

Land South of Milton Road
Bloxham
Oxfordshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2005



Client: CgMs Consulting

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CgMs Consulting

Land South of Milton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire

NGR SP431 532

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SUMMARY

In October 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Land South of Milton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 431 352) on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The evaluation revealed two undated ditches, which appeared to be sealed by deposits associated with surviving elements of medieval ridge and furrow. A number of other potential features were revealed within the trenches. These proved to be irregular in plan and profile and were interpreted as bioturbation or geological variations. Field drains were also identified in many of the trenches and attest to the susceptibility to flooding, particularly of the northern field.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In October 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Land South of Milton Road, Bloxham, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 431 352) on behalf of CgMs Consulting in respect of an outline planning application for a residential development (ref. 05/01555/OUT). The requirements for the work were detailed in a brief set by, and a WSI agreed with, Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services (OCAS) Planning Archaeologist, Hannah Fluck. The development site is situated south-east of Bloxham village between Milton Road and Barford Road and is 1.88 hectares in area (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies at approximately 123 m above OD although it drops away considerably to the north and east. The underlying geology is Upper Liassic Clays.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The following section is largely based on a survey in CBA 9, Newsletter 10 (1980)

1.3.1 Excavations to the north of Bloxham have revealed evidence of considerable late Bronze Age activity, possibly indicative of settlement. A single Neolithic polished axe has been found to the east of the village, near Coate's Spinney, a third of a mile north of the proposed development, and Iron Age pottery has been found near Bloxham Grove to the north-east of Bloxham.

1.3.2 Several Romano-British settlements have been located within Bloxham parish, the largest being situated on the Tadmarton road to the west of the present village. Evidence of occupation from the 1st to 5th centuries included a cemetery of at least 30 inhumations.

1.3.3 A further rural settlement of some size is known in the north-east corner of the parish near Bloxham Grove and Romano-British finds are recorded nearby at Upper Grove Mill. Evidence for Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site includes a

corn-drying oven and Roman coins recorded to the west of the site on the South Newington Road, and a small 2nd-4th century inhumation cemetery, further to the west on the boundary with Milcombe parish.

- 1.3.4 Although the full extent of the Saxon settlement is unknown, it is known to have had a minster church (first recorded in 1067) and was recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Blochesham' - village or estate belonging to Blocc. A personal name also occurring 16 miles to the west at Blockley, Gloucestershire.
- 1.3.5 A tributary of the Sor Brook flows through the middle of the village from west to east, dividing it into two parts. The proposed development site lies to the south of the southern limits of the southern part of the medieval settlement.
- 1.3.6 During the Civil War, the Royalist army is recorded as having built small fortifications at Bloxham in June 1643. No remains of these have yet been identified.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- 2.1.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.3 To make available the results of the investigation in the form of a report that will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further archaeological action at the site.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of fifteen trenches, each measuring 30 m in length x 1.6 m wide (Fig. 2). The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching/grading bucket. Trenches 5 and 8 were divided into two 15 m long trenches (5a/5b and 8a/8b respectively).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed.D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 A single environmental sample was taken from the upper fill of the large ditch in Trench 8a/8b.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 The dimensions and OD levels at the top of the end of each Trench are presented below in tabulated form to illustrate the topography of the site. Detailed Trench descriptions are only presented where archaeological features were encountered.

3.5.2 *Table 1 (Fig. 2)*

TRENCH	DIMENSIONS	ORIENTATION AND OD LEVEL (M)	
1	29.5m x 1.5m	N 124.29	S 123.07
2	27m x 1.5m	E 123.73	W 124.86
3	28.5m x 1.5m	ENE 122.34	WSW 124.16
4	29m x 1.5m	E 122.04	W 123.20
5a	14m x 1.5m	N 120.17	S 120.27
5b	15m x 1.5m	N 121.46	S 121.93
6	29m x 1.5m	WNW 122.89	ESE 121.87
7	29m x 1.5m	NE 122.93	SW 123.67
8a	14.5m x 1.5m	E 122.63	W 122.72
8b	11m x 1.5m	N 122.96	S 122.67
9	29m x 1.5m	N 122.14	S 121.81
10	29m x 1.5m	NE 120.47	SW 121.87
11	29m x 1.5m	NW 120.47	SE 120.28
12	29m x 1.5m	E 119.42	W 119.99
13	29m x 1.5m	N 119.47	S 120.34
14	29m x 1.5m	E 121.67	W 122.61
15	29.5m x 1.5m	NW 121.15	SE 119.75

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 A layer of topsoil, consistently *c* 0.25 m thick, was encountered in all trenches. This overlay a mid orange brown, silty clay deposit, which varied in thickness and possibly represents a buried topsoil that has been re-worked during cultivation, probably contemporary with the extant elements of ridge and furrow visible across the site (particularly in the northern field). The underlying clay made the trenches susceptible to flooding.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 Field drains were encountered in all trenches with the exception of 9, 12 and 15. These reflect the propensity for flooding and almost all the drains appeared to cut the buried soil. This would suggest that they post-date the ridge and furrow, a supposition which is strengthened by the fact that a number of them had been cut into the base of the furrows, where the flooding is most pronounced. There appeared to be at least two phases of field drainage, with a number of rubble-filled gullies in addition to those with ceramic pipes. One rubble-filled gully was excavated (Trench 14) and produced significant quantities of 18th and 19th century pottery. The ceramic field drains are likely to be of 20th century date.

4.2.2 Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was encountered in a number of the trenches. Where possible, the furrows were removed during machine excavation, in order to establish the presence - or otherwise - of underlying archaeological features. However, this was only undertaken where surviving elements of ridge and furrow were visible on the surface (i.e. - the northern field). As a result, a number of linear features were exposed - predominantly in the southern field - which were later interpreted as furrows (i.e.- Trench 9 - not illustrated).

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

5.1.1 Natural clay was encountered at 124.58 m OD at the west end of the trench and 123.77 m OD to the east, reflecting the elevated ground to the south and west of the site.

5.1.2 This was cut by a north-south aligned ditch (203), approximately 12.5 m from the eastern end of the trench. The ditch measured 1.5 m + in length x 1.2 m wide x 0.55 m deep and was filled by a mid grey clay with *c* 2% charcoal and 5% sandstone inclusions (204). This was overlain by a deposit of similar composition but with orange brown mottling and no stone inclusions (205). No finds were recovered.

- 5.1.3 The upper fill (205) was overlain by the 'buried topsoil' (201) and both were cut by a rubble filled field drain (see section 200). The buried soil was overlain by 0.2 m of topsoil (202).

Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

- 5.1.4 Natural clay was encountered at 123.45 m OD at the western end of the Trench and 122.88 to the east, again reflecting the natural topography.
- 5.1.5 A north-south aligned ditch (303) was excavated toward the western end of the Trench and measured 1.5 m x 1.3 m x 0.55 m. The fills of this feature (304 and 305) were similar in composition to the fills (204 and 205) of the ditch recorded in Trench 2 (203), and it seems certain that 303 is the northern continuation of 203. No dating evidence was recovered although the upper fills did appear to be sealed by the buried soil (301), which would suggest that the ditch pre-date the ridge and furrow.

Trench 8a (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.6 Natural clay was encountered at *c* 122.50 m OD and was cut by a N-S aligned ditch (804) measuring 3 m wide x 1.5 m long x 0.5 m deep. The fills comprised a series of sterile clay rich fills, predominantly mid brownish grey with orange brown mottling and occasional charcoal flecks (807-810). A single sherd of 15th-16th century pottery was recovered from fill 810, but this was not securely stratified within the deposit and is unreliable as a means of dating the feature. The similarity of the fills to the natural clay made the edges of the feature difficult to establish with any degree of certainty.
- 5.1.7 The upper fill (810) was overlain by a 0.18 m thick layer of 'buried topsoil' (802), which was cut by at least 2 field drains (805 and 806), one of which appeared to have been cut with a mole plough (806). A possible furrow (805) was also visible in section and appeared to cut the upper ditch fill. The buried soil was overlain by *c* 0.2 m of topsoil (801).

Trench 8b (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.8 Natural clay was encountered at 122.65 m OD and was cut by ditch 853. This measured 3 m in width x 8.5 m in length x 0.62 m deep. Although almost certainly the southern continuation of the ditch in Trench 8a (804), this appeared to be on a slightly different alignment, suggesting that 804/853 is curvilinear in plan.
- 5.1.9 Where excavated, the ditch edges sloped from the top of the clay at approximately 40° to a flat base. The fills were similar to those recorded in Trench 8a, comprising predominantly sterile, clay rich deposits (854, 856 and 857) with a lens of charcoal rich material (855) separating the upper fills (854 and 856). Deposit 855 was not encountered in sufficient quantity to obtain an environmental sample. No datable finds were recovered from the fills, with the exception of a *Cu* Alloy button from the top of the upper fill, which may have been intrusive.

- 5.1.10 A spread of mid grey, clayey silt material (859) was recorded in plan at the southern end of the Trench. This was partially excavated but proved to be of no great depth and very irregular in plan and profile. It was likely to have been the result of bioturbation, although was sealed by c 0.12 m of buried soil (851) which would suggest that it pre-dates the ridge and furrow.
- 5.1.11 The buried soil also overlay the upper fills of ditch 853 and was in turn overlain by c 0.25 m of topsoil (852).

Trench 12 (Fig. 5)

- 5.1.12 Natural clay was encountered at an average of 119.45 m OD and was cut by two poorly defined and shallow features (1204 and 1207), both of which were filled by a mid grey silty clay with orange brown mottling (1206 and 1209 respectively). These were roughly linear in plan although the edges were somewhat ephemeral and characterisation was problematic. Several irregular spreads of similar material had been observed in a number of other Trenches (e.g. Trench 10), and interpreted as bioturbation. It is possible that 1204 and 1207 are of similar origin, although they did appear more regular and may represent the bases of north-south aligned linear features. Given the confines of the trench this was difficult to establish with any degree of certainty.
- 5.1.13 The relationship between the fills and the buried soil (1202) was also uncertain as there appeared to be a distinct, but localised, layer between the fills (1204 and 1207) and the buried soil (1202). It is possible that this represents the re-working of the fills into the buried soil during cultivation.
- 5.1.14 The buried soil was overlain by c 0.1 m of topsoil.

5.2 Finds

Assessment of the Pottery and Clay Pipes

John Cotter

The Pottery: Introduction and Methodology

- 5.2.1 The assemblage comprises a total of 24 sherds of pottery weighing 370g.
- 5.2.2 All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (e.g. decoration etc.).

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

5.2.3 The assemblage is predominantly of 18th century date with one or two vessel types, including Staffordshire-type Creamware, possibly dating as late as *c.* 1820. There is a high proportion of characteristic Staffordshire-type earthenwares including combed slipware dishes and vessels with an iron-streaked brown glaze including a tankard and jugs or jars. Three vessels, probably dishes, in post-medieval Brill slipware from central Buckinghamshire are also present. A single sherd in green-glazed Surrey-type whiteware, possibly from a cup, probably dates to the 15th or early 16th century and is the earliest piece in the assemblage.

Potential of the Material and Recommendations for further work

5.2.4 Given its late dating, poor condition and the small size of the assemblage, the pottery appears to have little further potential for research.

The Clay Pipes

5.2.5 The clay pipe assemblage comprises 5 fragments weighing 16g. Given the small size and condition of the assemblage these were not catalogued except as detailed below:

5.2.6 Context 101 produced a pipe stem of *c.* 1775-1850+. This was of narrow bore with an illegible maker's mark on both sides within a ribbon or label in relief (1 frag./4g).

5.2.7 Context 1405 included a stem fragment and fragments from a pipe bowl of *c.* 1730-80 (4 frags./12g)

5.2.8 No further work on the pipe assemblage is recommended.

Animal Bone Evaluation Report

By Kristopher Poole

5.2.9 In total, 18 fragments of bone (143g) were recovered, but fresh breaks were refitted to give a figure of 16. Despite the bone being in reasonable condition, this assemblage contained only 4 specimens that could be identified to species (Table 1); of these, Context 856 contained a sheep/goat scapula, whilst Context 1405 held a cattle scapula, a sheep/goat atlas vertebra (chopped in half), and a pig mandible. Burning was noted on an unidentifiable fragment from Context 856, and in 1405 on a large mammal long bone, as well as an unidentifiable specimen.

Table 2 Animal bone by context

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Large	Medium	Unid	Total
856	-	1	-	2	3	1	7
1405	1	1	1	3	2	1	9
Total	1	2	1	5	5	2	16

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

Environmental and economic data

By Seren Griffiths

Methodology

- 5.3.1 A single sample was taken as part of the evaluation at Bloxham, Oxfordshire. The 40 litre sample was taken to evaluate the preservation of charred plant material and molluscs and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. The sample was processed by flotation using a modified Siraf-type machine, the flot being collected onto a 250 micron mesh. The remaining material was then wet sieved through a column for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. The samples and residues were air-dried and the flots scanned under a binocular microscope at Oxford Archaeology. The residues were sorted for bones and artefacts down to 4mm and the remaining material retained. Initially assessment was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology by Seren Griffiths.

Results

Charred Plant Remains

- 5.3.2 Sample 1 (context 810) produced a limited flot of c 40 ml, of this c80% volume was composed of modern plant matter. The sample contained limited ecofactual evidence. No molluscs were present in the flot. Items of charcoal were present, as was an item of charred cereal grain, probably *Triticum aestivum* (Bread wheat). *Rumex* sp (Dock) seeds were also present.

Discussion

- 5.3.3 Bread wheat represented the main wheat staple in this region by the Anglo-Saxon period, and was also grown in the Roman period, albeit less commonly than spelt wheat (Campbell and Straker in prep.). Docks are weeds found in a variety of ecological niches and periods. It is therefore impossible on the nature of the assemblage alone to deduce a likely period for the formation of the deposit. Moreover, although there are some elements of charred material in the sample, the poverty of the assemblage means that the taphonomic processes responsible for its formation are not clearly understood. While it is therefore possible that the material from sample 1 (context 810) represents a culturally mitigated assemblage, the small number of ecofacts may equally represent a post-depositionally disturbed assemblage.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 Whilst a number of features were identified within the trenches, no reliable or well stratified artefactual evidence was recovered and only a very general date, relative to the surviving elements of ridge and furrow, could be attributed to them (see below).

Although furrows were removed during machine excavation of the trenches, this was only feasible where extant remains of the ridge and furrow were visible on the surface. As a result, a number of linear features were exposed within some of the trenches (e.g. Trench 9) which were later interpreted as furrows. It is possible that these obscured earlier discrete features, although none were observed where these features were subject to sample excavation.

6.2 Overall interpretation

- 6.2.1 With the exception of the ditches revealed in Trench 8(a and b) and Trenches 2 and 3, very little evidence for significant archaeological features or deposits was revealed within the trenches. A number of poorly defined and irregular spreads of dark grey silty clay were recorded in some of the trenches (ref. Trench 12 above), and have been loosely interpreted as either geological variations or the result of bioturbation.
- 6.2.2 Attempting to characterise the ditches themselves was problematic given the lack of dating evidence and the confines of the trenches. It is possible, given their comparable alignment and the similar composition of the fills, that they are contemporary and may represent part of a field system which pre-dates the ridge and furrow.
- 6.2.3 The results from the evaluation appear to reflect the relatively peripheral location of the site in relation to the medieval and later settlement, and also to the known Romano-British sites in the area (ref. 1.3 above). The evidence from Trenches 8(a and b) and 2 and 3 suggests that there may be elements of earlier field systems surviving, and it is possible that they are contemporary with the Romano-British settlement of the area. This can be no more than conjectural given the lack of artefactual evidence.
- 6.2.4 The fact that the ridge and furrow still survives on the ground also attests to the peripheral location of the site. Anecdotal evidence from a local resident suggested that, until the closure of the Banbury livestock market in the late 20th century, the land had been used as a 'holding pen' for livestock on its way to market. This would account for the lack of modern cultivation and the subsequent survival of the ridge and furrow.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Context Number	Type	Comment
001	101	Dep	Topsoil
	102	Dep	Subsoil
	103	Dep	Natural Clay
002	200	Layer	Natural Clay
	201	Dep	Subsoil
	202	Dep	Topsoil
	203	Cut	Ditch Cut
	204	Fill	Ditch Fill
	205	Fill	Ditch Fill
003	300	Layer	Natural Clay
	301	Dep	Subsoil
	302	Dep	Topsoil
	303	Cut	Ditch Cut
	304	Fill	Ditch Fill
	305	Fill	Ditch Fill
004	401	Dep	Topsoil
	402	Dep	Subsoil
	403	Dep	Natural Clay
	404	Cut	Land Drain
	405	Fill	Fill of Land Drain
005	500	Layer	Natural Clay
	501	Dep	Subsoil
	502	Dep	Made Ground
	503	Dep	Made Ground
	551	Dep	Topsoil
	552	Dep	Subsoil
	553	Dep	Natural Clay

	554	Cut	Land Drain
	555	Fill	Fill of Land Drain
	556	Cut	Land Drain
	557	Fill	Fill of Land Drain
006			
	601	Dep	Topsoil
	602	Dep	Subsoil
	603	Dep	Natural Clay
007			
	701	Dep	Topsoil
	702	Dep	Subsoil
	703	Dep	Natural Clay
	704	Fill	Post Hole Fill
	705	Fill	Post Hole Fill
	706	Cut	Post Hole
	707	Dep	Construction /Demolition Rubble
008			
	801	Dep	Topsoil
	802	Dep	Subsoil
	803	Dep	Natural Clay
	804	Cut	Possible Ditch
	805	Cut	Possible Mole Plough
	806	Cut	Possible Furrow
	807	Fill	Possible Ditch Fill
	808	Fill	Possible Ditch Fill
	809	Fill	Possible Ditch Fill
	810	Fill	Possible Ditch Fill
	811	Fill	Possible Mole Plough Fill
	812	Fill	Possible Furrow Fill
	850	Layer	Natural Clay
	851	Dep	Subsoil
	852	Dep	Topsoil
	853	Cut	Ditch Cut
	854	Fill	Ditch Fill
	855	Fill	Ditch Fill
	856	Fill	Ditch Fill

	857	Fill	Ditch Fill
	858	Cut	Possible Tree Throw
	859	Fill	Possible Fill of Tree Throw
009			
	901	Dep	Topsoil
	902	Dep	Subsoil
	903	Dep	Natural Clay
010			
	1001	Dep	Topsoil
	1002	Dep	Subsoil
	1003	Dep	Natural Clay
	1004	Cut	Irregular Cut
	1005	Fill	Fill of Irregular Cut
	1006	Cut	Stake Hole - Modern
	1007	Fill	Fill of Stake Hole
011			
	1101	Dep	Topsoil
	1102	Dep	Subsoil
	1103	Dep	Natural Clay
012			
	1201	Dep	Topsoil
	1202	Dep	Subsoil
	1203	Dep	Natural Clay
	1204	Cut	Possible Linear
	1205	Fill	Fill of Poss. Linear
	1206	Fill	Fill of Poss. Linear
	1207	Cut	Possible Linear
	1208	Fill	Fill of Poss. Linear
	1209	Fill	Fill of Poss. Linear
013			
	1301	Dep	Topsoil
	1302	Dep	Subsoil
	1303	Dep	Natural Clay
014			
	1401	Dep	Topsoil
	1402	Dep	Subsoil

	1403	Dep	Natural Clay
	1404	Cut	Land Drain
	1405	Fill	Fill of Land Drain
	1406	Fill	Fill of Land Drain
015			
	1501	Dep	Topsoil
	1502	Dep	Subsoil
	1503	Dep	Natural Clay

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
810	15-E16C?	1	10	Reduced pale grey. Possible Cheam or Surrey-type whiteware. Flat base sherd from a jug or cup with copper-green glz under. Poss a late med Eynsham Abbey-type face cup.
1402	18-E19C	1	6	Dish/bowl base in possible Midlands-type buff earthenware with brown int glz
1405	c1780-1820	22	354	Latest piece is 4 joining sherds from Staffs-type Creamware. Possible sugarbowl with blue slip banding & encaustic/inlaid brown slip dec under rim. Otherwise pottery mainly mid 18C types. Incl Notts stoneware possible sugarbowl footring. Staffs-type combed slipware dishes. Staffs/Midlands-type iron-streak glazed wares incl tankard & jug/jar. Staffs-type black-glazed coarseware. 3x 18C Brill post-med slipware vessels with green glaze dec. Local or Brill orange-buff ware
TOTAL		24	370	

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Smpl No	Ctxt No	Flot vol (ml)	Type	Chare	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other charred	Mollusc	Vol floated (litres)	Notes
1	810	40	Fill of undated ditch	+	+7. <i>aestivum</i> (Bread wheat)		+ <i>Rumex</i> sp (Dock)			40	C 80% vol modern plant matter

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

APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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OCAS 2005 *Design Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

OA 2005 *Land south of Milton Road, Bloxham. A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

OA 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (First Edition, ed. D Wilkinson, August 1992)

Bond, J, 1980 *Bloxham, Oxfordshire: Village Survey* CBA 9, Newsletter 10

APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Milton Road, Bloxham

Site code: BLOMR05

Grid reference: SP 431 352

Type of evaluation: Trenched

Date and duration of project: 17th October - 21st October 2005

Area of site: 1.88 ha

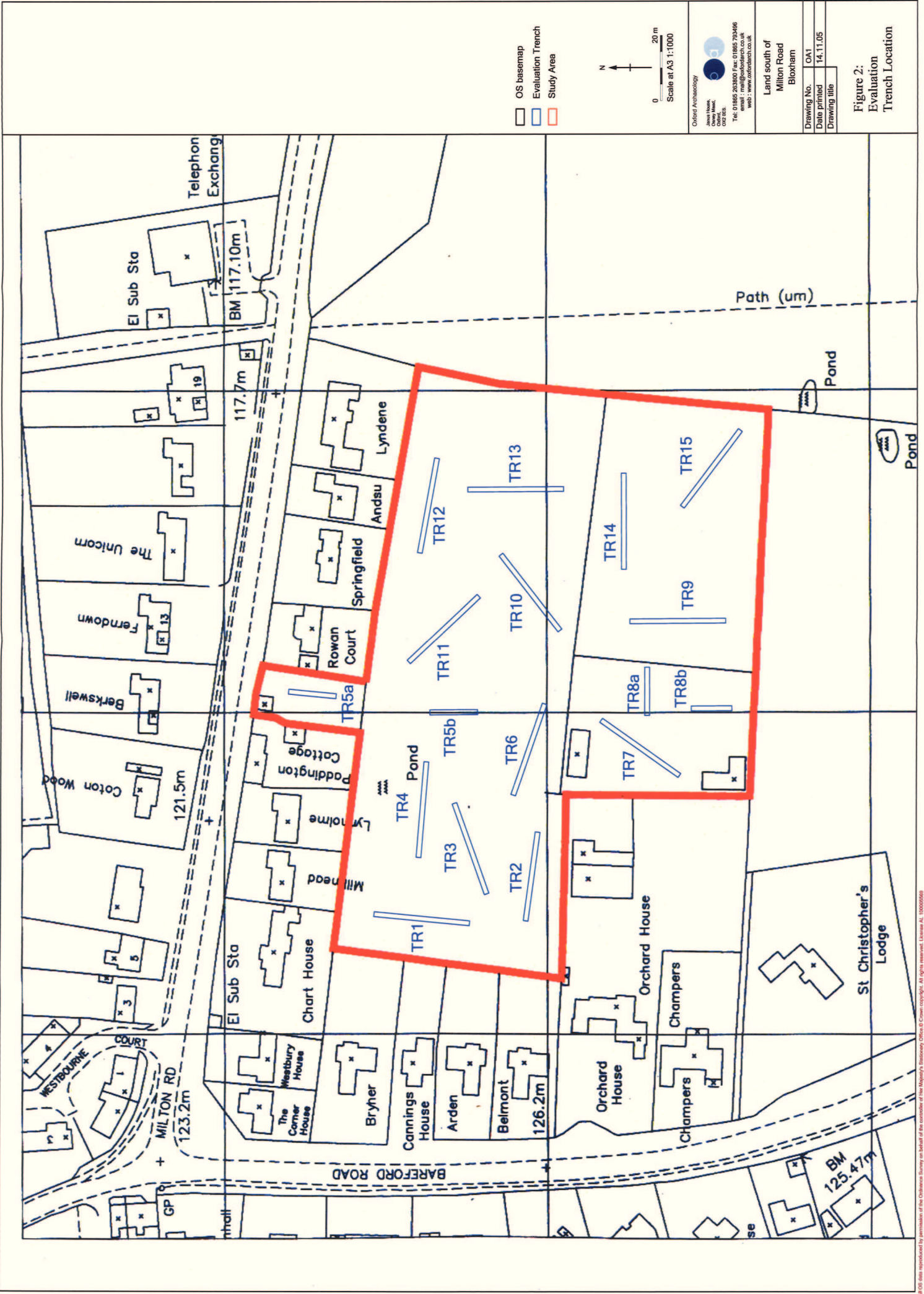
Summary of results: Two undated ditches, ridge and furrow

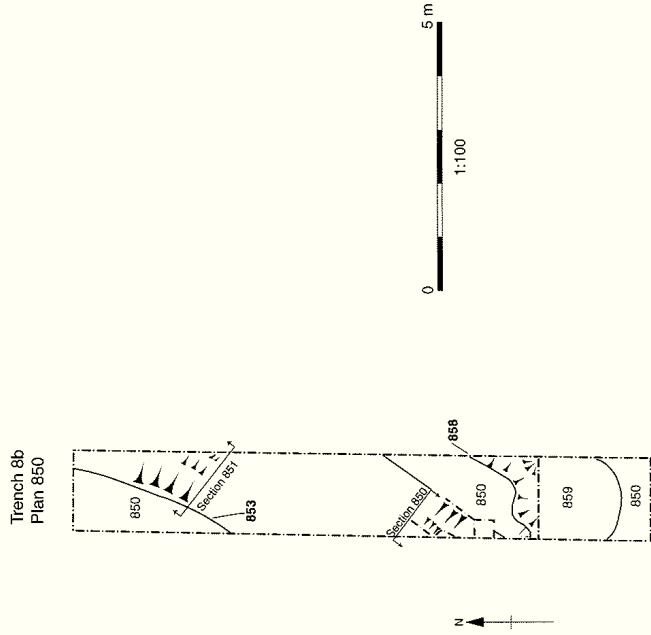
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course.



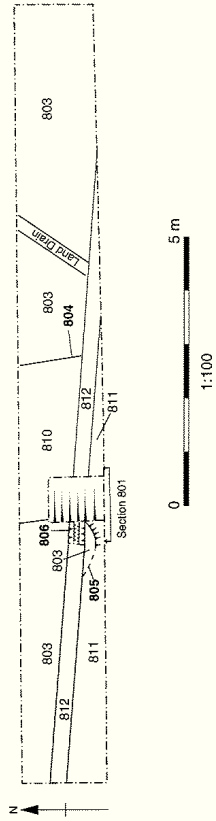
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Figure 1: Site Location

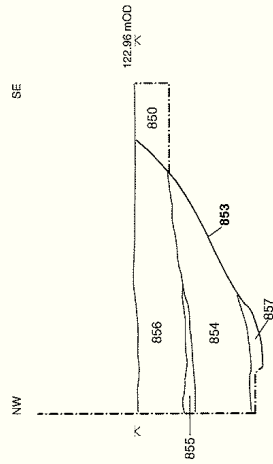




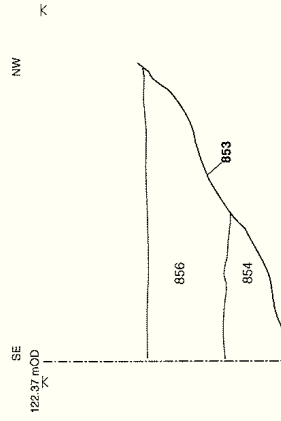
Trench 8a
Plan 801



Section 850



Section 851



Section 801

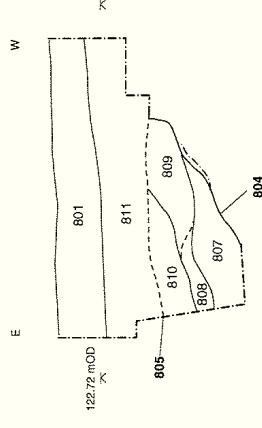
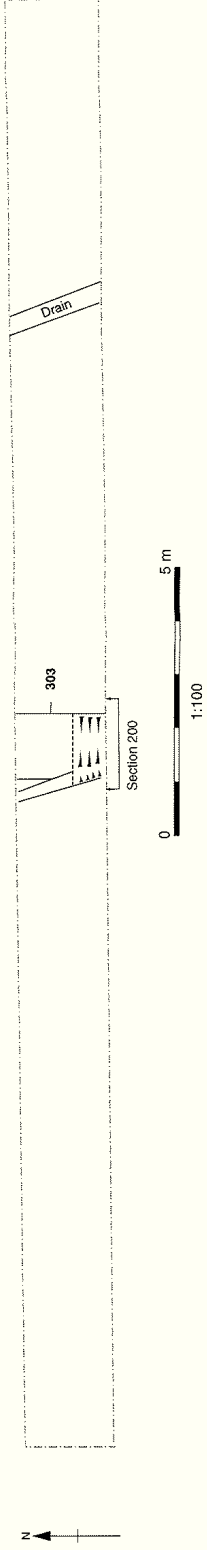
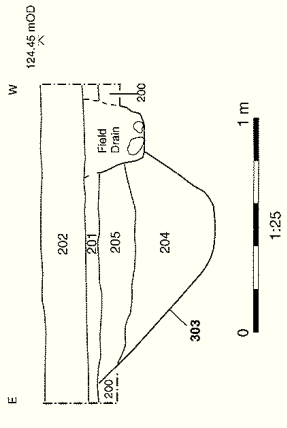


Figure 3: Trenches 8a and 8b, plans and sections

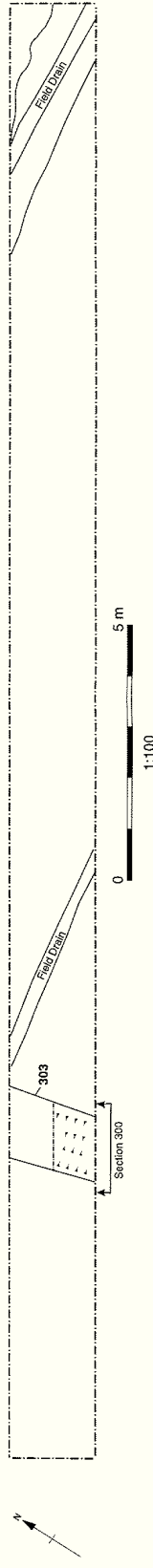
Trench 2
Plan 200



Section 200



Trench 3
Plan 300



Section 300

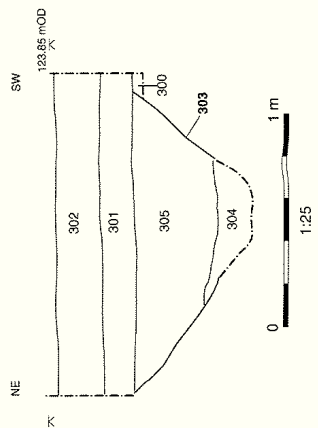


Figure 4: Trenches 2 and 3, plans and sections

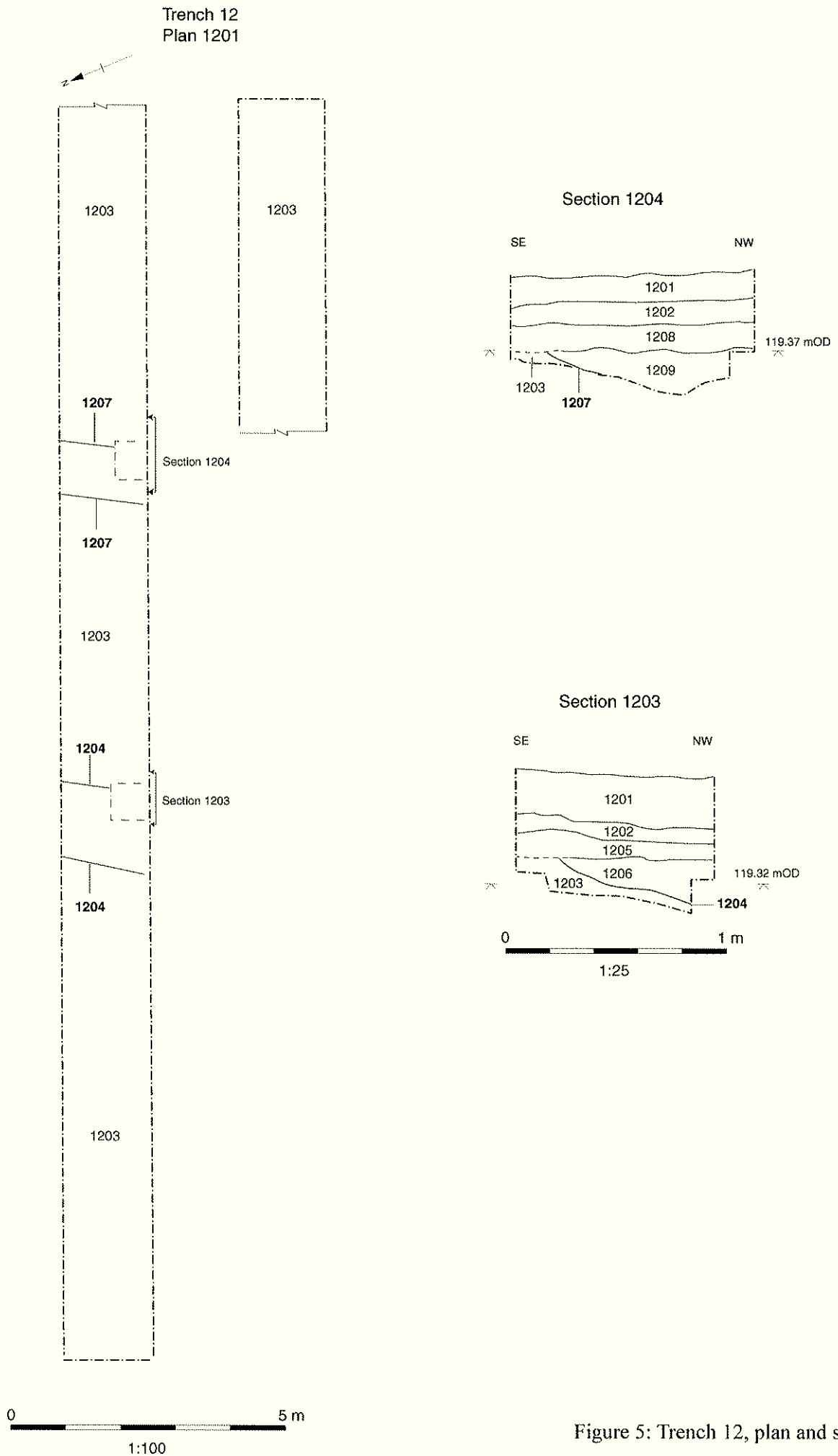


Figure 5: Trench 12, plan and sections



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