Land adjoining Greenwood Avenue, Chinnor, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land adjoining Greenwood Avenue, Chinnor, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

During November 2020 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial-trench evaluation comprising of 15 trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies at land south of Greenwood Avenue at Chinnor, Oxfordshire.

An enclosure ditch possibly relating to a settlement and associated features, including a possible well of middle Roman date, were discovered.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Caroline Owen of Persimmon Homes North London for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Richard Oram, Principal Archaeologist, who monitored the work on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Paul Murray, who was supported by Elizabeth Connelly and Ben Slader. Survey and digitising was carried out by Marjaana Kohtmaki. 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 Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes North London to undertake a trial-trench evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development at land south of Greenwood Avenue at Chinnor, Oxfordshire and at Nos 17 and 19 Greenwood Avenue.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of planning permission issued by South Oxfordshire District Council (planning ref: P16/S3284/O), conditional on programmes of archaeological work being completed:

i. Conditions 10 (P16/S3284/O): "Prior to any demolition and the commencement of the development a professional archaeological organisation acceptable to the Local Planning Authority shall prepare an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation relating to the application site area, which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority".

ii. Conditions 11 (P16/S3284/O): "Following the approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation referred to in condition 10, and prior to any demolition on the site and the commencement of the development (other than in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation), a staged programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation shall be carried out by the commissioned archaeological organisation in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The programme of work shall include all processing, research and analysis necessary to produce an accessible and useable archive and a full report for publication which shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority".

1.1.3 Cotswold Archaeology produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a staged programme of archaeological evaluation, in order to address both sites and to satisfy both planning conditions (CA 2019). The WSI was approved by Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council (OCC).

1.1.4 A site-specific WSI (OA 2020) was agreed in advance of the work being undertaken.

1.1.5 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 site lies to the south of Chinnor and is bounded on all sides by modern developments, including new-build estates to the north-east and south-west. The site is bordered along its south-eastern edge by the Icknield Line Steam Railway. The area of proposed development is an arable field covering *c* 3.9ha.

1.2.2 The site slopes gently down towards the north-west, ranging from *c* 129m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the south-eastern boundary to *c* 122m aOD in the north-west.

1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation: a sedimentary bedrock formed *c* 94–101 million years ago in the

Cretaceous Period in warm chalk seas (BGS 2020). The British Geological Survey records no superficial deposits, but calcareous silty clay with occasional bands of bedded chalk were encountered during a trial-trench evaluation of the land immediately north-east of the site (CA 2013).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the heritage statement and impact appraisal (EDP 2013) and in a previous WSI (CA 2019) and will not be fully reproduced here. The following summary provides a context for the proposed works.

Previous archaeological investigations

1.3.2 A total of 14 archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the proximity of the site. They have mostly occurred within the conservation areas comprising the medieval settlements of Chinnor (*c* 700m north of the site), Kingston Blount (1.7km south-west of the site) and Oakley (325m west of the site), and on the SW/NE-aligned hill formation known as the Chiltern Ridge, *c* 1km east of the site.

1.3.3 Two investigations have carried out in or very near the site:

i. A geophysical survey conducted on the site and the adjoining field to the north-east revealed an undated enclosure, possible pits and ridge and furrow.

ii. A trial-trench evaluation of the adjoining field was subsequently conducted to confirm the results of the geophysical survey. This consisted of a 1% sample of the total development area, equivalent to six trenches each measuring 30m by 2m. No archaeological remains were located by this investigation.

Prehistoric period (500,000 BP–AD 43)

1.3.4 Most archaeological remains and finds dating to the prehistoric periods are located on Chiltern Ridge east of the site. The Upper Icknield Way, or the Chiltern Ridgeway, has been dated to the prehistoric period. This trackway is aligned roughly north-north-east to south-south-west and passes *c* 1.4km to the south-east of the site.

1.3.5 Bronze Age archaeology within the wider environs of the site includes three scheduled bowl barrows. A late Bronze Age settlement is also recorded *c* 1.1km to the east of the site. Surface finds included worked bone and flints, pieces of pottery and daub, and fragments of loom weights and spindle whorls. Investigations between 1947 and 1949 found other artefacts including an awl and iron knife.

1.3.6 Iron Age activity recorded in the vicinity of the site includes evidence for pottery production. This pottery was used as far away as Lewknor, Ellesborough and Bledlow. Two Iron Age cremations were found at Kingston Blount, *c* 1.6km south-west of the site. Other recorded finds associated with the Iron Age include chance finds of a coin, a pottery scatter and a bronze swan-neck pin found with animal bones.

Romano-British period (AD 43–410)

1.3.7 The Lower Icknield Way, which lies *c* 760m to the north-west of the site, was constructed during the 2nd century AD. This Roman road possibly lead to Dorchester, and in the Chinnor area is aligned parallel to the earlier Upper Icknield Way. In the vicinity of a putative connecting road, *c* 260m north of the site, a series of contemporary ditches indicates local land use.

1.3.8 An articulated inhumation burial was discovered in the northern parts of Oakley, *c* 445m to the west of the site, along with two pits and a posthole. Other recorded Roman objects in the wider area comprise coins, pottery and a harness fitting.

1.3.9 Aerial photographs showing a round feature in the middle of two parallel square enclosures was noted *c* 500m south-east of the site. The layout is suggestive of a Romano-British temple. Close by were two parallel, curved linear features, possibly defining a trackway, which linked the temple-like feature in the north-east to another linear feature shaped like an elongated 'S' to the south east. This S-shaped linear, which had another linear aligned north-east/south-west crossing it, could be of either Roman or prehistoric date. This site was destroyed by early 20th-century quarrying.

Early medieval period (AD 410–1065)

1.3.10 A twin barrow containing weapons of Anglo-Saxon (*c* 6th century) date was found on the Upper Icknield Way at Chinnor Hill, *c* 1.4km north-east of the site. The grave was discovered inserted into a Bronze Age bowl barrow. A contemporary farmstead is reported to have been located nearby to the bowl barrow.

1.3.11 It has been claimed that other Anglo-Saxon graves have been found *c* 740m north-west of the site. Although Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been found along the Lower Icknield Way (such as at Bledlow and Ellesborough), the evidence for burials at Chinnor is vague and fragmentary. Otherwise, recorded early medieval archaeology nearby comprises chance finds of pottery and a spearhead.

Later medieval period (AD 1066–1550)

1.3.12 According to the Domesday survey, settlements were scattered along the Lower Icknield Way, mostly to its east (Palmer and Powell-Smith 2019). Nearest to the site, Chinnor and Crowell existed in AD 1066. Chinnor probably means *Ceonna's Hillside*, and Crowell *Crows' Spring* or *stream* (Lobel 1964). Both entries in the Domesday survey suggest presence of forested land in the lower slopes of the Chilterns. In AD 1086, Chinnor had a recorded population of 32 households and Crowell comprised 24 households (Palmer and Powell-Smith 2019).

1.3.13 The sizes of the existing settlements seem to have increased as new foci were established. The church of St Andrew in Chinnor dates to the early 13th century. Norman work in Crowell church shows that it was standing at least by the mid-12th century.

1.3.14 Besides the main village of Chinnor, there were hamlets at Oakley, Henton, and Wainhill, and others on the ridge at 'Up Hill', Red Lane, and Spriggs Alley (Lobel 1964). Oakley was first recorded in 1215 and was settled later when the woods on the lower slopes of the Chilterns were cleared (ibid.).

Post-medieval period (c AD 1550–1900)

1.3.15 The site is located outside of the historic core of Oakley. The 1844 Tithe map shows that the land within the site continued in agricultural use from the medieval to the modern periods.

1.3.16 The railway just east of the site, which was part of the Wallington and Princes Line, was opened in 1872 and was closed to passengers in 1957. The line now exists as the Icknield Line Steam Railway. On the southern side of the railway, was the Chinnor Lime Works, which was established in 1908.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were as follows:

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

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The trenches were laid out as shown in Figure 2 using a GPS with sub-25mm accuracy. Owing to an error, the trench array differed slightly from that agreed in the WSI. It was agreed with Richard Oram that an additional trench (15) would be located over the enclosure corner in the north-west of the site. Trench 1 was moved to the south of its intended position, due to the presence of mature trees and an outbuilding. Minor adjustments were also made to the original positions of Trenches 11, 12 and 13, due to the presence of overhead electricity cables.

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

2.2.3 Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

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

2.2.5 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA field manual. Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context.

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

2.2.7 Plans were drawn at an appropriate scale, with larger-scale plans of features drawn as necessary. Section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All section drawings were located on the appropriate plan. The absolute height (m aOD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, were calculated and indicated on the drawings.

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

2.2.9 The trenches were backfilled after agreement with Richard Oram, Principal Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council.

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 can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated (eg pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3).

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of chalk-rich silty clay was overlain by a subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. Subsoil was present in the majority of trenches, although it was not uniformly present in Trench 2 and not present at all in Trench 15.

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

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 In the north-western half of the site, archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 7 and 15. Trenches 8 to 14 in the south-eastern end did not contain any archaeological features.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Towards the north-western end of Trench 1, a circular feature, 103, with steep, almost vertical sides may possibly be a well (Fig. 3; Plate 1). The feature was not bottomed due to its depth, but was excavated to 1m below ground level (Fig. 6 section 100). The earliest fill encountered was 105, a light brownish-grey silty clay with fragments of chalk, had likely formed due to erosion of the feature's side. This was overlain by 107, a dark brownish-grey clay silt, in turn overlain by 106, a very firm, mid-brownish-grey clay silt that contained a burnt flint and pottery dating to AD 150–250. Fill 108 was a dark greyish-black clay and as overlain by 104, the uppermost fill, a mid-greyish-black silt containing pottery dating to AD 240–400 and animal bone. Environmental sample 1 from this upper fill contained charred remains potentially from wheat, spelt and hazelnut (Appendix C.1).

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 Trench 2 was located to investigate a possible enclosure ditch, as well as a second ditch which were highlighted by the geophysical survey. The trench contained four features, three ditches and a posthole truncated by one of the ditches (Fig. 3).

3.5.2 Two ditches (203 and 214) were uncovered on the approximate line of the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey (Plate 2). Ditch 214 was located at the western end of the trench and had sides that angled at around 45° and a concave

base (Fig. 6 section 202). The lowest fill (215) was a light brownish-grey clay with chalk inclusions. The central fill (216) was a light greyish-brown silty clay with significant amounts of flint inclusions. The top fill (217) was a mid-grey-brown silty clay with a few chalk flecks and some Roman pottery.

3.5.3 Ditch 203 was located immediately to the north-east of 214 and was orientated SE–NW (Plate 2). It had gently sloping sides and a shallow, concave base (Fig. 6 section 200). The basal fill (205) was a mid-grey silt with frequent flint inclusions and pottery dating to AD 100–200. The upper fill (204) was a dark-grey silty clay with frequent pieces of flint. Pottery dating from AD 100–200 was recovered as were various iron objects of post-medieval or modern date (see Appendix B.4). Environmental sample 3 was recovered from fill 204 (Appendix C.1) and was found to contain charred cereals, including probable wheat and spelt, and seeds from grasses and docks.

3.5.4 Ditch 206 was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench, on the same alignment as 203 and was a good match for the eastern linear geophysical anomaly (Plate 3). The ditch had steep sides and a narrow base, possessing an almost 'V' shaped profile (Fig. 6 section 201). The basal fill (210) was a mid-grey clay silt containing Roman pottery. This was overlain by 209, a light-grey clay silt that was in turn sealed by 213, a dark-grey clay silt with significant charcoal inclusions throughout. The upper fill (208) was a dark-grey clay silt with infrequent pieces of flint. Although pottery dating to AD 100–200 was recovered, this fill also contained an iron nail of post-medieval or modern date. Environmental sample 2 recovered from fill 208 (Appendix C.1) contained charred cereal grains and chaff.

3.5.5 The upper fills of ditch 206 were cut by small pit or posthole 207, which had steep sides and a concave base, although with an elongated shape in plan (Fig. 6 section 201; Plate 3). The basal fill (212) was a light-grey clay silt that was overlain by 211, a mid-grey clay silt. Both fills contained Roman pottery.

3.6 Trench 4

3.6.1 Trench 4 was located to investigate two geophysical anomalies that were interpreted as plough furrows.

3.6.2 Ditch 403 was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench, and was on a SE–NW alignment (Fig. 4; Plate 4). It had a rounded base and gently sloping sides (Fig. 6 section 400). Its sole fill (404) was a dark-grey/brown silty clay.

3.6.3 A parallel feature (405) remained unexcavated and had modern ceramic material from a drain on the surface.

3.6.4 Neither feature had the morphology of a plough furrow, but rather both are likely to represent elements of a drainage system of recent date.

3.7 Trench 7

3.7.1 Trench 7 was targeted on the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey. A NE/SW-aligned ditch (703), which truncated an earlier ditch (706), was present towards the northern end of the trench (Fig. 4). Ditch 703 has steep sides and a narrow concave base, with an almost V-shaped profile (Fig. 6 section 700; Plate 5). Its basal fill (705) was a light brownish-grey silty clay with chalk inclusions. Roman

pottery and animal bone was recovered from this fill. The middle fill (704) was a mid grey-brown clay with flint inclusions and pottery dating to AD 50–200 and refitting fragments of a riveted iron sheet thought to be of post-medieval or modern date. The upper fill (709) was a mid blackish-brown clay silt.

3.7.2 The earlier ditch (706) was parallel to 703 with a flat base, steep sides and a sharp upper profile (Fig. 6 section 700). Its basal fill (708) was a dark blackish-brown silty clay with some flint inclusions. The upper fill (707) was a mid grey-brown silty clay. Neither fill contained any finds.

3.8 Trench 15

3.8.1 Trench 15 was excavated to investigate the extent of the possible enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 5).

3.8.2 Ditch 1501 was orientated north-east to south-west with a concave base and steep sides, exhibiting a U-shaped profile (Fig. 6 section 1500; Plate 6). The sole fill (1502) was a dark-grey silty clay with infrequent flint inclusions. This feature is likely a continuation of ditch 203 in Trench 2. Fill 1502 was cut by ditch 1505, the eastern side of which sloped at around 45°, and which was only partially excavated. Fill 1506, a mid-grey clay, contained Roman pottery. A third feature (1503) also appeared in plan to be a ditch, running parallel with 1501, but remained unexcavated.

3.9 Finds summary

3.9.1 A single flint flake from fill 104 is probably prehistoric in date, but was found to be residual.

3.9.2 Fills 104, 106, 204, 205, 208, 210, 211,212, 217, 704, 705 and 1506 contained pottery of Roman date, and generally, where further identification was possible, belonged to the middle Roman period (AD 100–250). A single sherd from fill 104 may be of later Roman date. No pottery from any other period was recovered during the evaluation.

3.9.3 Fills 204, 208 and 704, whilst containing Roman pottery, also contained iron objects which are almost certainly of medieval or more recent date.

3.9.4 Animal bones survived within fills 104, 106, 204, 208, 211, 212, 215, 217, 704 and 705. Species represented include cattle and sheep or goat and mouse or vole. Many specimens could only be assigned to a generic ‘large-mammal’ category.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The geophysical survey results were generally accurate, and the enclosure targeted by Trenches 2, 7 and 15 was found to be represented by ditches. The possible well in Trench 1 was not identified by the geophysics, nor were ditches exposed within Trenches 1 and 15, although these may have been subsumed by the anomaly relating to the enclosure. Results from the geophysical survey noted as ridge and furrow were exposed in Trench 4, one of them being excavated, although no dating evidence was discovered.

4.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken during fair weather conditions, and the archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying geology.

4.1.3 The majority of the features uncovered were investigated, and where undated were subject to additional hand-excavation. The majority of the features interpreted as 'probable archaeology' from the geophysical survey did contain dateable material.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation was successful in determining the presence, absence, extent and state of preservation of the revealed archaeological remains, and where possible of determining the date range of these. The veracity of the geophysical survey was evaluated, and the site's potential to contain environmental remains was examined through soil samples from features of potential Roman date.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The enclosure ditch within the north-western corner of the site, as indicated by the geophysical survey, was present within Trenches 1, 7 and 15. In Trenches 1 and 15 more than one ditch was present, suggesting that the boundary may have been redefined or maintained over time, or that the enclosure is slightly more complex than the geophysics suggested. The ditch (206) that extends parallel with the adjacent part of the enclosure is almost certain to be related, the two ditches at this point perhaps delineating a droveway.

4.3.2 The presence of later metalwork in the upper fills of several features (203, 206, and 703) is problematic, but given the quantity of Roman pottery recovered (*c* 2.7kg), can be seen as intrusive, potentially because the enclosure and related ditches survived as earthworks, only being levelled much later. The presence of spelt wheat in two of the environmental samples also suggests as Roman date.

4.3.3 The enclosure may indicate the presence of a settlement, or that one lay close by, and this further suggested by the pottery assemblage and the presence of the possible well in Trench 1. Activity probably began in the first half of the 2nd century AD and the site had access to imported Gaulish wares, providing evidence of Romanised dining practices. Charred plant remains recovered from environmental samples and the survival of animal bone indicates that further work in this regard arising from any mitigation work would be rewarding.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The north-western corner of the site contains an enclosure that may represent the focus of settlement activity of middle Roman date. Other associated ditches may represent field boundaries, or perhaps define a droveway. A deep pit, which was not fully excavated may represent a well. Contemporary environmental evidence survives within the site. Assuming that future development plans include construction impacts within this part of the site, then it is likely that additional mitigation in the form of open-area excavation will be required.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Dates of artefacts are provided in the table below. A date of 240–400 for example is Anno Domini, and within the Roman period (*c* AD 40–400). Other dates may be given as Med = medieval, Post-med = post-medieval. 'Roman' indicates a generic Roman date that cannot be further refined. 'Bone' is animal bone unless otherwise stated.

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains one pit towards the north-west end. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white clay with chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	1.50	0.7	Pit	-	-
104	Fill	-	0.27	Top fill of 103	Pottery, bone, burnt flint	240-400
105	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of 103	-	-
106	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of 103	Pottery	150-250
107	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of 103	-	-
108	Fill	-	0.20	Lower fill of 103	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contains three ditches and a post-hole, which truncates one of the ditches. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white clay with chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Cut	1.22	0.37	Ditch	-	-
204	Fill	-	0.26	Top fill of 203	Pottery, bone, iron	100-200; post-med
205	Fill	-	0.32	Bottom fill of 203	Pottery	100-200
206	Cut	0.82	0.48	Ditch	-	-
207	Cut	0.49	0.42	Post-hole	-	-
208	Fill	-	0.24	Top fill of 206	Pottery, bone, metal, burnt flint, burnt stone	100-200; modern?
209	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of 206	-	-
210	Fill	-	0.48	Bottom fill of 206	Pottery	Roman
211	Fill	-	0.27	Top fill of 207	Pottery, bone	Roman
212	Fill	-	0.19	Bottom fill of 207	Pottery, bone	Roman

213	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of 206	-	-
214	Cut	1.94	0.70	Ditch	-	-
215	Fill	-	0.15	Bottom fill of 214	-	-
216	Fill	-	0.30	Central fill of 214	-	-
217	Fill	-	0.30	Top fill of 214	Pottery, bone	Roman

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a small ditch and a plough furrow, which was not excavated. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light grey clay silt.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	Cut	0.59	0.23	Ditch	-	-
404	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of 403	-	-
405	Cut	-	-	Plough furrow. Unexcavated.	-	-
406	Fill	-	-	Fill of 405	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white chalk with some silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white clay.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	2

					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench contains two ditches running parallel with each other, one of them truncating the other. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white clay with chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
703	Cut	1.08	0.62	Ditch	-	-
704	Fill	-	0.25	Central fill of 703	Pottery, bone, metal	50-200; Post-med-modern
705	Fill	-	0.20	Bottom fill of 703	Pottery, bone	Roman
706	Cut	0.35	0.30	Ditch	-	-
707	Fill	-	0.20	Top fill of 706	-	-
708	Fill	-	0.19	Bottom fill of 706	-	-
709	Fill	-	0.15	Top fill of 703	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light grey white chalk with flint and clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light brownish white clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	38
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white clay with chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light brown grey clay with chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light grey white clay with chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light grey white clay and chalk.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14		
General description	**Orientation**	SE-NW

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of light grey white clay with chalk.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contains three ditches, all of which were seen in other trenches. Two of the ditches were not excavated. Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of light greyish white clay with chalk.					**Length (m)**	15
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Cut	0.50	0.30	Ditch	-	-
1502	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of 1501	-	-
1503	Cut	1.8	-	Ditch. Unexcavated.	-	-
1504	Fill	-	-	Fill of 1503.		
1505	Cut	1.48	-	Ditch. Not fully excavated.		
1506	Fill	-	-	Fill of 1505	Pottery	40-400
1507	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Kate Brady

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 186 sherds of pottery, weighing 2.73kg, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates and generally characterise the material. The assemblage was also assessed in terms of its conservation, discard and retention. The Roman pottery fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for material of that date (Booth 2016). Forms identified by rim were given codes from OA's system. Reference was also made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998), and Young's (2000) type series of pottery from the Oxford region.

B.1.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes). Pottery data by context is provided in Table B1.

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

- B11 Black burnished ware (DOR BB1)
- O10 Fine oxidised ware
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware
- O80 Coarse (grog tempered) oxidised ware
- R10 Fine reduced ware
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- S30 Central-Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)
- W10 Fine white ware
- W20 Sandy white ware

Context	Count	Weight	Comments	Date
104	11	44	Flange from red painted Oxford white ware bowl or poss parchment ware?, R30 body sherds, Young O29 bowl with out-turned rim on O10, from sieving	240-400
104	1	11	R30	40-400
106	11	93	B11 bowl flat rim with slight internal lip. R10 bowl/ jar with everted rim	150-250

Context	Count	Weight	Comments	Date
204	47	966	R30, includes large body sherd of narrow necked jar with cross hatch pattern on shoulder, W10, S30 (two different bases) footring bases one is an 18/31 and one has part of a stamp ending 'OF' none of the rest remains. and small frag of bead rim x1. O10 body sherd, R30 body sherds, R20 body sherds, R10 rusticted body sherds, rim and necks of narrow mouthed jar R30, one R10 sherd with sooting internally.	120-150
204	22	143	R30 straight sided bowl with thick pointed bead rm, R30, R10, O10, R30 body sherds with sooted external surface	100-200
205	2	32	O20 carinated bowl with all-over white paint decoration O21 Oxford fabric	100-200
208	23	386	B11 flat rim bowl, R30 jar/bowl with curved break to base and cheveron/ lattic decorationR41/R43 Young 2C, S30 conical cup Drag33, R10 bowl with verted. Slight beaded rim, O80 body sherds	150-200
208	9	30	R30, R90, R10 incuding one body sherd R10 with barbotine dot decoration	100-200
210	4	10	R20	40-400
211	10	156	O20, R20 body sherds plus medium mouthed jar with everted rim, slight sooting around rim. O20 jar with thickened everted rim	40-400
212	2	25	R30	40-400
217	2	50	R30	40-400
704	39	742	lots of W20 body sherds, also R20 and R30. R10, R90 narrow mouthed jar. W20 body sherd with rippled/cordoned form. Possibly Verulamium?	50-200
705	1	18	R20 body sherd sooted exterior	40-400
1506	2	21	R30 body sherds, one decorated with incised chevron decoration	40-400
Totals	186	2727		

Table B1: Summary and quantification of the pottery by context

Description

Middle Roman (AD 100/120–250)

B.1.4 All of the material, apart from that from one context (context 104; 11 sherds, 44g) dated to either the middle Roman period or could only be broadly dated to the Roman period, and may also belong to this phase. The material was recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 7 and 15.

B.1.5 The majority of the sherds are reduced, oxidised and white coarsewares, almost certainly originating from the Oxford Industry. The only regional imports came from the South-Dorset Black-burnished ware industry and continental imports were represented by Central-Gaulish samian ware.

B.1.6 The reduced coarsewares included at least three narrow-mouthed jars, two in medium sandy greyware (R30) and one in coarse grog tempered greyware (R90). The vessel in fabric R30 had burnished lattice decoration on the shoulder. There is also a medium-mouthed jar with everted rim, which is sooted around the rim area. There are also body sherds with sooted external surfaces. Finer vessels (fabric R10) included two jar/bowls with everted rims, and body sherds, probably from beakers, one with barbotine dot decoration and one which is rusticated.

B.1.7 Reduced coarseware bowls included a straight sided bowl with a thick pointed bead rim of 2nd-century date, a bowl with a rounded base and a burnished chevron or lattice decoration. A flat rimmed bowl in Black-burnished ware (B11) was recorded, as was another with a flat rim and slight internal lip. There is also a fine reduced ware (R10) bowl with an everted rim.

B.1.8 Oxidised vessels are represented by rims of a jar in sandy oxidised ware (O20) with a thickened everted rim and two bowls, one in finer oxidised ware (O10) with an out-turned rim, possibly a form O29, from Young's Oxford typology. A carinated bowl had white paint decoration, possibly all over, and was probably an Oxford product.

B.1.9 Whitewares included body sherds from sandy and fine and the flange from a parchment ware (W22) bowl of late Roman date, the only vessel in the site assemblage that need date to after the middle Roman period. A body sherd from a jar or bowl in sandy whiteware (W20/W22) had a body with large cordons, a ridged effect. A parallel was not found in Young and it may be a product of the Verulamium industry, or influenced by it.

B.1.10 The only continental imports were vessels in Central-Gaulish samian ware (S30). There are two rims, one from a Drag33 conical cup, dating to AD150-200 and one from a 18/31 dish, or which the foot-ring base is also present. This vessel dates to AD120-150. Another foot-ring base in the same context, but clearly from a different vessel, bears a partial stamp showing the last two letters 'OF', but this is insufficient to identify a specific potter.

Discussion

B.1.11 The pottery is mostly middle Roman in date, and those sherds that cannot be closely dated may also belong to this period. Only one context has been dated to the late Roman period, and this is with caution, based on a single sherd of probable Oxfordshire Parchment ware, but it is possible that this sherd is from another source and that context also belongs to the middle Roman period.

B.1.12 Overall, the assemblage was in moderate condition. The mean sherd weight (weight divided by sherd count) is 14.6g, which is characteristic of an assemblage of medium sized fragments. This suggests that the pottery was deposited relatively near to its place of use, suggesting domestic activity within the site or very nearby.

B.1.13 The forms are consistent with those manufactured in the region and most vessels were paralleled in the Oxford corpus, likely to be representative of forms in use in the region and more locally, as particularly at this location, relatively close to the location of the production sites in East Oxford.

B.1.14 The assemblage suggests the establishment of a settlement in the first half of the 2nd century attested to by the presence of at least one samian ware form 18/31 dish and continues at least into the latter half of the century, again attested to by the presence of a samian ware vessel: a Drag 33 conical cup. Apart from the possible Parchment ware sherd, no sherds in the assemblage need date to earlier or later than the 2nd century AD.

B.1.15 Assessment of status is difficult, due to the fairly small size of the assemblage. However, the presence of samian ware demonstrates access to imports and that Roman dining traditions were practiced.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.16 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 Flint

By Geraldine Crann

Introduction

B.2.1 A single flint flake and a small quantity of burnt unworked flint were recovered from environmental samples (Table B2).

Context	Sample	Description	Date
104	1	A single short, squat flint flake, weighing 2g., retouched along right proximal margin, both distal margins lost to edge damage. Relatively fresh condition.	-
104	1	7 pieces burnt unworked flint, 28g	-
204	3	3 pieces burnt unworked flint, 5g	-
208	2	16 pieces burnt unworked flint, 22g	-

Table B2 Flint

B.2.2 The single worked flint is undiagnostic for dating purposes and the small size of the worked flint assemblage limits interpretation of the material beyond attesting to a

human presence during the prehistoric period. The single worked flint should be retained and should be fully integrated into any future analysis arising from further archaeological investigation on the site.

B.2.3 None of the burnt flint recovered during excavation has any evidence of deliberate knapping. The burnt flint may have come from flint nodules used as potboilers; it may have been deliberately burnt as a temper for clay in the production of pottery or simply be natural flint which has been in the vicinity of a fire. Having been recorded, the burnt unworked flint may be discarded.

B.3 Stone

By Geraldine Crann

B.3.1 A single piece of unworked burnt limestone, weighing 13g, was recovered from context 208. Having been recorded the stone can be discarded.

B.4 Metalwork

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 Twenty iron objects weighing a total of 164g were recovered from three contexts during the evaluation (Table B3).

B.4.2 All finds were scanned during the present assessment and where possible century-specific or broader period dates were assigned. Objects were quantified by type count and weight by context and recorded on a spreadsheet.

Description

Context	Sample no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date
204		Fe	1	35.7	Knife	Med/PM
204		Fe	1	12	Nail	PM
204		Fe	1	11.6	Query	Query
204	3	Fe	1	6.4	Waste	Query
204	3	Fe	4	3.1	Hobnail	PM / Mod
204	3	Fe	5	1.4	Query	Query
208	2	Fe	1	7.4	Nail	PM / Mod
704		Fe	1	30.2	Bar	Query
704		Fe	5	56.2	Sheet	Mod

Table B3 Metal finds by context

Discussion

B.4.3 The assemblage is small and comprises fragmentary objects mostly of post-medieval or modern date (*c* 1550–1950).

B.4.4 Context 204 produced the largest amount of ironwork (count 13, 70.2g). This comprised a whittle tang knife (Goodall Type B), a nail, fragments of unidentifiable iron waste and four small hobnails.

B.4.5 The whittle tang knife has a straight blade and straight back the angles sharply down to the tip. The tang is flat and broad. Similar knives were in use throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval period (*c* 1150–1600).

B.4.6 The hobnails were recovered from soil sampling. Two retain their short shanks. All have small, domed heads. They may be post-medieval or early modern in date.

B.4.7 Context 208 yielded the remains of a hand-forged nail of probable post-medieval or early modern date.

B.4.8 Context 704 produced six iron fragments including a wrought iron sheet in several fragments, some of which re-fit. Rivets remain in three fragments. The edges of several sheets are bent over. It is of uncertain use but probably dates to the later post-medieval or early modern period.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

B.4.9 The knife and four hobnails from context 204 may prove useful for comparative analysis in future work and should therefore be retained. The rest of the assemblage holds little potential and should be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Christopher Clark and Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Three bulk samples of 36–40L were taken from the evaluation. The samples were taken to determine the presence and abundance of any charred remains as well as the recovery of bones and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at OA South 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 scanned using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to identify cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds, and other quantifiable remains. The residue finds will be considered in the relevant specialist reports.

Results

C.1.3 Sample descriptions and abundance of the flot components are given in Table C1. All three of the samples contained burrowing mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* which may be intrusive and as such lacks ecological significance. The flots also contained some modern roots, stems and seeds.

Trench 1

C.1.4 Sample 1 came from the fill 104 of pit 103. The cereal grains in the flot are mostly very fragmented and clinkered, those that are identifiable are mainly wheat (*Triticum* sp) and some grains are sprouted. The cereal chaff includes glume bases which have the characteristics of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) but most are too fragmented to identify beyond glume wheat. Charred grass seeds (*Poaceae*) and occasional fragments of hazel nutshell are also present. The flot also includes a small quantity of terrestrial molluscs. The finds from the heavy residues included bone, pottery, flint and burnt flint.

Trench 2

C.1.5 Sample 2 from the fill 208 of ditch cut 206 also includes a few terrestrial molluscs as well as cereal grain and chaff, occasional charred wild plant seeds including small legume(s) grass(es) (*Poaceae*) and a small quantity of hazel nutshell. The grain is mostly fragmented and clinkered, but where identifiable is wheat. The chaff includes glume base fragments with the characteristics of spelt wheat. A few are well preserved. Charcoal includes small roundwood fragments. Modern roots and stem fragments, as well as a few seeds and insect pupae are also present. The heavy residues contained an iron nail, bone, pottery, CBM, flint and burnt flint.

C.1.6 Sample 3 from the fill 204 of ditch cut 203, produced a flot with similar characteristics to that from sample 2. Most of the cereal grain is fragmented and clinkered, but the specimens that could be identified are wheat, with spelt identified from a few glume base fragments. The weed assemblage contains dock (*Rumex* sp), occasional small grass seeds and at least one small legume. Small roundwood is present in the charcoal assemblage. Some modern dock seeds along with some modern grass seed fragments and roots are also present. The mollusc assemblage is terrestrial. The heavy residues contained iron nails, burnt flint, pottery, and bone.

Sample No.	Context	Trench	Feature/deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Floated vol. (L)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	104	1	103	ERB-LRB	50	40	++	+++	++++	++	++		10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay
2	208	2	206	ERB/MRB	75	36	+++	+++	+++	+	++		10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay
3	204	2	203	ERB/MRB	25	40	+++	+++	++	+	+++		10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay

Table C1: Sample and Flot descriptions (Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+).) Mollusc estimates exclude *Ceciloides*

Discussion

C.1.7 These samples have demonstrated that there is good potential for charred materials to be recovered from across the site, with the condition of the recovered material ranging from good to poor. Where grain is in poor condition this is likely to have resulted from the burning process, perhaps damp or spoilt grain was burnt. Both grain and chaff are common, especially in sample 1, and it may be significant that some grains have sprouted. Sample 1 in particular merits further consideration as part of a post-excavation assessment should additional excavation occur at the site. The presence of spelt wheat is characteristic of Roman sites in south-east England.

C.1.8 Although molluscs are not abundant, they are consistently present and well preserved in the three samples from this evaluation. Molluscs can provide evidence pertaining to the environment at and around the site, so a targeted strategy for the recovery of molluscs may be worth considering if further excavation takes place.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

C.1.9 The flots have potential research value, particularly if considered alongside additional samples from the site. Consequently, they warrant retention in the archive but it is not expected that further work will be required at this time.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 21 animal bone fragments weighing 9.67kg was recovered by hand during excavation of the site (Table C2), all which was collected by hand. In addition, 21 fragments including three loose caprine teeth, were recovered by sieving (27g). The bones come from features on the site that have been dated as Romano-British based on associated ceramic finds.

C.2.2 All material was recorded with the aid of the OA skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides using a diagnostic zone system for the more intact specimens (Serjeantson 1996). Bone condition was recorded on a semi-quantitative scale of 1 (as fresh) to 5 (extremely poor, corroded and crumbly). Only one bone (a cattle metacarpal) was complete enough to permit measurement (following von-den Driesch 1976), and no mandibles provided dental-ageing information. The numbers of bones which could provide ageing information, or were burnt, gnawed, butchered or exhibit pathologies, were noted. Full records will be available with the site archive.

Description

C.2.3 Bone preservation is fair (condition 2–4) but fresh breaks are fairly common. The range of species present (Table C3) is limited, but this is undoubtedly a reflection of the small number of bones collected. One cattle distal humerus from context 204 has been gnawed, probably by a dog. No bones are burnt.

C.2.4 Notable elements of the assemblage include a complete cattle metacarpal from context 204 which provided measurements of 196mm (GL), 68.8mm (Bp), 68.2mm (Bd) and 36.6mm (SD). Butchery marks include a chop mark and several fine knife cuts on a cattle distal humerus shaft also from context 204, and fine knife cuts on a large mammal (probably cattle) ilium from context 106. These are likely to relate to dismembering and filleting of the meat from the bone.

Context	No. fragments	Weight (g)
104	1 (9)	3 (14)
106	1	31
204	7 (5)	338 (6)
208	3 (7)	4 (7)
211	1	7
212	1	6
215	1	30
217	1	3
704	4	167
705	1	378

Table C2: Number and weight of fragments (sieved in brackets)

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Mouse/vole
104		3			7	
106				1		
204	2				7	
208					6	2
211					1	
212	1					
215				1		
217					2	
704				3	1	
705	1					
Total	4	3	0	5	24	2

Table C3: Numbers of bones identified to taxon, by context (including sieved bone but excluding indeterminate fragments)

Conclusions

C.2.5 The assemblage demonstrates that animal bone survives in reasonable quantity and condition from across the excavated area. Beyond that, little useful can be determined from such a small assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.6 The bone has been fully recorded and does not merit long-term retention in the archive although it should be retained until any subsequent excavation at the site has been completed.

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land adjoining Greenwood Avenue, Chinnor
Site code:	OXCH20
Grid Reference	SP 75346 00264
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	November 2020
Area of Site	3.9ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS:2020.38.
Summary of Results:	During November 2020, Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial-trench evaluation comprising of 15 trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies at land south of Greenwood Avenue at Chinnor, Oxfordshire. An enclosure ditch, possibly indicating the presence of a settlement, and associated features including a possible well of middle Roman date were uncovered.

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

Figure 1: Site location

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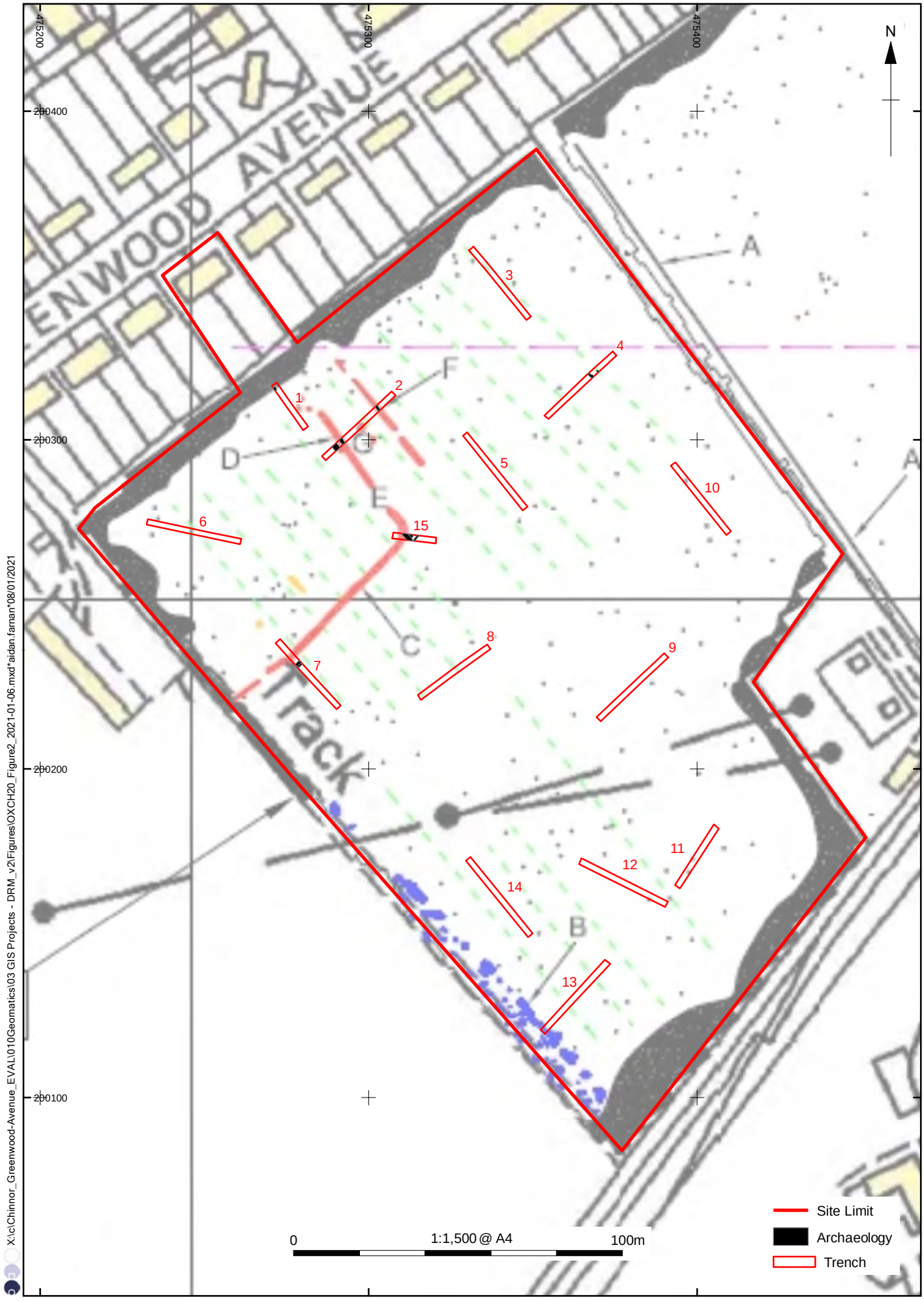

Figure 2: Trench locations wiith geophysics and archaeology

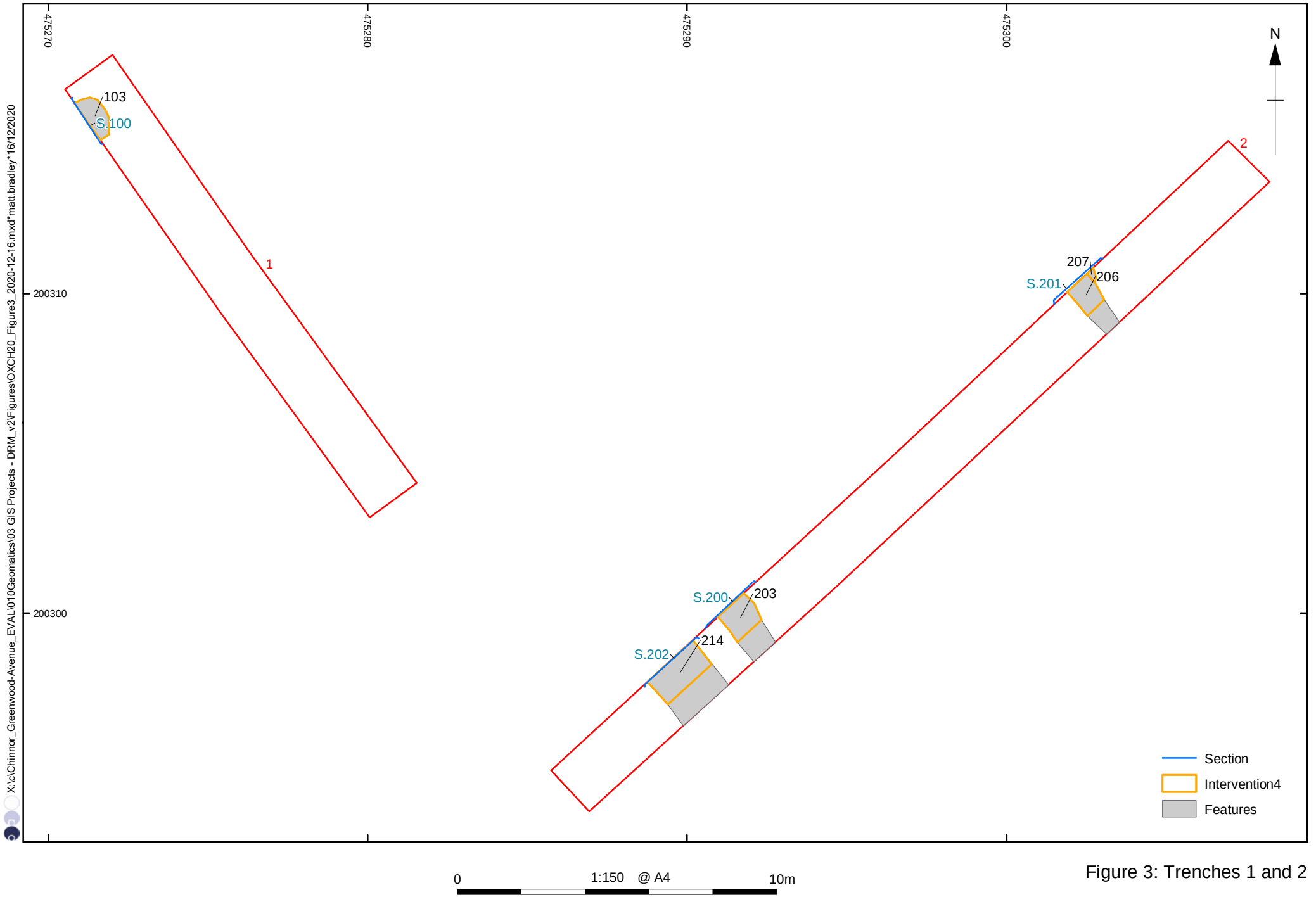

Figure 3: Trenches 1 and 2

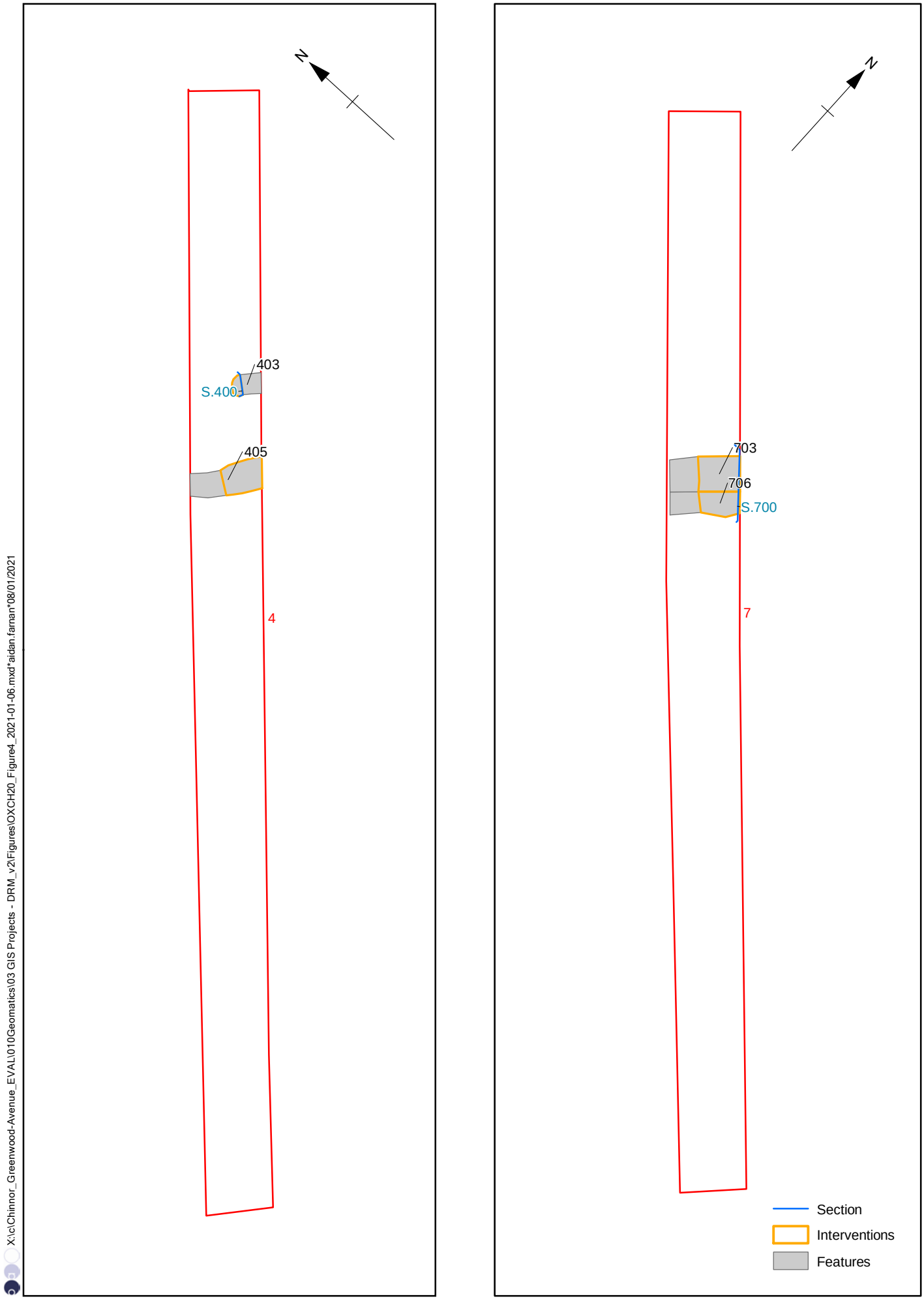

Figure 4: Trenches 4 and 7

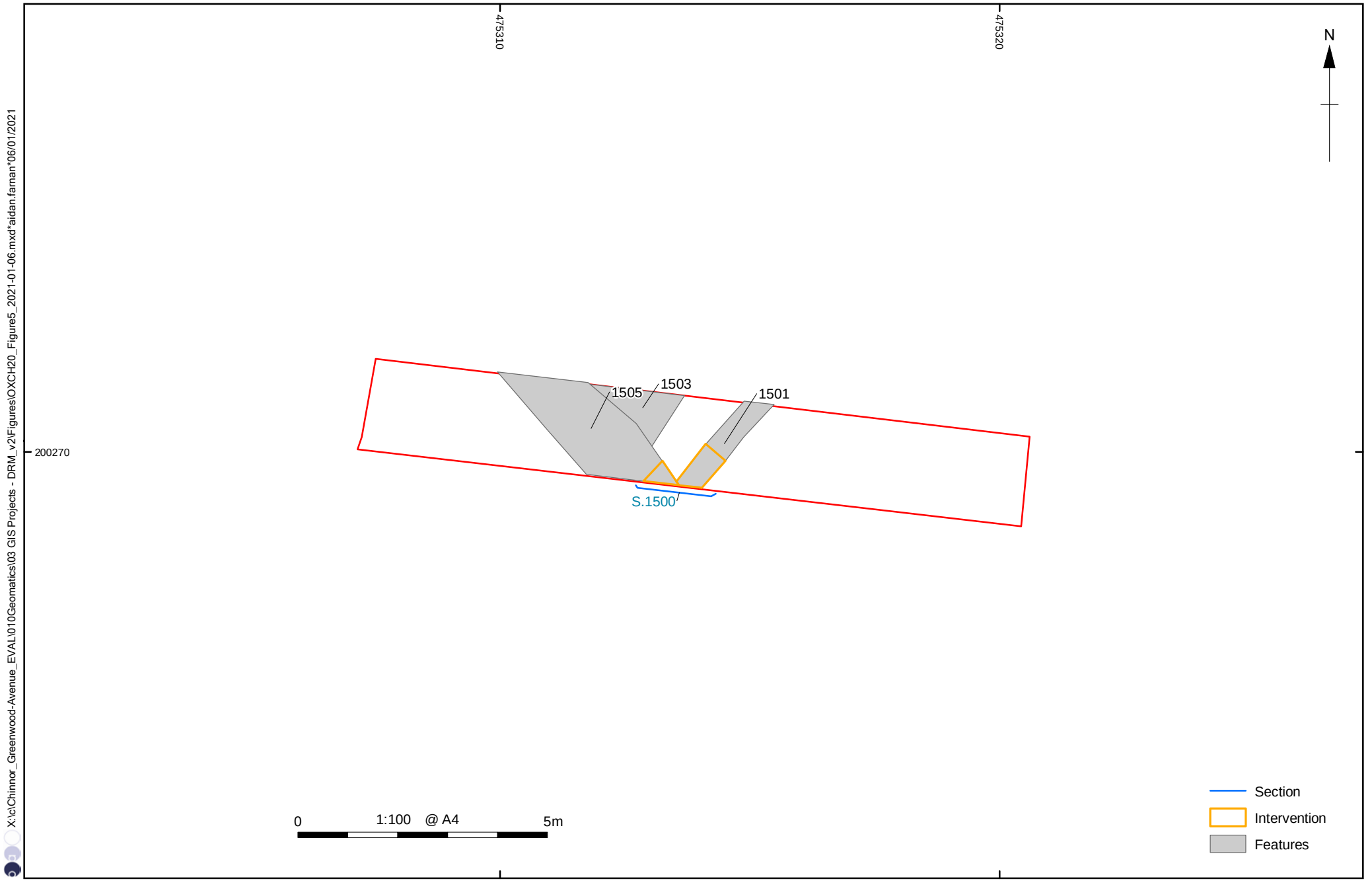

Figure 5: Trench 15

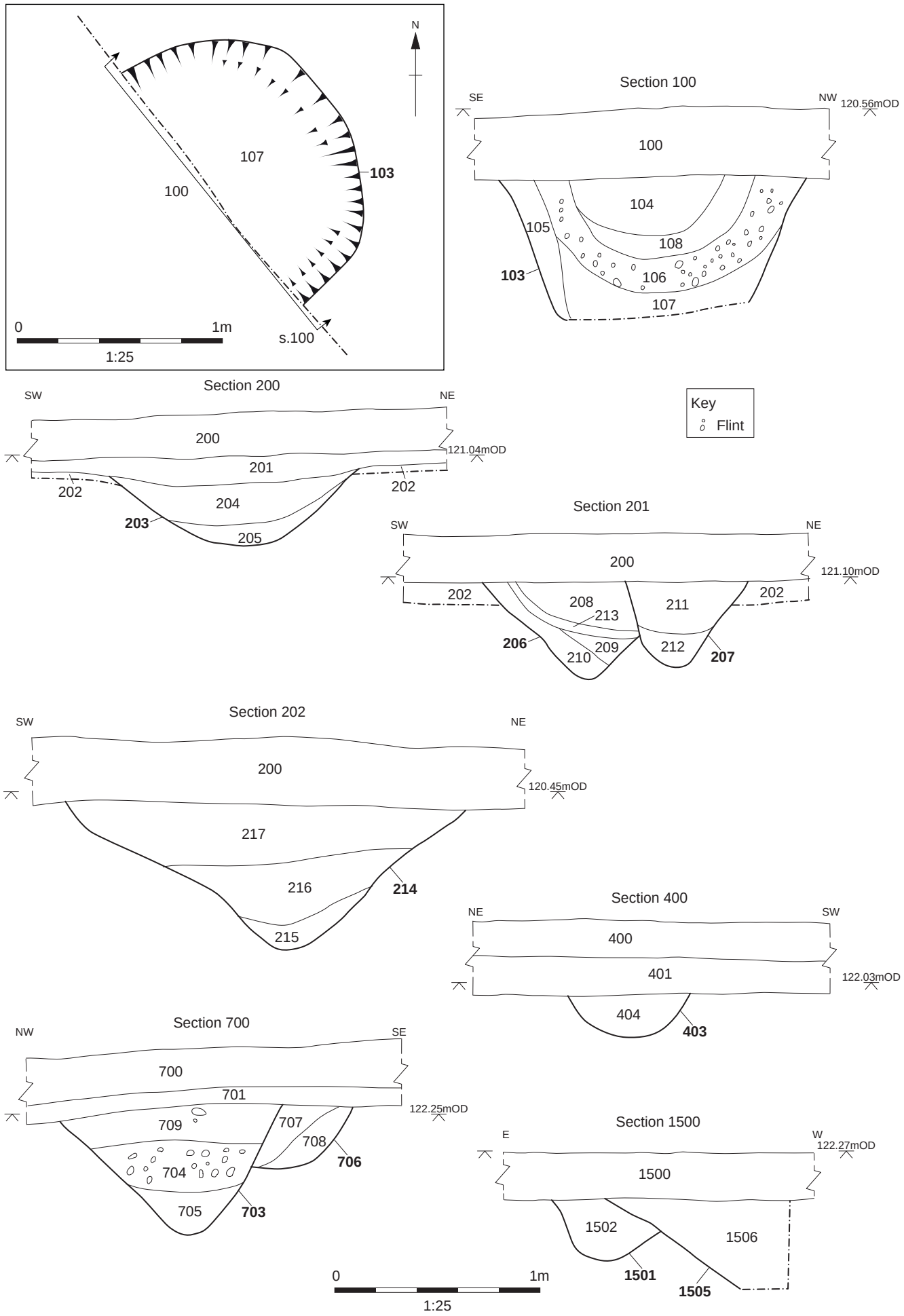

Figure 6: Plan of feature 103 and sections 100, 200, 201, 202, 400, 700 and 1500

Plate 1: Pit 103, Trench 1

Plate 2: Ditch 203, Trench 2

Plate 3: Ditch 206 and Posthole 207, Trench 2

Plate 4: Ditch 403, Trench 4

Plate 5: Ditches 703 and 706, Trench 7

Plate 6: Ditches 1501 and 1505, Trench 15

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