Land off Berry Hill Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

July 2022

Client: Orion Heritage / Hayfield Homes

Issue No: V1
OA Reference No: 8140
NGR: SP46923487

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	Orion Heritage / Hayfield Homes
Document Title:	Land off Berry Hill Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	SP46923487
Planning Reference:	19/00963/OUT
Site Code:	ADDER22
Invoice Code:	ADDEREV
Receiving Body:	Oxfordshire Museum Service
Accession No.:	OXCMS: 2022.50
OA Document File Location:	X:\o\Oxfordshire_Adderbury_land_off_Berry_Hill_Road_EV\Report
OA Graphics File Location:	X:\o\Oxfordshire_Adderbury_land_off_Berry_Hill_Road_EV\Graphics
Issue No:	V1
Date:	22/06/2022
Prepared by:	Tamsin Jones (Supervisor)
Checked by:	Carl Champness (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Carl Champness (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	David Score (Head of Fieldwork OAS)
Signature:	DavidScore .....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIfA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Land off Berry Hill Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Tamsin Jones and Carl Champness

With contributions from Anni Byard, John Cotter, Alex Davies, Michael Donnelly, Richard Palmer, Iulia Rusu and Kirsty Smith and illustrations by Lucy Gane and Marjaana Kohtamaki

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

In early June 2022 Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Orion Heritage on behalf of Hayfield Homes to undertake a trial trenching evaluation on the site of a proposed housing development at Berry Hill Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire. The works comprised the excavation of 26 trenches representing a 4% sample of the development area. The trenches were arranged to provide good coverage of the area and to test features provisionally interpreted in the geophysical survey as indicating an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement.

Eleven of the twenty-six trenches contained archaeological remains providing a well-defined concentration of archaeological remains in the south-western area of site. This dense area of archaeological activity included a D-shaped and three rectilinear enclosures, several ditches, and pits indicating a mixed agricultural and domestic settlement. Although a small, residual assemblage of Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint was present and some fragments of fired clay were tentatively dated to the Roman period, the features were predominantly dated to the Iron Age.

Other geophysical anomalies to the north were found to correspond with natural and geological variations. No significant archaeological remains were identified in the north of the site. A circular cropmark feature was also investigated in a contingency trench but was found to correspond with a change in the natural geology.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Sylvia Lock, Orion Heritage, for commissioning this project on behalf of Hayfield Homes. 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, who was supported by Belle Neilson, Adam Rapiejko, Tom Lawrence, and Amy Farrer. Survey and digitising were carried out by Adam Rapiejko, Tamsin Jones, 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, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicolson, 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 Orion Heritage on behalf of Hayfield Homes to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Berry Hill Road, Adderbury. A programme of 26 trial trenches were undertaken across the proposed housing development to provide good coverage of the site and to test features identified in the geophysical survey.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 19/00963/OUT). A brief for the work was set by Victoria Green (Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Council) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition; this report outlines the results of the evaluation trenching.

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 southwest of the village of Adderbury within paddocks of pasture previously used for grazing sheep and horses. There are also two timber stable structures to the east side of the site, with a ménage and turning circle. The southern edge of the site is bounded by the NW-SE aligned Berry Hill Road, with trees and hedgerows forming the east, west and northern boundaries of the site.

1.2.2 The site undulates between 98m and 110m AOD, but overall, the topography of the site is generally flat with a slight fall to the north.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped with an underlying bedrock of ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marltsone Rock Formation. At the northern end of the site the bedrock is mapped as siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation. No Superficial deposits have been recorded on the site although and of alluvium is recorded just beyond the northern boundary (BGS online 2022).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a Heritage Statement prepared by Kathryn Sather & Associates (KSA 2019), and again in the design brief for the evaluation written by Victoria Green (OCC 2022). Together, these form the basis of the summary outlined below:

Prehistoric period (500,000 BC–AD 43)

1.3.1 Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site has been evidence through a number of discoveries. To the northwest of the village, part of a Neolithic axehead was recovered in a field, and a small piece of Bronze Age pottery was found on the west side of Oxford Road, near Sor Brook.

1.3.2 During investigations by Cotswold Archaeology (2016) c 325m north-west of the site a possible Neolithic henge and a small complex of ritual monuments probably dating to the Early Bronze Age period were recorded.

1.3.3 During the Iron Age, the wider Oxfordshire area, including Adderbury was home to the Dobunni and Catuvellauni tribes, but there has been no archaeological evidence to indicate settlement in the area. The only find to date from this period is a small fragment of Iron Age pottery which was found in the village, to the northeast side of the Conservation Area.

1.3.4 Crop marks of potential hut circles to the south of the village could be of Prehistoric or Roman date, but this has not been substantiated. Further crop marks to the west of the village have not been dated.

Roman period (AD 43–410)

1.3.5 There are two sites of Roman date in the wider parish. Within Adderbury, there have been several Roman finds recovered, including coins, a pottery fragment and a bust of Diana. To the west of the village is a potential section of Roman road, and to the south; paving stones, roofing slates and a large amount of pottery recovered from a field indicate the presence of a Roman villa. The excavations by Cotswold Archaeology, 325m to the northwest of this site also recorded a trackway of Roman date.

Anglo Saxon period (AD 410–1066)

1.3.6 Adderbury is named in the Anglo-Saxon Charter, in a will dating 990-5AD. In the will of Wynflaed, she grants her lands in Adderbury (Eadburggeyrigg) to her son (Allen 1995) Early in the 11th century the lands were granted to the Bishop of Winchester by Aethelstan, son of Aethelred II, prior to the Conquest. Winchester sub-let them to Osgod Clappa, a Danish thane of the Hardicanute, King of Wessex and later supporter of Edward the Confessor (ibid.)

1.3.7 There is no archaeological evidence for the form of the settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period, but the Domesday survey records the households in the village of 'Edburgberie' as 72 villagers, 16 small holdings and 27 slaves. There was a church at Adderbury during the late Anglo-Saxon period, and by the 11th century, the village was part of a large royal estate in the hands of the Earl of Mercia, part of the Hundred of Bloxham, a name with Anglo-Saxon origins. The parish was quite extensive and encompassed the townships of Adderbury East, Adderbury West, Bodicote, Barford St. John and Milton.

Medieval period (AD 1066–1545)

1.3.8 At the time of the Domesday survey, the parish was divided into three manors, one owned by the king and the others by the Earl of Stafford and Adderbury Manor by the Bishop of Winchester. In 1218 Henry III granted a charter to the Bishop of Winchester to hold a weekly market on the Green (ibid.)

1.3.9 In 1379 the Bishop of Winchester, William of Wykeham, founded New College, Oxford and selected the manor of the rectory of Adderbury as one of two to provide financial support to the college. Thus, the living and associated land and property must have

been substantial to generate the desired income. To this end much of the demesne lands were leased out from 1405. Le Hall Place, a manor house dating to the 14th century, was the centre of the emerging settlement. The village was an agricultural settlement as well as a market town and there was also some trading at the nearby markets at Banbury and Deddington. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin is in East Adderbury. The structure retains some evidence of the 13th century building, but it was enlarged in the 14th century and again in the 15th century.

Post-medieval period – present-day

1.3.10 In 1542 the Ecclesiastical Commission took the Earl of Stafford's estate and made the Bustard family tenants, who remained there until the 18th century. The economic implications of the reformation resulted in a prosperous period for Adderbury and a period of new buildings in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Three large houses date from the 16th century the Cobb house to the south of the Green, The Grange next to the church with its barn and Manor House in Mill Lane. As Adderbury is situated in a prime rural location, successful agricultural activity enabled the village to expand. Trades such as the local wool trade were successful, which subsequently led to additional trades such as plush weaving. The settlement grew and by the mid-17th century Adderbury East had several large houses and further building to the north of Adderbury House; the east of the village now rivalled neighbouring villages in size. A further measure of its attractiveness can be seen in that the leases of Adderbury Manor were acquired by Viscount Wilmot of Athlone in 1629.

1.3.11 Growth continued due to a combination of factors: leisure pursuits such as hunting and the presence of a local spa attracted aristocratic visitors, and there were several large country estates with associated staff. At the time of Enclosure in 1768, there were reports of substantial changes in the area around Adderbury House, including the demolition of a road and cottages. The Green was enclosed and Buckingham Road was re-routed to the north of its original alignment.

1.3.12 18th century buildings along Banbury Road may have been replacements from this phase of alteration. The public houses, The Plough and East House also date to the 18th century. The presence of the upper classes brought this rural area in touch with the wider world; visitors such as Alexander Pope and Horace Walpole visited the area in the 18th century. Improvements to the roads following the passing of the Turnpike legislation and the opening of the canal from Banbury to Oxford (1778-1780) improved access for people and goods; in particular the canal which passed through Adderbury allowed for the transhipment of building materials and coal and connected Coventry to Exford and the Thames. By the 19th century, there were nearly 1200 residents. Further industry in this period included mining for iron ore, which took part place to the east and south of the village.

1.3.13 In 1887, the Great Western Railway opened the Banbury-Cheltenham branch which ran through Adderbury. This had a great impact on the export of locally mined iron ore, and further increased employment opportunities in the surrounding areas; it was doubtless an important factor in the expansion of the village.

1.3.14 In the early 20th century, expansion continued, and at this time, brick residences were introduced to the outskirts of the village to the east and west, whereas previous buildings had been in the local stone. In the 1930s, an increase in mechanical transport and manufacture drew in more workers to the area, and with the erection of more residential housing, the character of Adderbury began to change to a predominantly residential area.

1.4 Previous archaeological works

1.4.1 In March 2022, Sumo Geophysics Ltd undertook a magnetometer survey of the proposed development area. Their report identified a complex of features which could indicate an Iron Age/Romano British site. Features specifically identified include a D-shaped and a rectilinear enclosure; several round houses; numerous ditches, cut features and areas of burning. In addition, there is evidence for pottery or tile production or alternatively local metalworking activity. Ridge and furrow cultivation patterns were also mapped (Sumo 2022).

1.4.2 The results of the geophysical survey indicate a high probability of encountering Iron age and Roman settlement activity, with a possibility of associated industrial activities also present on the site. The potential for earlier prehistoric activity is unclear given the low number of previously recorded sites in the vicinity. However, the site excavated by Cotswold Archaeology demonstrates both Neolithic and Bronze Age activity close by.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

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

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation are:

i. To ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey, including targeting potential archaeological features and areas suggested to be devoid of archaeological remains;

ii. To establish the character of the Iron Age and Roman activity on the site, what is its form and function, at what date did it commence and how did it develop?

iii. To find evidence of post-Roman activity; was the site abandoned or did settlement activity continue within the area?

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

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 A programme of 26 trenches were set out across the proposed development area representing a 4% sample of the area (Figure 2). The trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies and test areas which appeared blank on the survey.

2.3.2 Trench 26 was an additional contingency trench agreed upon with the Planning Archaeologist, Victoria Green, during the project to test a cropmark identified on aerial photographs.

2.3.3 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.

2.3.4 Machining continued in even 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.

2.3.5 Recording and investigations of features were undertaken as outlined within the WSI (OA 2022) approved by the OCC Archaeologist. No small finds, human remains, or finds constituting treasure were recovered during the evaluation.

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 a mixture of limestone brash and clayey silt was overlain by a firm subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil. This is with the exception of Trenches 1 and 3, where a relatively thick colluvial layer overlaid the natural geology.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were at times difficult to identify against the underlying natural geology. This was due to variations in the geology that had a similar colour and composition to the archaeological remains.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were entirely limited to the south-western area of the site, in Trenches 11, 13-15, and 17-23 (Figure 2). These remains represented a dense distribution of features that correlate well with the geophysical survey that are likely comprising Iron Age settlement activity.

3.3.2 The trenches to the north and east of site (Trenches 1 to 10, 12, and 16, 24 to 26) were devoid of significant archaeology and revealed plough furrows, natural features, and modern disturbance. One plough furrow was excavated in Trench 12, as it contained modern animal bone and a metal nail.

3.4 Trench 11 (Fig. 3; Plates 1, 2, and 16)

3.4.1 Trench 11 (Plate 1) initially revealed a thick dark deposit, running from the middle to the eastern end of the trench, and pit 1103 (Fig. 4). At the request of Victoria Green, the Planning Archaeologist, this layer was removed (Plate 11) to reveal two ditches and a pit. Ditch 1108 was aligned N-S and is to the western end of the trench, correlating with the geophysical survey. Ditch 1106 was aligned NE-SW and did not appear on the geophysics. Pit 1107 lies slightly to the west of ditch 1106. These features were recorded in plan.

3.4.2 Ditches 1108 and 1106 are probably part of a northernmost fragmentary enclosure visible on the geophysics and are observed in the western end of Trench 15.

3.4.3 Pit 1103 (Plate 16) was revealed upon the initial machine excavation of this trench. It lies to the west of the trench and comprises a flat base and near vertical sides, no more than 0.42m deep. It contained one fill of silt that was likely backfilled with domestic rubbish material, that produced animal bone and Iron Age pottery.

3.5 Trench 13 (Fig. 3; Plates 10 and 17)

3.5.1 Trench 13 (Plate 10) revealed three ditches, two to the south-east and one to the north-west, as well as a layer of natural variation in the middle.

3.5.2 Ditch 1303, situated furthest to the south-east of the trench was very shallow with a concave base and gentle sloping sides. It comprised one deposit 1304 of silt that was a result of natural infilling. Ditch 1305 (Fig. 4, Plate 17) lies slightly to the north-west of 1303 and had shallow sloping sides with a concave base. It also contained one fill of natural silting (1306, similar to 1304). Ditch 1305 is likely it is the part of a shallower, potential drainage ditch inside the D-shaped enclosure to the west of the site. However, it is approximately three metres further north-west than is predicted on the geophysical survey.

3.5.3 This trench was later extended approximately seven metres to the north-west, to confirm the presence of the enclosure ditch also observed at the north-western end of Trench 19. This ditch, 1307, is four metres north-west of the placement on the geophysics and was recorded in plan. Few surface finds were recovered, including several small sherds of Iron Age pottery. As the geophysical survey would suggest, it is likely part of a large D-shaped enclosure that comprises the north-western edge of the Iron Age settlement activity on site.

3.5.4 The natural variation in the centre of trench featured a compact stony deposit, similar to that observed in natural feature 1807 to the north of Trench 18.

3.6 Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

3.6.1 Trench 14 comprised ditches 1405 and 1403, and pit 1404. Ditch 1405 and pit 1404 correlate with the geophysical survey, while ditch 1403 is approximately five metres south of the estimated positioning. The ditches 1405 and 1403 at either end of the trench are likely part of the D-shaped boundary ditch also observed in Trenches 13 and 19. These features were recorded in plan.

3.7 Trench 15 (Fig. 3)

3.7.1 The geophysical survey in this trench correlates reasonably well with the archaeological remains exposed during the evaluation. Ditch 1505, that runs north to south and lies to the western end of the trench, is recorded on the geophysical survey, and could possibly form part of a fragmentary rectilinear relating to features seen in Trenches 11 and 15.

3.7.2 There are two furrows in Trench 15, one running in the centre and another towards the eastern end. The central furrow partially obscures a potential linear feature running north-east south-west. A third linear feature (1503) running north-west to south-east was observed at the eastern end of the trench.

3.8 Trench 17 (Fig. 3; Plates 3 and 4)

3.8.1 A relatively dense concentration of pits was revealed towards the south-western end of Trench 17; these three pits partially aligned with the geophysical survey. Pit 1703 (Fig. 5, Plates 4 and 5) towards the south-west of trench had moderate sloping sides leading to a concave base, with two fills. The basal fill 1705 of firm sandy-silt was

infilled through natural rapid siltation, whilst upper fill 1704 of similar composition was the result of intentional backfill. This upper fill contained Iron Age pottery and worked flint.

3.8.2 To the north-east of pit 1703 were two pits of similar shape and deposit composition recorded in plan, 1706 and 1707. No surface finds were recovered from these deposits, but due to the similarities in composition and colouring to 1704 they could be assumed to be contemporary.

3.9 Trench 18 (Fig. 3; Plate 11)

3.9.1 Numerous features were identified along the length of the trench, many of them irregular in form and similar in deposit composition to the varying geology across the site. Running from the middle to the northern end of the trench was a large natural feature, 1807, that featured very irregular edges and a compact stone fill similar to that observed at the centre of Trench 13.

3.9.2 To the south of this feature was ring ditch 1805 that similarly had a very irregular shape in plan, that would loosely be described as curvilinear. Once excavated its shape in profile was slightly more regular, with a concave base and shallow sloping sides, no more than 0.21m deep. It contained one deposit 1806 that was the result of natural infilling. This ditch is not on the geophysical survey, and due to irregular shape in plan, is probably variations in the natural geology.

3.9.3 Pit 1803 (Fig. 4; Plate 11) further south of this ring ditch featured an irregular oval shape, with a flat base and a steep edge to the east, and a shallow to moderate edge to the west. It contained one sterile silt deposit 1804, that produced no finds. It is likely that this feature is a geological variation or natural feature. It does, however, correlate partially with a large feature only partly visible at the southern end of the trench on the geophysical survey.

3.10 Trench 19 (Fig. 3; Plates 5, 6 and 13)

3.10.1 Trench 19 revealed a particularly dense number of archaeological features, especially towards the north-western end.

3.10.2 Ditch 1911 (Fig. 6) runs NE-SW and lies at the furthest north-western end of the trench. The base of this ditch was not fully reached, due to safety reasons, but extended to a depth of 1.6m. It features moderately steep edges and is likely part of the large D shaped enclosure also observed in Trenches 13 and 14. Similarly to Trench 13, it is slightly misaligned with the geophysical survey. It contained a primary basal fill 1912, a soft brownish yellow silt, as well as four secondary fills (1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916) all of a similar colour and composition to 1912. The upper fill of this ditch 1917 was a tertiary fill, ending the ditches' use. Several sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from secondary fill 1916, as well as animal bone from 1915.

3.10.3 Also observed towards to north-west of the trench were two potential ditches, with deposits similar in colour to the silty geological variations seen across site. For this reason, their interpretation as archaeological features should be treated with caution. The two ditches were recorded in plan as 1918, running north-east to south-west, and

1919, running north-west to south-east, and potentially connects with ditches 1911 and 1903, but their relationship is currently unclear.

3.10.4 Ditch 1903 (Plate 13) was revealed in the centre of the trench and does not appear on the geophysical survey. It runs NE-SW, features a concave base with gentle sloping edges, and includes two secondary fills both of soft sandy silt as a result of natural infilling.

3.10.5 Ditch 1905 (Fig. 6; Plate 6) to the south-east of the trench is similar to ditch 1911 to the north-west as a deep (no more than 1.04m deep), fairly steep sided boundary ditch, comprising part of the rectilinear boundary to the south of the site, also seen in Trenches 20, 21, and 23 and possibly 22 (Fig. 3). This ditch included three secondary fills of similar silty compositions, with deposits 1907 and 1908 yielding sherds of Iron Age pottery. Deposit 1908 also contained a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age flint scraper. The upper two deposits 1909 and 1910 are then characterised as finalising the use of the ditch as deliberate backfill.

3.10.6 The two ditches at either end of the trench, 1911 to the north-west and 1905 to the south-east, both comprise parts of the two main enclosures on the site, the D shaped boundary to the north-west and the rectilinear to the south that runs parallel to modern day Berry Hill Road.

3.11 Trench 20 (Fig. 3; Plates 14 and 15)

3.11.1 Trench 20 revealed a natural feature 2003 (Fig. 7; Plate 15), a shallow plough furrow 2005 (Plate 14) and a ditch that was recorded in plan, 2007.

3.11.2 Plough furrow 2005 contradicts the geophysical survey, as it runs approximately where the predicted rectilinear enclosure to the south-west of the site is. As this has been observed in other trenches, namely the southern end of Trenches 19 and 23, it is likely that the enclosure terminates before it reaches this trench or is heavily segmented.

3.11.3 Natural feature 2003 was observed towards the western end of the trench and had a semi-irregular concave base and oval shape in plan with a single sterile silty deposit 2004, the result of natural infilling.

3.12 Trench 21 (Fig. 3; Plates 7, 8)

3.12.1 The archaeological remains in Trench 21 were densely concentrated and confined to the north-western end. The remains included ditches 2103 2105 (Fig. 7, Plate 7) 2108 (Plate 8) and pit 2107; they correlate well with the geophysical survey. These ditches comprise part of the southern enclosure ditch also seen in Trenches 20, 19, 23 and possibly 22. Ditch 2105 features moderate sloped sides, and probably emphasises the re-use of this ditch as a re-cut of ditch 2103, with a similar profile and depth, no more than 0.42m deep. They both included similar silted fills (2106 and 2104 respectively) as a result of natural silting. Deposit 2106 included a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint knife.

3.12.2 Slightly to the south-east of these ditches is an inner rectilinear ditch 2108 that seems to form an inner ditch to the southernmost enclosure on site. This ditch featured a steeper sloping profile than those further north, and was slightly deeper, no more than

0.56m deep. It contained a singular secondary fill that contained animal bone and two pieces of worked flint, including a middle Neolithic arrowhead.

3.12.3 Unexcavated features included pit 2107 to the north of the two boundary ditches, and a natural feature 2110, these were both recorded in plan.

3.13 Trench 22 (Fig. 3; Plate 9)

3.13.1 The remains in this trench were confined to the north-west end, where there was a wide ditch and two pits (Plate 9). These remains correlated reasonably well with the geophysical survey, as a large feature probably forming part of the rectilinear enclosure seen also in Trench 21. This enclosure appears to become segmented the further north-east of site it runs, appearing to terminate or turn *c* 6m north-east of Trench 22. This enclosure ditch 2303 and pits 2304 2305 were recorded in plan.

3.13.2 During the fieldwork this trench underwent further machining at the request of the Planning Archaeologist. This was for clarification of the extent of the large feature to the north-west end of the trench, and confirmation of whether a large spread overlaid underlying archaeological features. Upon further mechanical excavation, it was found that what was initially thought to be an overlying spread was part of the upper deposit in ditch 2203.

3.14 Trench 23 (Fig. 3)

3.14.1 Trench 23 comprised one ditch at the south-western end, likely forming part of the rectilinear enclosure that has also been observed in Trenches 19, 21, and possibly 22. This ditch (2303) was no more than 3.50m wide and was recorded in plan. No surface finds were recovered but due to the strong geophysical correlation and similarities in width and deposit composition between ditch 2303 and 1905, they should be considered as contemporary.

3.15 Trench 26 (Fig. 3 Plate 18)

3.15.1 This was an additional trench that was dug to investigate a potential curvilinear cropmark identified on aerial photos. The cropmark appeared to correspond with variations in the natural geology within the trench and no archaeological remains were identified (Plate 18).

3.16 Finds summary

3.16.1 The evaluation produced 40 sherds of pottery weighing 167g, from 12 contexts across seven trenches. There were few diagnostic features but all of the contexts except one (context 2203) form a homogenous group and date to the Iron Age. Context 2203 is of a slightly different character and might be earlier as it has been spot-dated to the late Bronze Age to Iron Age.

3.16.2 A small quantity of fired clay amounting to 19 fragments weighing 26g was recovered from Trenches 11, 17, 19 and 21. The majority of the fragments were made from an orange fine silty sandy clay with many of the pieces including red ferruginous grit and cream clay inclusions similar to Roman CBM recorded in Oxfordshire and Southern England.

3.16.3 This evaluation produced 11 flints from several contexts in Trenches 17, 19 and 21. This included four retouched pieces and a Levallois flake core of probable later Neolithic date. Two scrapers were present and while one was a thumbnail variety it was more typical of early examples of that form. One knife with relatively proficient retouch was present, as was a very small petite-tranchet derivative arrowhead of middle Neolithic date, found alongside the Levallois core. Several pieces of flake debitage were also recovered including two with faceted platforms that regularly feature in later Neolithic assemblages but could have a wider date range.

3.16.4 A single fragment of post-medieval clay pipe was also recovered from a furrow.

3.17 Environmental summary

3.17.1 Four bulk samples were recovered during the evaluation. No waterlogged remains were identified but samples were taken from a range of features to investigate the preservation of charred remains and palaeoenvironmental potential.

3.17.2 The majority of the charred material was fragmentary and heavily degraded, although some have survived in good condition. Pottery recovered from the fills of these features have been identified as Iron Age which is consistent with the presence of glume wheat also recovered. The frequent presence of grain from sample 1100 from within pit 1103 suggests usage of the pit as storage/rubbish. The scarce nature of the other samples, taken from Trench 21, could indicate a windblown accumulation of charred material.

3.17.3 A total of 356 animal bone fragments weighing 351g were recovered from 14 contexts by hand excavation (No. 104) and via environmental processing (No. 252). All but one context (context 2203, spot dated to the late Bronze Age to Iron Age) date to the Iron Age. The identifiable material mainly comprises sheep/goat with only a few cattle teeth represented. One possible dog tooth was noted in context 2203, while one male pig canine was noted in context 1915.

3.17.4 Evidence of butchery was noted on only one bone fragment (sheep/goat) (context 1306, ditch). Burnt bone was identified in five contexts (2104, 2106, 2109, 1906 and 1104).

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. All trenches were dug at their proposed locations and given the level of coverage achieved, these results can be considered a good reflection of the archaeological potential of the site.

4.1.2 Ground conditions were generally good throughout the fieldwork; the trenches remained free of flooding and there was very little rainfall. Although conditions remained excellent, at times the archaeological features were very hard to identify against the natural geology. The natural geology of limestone brash contained ubiquitous pockets of silt that were similar to the feature fills and it was not always easy to differentiate between the two.

4.1.3 Overall, archaeological remains were present where there were geophysical anomalies, but there were often several metres of disparity between the two. However, the combined techniques mean that the extent and date of the archaeological remains on site can be confidently determined.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation has successfully confirmed the correlation between the archaeological remains and the geophysical survey, showing a dense concentration of archaeology to the south-west of the site, immediately north of Berry Hill Road. Investigations to the north and east of the site confirmed the geophysical anomalies in this area were not archaeological in origin and were part of ridge and furrow cultivation patterns.

4.2.2 Although the evaluation has also successfully confirmed the results of the geophysical survey to the south of the site, occasionally there was several metres of disparity between the survey and the archaeological remains observed. Nevertheless, a complex of features which indicate an Iron Age site have been confirmed. Features that were specifically identified in the geophysical survey, such as a D-shaped (to the north-west of the archaeological activity) and a rectilinear (to the south-west) enclosures, as well as several discrete cut features, were characterised, excavated and recorded.

4.2.3 Perhaps due to the density of the activity, obvious structural remains such as postholes were not observed. Possible shallow drainage ditches such as 1305 (Fig. 4) situated inside the larger enclosures could be interpreted as structural remains on the site. Additionally, areas of burning and evidence of pottery or tile production, as well as potential local metalworking activity were not confirmed as had been suggested by geophysical survey.

4.2.4 The overall assemblage of finds was dominated by Iron Age pottery, recovered from across the settlement area. Although a possible later Bronze Age sherds was found in context 2203, it seems reasonable to assert that the remains belong to an Iron Age phase of activity. However, other phases were also present, with a small assemblage

of redeposited flints dating to the Neolithic and early Bronze Age as well as some fired clay fragments of potentially Roman date.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The small assemblage of flint provides clear evidence for a limited focus of Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity on the site. The nature and extent of this activity is unclear as these finds were recovered as residual artefacts and contemporary features are likely to have been truncated by the dense concentration of Iron Age activity on the site. Given the presence of Neolithic Henge and early Bronze Age monuments approximately 325m to the north-west it is unsurprising that such activity should also be recorded here.

4.3.2 With the results of archaeological and geophysical evidence, it is clear that there is a well-defined and concentrated Iron Age settlement to the north of Berry Hill Road. This settlement appears to be a mix of agricultural and domestic activity and despite indications from the geophysical survey, no industrial activity was observed.

4.3.3 Although no structural remains were found, Trench 17 revealed a concentration of pits that are likely to have been used for grain storage before a secondary life as refuse pits. Although not specifically identified, further pits are likely to be present in the areas where large spreads of material were recorded, particularly in Trenches 14 and 22. Such activity is likely to be associated with domestic settlement based on an agricultural economy.

4.3.4 The geographical extent of the settlement has been confirmed during the evaluation, with clearly defined extents of the archaeology to the north, south and east of the site. To the east of the site the presence of the various enclosure ditches naturally defines the extent of the settlement.

4.3.5 The various fragments of fired clay have been tentatively dated to the Roman period based on the fabric of the material. In the absence of any Roman pottery being recovered during the evaluation, it seems unlikely that that these fragments should represent a separate phase of activity. It is more likely that that they represent a similar technique and raw material resource that spanned the two periods. Although a focus of Roman activity of the site cannot be ruled out.

4.3.6 The lack of archaeological evidence to the north and the presence of ridge and plough furrow activity could suggest any potential archaeology has not survived or has been heavily truncated. However, due to the nature of the relatively dramatic dip in the topography here on otherwise flat terrain across site, in addition with the relatively deep colluvial/siltstone deposits observed in Trenches 1 and 3, suggest that this area of the site may have been less suitable for settlement.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The presence of residual Neolithic and early Bronze Age flintwork is in itself of low significance. However, should further remains be revealed during any subsequent work, including *in-situ* features that have not been truncated, then these could prove to be locally or regionally significant. Particularly as they will be able to contribute to

the broader picture of activity in the area alongside the remains recorded to the north-west.

4.4.2 This evaluation has tested the veracity of the geophysics and confirmed the presence of a well-defined Iron Age settlement. Although limited evidence has been gathered at this stage to inform the level of significance that could be apportioned to this settlement, the remains recorded have the potential to be of local or regional significance. This could particularly be the case should the kilns and ovens indicated by the geophysical survey come to light in any subsequent phases of work and provide evidence for industries such as pottery production. Although as it stands, this appears to be small farmstead based on an agricultural economy and through excavation could contributing to the broader understanding of Iron Age enclosed settlements in Upper Thames Valley.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					**Orientation**		WNW-ESE
Trench revealed one plough furrow. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silt geology.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid brown soft silty clay		
101	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brown firm silty clay		
102	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown friable clayey silt		
103	Layer			0.30	Colluvial. Mid reddish brown friable clayey silt		
Trench 2							
General description					**Orientation**		E-W
Trench revealed three plough furrows and three areas of modern disturbance. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash geology.					**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			0.18	Topsoil. Mid grey brown friable clayey silt		
201	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid brown firm friable clayey silt		
202	Layer				Natural. Mix of yellow brown compact limestone brash and light yellow to mid brown friable clayey silt		
Trench 3							
General description					**Orientation**		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed silt geology. Trench taken deeper at northern end due to undulating topography.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt		
301	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm friable clayey silt		
302	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown friable clayey silt		

303	Layer			0.30	Colluvial. Mid reddish brown friable clayey silt		
Trench 4							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench revealed several plough furrows. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silt geology.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Brown friable clayey silt		
401	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Orangish brown firm friable clayey silt		
402	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow friable clayey silt		
Trench 5							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silt geology.						**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			0.16	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt		
501	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm friable clayey silt.		
502	Layer				Natural. Light yellow friable clayey silt and yellow brown compact limestone brash.		
Trench 6							
General description						**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a silt geology.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt		
601	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brown firm friable clayey silt		
602	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown mix of limestone brash and friable clayey silt		
Trench 7							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE

Trench revealed three plough furrows; Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt		
701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown firm friable clayey silt		
702	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown compact limestone brash mixed with mid brown friable clayey silt		

Trench 8

General description	**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt		
801	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown firm friable clayey silt		
802	Layer				Natural. Mixed compact yellow brown limestone brash and mid brown friable clayey silt		

Trench 9

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone and silt geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt		
901	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid brown firm friable clayey silt		
902	Layer				Natural. Mid brown friable clayey silt mixed with light yellow compact limestone brash		

Trench 10

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
	Length (m)	30

Trench revealed one land drain and one natural feature. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a mixed clay geology.					**Width (m)**		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid brown firm clayey silt		
1001	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown firm clayey silt		
1002	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown mixed firm silty clay with compact limestone brash		
1003	Unexcavated feature		0.87		Natural Feature		
Trench 11							
General description					**Orientation**		E-W
Trench initially revealed one pit and layer. Trench re-machined to remove layer, which revealed two ditches and a second pit. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone geology.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Light brown friable clayey silt.		
1101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mixed light brown with yellowish brown friable clayey silt.		
1102	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown compact limestone brash mixed with brown friable clayey silt.		
1103	Cut		1.2	0.45	Pit		
1104	Fill	1103	1.2	0.45	Secondary Fill	Pot, A. bone	IA
1105	Layer			0.2	Occupation Layer. Dark grey silt.		IA
1106	Unexcavated feature		1.45		Ditch		
1107	Unexcavated feature		1.29		Pit		
1108	Unexcavated feature		3.21		Ditch		
Trench 12							
General description					**Orientation**		ENE-WSW
Trench revealed one plough furrow. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash and silt geology.					**Length (m)**		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt.		

1201	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown firm friable clayey silt.		
1202	Layer				Natural. Mixed brown friable clayey silt and compact limestone brash.		
1203	Cut		1.1	0.1	Plough Furrow		
1204	Fill	1203	1.1	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid yellow and brown sandy silt.	A bone, metal	Post-Med

Trench 13							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed three ditches. Trench also revealed probable geological variation in middle. Trench extended towards the NW end to confirm presence of ditch on the geophysics. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed geology of limestone and silt.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt.		
1301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown friable clayey silt.		
1302	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow friable clay silt mixed with loose limestone brash.		
1303	Cut		0.57	0.05	Ditch		
1304	Fill		0.57	0.05	Secondary Fill. Soft mid orange brown sandy silt.		
1305	Cut		1.6	0.24	Ditch. Linear E-W, shallow sloped sides concave base.		
1306	Fill	1305	1.6	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid orangey brown firm sandy silt.	A bone	
1307	Unexcavated feature		3.67		Ditch	Pot, A. bone	IA
Trench 14							
General description						**Orientation**	N-S
Trench revealed two ditches and one pit. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash and silt geology.						**Length (m)**	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid brown loose friable clayey silt.		
1401	Layer				Subsoil. Mid brown firm friable clayey silt.		
1402	Layer				Natural. Mid brown friable clayey silt mixed with compact yellow limestone brash.		

1403	Unexcavated feature		2.52		Ditch		
1404	Unexcavated feature		1.88		Pit		
1405	Unexcavated feature		10.55		Ditch		

rench 15

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench revealed three ditches and two plough furrows. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone and silt geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.30

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt.		
1501	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown firm friable clayey silt.		
1502	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown limestone brash mixed with brown friable clayey silt.		
1503	Unexcavated feature		1.53		Ditch		
1504	Unexcavated feature		1.39		Ditch		
1505	Unexcavated feature		6.06		Ditch	Pot	IA

Trench 16

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench moved 2m South to avoid trackway. Trench consists of three modern made ground layers separated by tarpaulin overlying a geology of clayey silt.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.08	Other Layer. Modern layer of sand.		
1601	Layer			0.17	Other Layer. Loose light whiteish modern gravel levelling layer.		
1602	Layer			0.17	Other Layer. Dark blackish brown modern levelling layer of rubble and debris.		
1603	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish red friable clayey silt.		

Trench 17

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench revealed three pits. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.31

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt.		
1701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm friable clayey silt.	Flint	?LN-EBA
1702	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow and brown limestone brash mixed with firm friable clayey silt.		
1703	Cut		1.25	0.42	Pit. Sub-oval pit partly unseen in trench LOE		
1704	Fill	1703	1.25	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish-yellow silty sand.	Pot, Flint	IA
1705	Fill	1703	1	0.2	Primary Fill. Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.		
1706	Unexcavated feature		1.3		Pit		
1707	Unexcavated feature		0.6		Pit		

Trench 18

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed one pit, one ring ditch and a large natural feature. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone and silt geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Mid brown loose friable clayey silt.		
1801	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid brown firm friable clayey silt.		
1802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow compact limestone brash mixed with mid brown friable clayey silt.		
1803	Cut		0.76	0.14	Pit		
1804	Fill	1803	0.76	0.14	Secondary Fill. Soft mid orange brown sandy silt.		
1805	Cut		1.02	0.21	Ring Ditch		
1806	Fill	1805	1.02	0.21	Secondary Fill. Moderate light reddish brown sandy silt.		
1807	Unexcavated feature		12.36		Natural Feature		

Trench 19

General description	Orientation	E-w
Trench revealed five ditches, two excavated as deep enclosure ditches. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone brash and silt geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.37

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt..		
1901	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown friable clayey silt.	Flint	
1902	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow compact limestone brash mixed with friable clayey silt.		
1903	Cut		1.41	0.2	Ditch		
1904	Fill	1903	0.87	0.08	Secondary Fill. Light orange brown sandy silt.		
1905	Cut		1.41	0.14	Ditch. Soft mid orange brown sand silt.		
1906	Fill	1905	0.4	1	Secondary Fill. First fill of ditch.		
1907	Fill	1905	1	0.3	Secondary Fill. Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt.	Pot	IA
1908	Fill	1905	1.8	0.9	Secondary Fill. Firm mid orangey grey sandy silt.	Pot, Flint	IA
1909	Fill	1905	1.3	0.4	Deliberate Backfill. Friable mid grey brown sandy silt.		
1910	Fill	1905	1.5	0.2	Tertiary Fill		
1911	Cut		4.5	0.6	Ditch.		
1912	Fill	1911	0.8	0.1	Primary Fill		
1913	Fill	1911	1.2	0.4	Secondary Fill		
1914	Fill	1911	2	0.25	Secondary Fill		
1915	Fill	1911	2	0.3	Secondary Fill	A.Bone, Flint	
1916	Fill	1911	2.3	0.3	Secondary Fill	Pot	IA
1917	Fill	1911	3.3	0.4	Deliberate Backfill		
1918	Unexcavated feature		1.5		Ditch		
1919	Unexcavated feature		0.78		Ditch		
1920	Fill	1905	1.41	0.14	Secondary Fill. Soft mid orange brown sandy silt.		

Trench 20

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed a natural feature, a furrow, and a ditch. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone brash and silt geology	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.33

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clayey silt.		
2001	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid to light brown friable clayey silt.		

2002	Layer				Natural. Yellow compact limestone brash mixed with light brown friable clayey silt		
2003	Cut		2	0.2	Natural Feature		
2004	Fill	2003	2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid orangey brown, sandy silt.		
2005	Cut		1	0.04	Plough Furrow		
2006	Fill	2005	1	0.04	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brownish orange, sandy silt.		
2007	Unexcavated feature		0.59		Ditch		

Trench 21

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed three ditches, a pit, and a natural feature. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone and silt geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Mid brow friable clayey silt.		
2101	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid brown firm friable clayey silt.		
2102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow compact limestone brash mixed with brown friable clayey silt.		
2103	Cut		0.44	0.32	Ditch.		
2104	Fill	2103	0.44	0.32	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt.	A.bone, Pot	IA
2105	Cut		1.36	0.42	Ditch.		
2106	Fill	2105	1.36	0.42	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Flint, Pot	IA
2107	Unexcavated feature		1.81		Pit		
2108	Cut		2.02	0.56	Ditch.		
2109	Fill	2108	2.02	0.56	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown, sandy silt.	Flint, A. bone, Pot	IA
2110	Unexcavated feature		1.11		Natural Feature		

Trench 22

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench revealed a large ditch and two pits. Additional machining was undertaken to establish the extent of these features. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone and silt geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.41

Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

2200	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Mid brown firm friable clayey silt		
2201	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid orangish brown firm friable clayey silt		
2202	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow compact limestone brash mixed with friable brown clayey silt		
2203	Unexcavated feature		9.99		Ditch	Pot, A. bone	IA
2204	Unexcavated feature		0.72		Pit		
2205	Unexcavated feature		1.7		Pit	A bone	

Trench 23

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench revealed one ditch. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying silt geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown loose friable clayey silt		
2301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid reddish-brown firm friable clayey silt		
2302	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown compact limestone brash mixed with brown friable clayey silt		
2303	Unexcavated feature		3.48		Ditch		

Trench 24

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench moved 4m NE to avoid trackway. Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying mixed limestone and silt geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown loose friable clayey silt		
2401	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm friable clayey silt		
2402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow compact limestone brash mixed with brown friable clayey silt		

Trench 25

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone and silt geology.	**Length (m)**	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown loose friable clayey silt		
2501	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid reddish-brown firm friable clayey silt		
2502	Layer				Natural. Mid brown friable clayey silt mixed with yellow compact limestone brash		

Trench 26

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a limestone brash geology.	Length (m)	10
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt		
2601	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown firm friable clayey silt		
2602	Layer				Natural. Light yellow compact limestone brash and friable clayey silt		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Alex Davies

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation produced 40 sherds of pottery weighing 167g, from 12 contexts across seven trenches. There were few diagnostic features but all of the contexts except one (context 2203) form a homogenous group and date to the Iron Age. Context 2203 is of a slightly different character and might be earlier as it has been spot-dated to the late Bronze Age to Iron Age.

B.1.2 The pottery was rapidly assessed at context level, noting fabrics in approximate order of frequency, and commenting on form and other features. This is presented on Table 1.

B.1.3 Sand is the predominate fabric in the assemblage, with grog also present in numerous contexts. Shell occurs in two contexts. These three fabrics are common to Iron Age assemblages in north Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. Little can be said about phasing within the Iron Age based on relative proportions of fabric types in this region (Davies in prep).

B.1.4 A single rim is present, in context 1104. This has a flat top and is not diagnostic to a subphase of the Iron Age.

B.1.5 A possible shoulder sherd was found in context 2203. This vessel is in a shelly fabric and is thin-walled and harder fired than the rest of the assemblage. These are characteristics of late Bronze Age pottery, and this vessel might be earlier than the rest of the assemblage. However, this is unclear, and the vessel might be Iron Age.

B.1.6 Some of the sherds in context 1104 appear to be subject to a high temperature after firing as they are blistered and/or pink-red in colour. They may have been part of a conflagration event.

B.1.7 All of the material has future research value and should be retained. There is no separate data or metadata files for this report.

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Fabric	Spot-date	Comment
1104	10	47	Sand	IA	Some of the sherds refired - slightly blistered and/or pink-red. Flat-topped rim
1105	1	13	Sand	IA	
1307	3	2	Sand	IA	
1505	3	4	Sand	IA	
1704	3	11	Sand and grog	IA	
1907	3	8	Sand; sand and grog	IA	
1908	4	3	Sand	IA	

1916	2	8	Grog	IA	
2104	2	11	Sand	IA	Sample 2100
2106	2	20	Grog and sand	IA	Sample 2101
2109	3	16	Shell (mainly voids)	IA	Sample 2102
2203	4	24	Shell	LBA/IA	Thin-walled and hard-fired. Possible shoulder angle
	40	**167**			

Table 1: Pottery assemblage

B.2 Fired clay

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

B.2.1 A small quantity of fired clay (FC) amounting to 19 fragments weighing 26g was recovered from Trenches 11, 17, 19 and 21. The assemblage is highly abraded and has a low mean fragment weight of 0.73g. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens.

Fabrics

B.2.2 The majority of the fragments were made from an orange fine silty sandy clay. The fabrics within contexts 1104 and 1704 also contained red ferruginous grits up to 3mm long. The fired clay fragments within contexts 1104, 1704 and 2109 also contained cream clay pellets up to 5mm long. The red ferruginous grit and cream clay inclusions are similar to Roman CBM Fabric E which has been recorded during the Gill Mill excavations and at other sites in Oxfordshire and southern England (Poole 2018, 464). It is possible that some of these fragments of fired clay may be highly abraded Roman CBM.

Fired clay

B.2.3 Nineteen fragments of fired clay weighing 26g were recovered from Trenches 11, 17, 19 and 21. All of the fragments were of indeterminate form although the fragments from contexts 1104 and 1906 were partly or wholly blackened suggesting they were situated close to a heart source.

Conclusions

B.2.4 The fired clay was recovered from pits 1103 and 1703 and ditches 1905, 2103 and 2108 within the southern part of the site. These features correspond to enclosure ditches and pits recorded by the geophysical survey of the site.

B.2.5 Although the fragments are indeterminate in form and date, the fired clay fabric from several of the contexts is comparable to Roman CBM fabric E, recorded in Oxfordshire

and southern England. In addition, the blackened fragments from contexts 1104 and 1906 may have originated from an oven or hearth.

Recommendations

B.2.6 The material is not diagnostic in form but should be retained pending any further work as the fabric from several contexts is similar to Roman CBM. The presence of the fired clay also suggests there may be more fired clay which can be recovered from the site.

B.3 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.3.1 This evaluation produced 11 flints from several contexts in trenches 17, 19 and 21. This included four retouched pieces and a Levallois flake core of probable later Neolithic date. Two scrapers were present and while one was a thumbnail variety it was more typical of early examples of that form. One knife with relatively proficient retouch was present, as was a very small petite-tranchet derivative arrowhead of middle Neolithic date, found alongside the Levallois core. Several pieces of flake debitage were also recovered including two with faceted platforms that regularly feature in later neolithic assemblages but could have a wider date range.

B.3.2 Trench 17 contained two flint flakes, one each from subsoil 1701 and pit fill 1704, although neither were diagnostic. Trench 19 contained four flints two of which were subsoil finds. These comprised a snapped flake with a faceted platform and a thumbnail scraper possibly combined with a piercer projection at the upper right apex of its right and proximal edges. Unlike most, later Neolithic or early Bronze Age thumbnails that have a continuous convex scraper edge, this had several short stretches of straight scraper edge that met at angles including the two that formed the putative piercer. Such angled scrapers are more common in late Mesolithic contexts but given the lack of early debitage from this site it is probably more likely that this is simply an atypical early Bronze Age thumbnail. The remaining two pieces came from ditch fills 1905 and 19011 with the latter containing an inner flake with a faceted platform while the former represented a squat end scraper on a flake with a form more typical of Neolithic or later industries.

B.3.3 Trench 21 contained the remaining five flints, and all originated in Iron Age ditch fills, with two in fill 2106 while ditch fill 2109 had three flints. A broken knife on a distal trimming flake was present in 2106 alongside a flake while 2109 contained two very interesting pieces and a snapped flake. One very small petit tranchet derivative arrowhead was present, formed on a central trapezoidal flake segment with backing/blunting along its longer proximal and distal edges and unmodified shorter left and right hand sides. It is the smallest example this analyst has seen but there is no other diagnostic tool type with the same form, and it is certainly not typical of any microlith. It measured just 15mm by 7mm by 3mm and was matched in its tiny scale by a levallois flake core from the same context that was very clearly intact and measured just 25mm by 19mm by 16mm and weighed just 8g.

B.3.4 The lithics recovered from this evaluation are unusual in terms of the frequency of tool forms and the size of some of the pieces. This is unusual for Oxfordshire although the site may be further removed from good sources of flint than is typical for the region. The flints may well belong to a range of periods, however, many of the tools, the levallois core and the presence of several pieces with faceted platforms suggest a later Neolithic to early Bronze Age date would be most likely. This would make it very likely that the flints were residual, and as they only displayed light edge damage, it suggests material that may have been in a surface spread or midden prior to later incorporation into Iron Age features or remixing in the subsoil. Any further work in the evaluation area could expect to encounter more residual flintwork but could also expect to discover features such as pit deposits of middle Neolithic through to early Bronze Age date that are often found alongside middens and surface spreads. Such features are poorly suited for discovery through evaluation but could yield significant flint assemblages.

Context	type	sub-type	notes	date
1701	Flake	Distal trimming	Distal segment heavily burnt	
1704	Flake	Misc, trimming		
1901	Scraper	Thumbnail on distal trimming flake	Small example with slightly angled retouched edges and a possible piercer projection upper right	?LN-EBA
1901	Flake	Side trimming	Faceted platform flake	?LN-EBA
1908	Scraper	End on inner flake	More typically late Neolithic or later scraper form	?LN-EBA
1915	Flake	Inner	Faceted platform flake	?LN-EBA
2106	Knife	Distal trimming flake	Heavy invasive retouch ventral left and less regular trimming dorsal left	?LN-EBA
2106	Flake	Misc. trimming		
2109	Core	Levallois flakes	Very small example but clear levallois core shape	?LN-EBA
2109	Arrowhead	Petite-tranchet	Very small example but clear backing proximal and distal with very short cutting edge	Mid Neo
2109	Flake	Distal trimming		

Table 2: Catalogue of flint by context

Methodology

B.3.5 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al.

1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By John Cotter

Description

B.4.1 A single piece of clay pipe weighing 2g was recovered. Given the small amount this has not been separately catalogued is fully described below.

B.4.2 Context (2104) Sieved Sample <2100> Spot-date: 17th century. Description: 1 piece (2g). Very abraded piece of pipe stem (max. length 15mm). 'Chunky', early style stem with a large stem bore dimeter indicating a 17th-century dating. Possibly casual loss/field manuring?

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.4.3 The pipe has very little potential for further analysis and may be discarded, if so desired.

B.5 Metal

By Anni Byard

Description

B.5.1 The object is probably part of a handmade nail with expanded head of uncertain date, up to *c* 19th century.

Context	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date
1204	Fe	1	2.7	Nail	Med /Post-med?

Table 3: Description of metalwork by context

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

B.5.2 There is no further interpretive potential for this single find, and it can be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken during archaeological evaluation works at Berry Hill road, Adderbury, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions (ie the material which did not float) were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

C.1.3 Nomenclature for identified species follows (Stace 2010) and cereal and chaff identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006).

Discussions

Trench 11

C.1.4 Sample 1100 came from fill (1104) of pit [1103]. 22L of soil was collected and processed, accounting for 50% of the pit. The flot consists mainly of modern roots, making up most of the volume, with poor results for charred plant remains. Charcoal, small charred legumes, oat/brome and goosefoots (Chenopodium sp.) are present in singular or small quantities. Heavily clinkered wheat (Triticum sp.) grains are more frequent, but still not all that common. Animal bone, burnt animal bone, pottery and fired clay have been recovered from the residue.

Trench 21

C.1.5 Sample 2100 came from fill (2104) of ditch [2103]. The flot consists mainly of modern roots, making up most of the volume, with poor results for charred plant remains. Frequent charcoal present, including one piece of roundwood. Goosefoots, one identified as charred, fragments of glume bases and stitchworts (Stellaria sp.) are present. Miscellaneous charred fragments are frequent. Heavily clinkered and degraded grain fragments are also frequent but not quantifiable or identifiable. Animal bone, burnt animal bone, pottery and fired clay have been recovered from the residue.

C.1.6 Sample 2101 came from fill (2106) of ditch [2105]. The flot consists mainly of modern roots, making up most of the volume, with poor results for charred plant remains. Charcoal, glume base and miscellaneous fragments are present. Goosefoots are present but whether these are modern or charred is not known. Single stitchwort, bedstraw (Galium sp.) and speedwell (Veronica sp.) present. Heavily clinkered and

degraded grain fragments are frequent but not quantifiable or identifiable. Animal bone burnt animal bone, pottery and flint debitage have been recovered from the residue.

C.1.7 Sample 2102 came from fill (2109) of ditch [2108]. The flot consists mainly of modern roots, making up most of the volume, with poor results for charred plant remains. A single piece of charcoal and various charcoal and charred fragments are present. Heavily clinkered and degraded grain fragments are frequent but not quantifiable or identifiable. A single speedwell and grass seed present, the grass seed is too degraded to be identifiable. Some fragments glume bases are present but not quantifiable. Animal bone, burnt animal bone, pottery and fired clay have been recovered from the residue.

Conclusion

C.1.8 The samples of charred plant remains produced small quantities of charred material entangled in modern rooting. Although most of the material is fragmentary and heavily degraded, some have survived in good condition and can be identified. Pottery recovered from the fills of these features have been identified as Iron Age which seems consistent with the presence of glume wheat within these samples. The frequent presence of grain from sample 1100 from within pit [1103] suggests usage of the pit as storage/rubbish. The scarce nature of the other samples, taken from Trench 21, could indicate a windblown accumulation of charred material in these ditches or middening of fields with domestic waste.

Recommendations for retention/disposal

C.1.9 Until all works on site are complete, the flots should be retained but do not require further work at this time.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Iulia Rusu

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 356 animal bone fragments weighing 351g were recovered from 14 contexts by hand excavation (n=104) and via environmental processing (n=252) from the >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-2mm residues. All but one context (context 2203, spot dated to the late Bronze Age to Iron Age) date to the Iron Age.

C.2.2 The assemblage has been recorded in full, using the diagnostic zone system by Serjeantson (1996). The overall condition of the assemblage was scored between 1 (very good) and 5 (very poor). Scores integrated bone surface preservation and the fragmentation level of bone. Tooth wear was recorded following Grant (1982) Gnawmarks were recorded as either carnivore or rodent where applicable. Butchery marks were noted and described where present. The overall condition of the assemblage did not allow for any measurements to be taken, other than for the estimation of age in the case of one equid tooth (P2), following Levine (1982).

Description

C.2.3 The assemblage was generally in a moderate to good condition, with only two context graded as poor. With most of the specimens retrieved from environmental residues, the proportion of identifiable material was low (7%). Fresh breaks were also present in eight contexts (29%). Evidence of butchery was noted on only one bone fragment (sheep/goat) (context 1306, ditch). Burnt bone was identified in five contexts (2104, 2106, 2109, 1906 and 1104).

C.2.4 The identifiable material mainly comprises sheep/goat bones and teeth (Tables 4 and 5). Cattle and equids are only represented by a few remains, primarily teeth. One possible dog tooth (M1) was noted in context 2203, while one male pig canine was noted in context 1915. Only one sheep specimen presented a fully fused epiphysis. The loose teeth present (two equid, three sheep/goat, three cattle) were all adult teeth in wear, especially one of the equid teeth (P2), which not only presented advanced wear (suggesting an old animal), but also displayed evidence of bit wear in the form of a marked bevel on the mesial part of the tooth. In most cases, bit wear is restricted to the first or paraconid cusp of the P2 but may extend as far back as the metaconid (which is the case here) or metastylid cusps. Such wear is observed in equid which are ridden or driven almost daily (Brown and Anthony, 1998; Bendrey, 2007). Only one medium sized mammal specimen was juvenile (in context 1505).

Context	Cut	Quantity	Weight (g)	Condition	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Horse	Pig	Dog	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Unidentified
1104	1103	9	34g	3		3	1			1	1	3
1105	-	10	10g	3								10
1204	2103	1	15g	4		1						0
1306		10	8g	2	1	2						7
1307	-	9	3g	3								9
1505	-	9	7g	2					1		1	7
1906	1905	3	2g	2								3
1915	1911	8	80g	2			2	1				5
1916	1911	8	24g	3		2				1		5
2104	2103	4	5g	3		2						2
2109	2108	13	26g	4	2							11
2203	-	3	79g	2	1							2
2205	-	17	11g	3								17
Total		104	304g									81

Table 4: Animal bone recovered by hand excavation

Context	Cut	Sample no	Quantity	Weight (g)	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Horse	Pig	Dog	Unidentified
1104	1103	1100	159	20g		1				158
2104	2103	2100	38	7g						38
2106	2105	2101	25	9g						25
2109	2108	2102	30	11g						30
Total			252	47g						251

Table 5: Animal bone recovered from environmental samples

Conclusions

D.1.1 Although the identifiable component is too small to permit reliable interpretation of animal husbandry at the site, the assemblage does demonstrate the presence and reasonable preservation of bone suggesting future excavations may recover assemblages with more potential.

Recommendations for retention/disposal

D.1.2 The bone has been fully recorded and may be discarded following the completion of the project.

APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, N, 1995, *Adderbury: A Thousand Years of History*. Banbury: Phillimore & Co. Ltd

Bendrey, R, 2007 New methods for the identification of evidence for bitting on horse remains from archaeological sites, Journal of Archaeological Science 34, 1036-1050

Anderson-Whymark, H, 2015, the flint, *in* Allen, T, Barclay, A, Cromarty, A, M, Anderson-Whymark, H, Parker, A, Robinson, M, and Jones, G, *Opening the wood, making the Land; The Archaeology of a Middle Thames Landscape, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, Vol 1*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph **38**

Bamford, H., 1985 *Briar Hill: excavation 1974-1978*, Northampton: Northampton Development Corporation. Archaeological monograph **3**

BGS, 2022 *Geology of Britain viewer*, British Geological Survey, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Booth, P, 1997 A prehistoric-early Roman site near Lock Crescent, Kidlington, Oxoniensia **62**, 21-49.

Bradley, P, 1999 The worked flint. In A. Barclay and C. Halpin. Eds. Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire, Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 11: 211-227

Brown, D and Anthony, D, 1998 Bit wear, horseback riding and the Botai site in Kazakstan, Journal of Archaeological Science 25, 331-347

Grant, A, 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates, in Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites (eds B Wilson, C Grigson and S Payne), BAR Brit. Ser. 109, 91-108, Oxford

Green, V, 2022 *Berry Road, West Adderbury, Oxfordshire Design Brief for Evaluation and a Staged Mitigation,* Unpublished document, Oxfordshire County Council

Harding, P, 1990 The worked flint, in *The Stonehenge environs project*, (ed J C Richards) London, English Heritage

Healy, F, 1988 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hil, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the seventh to second Millennia BC, East Anglian Archaeological reports 38

Hey, G, and Hind, J (eds), 2014 *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: resource assessments and research agendas*, Oxford Wessex Monogr **6**, Oxford

Inizan, M.-L, Reduron-Ballinger, M, Roche, H and Tixier, J, 1999 *Technology and terminology of knapped stone*, Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques, CNRS, Nanterre

Jacomet, S., 2006. Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. Basel University, Basel.

KSA, 2019, *Land off Berry Hill Road, Adderbury, Heritage Statement*, unpublished document, Kathryn Sather & Associates

Levine, M. A. (1982). The use of crown height measurements and tooth eruption sequences to age horse teeth, in Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites (eds B Wilson, C Grigson and S Payne), BAR Brit. Ser. 109, 223–50, Oxford

Onhuma, K and Bergman, C A, 1982 Experimental studies in the determination of flake mode, *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, London* **19**, 161-171

Poole, C, 2018 Ceramic Building Material in P Booth and A Simmonds (eds) Gill Mill. Later prehistoric landscape and a Roman nucleated settlement in the lower Windrush Valley near Witney, Oxfordshire, Part II. Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph 42, Oxford, 463-470

Saville, A., 1980 On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools, Lithics **1**, 16-20.

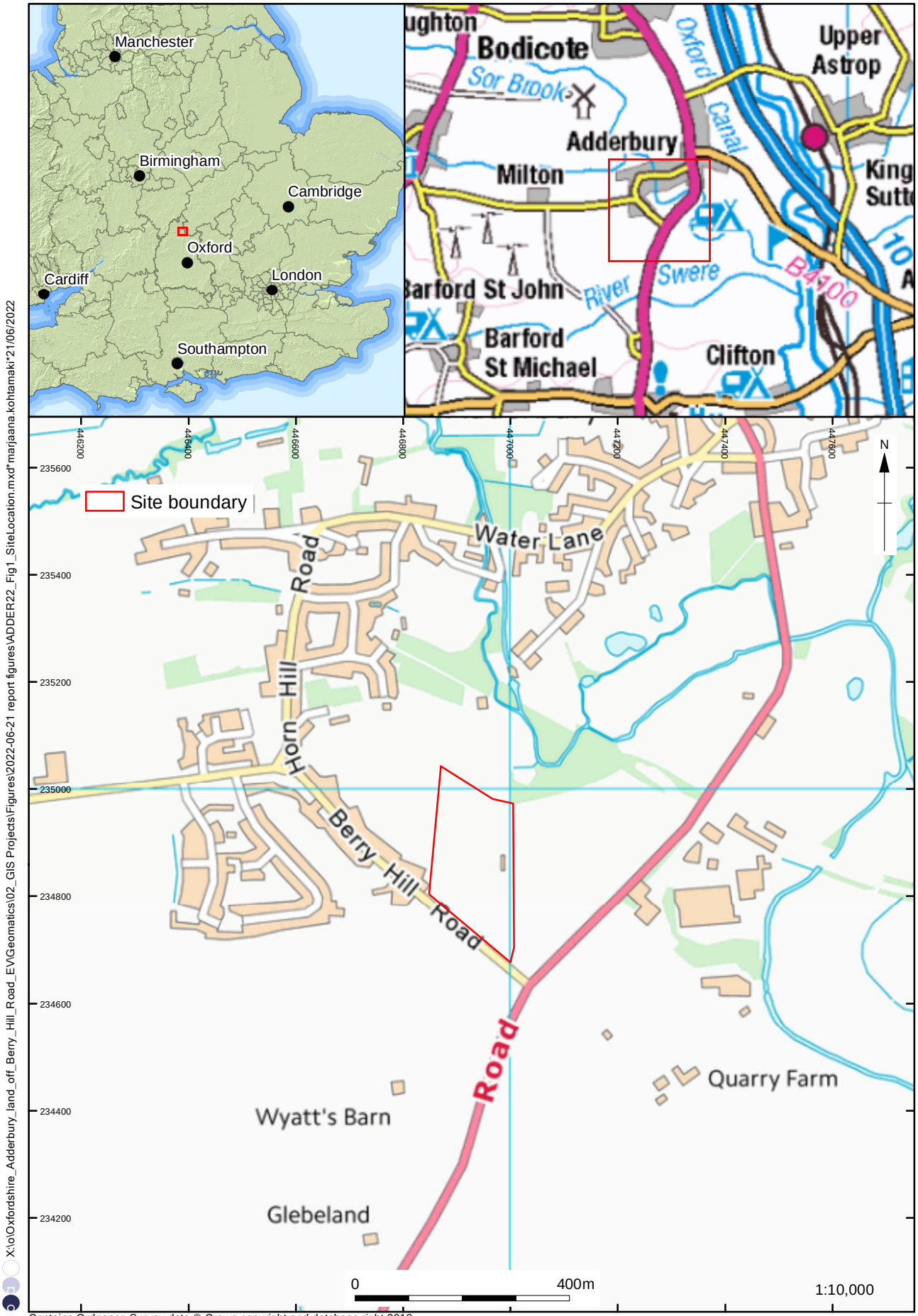
Serjeantson, D. (1996). The animal bones, in Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations, Volume 2, Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede (eds S. Needham and T. Spence), 194-233, London

Simmonds, A, 2014 Bicester Village Coach Park, Oxford Archaeology, unpublished client monograph

Stace, C., 2010. New flora of the British Isles. Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX F SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name:	Land off Berry Hill Road, Adderbury
Site code:	ADDER22
Grid Reference	SP46923487
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	June 2022, 1.5 weeks
Area of Site	3.38ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janues House, OX2 0ES and will be deposited with OXMCS in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS: 2022.50
Summary of Results:	The works comprised the excavation of 26 trenches, which represented a 4% sample of the development area. The trenches were arranged to provide good coverage of the area and to test features provisionally interpreted in the geophysical survey as indicating an Iron Age settlement. Eleven of the twenty-six trenches contained archaeological remains providing a well-defined concentration of archaeological remains in the south-western area of site. This dense area of archaeological activity included a D-shaped and three rectilinear enclosures, several ditches, and pits indicating a mixed agricultural and domestic settlement. Although a small, residual assemblage of Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint was present and some fragments of fired clay were tentatively dated to the Roman period, the features were predominantly dated to the Iron Age. Other geophysical anomalies to the north were found to correspond with and geological variations. No significant archaeological remains were identified in the north of the site. A circular cropmark feature was also investigated in an additional trench but was found to correspond with a change in the natural geology.



X:\o\Oxfordshire_Adderbury_land_off_Berry_Hill_Road_EVi\Geomatics\02_GIS Projects\Figures\2022-06-21 report figures\ADDER22_Fig1_SiteLocation.mxd*marjaana.kohtamaki*21/06/2022

Figure 1: Site location

446850
446900
446950
447000
447050
235000
234950
234900
234850
234800
234750
Tr 1
Tr 2
Tr 3
Tr 4
Tr 5
Tr 6
Tr 7
Tr 8
Tr 9
Tr 10
Tr 11
Tr 12
Tr 13
Tr 14
Tr 15
Tr 16
Tr 17
Tr 18
Tr 19
Tr 20
Tr 21
Tr 22
Tr 23
Tr 24
Tr 25
Tr 26
Site boundary
Trenches with archaeology
Trenches without archaeology
Intervention
Feature
Furrow
Natural / Geology
Geophysics
Field drain
15m overhead buffer zone
0
30m
1:900 @ A3
N
oxfordarchaeology
X:\o\Oxfordshire_Adderbury_land_off_Berry_Hill_Road_EVI\Geomatics\02_GIS Projects\Figures\2022-06-21 report figures\ADDER22_Fig2_Trenchplan.mxd*marjaana.kohtamaki*21/06/2022

Figure 2: Trench location site plan

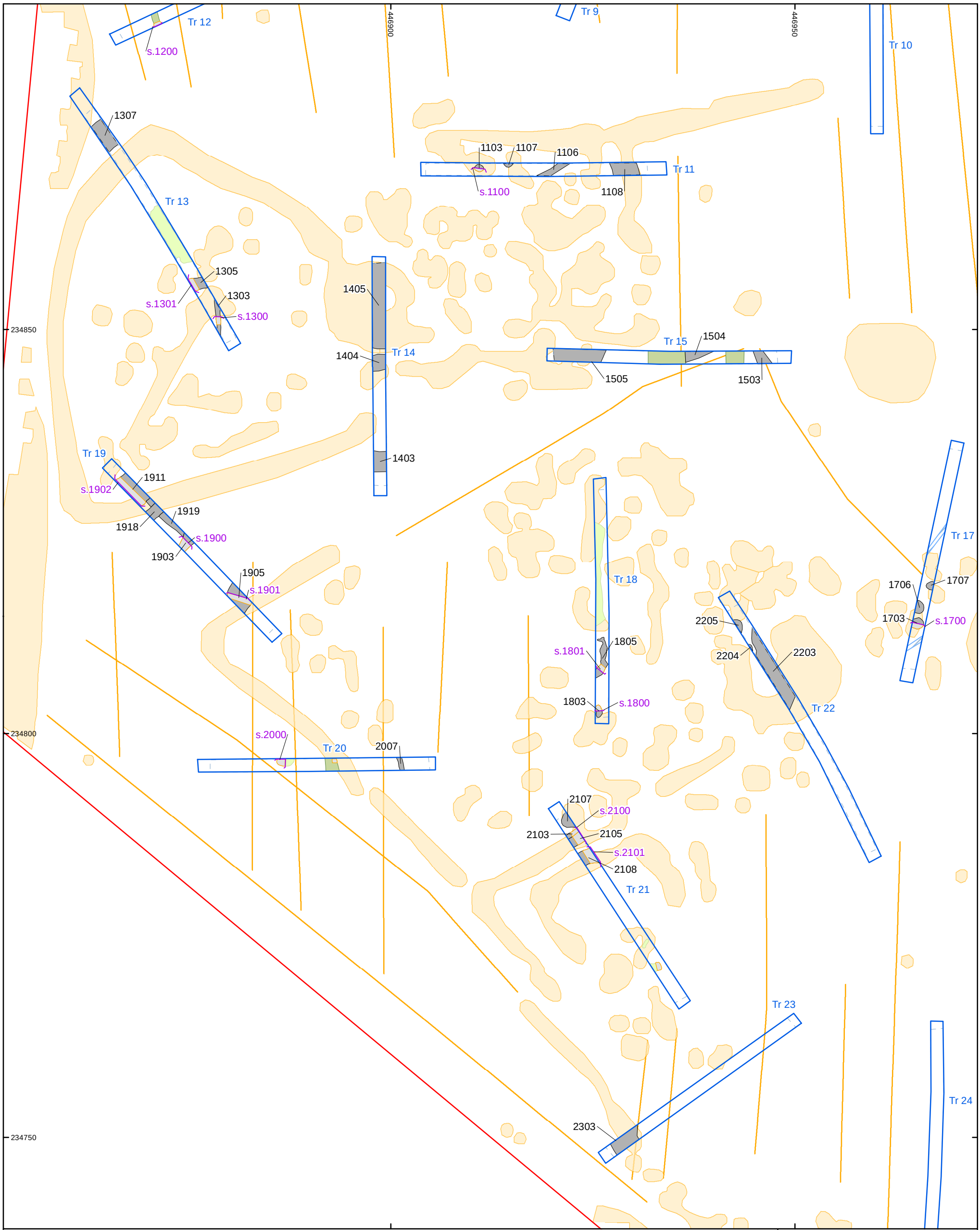


Figure 3: Archaeological features in trenches 11, 13-15, and 17-23

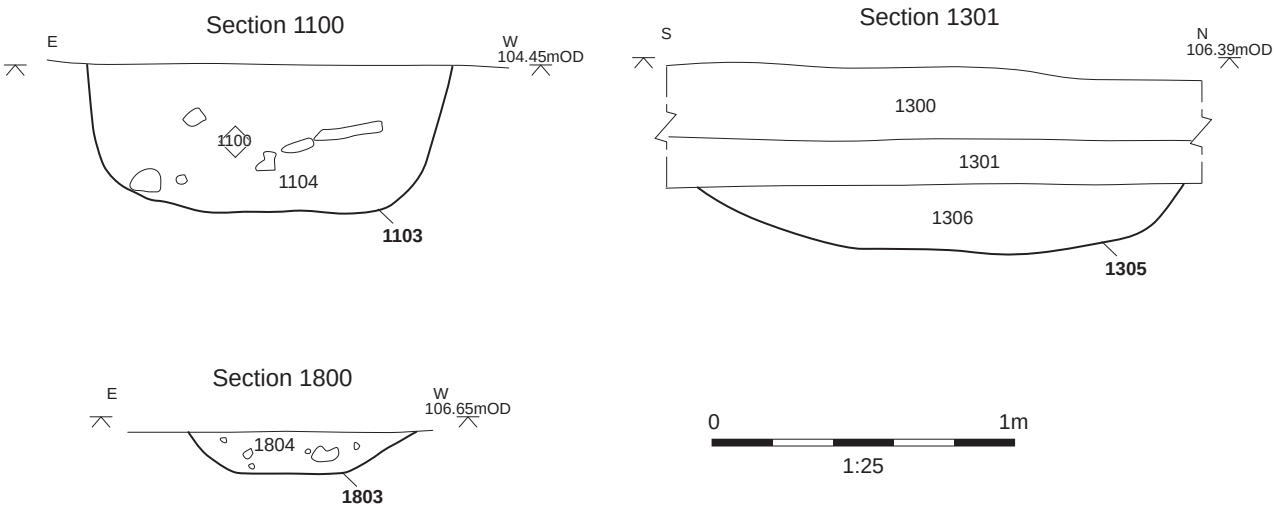


Figure 4: Sections 1100, 1301, 1800

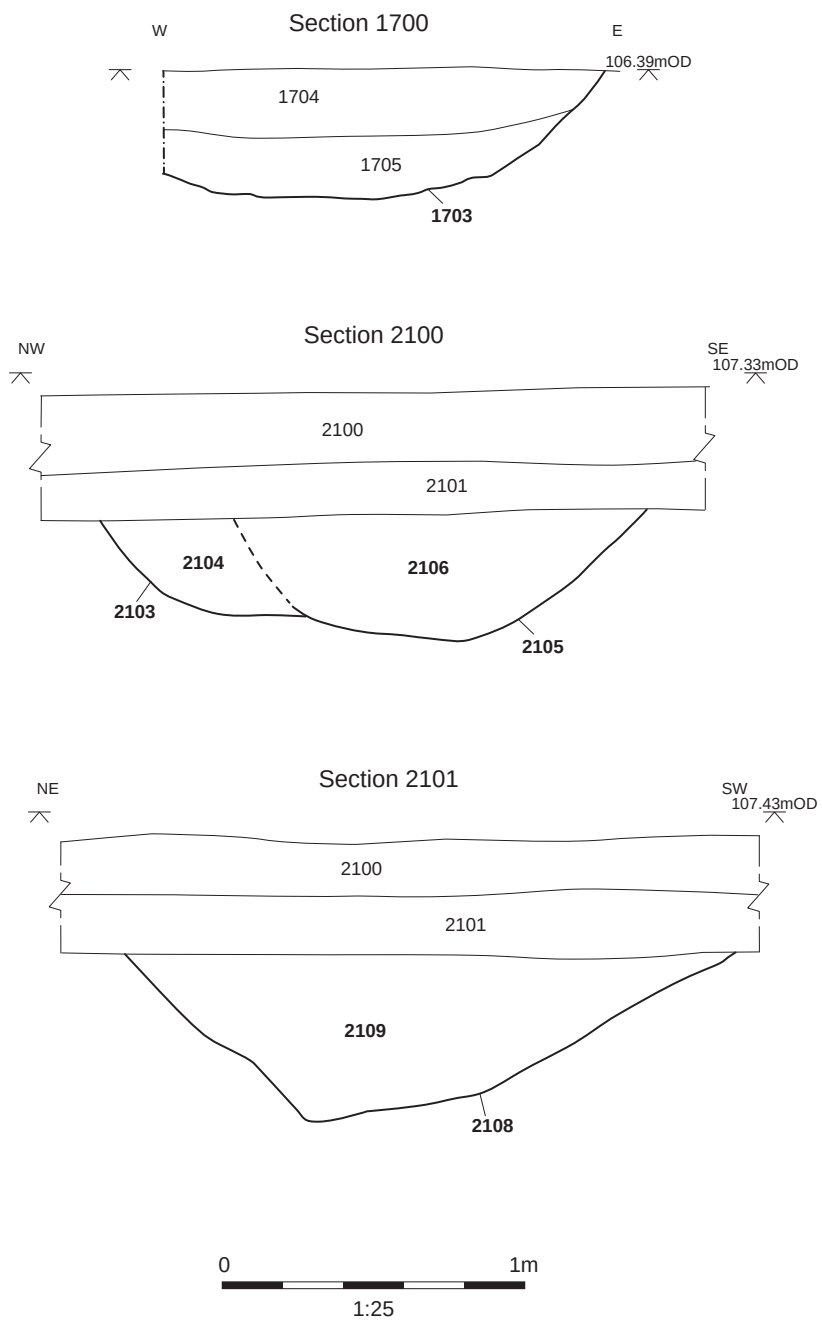


Figure 5: Sections 1700, 2100 and 2101

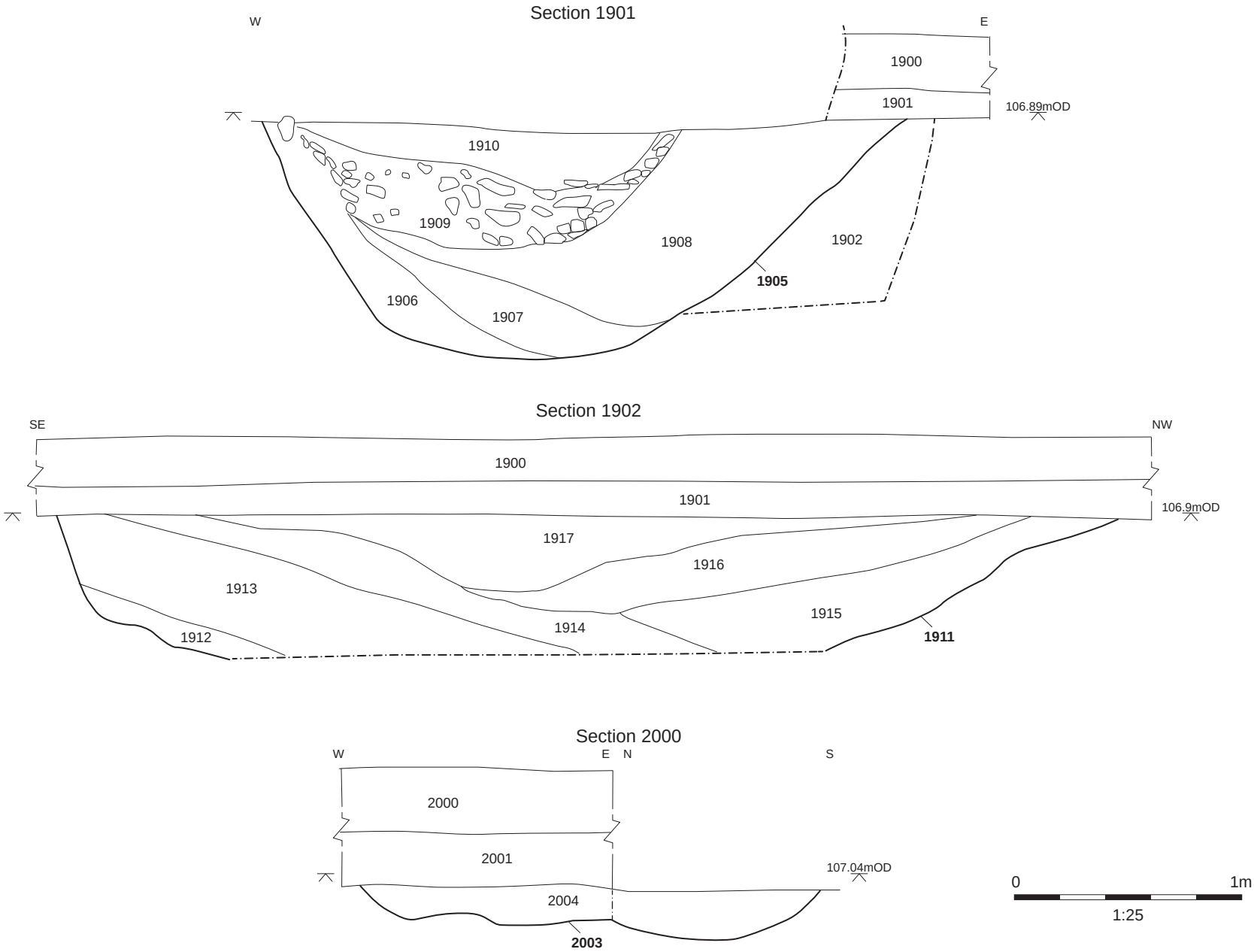


Figure 6: Sections 1901, 1902 and 2000

Plate 1: Trench 11, view to north west

Plate 2: Trench 11, representative section, view to north

Plate 3: Excavation of pit 1703, view to north east

Plate 4: Excavation of pit 1703, view to north east

Plate 5: Trench 19, view to west

Plate 6: Ditch 1905, view to north

Plate 7: Ditches 2103 2105 view to north east

Plate 8: Ditch 2108, view to north east

Plate 9: Trench 22, view to south east

Plate 10: Trench 13, view to south east

Plate 11: Pit 1803, view to south

Plate 12: Trench 25, view to south west

Plate 13: Ditch 1903, view to north east

Plate 14: Furrow 2005, view to north

Plate 15: Natural feature 2003, view to north

Plate 16: Pit 1103, view to north

Plate 17: Ditch 1305, view to west

Plate 18: Trench 26 view to east

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44(0)1865 263800
f: +44 (0)1865 793496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w:http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44(0)1524 541000
f: +44(0)1524 848606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w:http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44(0)1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w:http://oxfordarchaeology.com