



Camp Road Heyford Park Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

June 2022

Client: Lone Star Land / Richborough Estates

Issue No: V1
OA Reference No: 8154
NGR: SP 52149 25882



Client Name: Lone Star Land / Richborough Estates
Document Title: Camp Road, Heyford Park,
Oxfordshire
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Grid Reference: SP 52149 25882
Planning Reference: Pre-planning
Site Code: UPCR22
Invoice Code: UPCREV
Receiving Body: Oxfordshire Museum Service
Accession No.: OXCMS: 2022.52
OA Document File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/14948406>
OA Graphics File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/14948406>
Issue No: V1
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Camp Road, Heyford Park, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned in May 2022 to undertake a trial-trench evaluation on the site of a proposed residential development on land north of Camp Road at Heyford Park in Oxfordshire. The fieldwork was undertaken over the course of two weeks and consisted of 32 trenches across a c 11.5ha site, representing a 2% sample of the proposed development area. The trenches were arranged to provide good coverage of the area and to test features identified in the geophysical survey.

Five of the trenches contained archaeological remains, which partially correlated with the geophysical survey results. An area of archaeological activity was identified in the north-western corner of the site where several ditches and pits were identified, one of which was dated to the mid–late Roman period. These ditches probably represent the edge of a small enclosure or field system. One unfurnished, east-west grave containing human remains was identified in the same area. Pottery recovered from the grave also indicates a mid–late Roman date.

Several undated features were investigated across the site, associated with anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, but were found to represent variations in the natural geology rather than archaeological features. A former field-boundary ditch was also identified in Trench 22 and the fills of a pond was recorded in Trench 14.

One potential area of significant archaeology was identified during the evaluation in the northwest of the site focused on Trenches 1–4 and 8, which may require further archaeological mitigation. No further archaeological remains were identified within the rest of the site.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank the RPS Archaeological Consultant, Paul Clark, Lone Star Land and Richborough Estates for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Victoria Green who monitored the work on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Tamsin Jones and George Gurney, who were supported by Adam Rapiejko, Amy Farrer and Camille Guezennec. Survey and digitising were carried out by Adam Rapiejko and Marjaana Kohtamaki. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, 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 RPS Group on behalf of Lone Star Land and Richborough Estates, to undertake a trial-trench evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development on land north of Camp Road, Heyford Park, Oxfordshire. A programme of 32 trial trenches were undertaken to provide good coverage of the site and to test features identified in the geophysical survey.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the local planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application. Although the local planning authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions between Paul Clark, RPS Group, and Victoria Green, Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council (OCC), established the scope of work required to inform the planning process. This report outlines the results of the evaluation.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014b), and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the east of the village of Upper Heyford, directly east of the Heyford Park housing development, c 7km north-west of the historic town of Bicester, in the Cherwell District of Oxfordshire. The site is centred at NGR SP 52149 25882 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of five areas of grassland totaling c 11.5ha. The site is bounded by an unnamed road to the north, Chilgrove Drive to the east, Camp Road to the south and by fields and a stream to the west.
- 1.2.3 The northern and eastern parts of the site lie at c 121–123m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and from these points gently slopes downwards towards the south-west corner of the site, which is situated at c 118–119m aOD.
- 1.2.4 The geology of the area is mapped as limestone of the White Limestone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 166–168 million years ago in the Jurassic period (BGS nd). No overlying superficial deposits are recorded at the site (ibid.)

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a Built Heritage and Archaeology constraints and opportunities report produced by RPS (2020) and will only be summarised here. This has been supplemented with the results of recent archaeological investigations carried out nearby. An overview of the results of the 2021 geophysical survey of the site (MS 2021) is also discussed below.
- 1.3.2 Various phases of archaeological works carried out by OA have been completed at Dewar's Farm Quarry, located to the east of the site, since 2008. Excavations carried out in 2012 uncovered a cluster of Neolithic pits, while several phases of excavation undertaken between 2008 and 2016 investigated a 75m-long section of a late Bronze

Age—early Iron Age pit alignment, which was initially identified as a feature on aerial photographs crossing the landscape for c 1.7km on a NW–SE orientation.

- 1.3.3 Evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site has been identified in the form of a 3-mile-long Iron Age boundary ditch and bank, known as Aves Ditch, recorded along the eastern boundary of the site. Possible Iron Age enclosures, including two with a distinctive ‘banjo’ form, located to the north-east, east and south of the site have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. An undated but possibly prehistoric or later circular enclosure has also been recorded c 575m north-east of the site. Further undated but possibly prehistoric/Roman rectilinear and circular enclosures have been recorded to the east and south-west.
- 1.3.4 A geophysical survey carried out directly west of the site detected a small number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin, though subsequent trial-trench evaluation did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits, with identified variations in the natural geology corresponding with the geophysical anomalies (TVAS 2015a; 2015b).
- 1.3.5 Limited remains of Roman date have also been recorded within the wider landscape, though the site of a possible Roman settlement has been recorded c 570m north of the site. Previous archaeological investigations at Dewar’s Farm Quarry did not identify evidence of Roman activity.
- 1.3.6 The nearest known early medieval settlement to the site is the village of (Lower and Upper) Heyford, which is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) suggesting at least late Saxon origins. A potential Saxon cemetery adjacent to Aves Ditch has been identified, though its location is poorly recorded being either north or south of the site. The remains of a Saxon cemetery were recorded during excavations carried out in 2016 at Dewar’s Farm Quarry, c 1.8km to the east of the site. Over 130 burials tentatively dated to between the 6th and 8th centuries were recorded, but no evidence of associated Saxon settlement activity has been identified elsewhere within the limits of the quarry.
- 1.3.7 Earthworks relating to the medieval settlement of Upper Heyford, c 2.2km to the west of the site, shows signs that it was larger during the medieval period than the existing extent of the archaeological remains. Limited remains of later medieval date have been recorded within the surrounding area, suggesting that the landscape was largely used for agricultural purposes during the medieval period. This is also suggested by the results of the 2021 geophysical survey of the site, which detected geophysical anomalies interpreted as evidence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation (see below; MS 2021).
- 1.3.8 Historic mapping demonstrates the continued agricultural use of the landscape during the post-medieval period and into the modern era.
- 1.3.9 The site is located adjacent to the south-east of the RAF Upper Heyford Conservation Area. This airfield comprises buildings, structures and infrastructure relating to a Cold War fast jet operation. The former airbase is a Conservation Area including scheduled areas and listed buildings, which has been subject to a programme of demolition and redevelopment in recent years. Several historic building surveys have been carried out by OA on a number of the extant structures within the former airbase.

1.4 Geophysical survey

- 1.4.1 A magnetometer survey of the site was undertaken in August 2021, which detected a number of anomalies that are of potential archaeological origin (Fig. 2; MS 2021). The survey identified a series of strong and weak linear and curvilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin concentrated in the north of the site. These anomalies are suggestive of ditches forming a rectilinear enclosure system that may be of late prehistoric/Roman date.
- 1.4.2 Linear geophysical trends on generally E–W alignments, also in the north of the site, are indicative of probable medieval/post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Further linear trends on broadly NNE–SSW alignments detected in the east of the site are suggestive of more modern ploughing activities.
- 1.4.3 Several irregular discrete anomalies identified in the east and south of the site have been interpreted as areas of possible limestone extraction.
- 1.4.4 Extensive zones across the east and north of the site were identified as areas of variations in the natural geology, perhaps caused by impeded drainage or a change in agricultural land use. A number of anomalies of undetermined origin detected in the centre and north of the site were also considered to be of probable natural origin, though an archaeological origin could not be ruled out.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- ii. To ground truth the results of the geophysical survey;
- iii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- v. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- vi. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy
- vii. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;
- viii. To determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- ix. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to the economy, status, utility and social activity of or at the site; and
- x. To disseminate the results of the evaluation through the production of a fieldwork report.

2.1.2 The programme of trial trenching was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas (Hey and Hind 2014).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 As stated in the WSI the evaluation consisted of 32 trenches measuring c 30m by c 2m which represents 2% sample of the proposed development area (OA 2022). The trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies and test areas which appeared blank on the survey.

2.2.2 The trenches were laid out as shown in the WSI using a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy. Trenches 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14 were moved slightly from their original position to avoid obstructions such as trees, ponds or fences. It was not possible to open Trench 10 due to its position across two small livestock enclosures.

2.2.3 Each trench was excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with an appropriate toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored on the sides of the trenches, far enough away to maintain the safety of each trench according to its depth. Machining went down to the first archaeological horizon or, in its absence, the natural geology. Once archaeological deposits or natural variations were identified these were excavated and recorded or tested.

2.2.4 Recording and investigations of features were undertaken as outlined within the WSI (OA 2022) approved by Lead Archaeologist at OCC.

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.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of limestone brash and mid reddish brown clayey silt was overlain by a subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. The topsoil was around c 0.22–0.18m in depth, and the subsoil was c 0.12–0.08m in depth. The subsoil was not present in all trenches.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site mostly remained dry throughout. Trenches located near the ponds in the western fields were prone to flooding. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.2.3 Some variances in the geology in the form of siltier, less stony bands were easy to mistake for archaeological features and were tested in Trenches 5, 6, 11 and 12.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 in the Western Fields. The features present in this area were mostly discrete pits with a few linear ditches and one inhumation burial. The infilled sequence of a former modern pond was investigated and recorded within Trench 14.

3.3.2 Natural features were also present in Trenches 18, 22, 26, 28 and 32. These features were predominantly discrete features with one curvilinear feature in Trench 18 and a former field boundary ditch in Trench 22. All other trenches were devoid of archaeology.

3.4 Western Fields (Trenches 1–17)

3.4.1 Trenches 1–17 were targeted on geophysical anomalies and blank areas. The archaeological features were predominantly found at the northern end of the Western Fields. The most substantial remains were from the field containing Trenches 1–6 (Fig. 3), which contained two ditches, a series of pits and one inhumation burial. Further south, Trench 8 (Fig. 3) contained several pits and a ditch, while Trench 14 (Fig. 5) contained the remains of a modern pond. Variations in the natural geology were tested and recorded in Trenches 5, 6, 11 and 12.

3.4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3) was located in the north-west corner of the site and aligned north-south. It contained four pits, 103, 105, 106, and 107, which were not visible on the geophysical survey. Pit 103 measured 1.6m long by 1.2m wide (Fig. 4; Plate 1). It was in roughly the centre of the trench and was sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base to a depth of 0.4m. It contained one fill (104), which was devoid of finds. Pits 106 and 105 were located c 5m and c 8m north of pit 103 respectively,

and a further pit, 107, was located c 1m southwest of pit 103. Pits 105 and 106 had an irregular shape in plan but contained a similar fill to the other pits. Pit 107 had a more regular sub-oval shape in plan and measured 2.25m wide. Although no dating was recovered from these pits, it is likely that they are broadly contemporary owing to the similarity of their fills.

- 3.4.3 Trench 2 was positioned to the south-east of Trench 1 and was NW-SE aligned (Fig. 3). It contained an inhumation burial 202 (Plate 2). This burial was located to the south-eastern end of the trench and was aligned E-W. It measured 2.3m long by 0.6m wide, to a depth of 0.2m. The burial was recorded in plan and was left *in-situ*. The grave was filled by a single fill (203) containing eight rim and body pottery sherds, all from the same vessel that was likely intentionally placed in the grave. This vessel dates broadly to the Roman period. Based on the length of the grave cut, it is assumed that it contains an adult or sub-adult burial.
- 3.4.4 Trench 3 was located to the north of the Western Fields and was E-W aligned (Fig. 3). It contained a N-S aligned linear ditch (303), measuring 0.94m wide to a depth of 0.36m, which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly (Fig. 4; Plate 3). It had a steep sloping profile and a shallow concave base. It contained a single fill (304), which contained 19 pottery sherds of two fabrics dating to the mid-late Roman period. It probably represents a field boundary or enclosure ditch.
- 3.4.5 Trench 4 was located in the north-west area of the site to the south of Trench 2 and was E-W aligned (Fig. 3). It contained one N-S aligned ditch (403), which broadly corresponded to the geophysics (Fig. 4; Plate 4). This ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep with a moderate sloping eastern side, a steep sloping western side and a flat base. It contained a single fill (404) devoid of finds. It is possible that this formed part of a field or enclosure system.
- 3.4.6 Trench 8 was located near the western edge of the evaluation area, in a separate field to Trenches 1–6 (Fig. 3). It was NNW-SSE aligned and contained three pits and a ditch, none of which corresponded to the targeted geophysical anomaly. Pit 810 was located at the northern end of trench, was sub-oval in plan and extended outside of the trench to the west. It was 2.8m long by 0.5m wide, to a depth of 0.3m with moderate sloping sides and a shallow concave base. The pit contained a single fill (811), in which no finds were retrieved.
- 3.4.7 South of pit 810 was E-W aligned ditch 806 (Fig. 4; Plate 5). This ditch was 0.86m wide and 0.26m deep with shallow sloping sides and a shallow concave base. It was filled by a single fill (807) which was devoid of finds.
- 3.4.8 Pit 808 was located c 4.5m south of ditch 806 and measured 1.8m long and extended outside of the trench (Fig. 4). It had a sub-oval shape in plan, steep sloping sides and a flat base with a depth of 0.35m. It contained a single fill (809), which was devoid of finds.
- 3.4.9 The last feature in Trench 8 was pit 803 (Fig. 4) located c 2.5m south of pit 808. This pit was sub-circular and measured 0.63m in diameter. It had steep sloping sides and a shallow base, to a depth of 0.3m. Pit 803 contained two fills: a secondary fill (804) and a dark backfill deposit (805). No dating evidence was recovered from the trench.

3.4.10 Trench 14 was located midway down the western edge of the site, beside a modern pond and was NE-SW aligned (Fig. 5). A silty clay alluvial layer (1402) overlay the natural at the north-eastern end of the trench. This layer was 0.14m deep and was cut by later pond 1405. It is probable that this layer represents a deposition of material from multiple flooding events.

3.4.11 A large feature, 1405, was interpreted as a disused, silted-up pond (Fig. 6; Plate 6). It was located centrally within the trench and was c 9m long and extended beyond the trench. A slot 0.4m deep was excavated within 1405 but did not reach the base of the feature. It contained three distinct, dark silty fills 1406, 1407, and 1408, all of which were devoid of finds. A small natural feature, 1404, was located c 1m SW of pond 1405. It had an irregular shape in plan and measured 1.8m long by 0.52m wide to a depth of 0.06m. The shallow undercutting sides and irregular base led to 1404 being interpreted as a tree-throw hole.

3.5 Eastern Fields (Trenches 18–32)

3.5.1 Trenches 18–32 in the Eastern Fields were targeted on geophysical anomalies and blank areas (Fig. 2). A small number of natural features were investigated in Trenches 18, 26, 28 and 32, and a drainage ditch in Trench 22.

3.5.2 Trench 18 was located on the northern edge of the Eastern Fields and was NW-SE aligned (Fig. 7). It contained a small curvilinear feature 1804 in which two slots were excavated with cut numbers 1802 and 1803 (Fig. 9; Plate 7). It had a steep sloping, V-shaped profile and an average depth of 0.33m. Its width varied throughout the trench but averaged at 0.65m. The fills of the two slots (1807 and 1808), were uniform, sterile, and contained no finds (Plate 7). On further investigation the feature is believed to be the result of peri-glacial patterning of the ground.

3.5.3 Two shallow natural features were also tested to the south-east of 1804. Features 1805 and 1806 were irregular in plan. They contained a single sterile fill (1809) that contained no finds.

3.5.4 Trench 22 was located on the north-eastern side of the site and was NE-SW aligned (Fig. 7). It contained 2202, which was linear and aligned NW-SE. This feature was 1.7m wide by 0.57m deep with near vertical edges and an irregular base (Fig. 9). It contained a single fill (2203), which was banded with lenses of redeposited natural and contained no finds. Given the profile and the nature of the fill, this was interpreted as a former, modern field boundary/drainage ditch.

3.5.5 Trenches 26 and 28 were both located in the south-eastern corner of the site and were aligned NE-SW and E-W respectively (Fig. 8). One discrete feature 2603, was investigated in Trench 26, but contained no finds. Feature 2803 (Fig. 9) in Trench 28, appeared circular in plan with a diameter of 0.37m and a depth 0.33m. It had a steep V-shaped profile and was filled with a single fill (2804) that contained no finds. These features are potentially natural in origin.

3.5.6 Trench 32 was located in the southern corner of the site (Fig. 9). It contained a single shallow irregular shaped feature 3202, which measured 1.26m wide and extended beyond the excavated area. It contained a single sterile fill (3203), which contained no finds and given its irregular profile is most likely also natural in origin.

3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 A very small assemblage of pottery was recovered from two contexts in the north-western side of the site. Both contexts produced finds of a mid–late Roman date.
- 3.6.2 Small quantities of pottery were recovered from ditch 303 and grave 202. The eight sherds found in grave 202 were all from the same vessel, which was likely intentionally placed in the grave. A very small collection of animal bones was also collected from ditch 303.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation provided a good coverage of the site. The trial trenches were positioned to target the geophysical anomalies and test blank areas in the survey. Some of the trenches were moved due to site constraints, one trench could also not be dug due to the presence of an animal enclosure, but given the good level of coverage achieved, these results can be considered a useful reflection of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 4.1.2 Site conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and dry, although flooding caused by the proximity to modern ponds made investigations in Trenches 1, 7, and 8 more difficult. The machining was generally carried out cleanly and provided good visibility of archaeological remains. Variations in the natural geology often made identifying archaeological remains more difficult. As such these natural and geological variations were tested in most of the trenches to establish their nature.
- 4.1.3 The results of the evaluation show a low density of archaeological remains in the Western Fields, clustered in the north-west corner. No other significant archaeological remains were identified.

4.2 Evaluation results and interpretations

- 4.2.1 The evaluation was able to test the reliability of the geophysical survey. The mid-late Roman activity on the site appeared to be focused on Trenches 1–4 and potentially Trench 8. The trenching results corresponded well with the rectilinear enclosures identified on the geophysical survey, but not all the interpreted enclosure ditches were found. For example, Trenches 5 and 6 appeared to be empty. The trenches demonstrate the presence of mid-late Roman activity represented by enclosures or field systems in the form of shallow ditches, pits and a burial. The density of these remains was shown to be lower than predicted by the geophysics, with most of the trenches only containing one or two discrete features.
- 4.2.2 The Roman vessel recovered from the burial identified in Trench 2, would also indicate that this was contemporary with the Roman enclosures. It is possible that several of the anomalies seen on the geophysical survey north of Trench 2 could also represent further burials. The burial is located close to the Saxon burial ground to the north and might also be associated with similar Roman burial remains identified at Dewar's Farm Quarry.
- 4.2.3 Due to the variations in the natural geology it was not always possible to identify the presence of the medieval ridge-and-furrow indicated in the geophysical survey, although they were recorded in Trench 6. Also, the areas of possible limestone extraction indicated in the survey seemed to correspond with natural variations in the geology. Given this varied nature of the geology, it was found that most of the other interpreted features in the survey were also a result of these geological variations.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of significant archaeological remains in the north-west corner of site. Here, several ditches and pits probably form part of agricultural enclosures of mid–late Roman date. The shallow nature of these ditches may suggest they were for drainage purposes, rather than substantial enclosure ditches. The presence of a burial in Trench 2, however, might be indicative of nearby settlement or domestic activity, with the potential for further burials in the north-western area.
- 4.3.2 The Eastern Fields, and the southern half of the Western Fields were found to have no potential for archaeological remains. The features in these areas were sparse and when tested were irregular discrete features that are more likely to be natural variations in the geology rather than archaeological features.

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TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed clay and sand geology. Trench contains 4 pits.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Soft, dark brown, silty clay.		
101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Soft, mid brownish grey, silty clay		
102	Layer				Natural. Soft, light yellowish grey, silty sand.		
103	Cut		1.15		Pit		
104	Fill	103	1.15		Secondary Fill. Soft, light bluish grey, clayey silt		
105	Unexcavated feature		1.6		Pit. Soft, mid yellowish grey, clayey silt.		
106	Unexcavated feature		1.75		Pit. Soft, dark bluish grey, clayey silt		
107	Unexcavated feature		2.25		Pit. Soft, dark bluish grey, clayey silt.		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench contains one burial					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt		
201	Layer				Natural. Mixed compact limestone brash with friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt.		
202	Cut		0.6	0.2	Grave Cut	Pottery	Roman

203	Fill	202	0.6	0.2	Grave Fill. Soft, light reddish brown, clayey silt.		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash and silt geology. Trench contains one linear ditch.					Length (m)	35	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Friable, dark brown, clayey silt		
301	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
302	Layer				Natural. A mix of limestone brash with friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
303	Cut		0.94	0.36	Ditch	Pottery	Roman
304	Fill	303	0.94	0.36	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	Pottery and animal bone	Roman
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench contains one linear ditch.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Friable, dark grayish brown, clayey silt		
401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Friable, mid orangey brown, clayey silt		
402	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
403	Cut		0.8	0.14	Ditch		

404	Fill	403	0.8	0.14	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid reddish brown, sandy clay.		
Trench 5							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying mixed limestone brash and silt geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer				Topsoil. Friable, dark brown, clayey silt		
501	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light reddish brown, clayey silt.		
502	Layer		1.1	0.08	Other Layer. Firm, mid reddish brown, sandy clay, Variance in natural geology.		
Trench 6							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Friable, dark brown, clayey silt		
601	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light reddish brown, clayey silt		
602	Layer		0.7	0.02	Other Layer. Soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand. Variance in natural.		
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench consists of topsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.18	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Friable, dark brown, clayey silt		
701	Layer				Natural. Compact, light whiteish yellow, limestone brash.		
Trench 8							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench re-aligned N-S to avoid trackway. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed clay geology. Trench contains one ditch and three pits.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Soft, dark brown, clayey silt.		
801	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Soft, mid brown, silty clay		
802	Layer				Natural. A mix of limestone brash with soft, mid brown, silty clay.		
803	Cut		0.68	0.3	Pit		
804	Fill	803	0.68	0.2	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid greyish yellow, silty sand.		
805	Fill	803	0.56	0.1	Secondary Fill. Loose, dark blackish grey, silty sand.		
806	Cut		0.86	0.26	Ditch		
807	Fill	806	0.86	0.26	Secondary Fill. Firm, light yellowish brown, clayey silt.		
808	Cut		0.86	0.35	Pit		
809	Fill	808	0.86	0.26	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark brownish grey, clayey silt.		
810	Cut		0.5	0.3	Pit		
811	Fill	810	0.5	0.3	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown, clayey silt.		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt		
901	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
902	Layer				Natural. A mix of loose limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		
Trench unexcavated due to being inside alpaca paddock					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench contained two natural features.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
1101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Friable, mid orangey brown, clayey silt		
1102	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid orangey brown, clayey silt		
1103	Layer		1.2	0.12	Other Layer. Soft, mid reddish brown, sandy		

					clay. Geological variance		
1104	Layer		0.4	0.15	Other Layer. Soft, mid reddish brown, sandy clay. Geological variance.		

Trench 12

General description				Orientation		E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.				Length (m)		30	
				Width (m)		1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.22	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt		
1201	Layer			0.04	Subsoil. Firm, mid orangey brown, clayey silt		
1202	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
1203	Layer		0.7	0.2	Natural. Soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt. Variance in geology.		

Trench 13

General description				Orientation		N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.				Length (m)		30	
				Width (m)		1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)		0.32	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
1301	Layer				Subsoil. Friable, mid orangey brown, clayey silt.		
1302	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid		

					reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil, an alluvial layer subsoil, and limestone brash and silt geology. Trench contains one pond and two natural features.					Length (m)	27	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Friable, dark brown, clayey silt		
1401	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
1402	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Soft, light orangey brown, silty clay		
1403	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light yellowish brown, silty clay.		
1404	Cut		0.52	0.06	Natural Feature. Tree throw		
1405	Cut		9	0.3	Pond		
1406	Fill	1405	6.7	0.22	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark blackish brown, clayey silt		
1407	Fill	1405	6.6	0.16	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark brown, clayey silt.		
1408	Fill	1405	3.4	0.12	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brownish yellow, clayey silt.		
1409	Fill	1404	0.52	0.06	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid greyish brown, clayey silt.		
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying geology of limestone brash. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.12	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1500	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt		
1501	Layer			0.4	Other Layer. Soft, dark greyish brown, clayey silt. Modern backfilled material.		
1502	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt.		

Trench 16

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil an alluvial layer and a natural geology of clay. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Friable, dark brown, clayey silt		
1601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt		
1602	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Soft, mid orangey brown, silty clay.		
1603	Layer				Natural. Soft, light yellowish brown, silty clay		

Trench 17

General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt		
1701	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		

1702	Layer				Natural. a mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light yellowish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 18							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash geology. Trench contains one three natural features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt		
1801	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
1802	Cut		0.75	0.36	Geological feature		
1803	Cut		0.54	0.3	Geological feature		
1804	Group				Group for feature cuts, consisting of: [1802] (1807) and [1803] (1808),		
1805	Cut		0.56	0.24	Feature		
1806	Cut		0.7	0.28	Feature		
1807	Fill	1802	0.75	0.36	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brownish-red, sandy silt.		
1808	Fill	1803	0.54	0.3	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brownish red, sandy silt.		
1809	Fill	1805	0.56	0.24	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid brownish red, sandy silt.		
1810	Fill	1806	0.7	0.24	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brownish red, sandy silt		
1811	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		

Trench 19							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
1901	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Friable, light reddish brown, clayey silt		
1902	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 20							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt		
2001	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 21							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt		

2101	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2102	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 22							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash geology. Trench contains one drainage ditch.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
2201	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2202	Cut		1.7	0.57	Drainage ditch		
2203	Fill		1.7	0.57	Other Fill. Firm, mid brownish red, clayey silt		
2204	Void						
2205	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid brownish red, clayey silt		
Trench 23							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
2301	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Friable, mid brownish red, clayey silt		

2302	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 24							
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt		
2401	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2402	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 25							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Geological change in middle. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.19	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
2501	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2502	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 26							

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench contains one natural feature					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
2601	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2602	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2603	Cut		0.5	0.1	Natural Feature		
2604	Fill	2603	0.5	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid reddish brown, silty clay		

Trench 27

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
2701	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2702	Layer				Natural. A mix of limestone brash with soft, light brown, clayey silt		

Trench 28

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench contains one natural feature					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
2801	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Friable, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
2802	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light reddish brown, clayey silt		
2803	Cut		0.47	0.33	Natural feature		
2804	Fill		0.47	0.33	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid reddish brown, silty clay		

Trench 29

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.26

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt		
2901	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid reddish brown, silty clay		

Trench 30

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench devoid of archaeology	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
3001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Friable, light reddish brown, clayey silt		

3002	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light yellowish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 31							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench contains one modern layer.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, clayey silt		
3101	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Friable, mid to light reddish brown, clayey silt		
3102	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, light yellowish brown, clayey silt		
Trench 32							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying limestone brash geology. Trench contains two natural features.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Loose, mid reddish brown, clayey silt		
3201	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Friable, mid to light reddish brown, clayey silt		
3202	Cut		0.28	1.26	Sub-circular feature		
3203	Fill		1.26	0.28	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid orangey brown, silty clay		
3204	Layer				Natural. A mix of compact limestone brash with soft, mid		

					reddish brown, clayey silt.		
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APPENDIX A FINDS REPORTS

A.1 Roman Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

A.1.1 Twenty-seven sherds of pottery, weighing 176g, were recovered from the evaluation. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes), and rims present were additionally quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). Forms and fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth nd) as follows:

- C11 'Late' Roman shelly ware
- O11 Oxford fine oxidised ware
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- CC Flask/narrow-mouthed jar
- CK 'Cooking-pot'-type jar

Description and discussion

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Description	Spot-date
203	8	88	1	0.4	Body and rim sherds from flask or narrow-necked jar (CC; Young 1977, type R15) in fabric R30	AD 50-410
304	19	88	1	0.13	Body sherd (3g), fabric O11; Rim and body sherds (18 sherds, 85g, 0.13 EVE) from cooking-pot-type jar (CK) with everted rim in fabric C11, form as Marney 1989, fig. 25, no. 18	AD 150-410
Totals	27	176	2	0.53		

Table 1: Description of the Roman pottery by context

A.1.2 Little further can be said of this small assemblage. The pottery in fabrics O11 and R30 derives, or is likely to derive, from the Oxford Roman pottery industry (Young 1977), while the shelly ware jar (C11) originated in one of several workshops that produced such pottery in the South Midlands, for example at Harrold, Bedfordshire (Brown 1994). The date of the flask in context 203 is broad, but it is consistent with the mid/late Roman date suggested for the pottery in context 304.

A.1.3 The condition of the pottery is mixed. While the average sherd weight (weight / no. sherds) is just 6.5g, pointing to a very fragmented assemblage, all but a single sherd belongs to two vessels with a relatively high average rim percentage of 27% (0.27 EVE). It can be noted that the shelly ware jar is somewhat crumbly, which has resulted in the low average sherd weight. Overall, then, this is a fairly well-preserved group of pottery.

A.1.4 The flask (context 203) came from the fill of grave 202 and is likely to be a deliberately deposited grave-good, albeit one damaged by post-depositional processes. The shelly ware jar and sherd of ware O11 were recovered from a fill of ditch 303. Both context-

groups were from the northern part of the site (trenches 2 and 3) and is it possible that the focus of the Roman-period activity associated with the deposition of the pottery is in the vicinity of this area.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- A.1.5 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).

APPENDIX B ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

B.1 Animal Bone

By Adrienne Powell

Introduction

- B.1.1 The excavation hand-recovered eight fragments of animal bone (54g) from a single context. The bone is in moderate condition, slightly brittle with seven of the fragments being recently broken pieces of the same specimen and surfaces covered with root-etching.
- B.1.2 Context 304 contained an adult cattle maxillary third molar in full wear and an almost complete right sheep/goat mandible from a sub-adult, with dP4 at wear stage 'n', M1 absent and M2 at stage 'e' (Grant 1982). The M3 is absent but probably partly erupted. The mandible also has an accessory nutrient foramen on the buccal surface below the dP3.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.1.3 The bone has no interpretative value and may be discarded.

APPENDIX C**SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

Site name:	Camp Road, Heyford Park
Site code:	UPCR22
Grid Reference	SP 52149 25882
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	May 2022, Two weeks
Area of Site	11.5ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS: 2022.52.

Summary of Results: The fieldwork was undertaken over the course of two weeks and consisted of 32 trenches across a c 11.5ha site, representing a 2% sample of the proposed development area. The trenches were arranged to provide good coverage of the area and to test features identified in the geophysical survey.

Five of the trenches contained archaeological remains, which partial correlated with the geophysical results. An area of archaeological activity was identified in the north-western corner of the site where several ditches and pits, one of which was dated to the mid-late Roman period, were identified. These ditches probably represent the edge of a small enclosure or field system. A single east-west unfurnished grave containing human remains was also identified in the same area. Pottery recovered from the grave also indicate a mid-late Roman date.

Several undated features were also investigated across the site, associate with features identified in the geophysical survey, but were found to represent variations in the natural geology rather than represent archaeological features. A former field boundary ditch was also identified in Trench 22 and the fills of an in-filled pond was recorded in Trench 14.

One potential area of significant archaeology was identified during the evaluation in the northwest of the site focused on Trenches 1-4 and 8, which may require further archaeological mitigation. No other archaeological remains were identified within the rest of the site.

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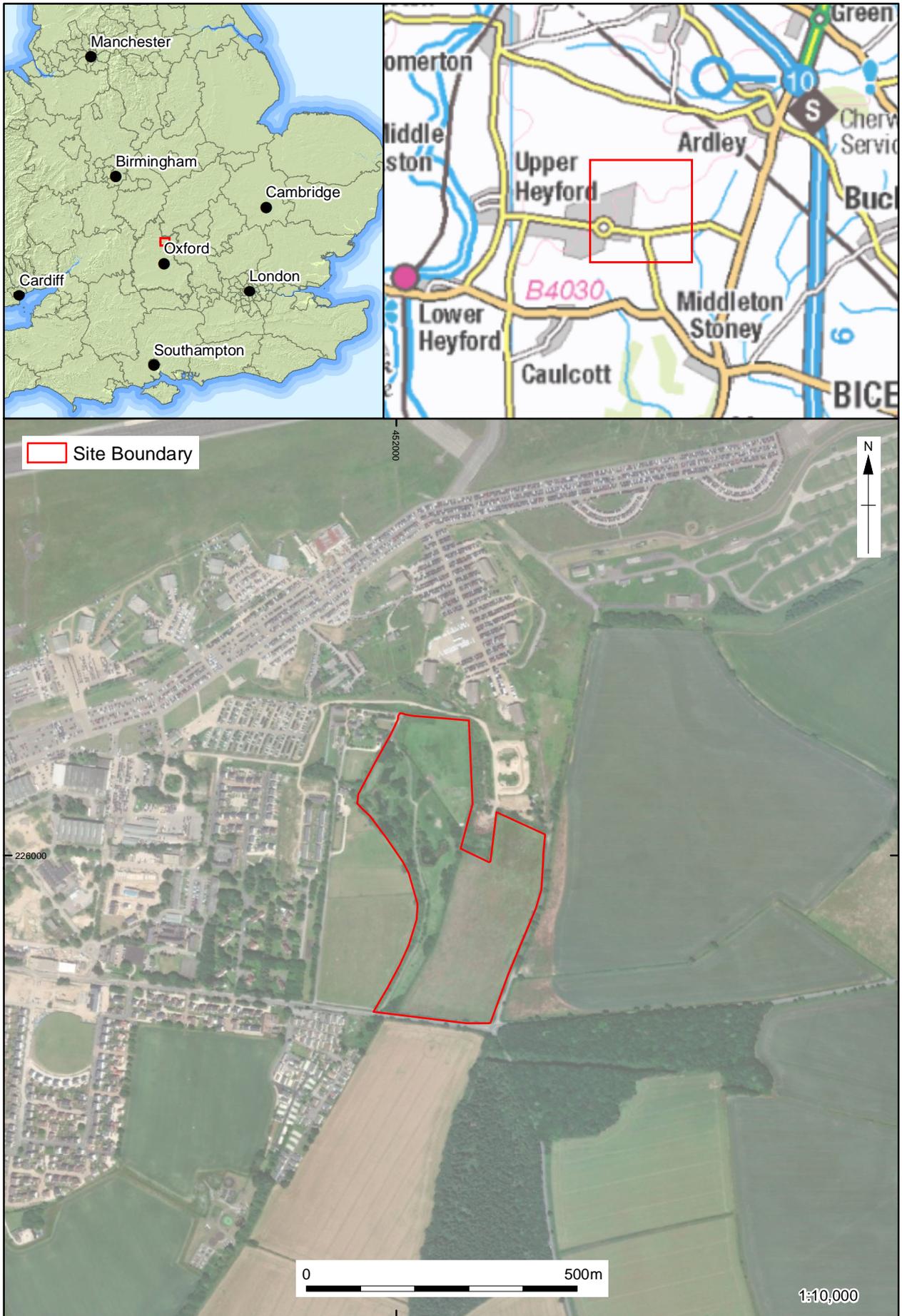


Figure 1: Site location

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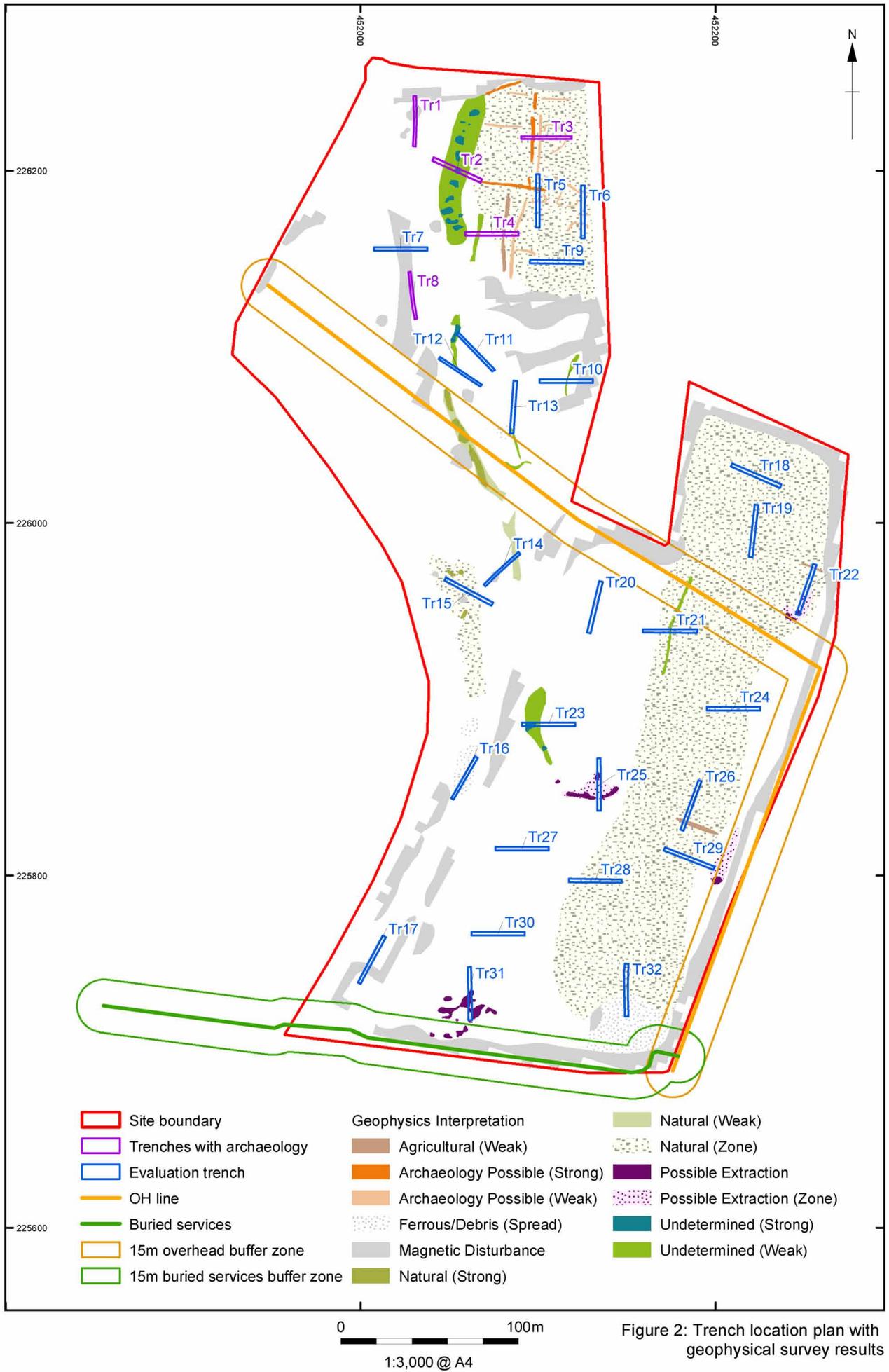
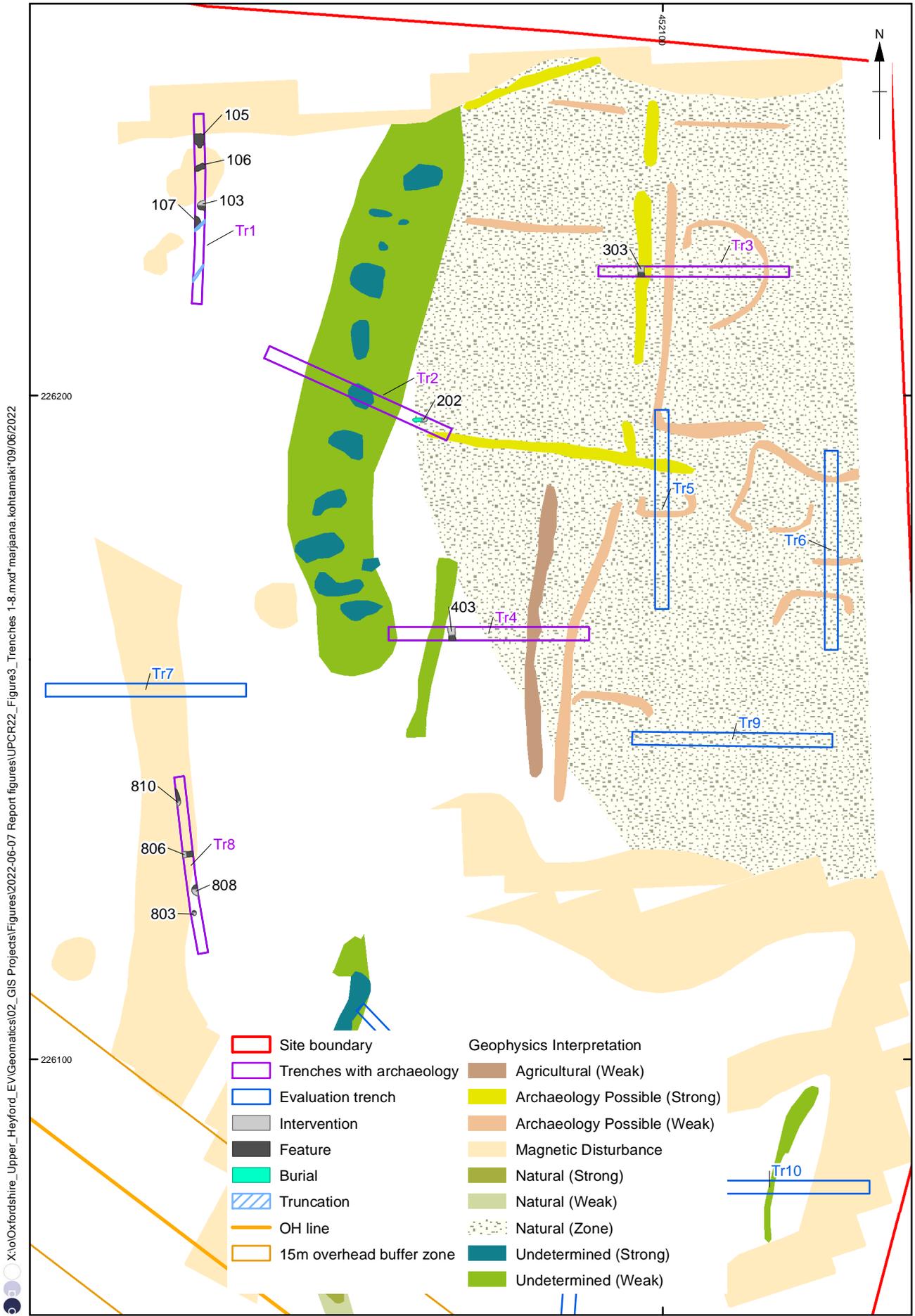


Figure 2: Trench location plan with geophysical survey results



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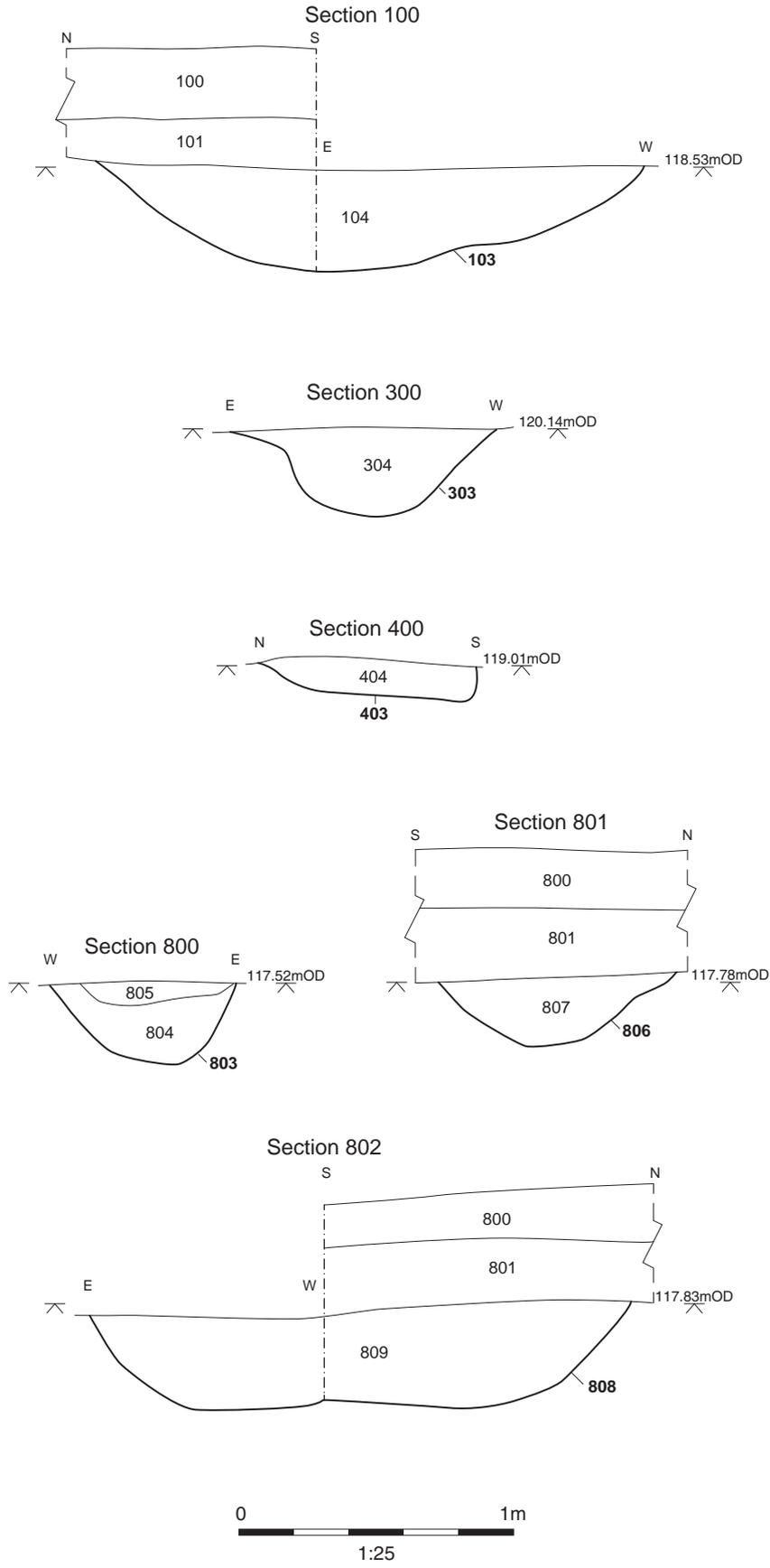
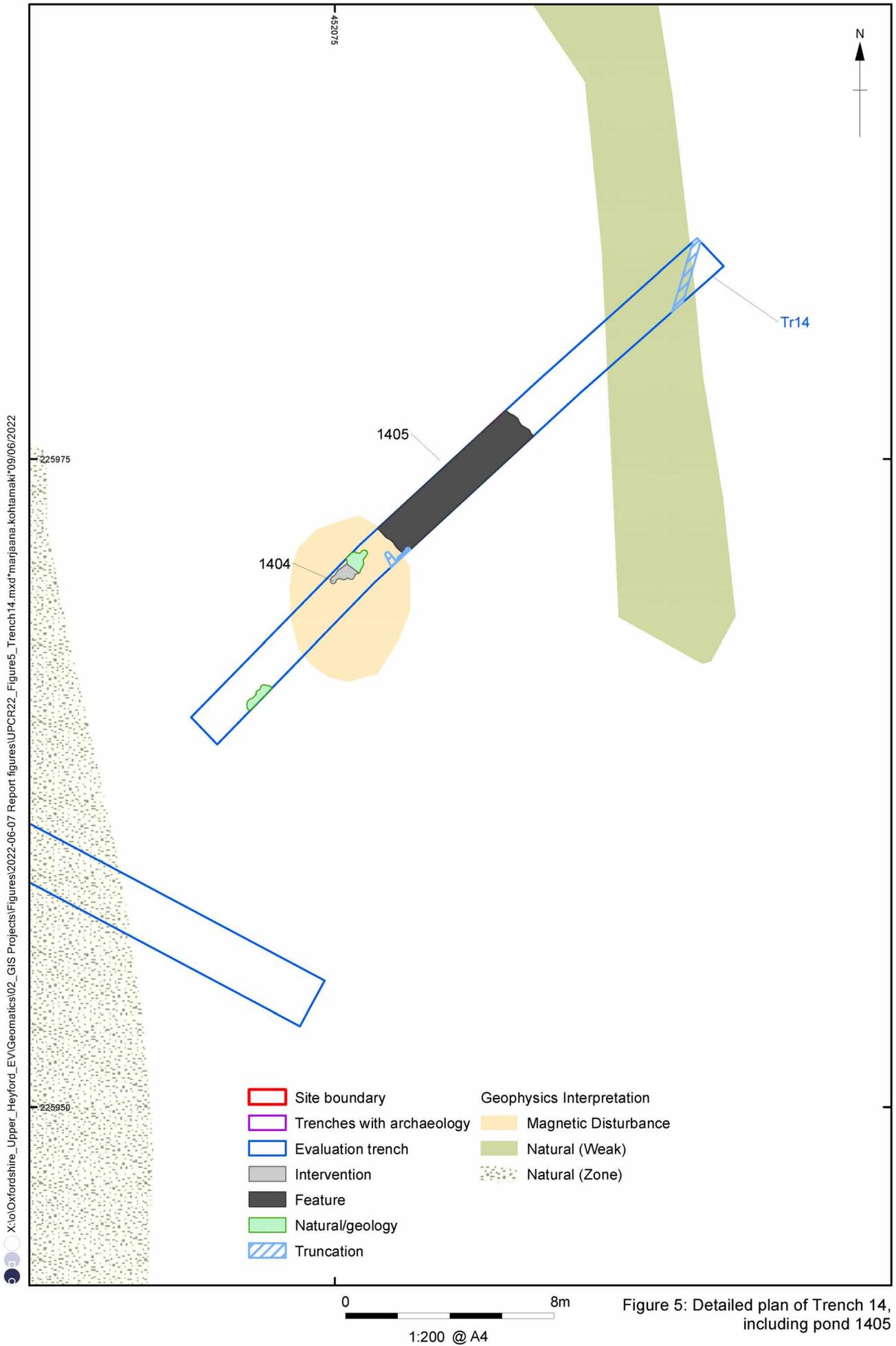


Figure 4: Western Field Sections



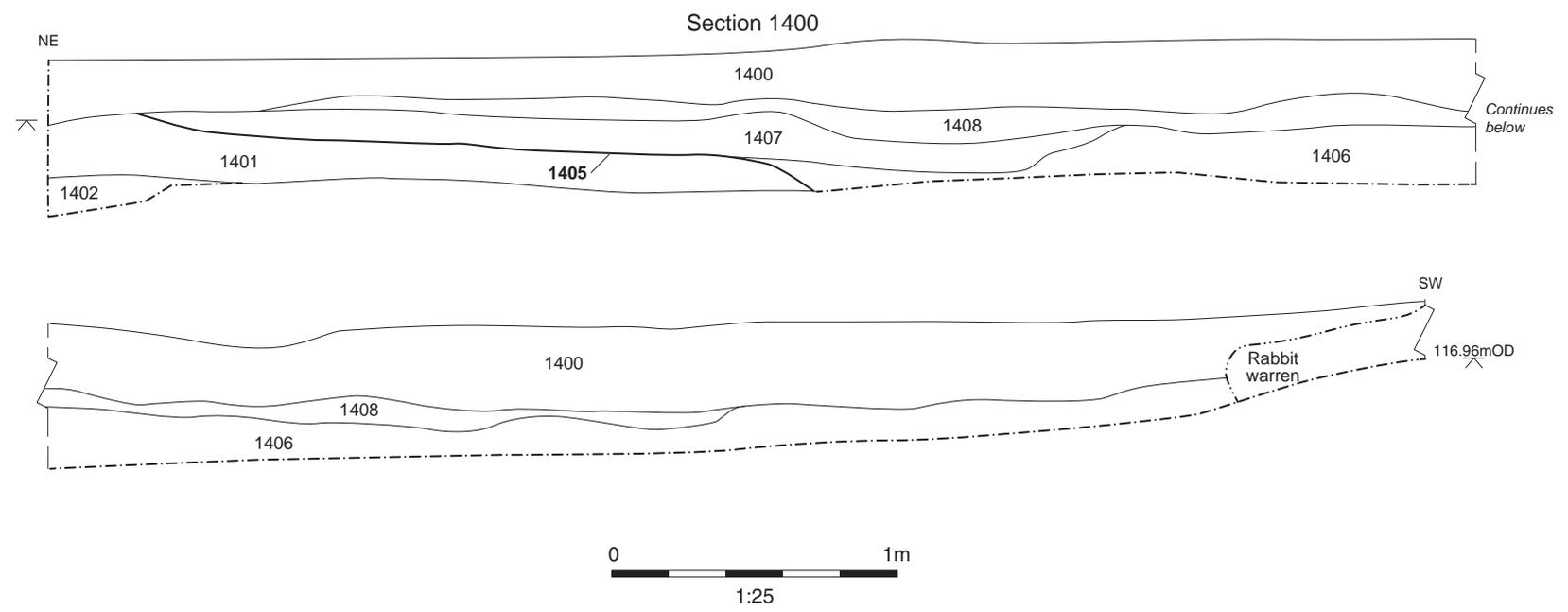


Figure 6: Section 1400

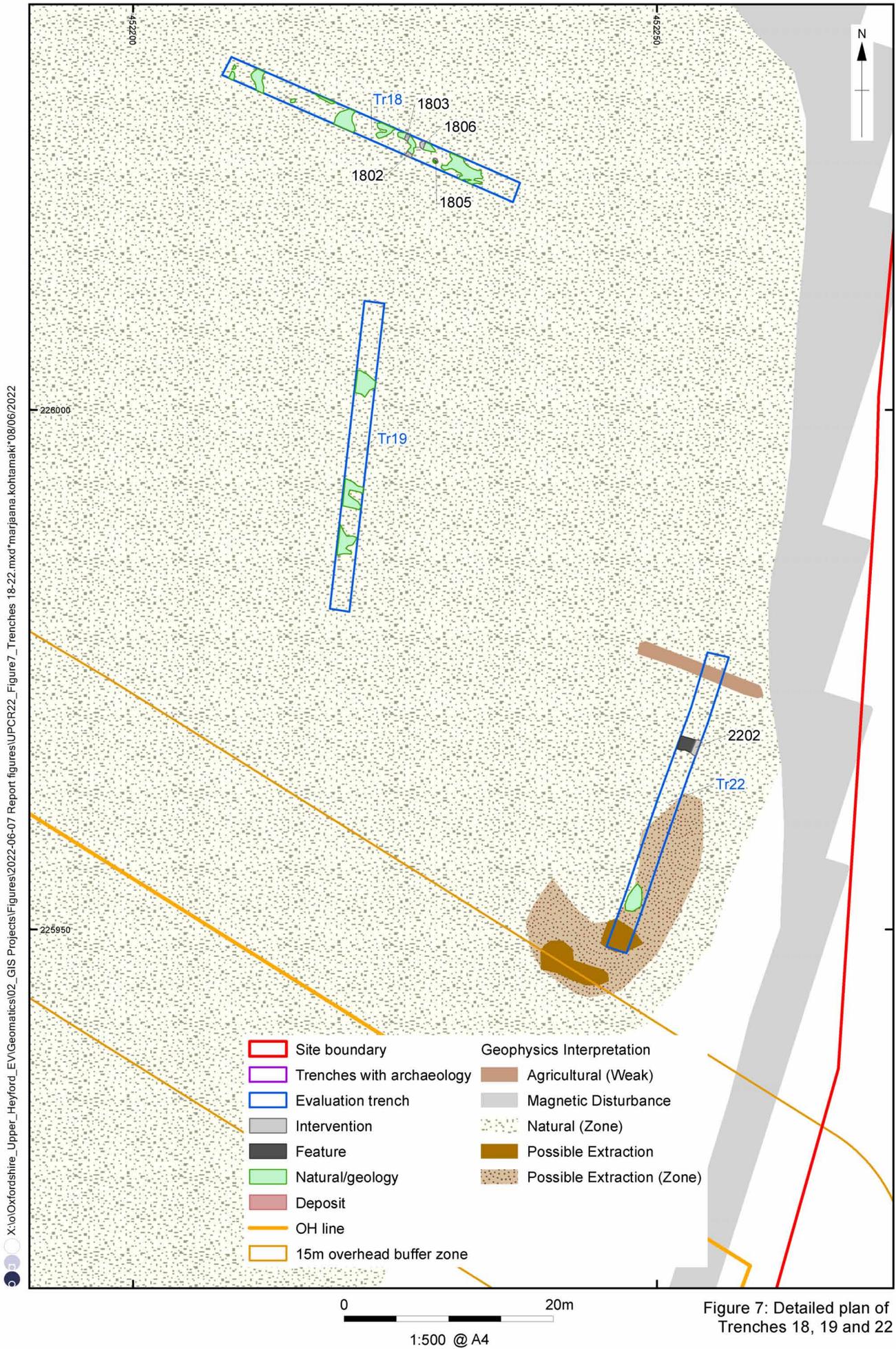
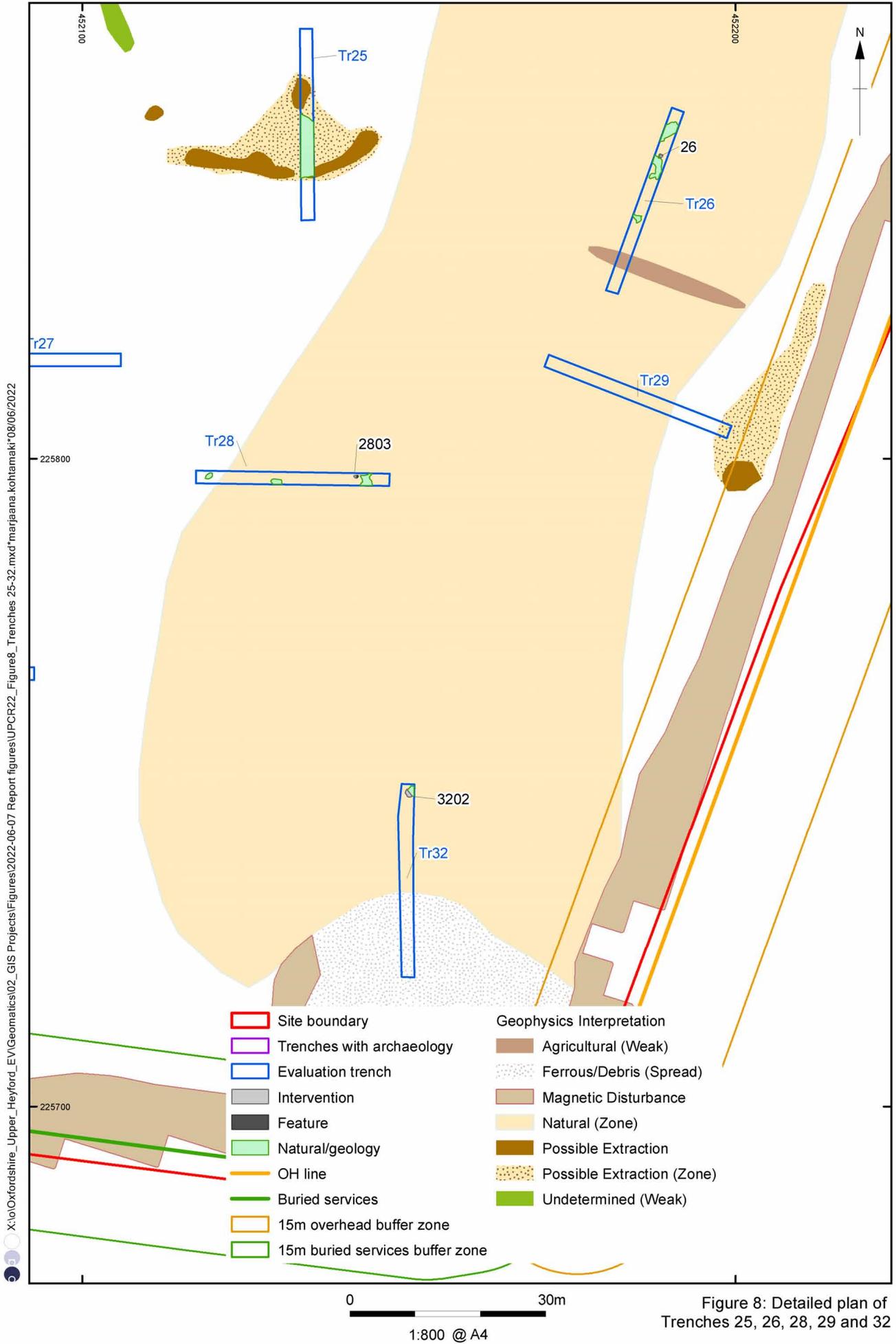


Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 18, 19 and 22



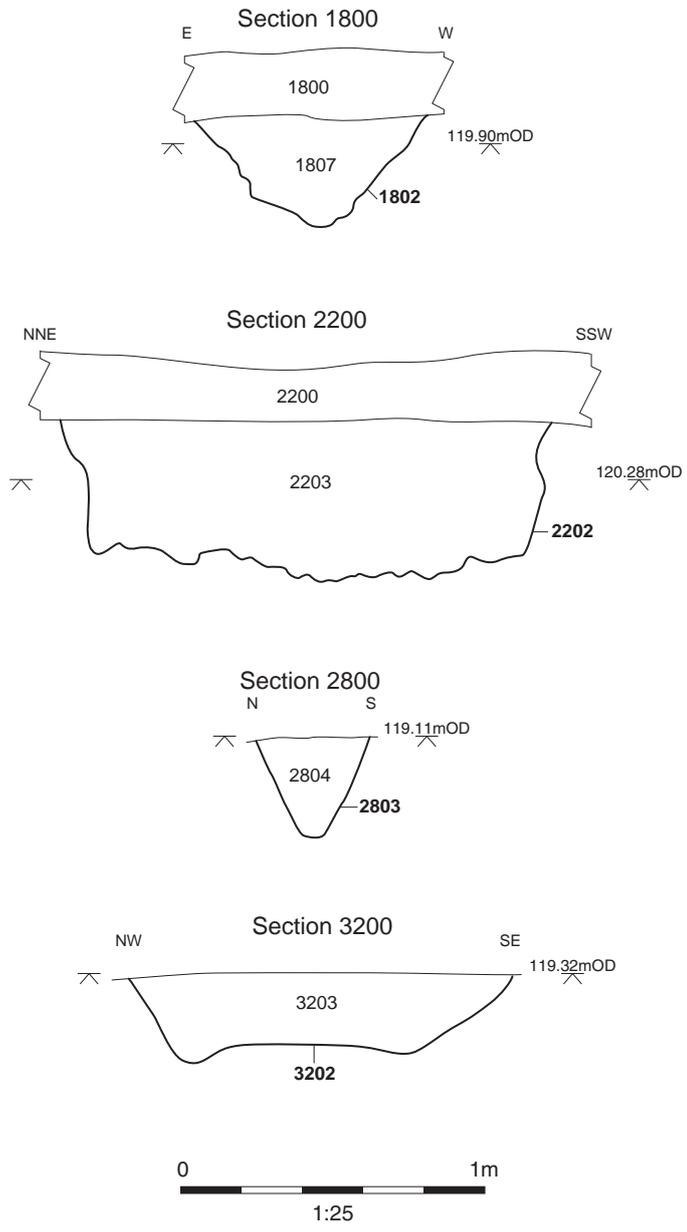


Figure 9: Eastern Field Sections



Plate 1: Pit 103 looking south (1m scale)



Plate 2: Grave 202 looking west (1m scale)



Plate 3: Ditch 303 looking south (1m scale)



Plate 4: Ditch 403 looking south (1m scale)



Plate 5: Ditch 806 looking west (0.5m scale)



Plate 6: Pond 1405 looking south-east (2m scale)



Plate 7: Feature 1804 looking south-east (1m scale)



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