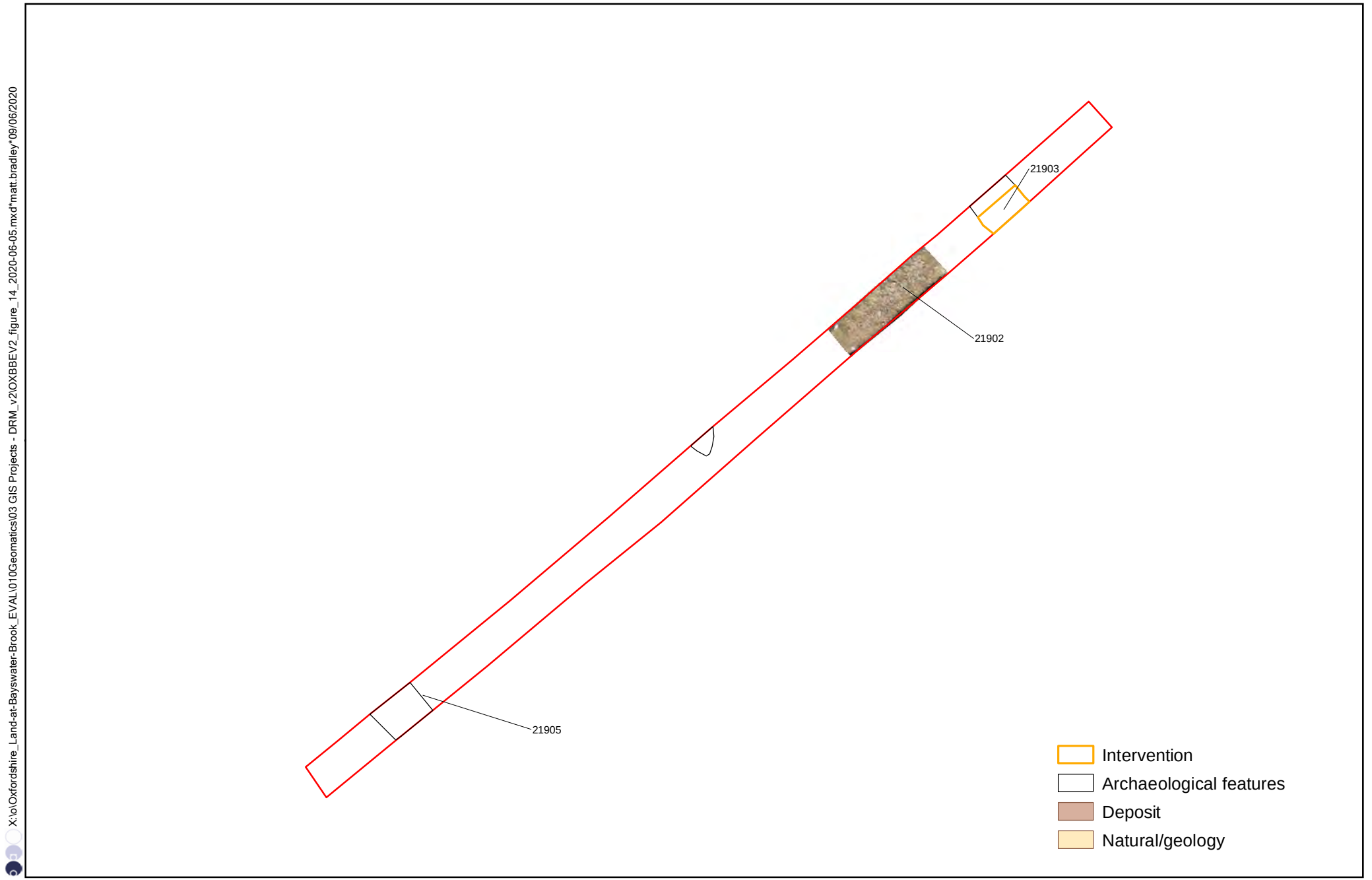


Figure 14: Trench 219

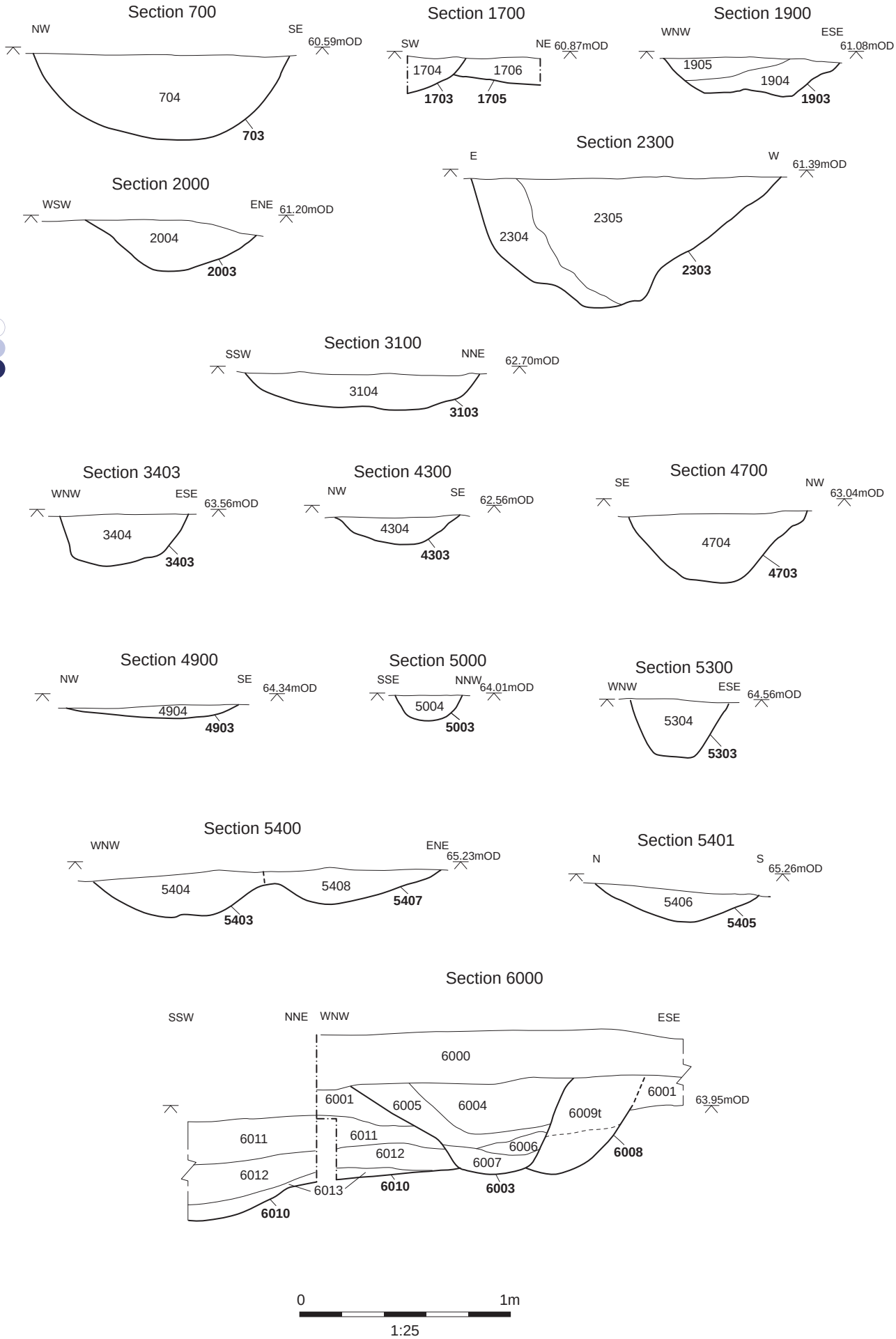
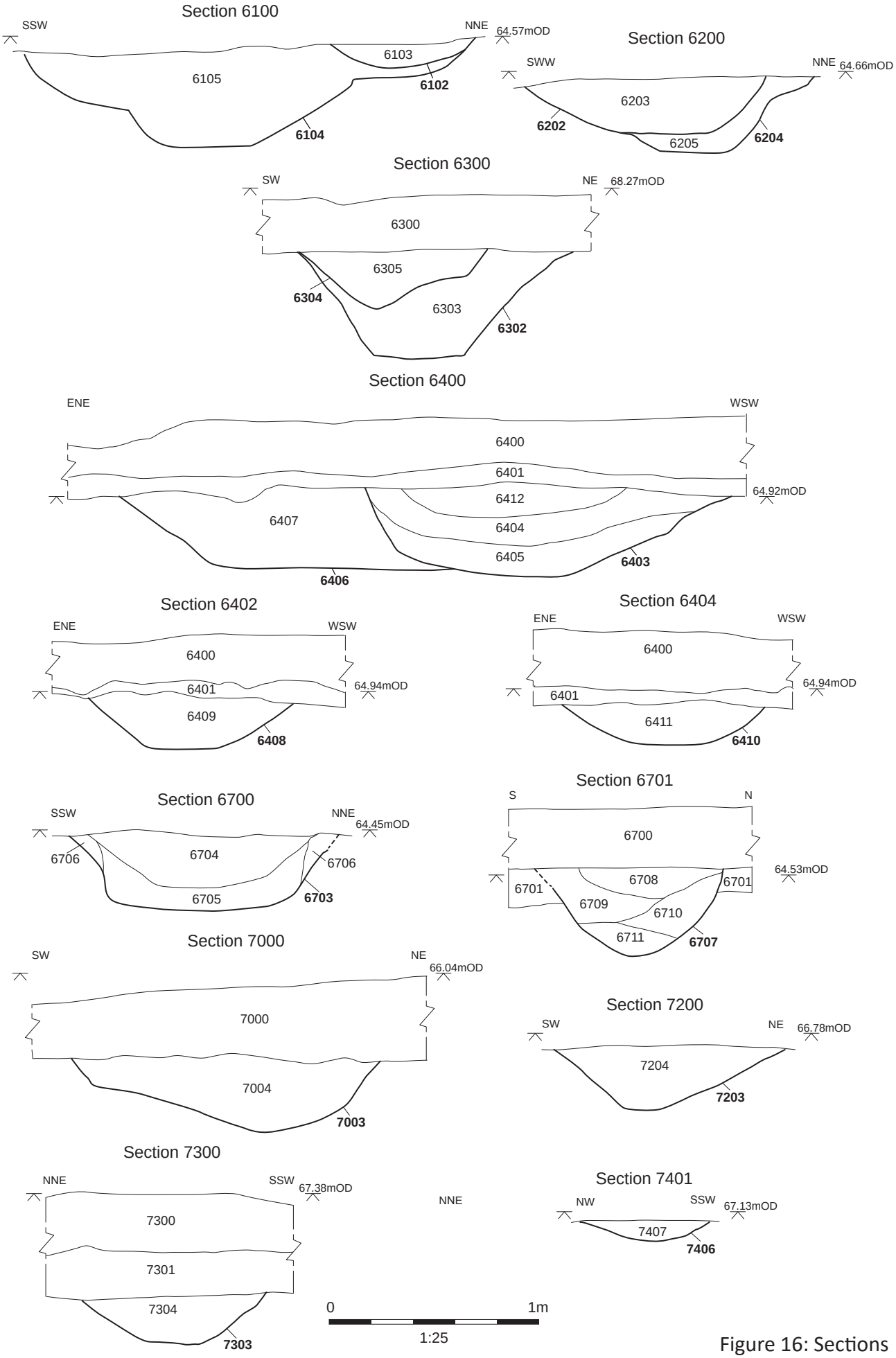


Figure 15: Sections



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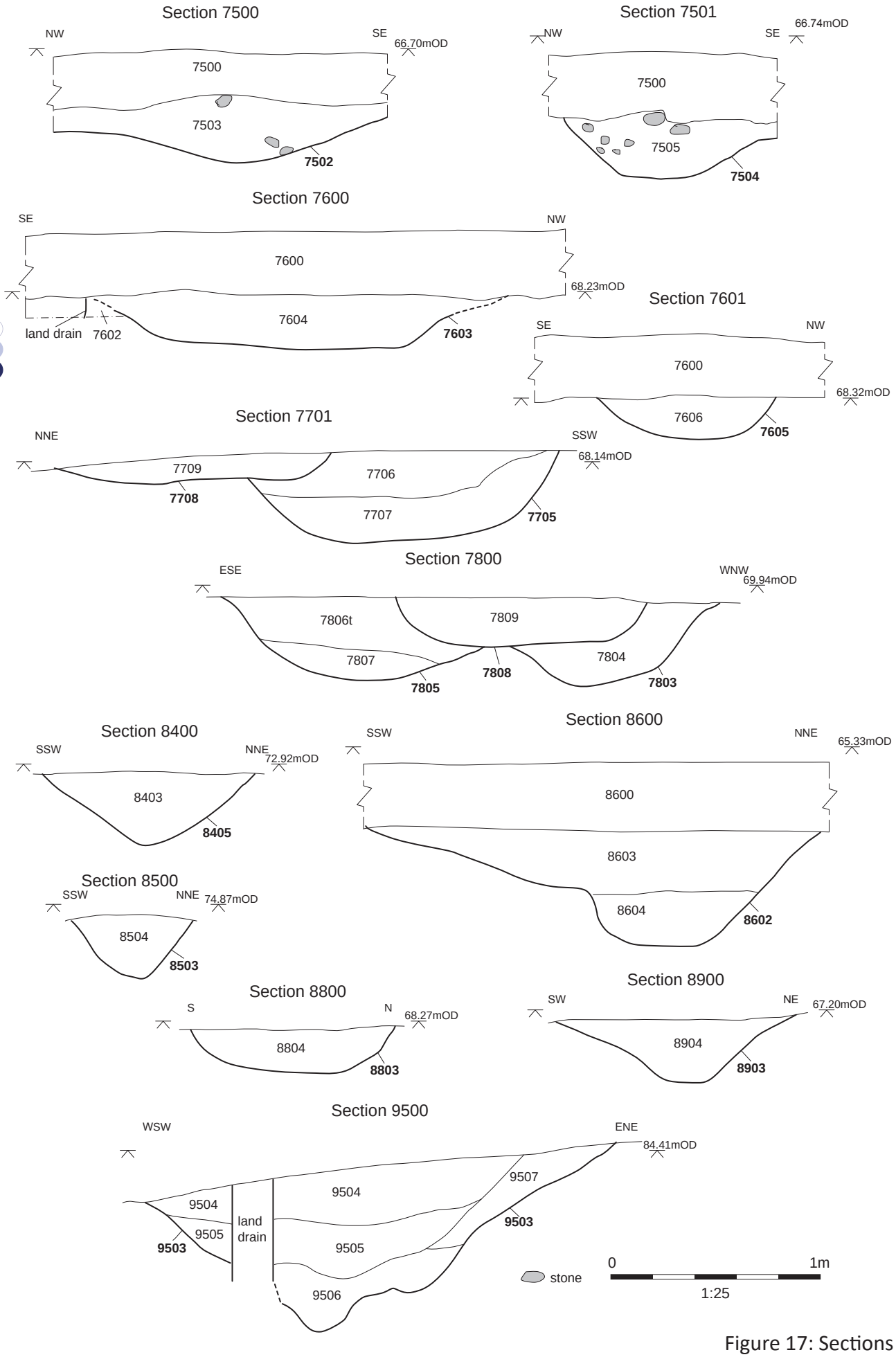

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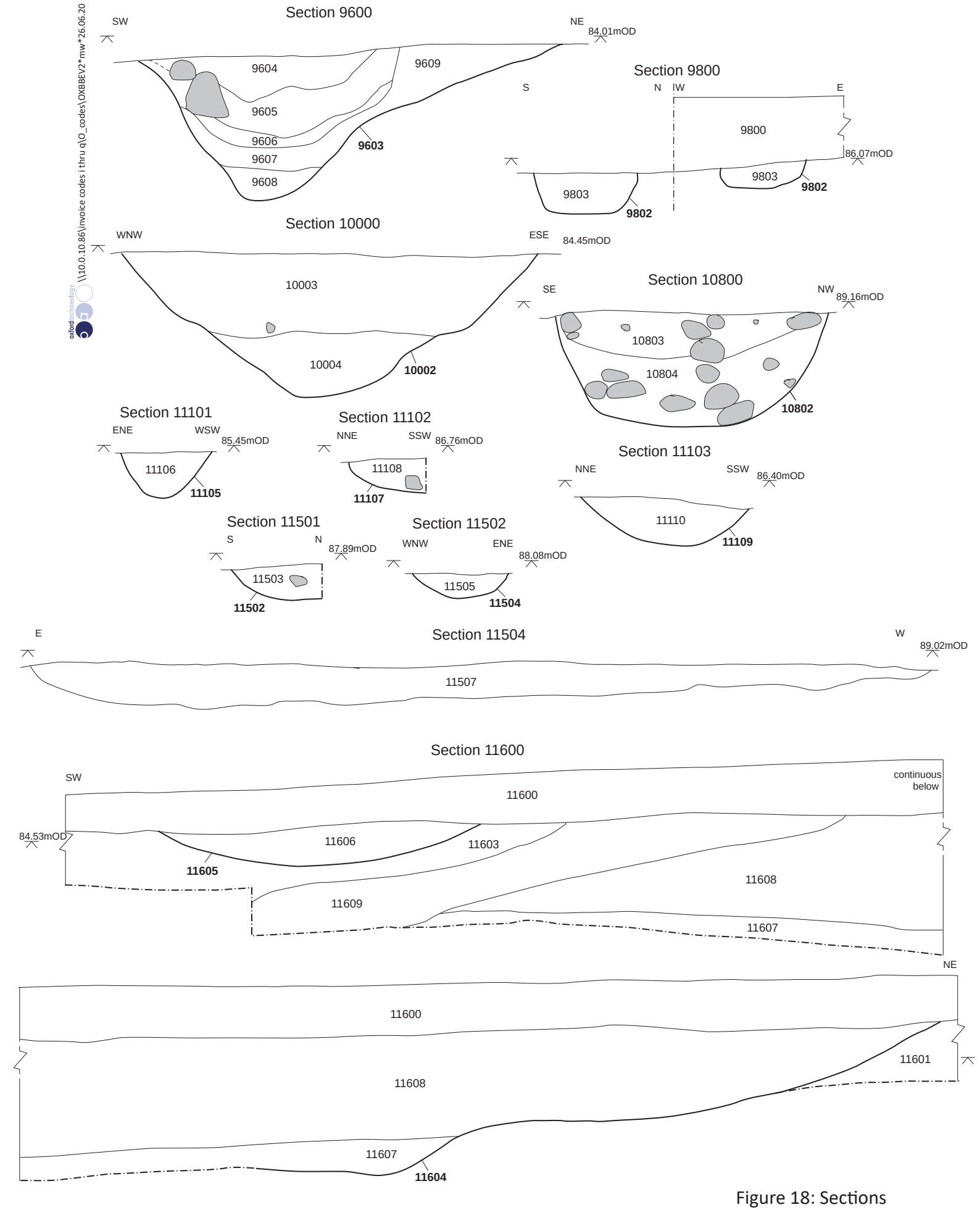

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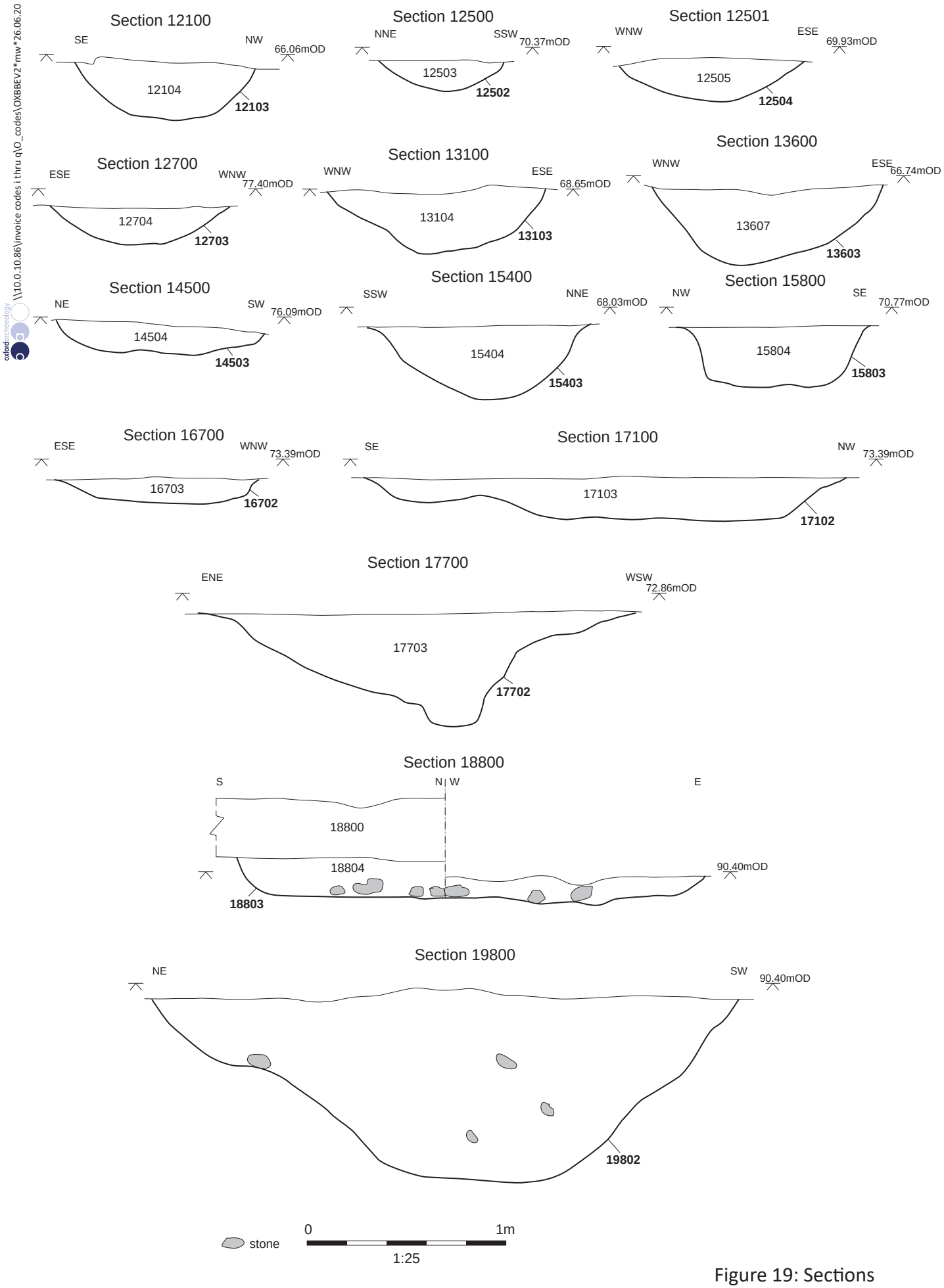

Figure 19: Sections

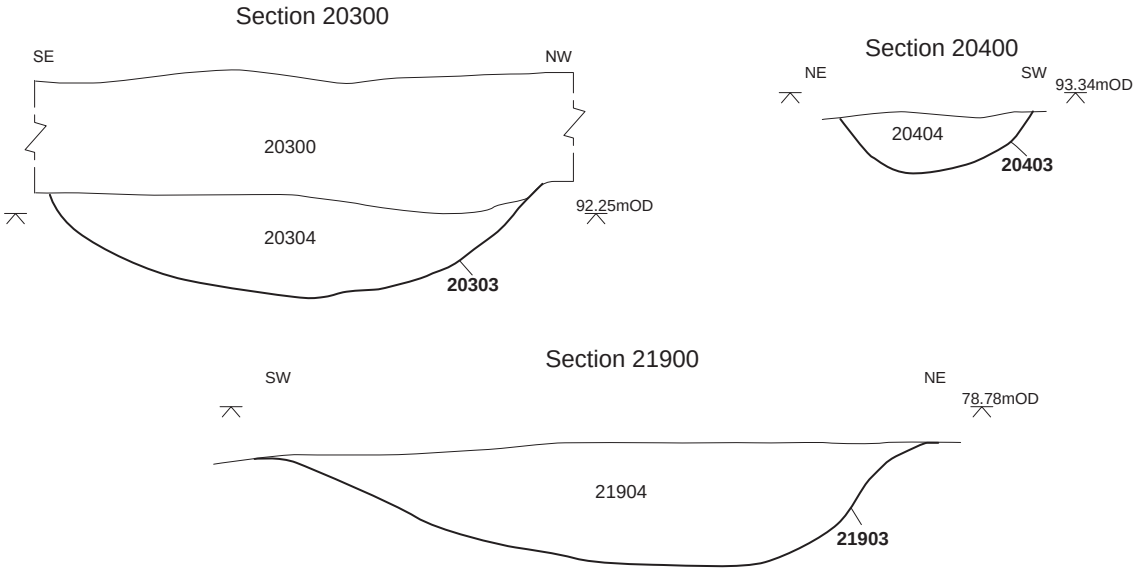

Figure 20: Sections

Plate 1: Trench 14, view to NE

Plate 2: Trench 81, view to S

Plate 3: Trench 144, view to NNE

Plate 4: Trench 54, view to SSE

Plate 5: Trench 124, view to NE

Plate 6: Trench 8, view to west

Plate 7: Trench 116 - palaeochannel 11604, view to NW

Plate 8: Trench 7 - ditch 703, view to SE

Plate 9: Trench 17 - ditches 1703 and 1705, view to NW

Plate 10: Trench 20 - ditches 2003 view to NW

Plate 11: Trench 21 - ditch 2103, view to E

Plate 12: Trench 31 - ditch 3103, view to W

Plate 13: Trench 41 - ditch 4103, view to SW

Plate 14: Trench 47 - ditch 4703, view to NE

Plate 15: Trench 53 - ditch 5303, view to N

Plate 16: Trench 57 - pit 5707, view to NW

Plate 17: Trench 61 - ditches 6102 and 6104, view to NW

Plate 18: Trench 63 - ditch 6310, view to SE

Plate 19: Trench 64 - ditches 6403 and 6406, view to SE

Plate 20: Trench 70 - ditch 7003, view to NW

Plate 21: Trench 74 - ditches 7402 and 7404, view to S

Plate 22: Trench 77 - ditch 7705, view to E

Plate 23: Trench 78- ditches 7803 and 7805, view to SW

Plate 24: Trench 82 - surface 8204, view to N

Plate 25: Trench 88 - ditch 8803, view to W

Plate 26: Trench 92 - ditch 9203, view to W

Plate 27: Trench 96 - ditch 9603, view to NW

Plate 28: Trench 100 - ditch 10002, view to N

Plate 29: Trench 108 - pit 10802, view to SW

Plate 30: Trench 111- pit 11107, view to NW

Plate 31: Trench 115 - layer 11507, view to N

Plate 32: Trench 121 - ditch 12103, view to S

Plate 33: Trench 125 - ditch 12502, view to NW

Plate 34: Trench 136 - ditch 13603, view to NE

Plate 35: Trench 154 - ditch 15403, view to W

Plate 36: Trench 158 - ditch 15803, view to NE

Plate 37: Trench 171 - ditch 17104, view to S

Plate 38: Trench 177 - ditch 17702, view to SE

Plate 39: Trench 202 - pit 20202, view to NE

Plate 40: Trench 219 - ditch 21903, view to N

Plate 41: Trench 219 - surface 21902, view to W

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