Land off Lince Lane Kirtlington Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology south

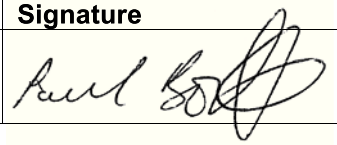
January 2015

Client: CgMs

Issue No: 1
OA Job No: 6903
NGR: SP 4960 1950

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Client Name:	CgMs
Client Ref No:	
Document Title:	Land off Lince Lane, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Issue/Version Number:	1
Grid Reference:	SP 49600 19500
Planning Reference:	N/A
Site Code:	KILL14
Invoice Code:	KILLEV
Receiving Museum:	Oxfordshire County Museum
Museum Accession No:	Pending

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Matt Fenn Project Supervisor	Stuart Foreman (Senior Project Manager)	Paul Booth (Senior Project Manager)	

Document File Location	X:\k\Kirtlington, Oxfordshire\002Reports
Graphics File Location	P:\K_codes\KILLEV
Illustrated by	Ashley Strutt, Markus Dylewski, Charles Rousseaux

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES
t: +44 (0) 1865 263800 e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496 w: oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Land off Lince Lane, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Matt Fenn

Illustrated by Ashley Strutt, Markus Dylewski and Charles Rousseaux

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Lince Lane, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire (centred on SP 49601950) comprised 10 trenches, arranged to provide even coverage across the site and to investigate possible archaeological features identified by a previous geophysical survey. The site includes two fields, 5.8Ha in extent, currently under pasture and located 200m west of the historic centre of Kirtlington.

Archaeological features were sparsely distributed within the trenches, the only certain features comprising former rectilinear field boundaries and a track. The latter consisted of a pair of undated parallel ditches in Trench 6, near the eastern edge of the site, which were clearly apparent on the geophysical survey plot. Trenches 1 and 4 were positioned to investigate a series of geophysical anomalies in the north-western part of the site, which included former field boundaries forming a perpendicular junction. Very slight traces of a possible NE–SW aligned shallow linear field boundary or hedgerow were recorded in these trenches. The rectilinear boundaries appear to share the same alignment as the present eastern site boundary but are on a different alignment to the northern and western field boundaries, which date back at least to the 1815 Kirtlington Enclosure Act.

The other trenches were placed to investigate various irregular linear geophysical anomalies, but contained no visible archaeological or geological features. Trenches 7, 8 and 9, in the southern field, contained various small irregular features, which may be of natural origin.

All of the suspected archaeological features were excavated in an attempt to recover dating evidence but no artefacts were found. The feature fills were minerogenic with no potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis or radiocarbon dating.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) were commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land situated off Lince Lane, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire (centred on SP 49600 19500) which is being considered for residential development.

1.1.2 The archaeological work was carried out from 17th to 19th December 2014, in advance of submission of a planning application. It was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework; and policies within the 2014 Cherwell Local Plan, ESD16). The evaluation trenching followed a geophysical survey of the site (Stratascan 2014) and an archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014). Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological Services were consulted on the scope of the trenching which comprised a 1% sample of the site by area. A further 1% (10 trenches) was held in contingency, but was not in the event required.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the works was produced by OA (OA 2014) and approved by the Oxfordshire County Archaeological Services on behalf of the local planning authority.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The area of proposed development is 5.8 hectares in extent and currently consists of two fields under pasture with residential properties bordering the eastern side, fields on all other sides and Corner Farm located to the south-west (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The study site slopes slightly downhill to the west and south from the north-eastern corner, and has a height ranging from 103m to 100m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). There are no watercourses, such as rivers or streams, on or in the immediate vicinity of the study site. A small stream runs south from the village core 250m to the south-east and the River Cherwell is located approximately 400m to the west.

1.2.3 The solid geology of the site comprises Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Kellaways Formation. This is overlain by superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Hanborough Gravel Member (Sheet 218, British Geological Survey 1968).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the desk-based assessment (CgMS May 2014). A geophysical survey was also completed, which failed to identify any obviously significant archaeological features within the site (Stratascan 2014). Nevertheless the site is located in an area of archaeological potential, 850m south-west from the junction of two ancient routeways: Akeman Street, the Roman road from Alchester to Cirencester, runs from east-west, 650m north of the site at the closest point. The Portway, another possible prehistoric trackway and minor north-south Roman road, passes 130m east of the site. The line of Akeman Street crosses the River Cherwell 600m north-west of the site.

Prehistoric Period

1.3.2 Current evidence shows that the landscape surrounding the study site was utilised during the prehistoric period, although there is no direct evidence for settlement or land use on or close to the site. The superficial sand and gravel geology would have been suitable for prehistoric farming, although its distance (250m to 400m) from a stream and the River Cherwell suggests that land more favourable to settlement may have lain

elsewhere. There is archaeological evidence within 1km, comprising find spots, a possible trackway and Iron Age settlement activity. Neolithic pottery was found during an excavation 250m south-east of the site.

Roman Period

1.3.3 Current evidence shows that the surrounding landscape was utilised during the Roman period, although no Roman activity is recorded on the HER or NMR within the study site. Evidence for Roman settlement was recorded 170m south-east of the site during an excavation which recorded a Roman stone building and stone lined well, along with a 2nd or 3rd century field system. Roman burials have been recorded 500m north of the site, close to Akeman Street, and numerous Roman coins have been found in the area.

Saxon Period

1.3.4 The earliest known record of Kirtlington dates from AD 945 and the settlement is known to have held a 'witenagemot' in AD 977, hosted by King Edward the Martyr and attended by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury (Cherwell District Council 2011). Kirtlington is mentioned in the Domesday Book as 'Certelintone', 'Chertelintone' and 'Cortelintone' (VCH 1959) and the name is possibly derived from 'Cyrtla's Farm' (Gelling 1953), or alternatively the 'church village' (Humphries 1986).

1.3.5 There are known Saxon and early medieval remains in the vicinity, including two sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), a pit, findspots and residual finds, excavated 250m south-east of the site. Another Saxon feature, a pit, was recorded during an evaluation 200m east of the site.

1.3.6 The study site lies on the edge of the historic core of Kirtlington and is likely to have formed part of the village's agricultural hinterland during this period.

Medieval Period

1.3.7 The present Church of St. Mary' which is a 12th century construction, lies 250m east of the site. There was certainly a church in Kirtlington at the time of the Domesday survey (1086) and as an important royal manor it almost certainly would have had one in the 10th century.

1.3.8 Extant earthworks, reportedly located west of South Farm (120m south-east of the study site) may be related to a possible 'medieval shrunken village', possibly evidence for population contraction in Kirtlington in the late medieval period, although there has been no investigation to confirm this. The field directly opposite the south-eastern corner of the site contains a low earthwork of uncertain function and date, including a possible relict property boundary. These are separated from the site by the main Oxford Road and there is no evidence for them continuing into the evaluation area.

1.3.9 There is a moated site to the east of Kirtlington Primary School and to the north-east of the site which is likely to date from the medieval period.

Post-medieval Period

1.3.10 In this period, understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources. The historic maps of the 18th century show that the site occupied an area of undeveloped agricultural land. There are changes to the field boundaries over time, with a gradual expansion of the fields through the removal of hedgerows. The study site undergoes very little in the way of change until the 1980-1982 Ordnance Survey when a number of buildings are shown in the south-western corner. A path is depicted adjacent to the eastern boundary. The information provided by the HER and historic map regression has shown that the study

site has been used for agricultural purposes during the post-medieval and modern period.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 We would like to thank Nick Shepherd of CgMs who commissioned OA on behalf of their client Gladman Developments Limited, and the landowner, Mr. East, for his cooperation and advice during the trenching. Richard Oram from Oxfordshire County Council monitored the archaeological work.

1.4.2 The fieldwork team comprised Matt Fenn (Supervisor) assisted by Ben Slader and Ben McAndrew. Stuart Foreman was the OA Project Manager.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development area;
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence;
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of any proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of any proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To disseminate the results through the production of a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide.

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- To investigate and characterise the various anomalies identified through geophysical survey that may represent archaeological features;
- To examine areas identified by the geophysical survey as containing no archaeological features.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 10 trenches, each 30m long and 1.7m wide (Fig. 2), apart from Trench 10 which was 20m long. All trenches were excavated under supervision of OA staff, using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator fitted with a standard toothless bucket to remove modern ploughsoil and non-archaeological subsoil. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the top of any significant archaeological horizons or to the undisturbed natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

2.2.2 During machine excavation, the overburden was examined closely for artefacts, and these layers were removed in spits of not more than 100mm. The excavated spoil was stockpiled using the excavator and the spoil heaps were also scanned for artefacts. A 1m wide strip was left clear of spoil on each side of the trenches. Ploughsoil and subsoil were excavated and stored separately on each side of each trench.

2.2.3 Interim results were submitted each day to Richard Oram (OCC Planning Archaeologist) and the trenches were backfilled by agreement with OCC without an inspection visit. This was due to the negative results and the timing of the trenching. Nick Shepherd (CgMs) inspected and approved the trenches on behalf the client.

2.2.4 All potential archaeological features were investigated by hand excavation in an attempt to recover artefacts and characterise the features. General site procedures were as defined in the WSI (OA 2014). Sufficient investigation was carried out during this stage to inform the need for, and scope of, any further mitigation in respect of the planning application. Survey data were obtained using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) equipment.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The following section summarises the results of the evaluation. The general location of the trenches is shown on Figures 2 and 3, the former showing the trenches overlaid on the geophysical survey plot. More detailed plans, focussed on areas containing archaeological features, are included as Figures 3 and 4 (Trenches 1, 4 and 6). Detailed trench plans and sections of trenches containing archaeological features are included as Figures 6-8. A selection of photographs illustrates each of the trenches, showing the general soil sequence, archaeological features and general views of trenches containing no visible features (Plates 1-14). Archaeological descriptions are presented in summary in the context inventory (Appendix A), and within the descriptive text where they are integral to the interpretation of the context in question. As no artefacts or palaeoenvironmental samples were recovered there are no specialist reports.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Overall the evaluation was undertaken in good weather conditions, although there was occasional rain. Light conditions were rarely ideal as the work was carried out in December.

3.2.2 The topsoil in most trenches was a thin mid to dark brown friable silty clay loam, typically ranging from 0.22-0.31m in depth. The underlying subsoil probably represents plough-disturbed and weathered sand and gravel derived from the underlying Hanborough Gravel Member. The subsoil ranged from 0.11-0.39m in depth.

3.2.3 Unless otherwise stated in trench descriptions, the archaeological features were cut into the natural geology and covered by the subsoil.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The few features encountered were concentrated in Trenches 1 and 4 in the north-west, and Trench 6 in the east. Otherwise, apart from some minor possible or modern features, the rest of the trenches contained no archaeological material at all.

3.4 Trenches with no archaeological material

3.4.1 Trenches 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10 contained no discernible archaeological features at all, and are therefore not described in detail (see Appendix A for trench and context details). Of these, Trenches 8 and 10 were placed to investigate significant magnetic anomalies identified by the magnetometer survey but failed to reveal any archaeological features

3.5 Trenches 1 and 4

3.5.1 These trenches were placed to investigate a series of rectilinear magnetic anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in the north-western part of the site. These comprised a potential large linear field boundary, aligned south-west to north-east, passing through Trench 4 and the southern tip of Trench 1. The survey plot also showed possible linear features on a perpendicular alignment to the large boundary, passing through both trenches.

3.5.2 Within Trench 1, a very faint linear band (103) was investigated at the predicted location of the large boundary. It was 1.24m wide and 0.28m deep. This was investigated as a possible feature but upon excavation was found to be very shallow

with uneven edges. It could have been a hedgerow with no associated ditch. No artefacts or other evidence for human activity were recovered.

3.5.3 A small gully with irregular edges (105) was identified further to the north in Trench 1, again corresponding to the location and alignment of an anomaly identified within the geophysical survey plot. The gully had a rounded terminal end, and a maximum width of 0.6m. However, the shallow irregular profile suggests that it could be a root hollow or similar natural feature. The fill was very similar fill to that of feature 103. These features are interpreted as former hedgerows.

3.6 Trench 6

3.6.1 Trench 6 was placed to investigate two south-east to north-west aligned linear features on the geophysical survey plot, near the eastern edge of the site.

3.6.2 Two ditches were identified (602 and 604) which correspond closely with the location and alignment of the geophysical features. Ditch 602 had moderately straight sides to a concave base and were 0.88m wide and 0.32m deep. Ditch 604 was on a parallel alignment but had slightly shallower concave sides, 1.24m wide and 0.21m deep. Both were filled with relatively uniform mid yellowish brown sandy silt, with common rounded sandstone fragments and fine gravel inclusions.

3.6.3 Both fills were fully excavated within the limits of the trench to maximise the recovery of artefacts, but no finds were recovered from either feature.

3.7 Trenches 7 and 9

3.7.1 Trenches 7 and 9 were both placed to investigate features visible on the geophysical survey plot.

3.7.2 Trench 7 revealed a small discrete feature (703) toward its western end, which is only tentatively identified as an archaeological feature. It was 0.65m in diameter and 0.17m deep, with a shallow and irregular profile. It contained two fills, one mid yellow brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions (704) and an upper fill of mid grey loamy/sandy clay (705). No artefacts or other indications of human activity were present in the fill. Although interpreted as a possible posthole, the irregular shape suggests that it may be a root hollow or animal burrow.

3.7.3 Trench 9 did not identify any remains that could be related to the geophysical survey results, but did show up one discrete pit feature (902). It was oval in plan (0.75m x 0.35m) with moderate concave sides and a concave base, containing a mid greyish yellow sandy silt fill (903). No artefacts were present in the fill, and given its small, isolated and fairly irregular characteristics, it is likely this feature is of natural origin.

3.8 Finds summary

3.8.1 No artefactual evidence was found during the course of the evaluation works.

3.9 Environmental Summary

3.9.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling or radiocarbon dating were identified during the evaluation.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation trenching has in general terms successfully characterised the various features apparent on the geophysical survey plot. The absence of artefactual dating evidence, and the sparse distribution of archaeological features suggests that the site has low archaeological potential. While the trenching sample is only 1% of the site area, when viewed in conjunction with the geophysical survey, reasonable confidence can be placed in the results. It is unlikely that extensive or complex archaeology is present within the site boundary, although low density or ephemeral features could have been missed.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The archaeology encountered in general corresponds reasonably closely with the geophysical survey plot, with only two trenches lacking archaeology where features were expected.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Trenches 1 and 4 encountered very slight and shallow rectilinear land boundaries in the north-western part of the site, which are interpreted as former hedgerows. Two parallel linear ditches on a similar alignment, identified near the eastern edge of the site (Trench 6), are likely to relate to a former field track leading into the fields from the historic core of Kirtlington. The lack of any dating evidence from the excavated boundary features severely limits the potential for further analysis of their chronology. Comparison with the 1815 Enclosure map demonstrates that the rectilinear boundaries and trackway pre-date the early 19th century, but otherwise little can be said about their date of origin.

4.3.2 Trenches to the south, and in the north-east of the site, found no significant archaeological evidence.

4.3.3 Most of the irregular linear features on the survey plot in the western and southern parts of the site (investigated in Trenches 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10) were not visible in the trenches at all and may reflect geological features.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The archaeology encountered is considered to be of low significance, as the features are very sparsely distributed and limited to poorly dated former agricultural field boundaries and trackways.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench 1 contained one possible linear feature and one possible rounded linear feature terminal, both of which may form part of former field boundaries or hedgerows. No archaeological finds or features were present. Natural geology comprised a very stony, mottled yellow brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular sandstone fragments and frequent gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.49
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural geology		
103	Cut	1.24		Possible hedgerow/field boundary		
104	Fill	1.24	0.28	Fill of 103		
105	Cut			Possible field boundary terminal		
106	Fill			Fill of 105	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench 2 contained no archaeological finds or features. Natural geology comprised a very stony, mottled mid yellow/mid brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular sandstone fragments and frequent gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds or features. Natural geology comprised a very stony, mottled mid yellow/mid brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular sandstone fragments and frequent gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.61
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 4 contained one large shallow linear feature, barely distinguishable from the surrounding geological changes and is likely to form part of former land boundary/hedgerow. No archaeological finds or features were present. Natural geology comprised a mottled mid yellow/brown silty sand with sandy clay patches, moderate sub-angular sandstone fragments and frequent gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
403	Cut			Possible hedgerow/field boundary		
404	Fill			Fill of 403		

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench 5 was devoid of any archaeological material or features. Natural geology comprised a mottled mid yellow/brown silty sand with sandy clay patches, moderate sub-angular sandstone fragments and moderate gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.68
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
100.000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
100.001	Layer	-	0.39	Subsoil	-	-
100.002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench 6 contained two parallel linear ditches which may once have formed part of a linear trackway leading from the eastern edge of site. No archaeological material was found within the fills. Natural geology comprised a mottled dark yellow/mid brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded sandstone fragments and moderate gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.62
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
602	Cut	0.88	0.32	Linear ditch – possible trackway ditch	-	-
603	Fill	0.88	0.32	Fill of 602		
604	Cut	1.24	0.21	Linear ditch – possible trackway ditch		
605	Fill	1.24	0.21	Fill of 604		
606	Layer	-	-	Natural geology		

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 7 contained one possible stake/posthole. No archaeological material was found. Natural geology was observed to be mid yellow/brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular sandstone fragments and frequent gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
703	Cut	0.65	0.17	Possible posthole?		
704	Fill	0.65	0.14	Fill of 703		
705	Fill	0.44	0.06	Fill of 703		

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench 8 contained no archaeological finds or features. Natural geology comprised a moderately stony mid yellow brown sandy silt with sandy clay patches, and moderate sub-angular sandstone fragments and moderate gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.47
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 9 contained one possible small pit, with no archaeological material observed. Natural geology comprised a moderately stony mid yellow brown sandy silt with sandy clay patches and moderate gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
902	Cut	0.72	0.16	Possible pit/ bioturbation?	-	-
903	Fill	0.72	0.16	Fill of 902		
904	Layer	-	-	Natural geology		

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench 10 contained no archaeological finds or features, but has a modern land drain cut through the subsoil (confirmed by landowner to be of 1980 construction) Natural geology comprised a moderately stony mid yellow brown sandy silt with sandy clay patches and moderate gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Fill	0.47	0.21	Modern backill of (1006)	-	-
1003	Fill	0.47	0.27	Modern backfill of (1006)		
1004	Fill	0.47	>0.04	Modern backfill of (1006)		
1005	Cut	0.47	>0.51	Cut of Land Drain		
1006	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-

Appendix B. Bibliography and References

CgMs, 2014 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Land Off Lince Lane, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire

NPPF, 2012 Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Cherwell District Council, 2011 Kirtlington Conservation Area Appraisal

Gelling, M, 1953 *The Place Names of Oxfordshire*

Humphries, V S, 1986 *Kirtlington: An Oxfordshire Village*

Stratascan 2014 Preliminary survey plot, November 2014

OA, 2014 Land off Lince Lane, Kirtlington: Written scheme of investigation for an evaluation. Prepared by Oxford Archaeology, December 2014

VCH, 1959 *The Victoria County History of the Counties of England, Oxfordshire Volume 6,* 'Parishes: Kirtlington', in A History of the County of Oxford: Volume 6, ed. Mary D Lobel (London, 1959), pp. 219-232 http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/oxon/vol6/pp219-232 [accessed 21 January 2015].

Appendix C. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Land off Lince Lane, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire

Site code: KILL14

Grid reference: SP 49601950

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 17/12/14-19/12/14

Area of site: 5.8 hectares

Summary of results: An archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Lince Lane, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire (centred on SP 49601950) comprised 10 trenches, arranged to provide even coverage across the site and to investigate possible archaeological features identified by a previous geophysical survey. The site includes two fields, currently under pasture, located 200m west of the historic centre of Kirtlington.

Archaeological features were sparsely distributed within the trenches, the only certain features comprising former rectilinear field boundaries and a track. The latter consisted of a pair of undated parallel ditches in Trench 6, near the eastern edge of the site, which were clearly apparent on the geophysical survey plot. Trenches 1 and 4 were positioned to investigate a series of geophysical anomalies in the north-western part of the site, which included former field boundaries forming a perpendicular junction. Very slight traces of a possible northeast–southwest aligned shallow linear field boundary ditch were recorded, from which no dating evidence was recovered. The rectilinear boundaries appear to share the same alignment as the present eastern site boundary but are on a different alignment to the northern and western field boundaries, which date back at least to the 1815 Kirtlington Enclosure Act.

The other trenches were placed to investigate various irregular linear geophysical anomalies, but contained no visible archaeological or geological features. Trenches 7, 8 and 9, in the southern field, contained various small irregular features, which may be of natural origin.

All of the suspected archaeological features were excavated in an attempt to recover dating evidence but no artefacts were found. The feature fills were minerogenic with no potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis or radiocarbon dating.

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

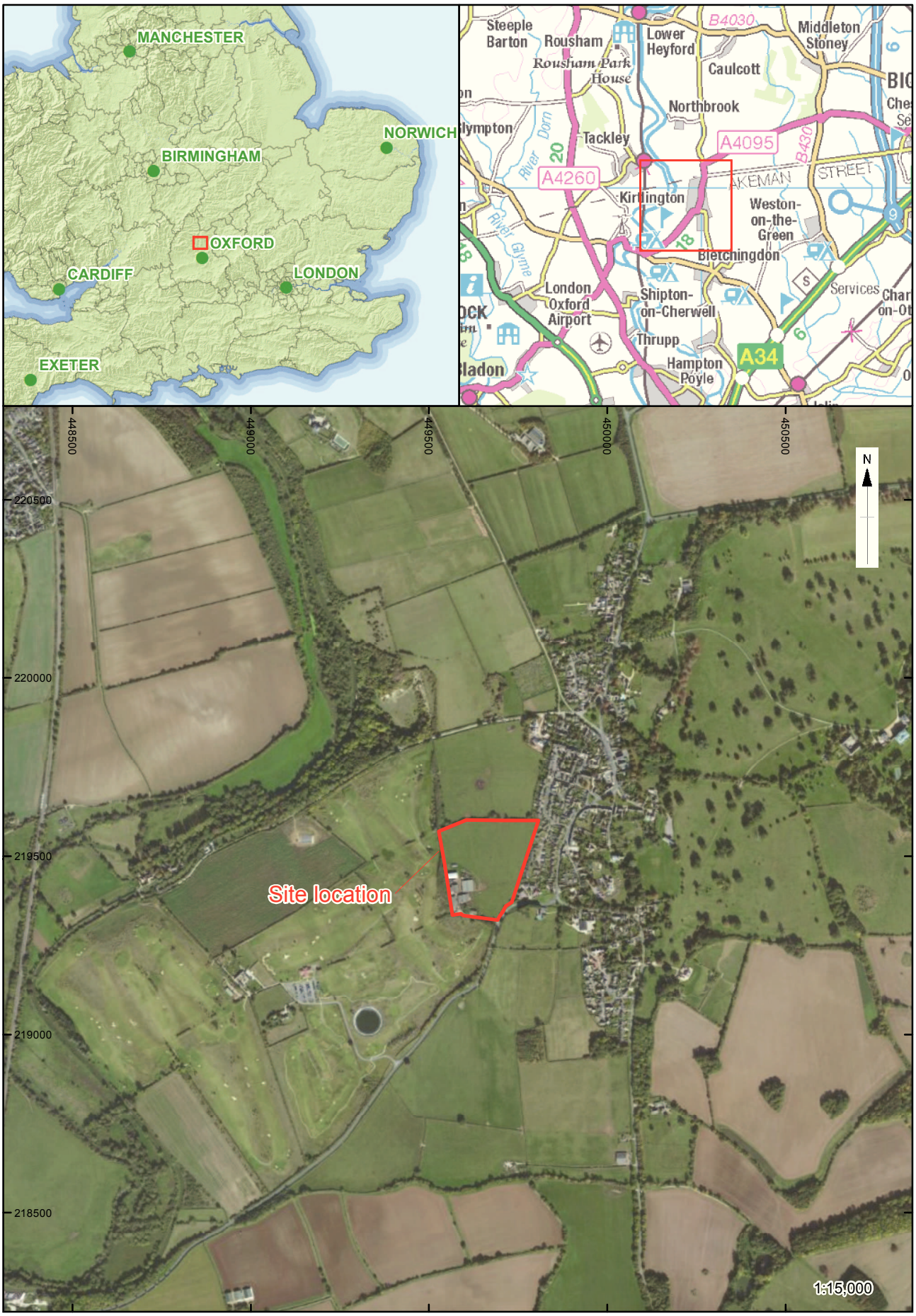
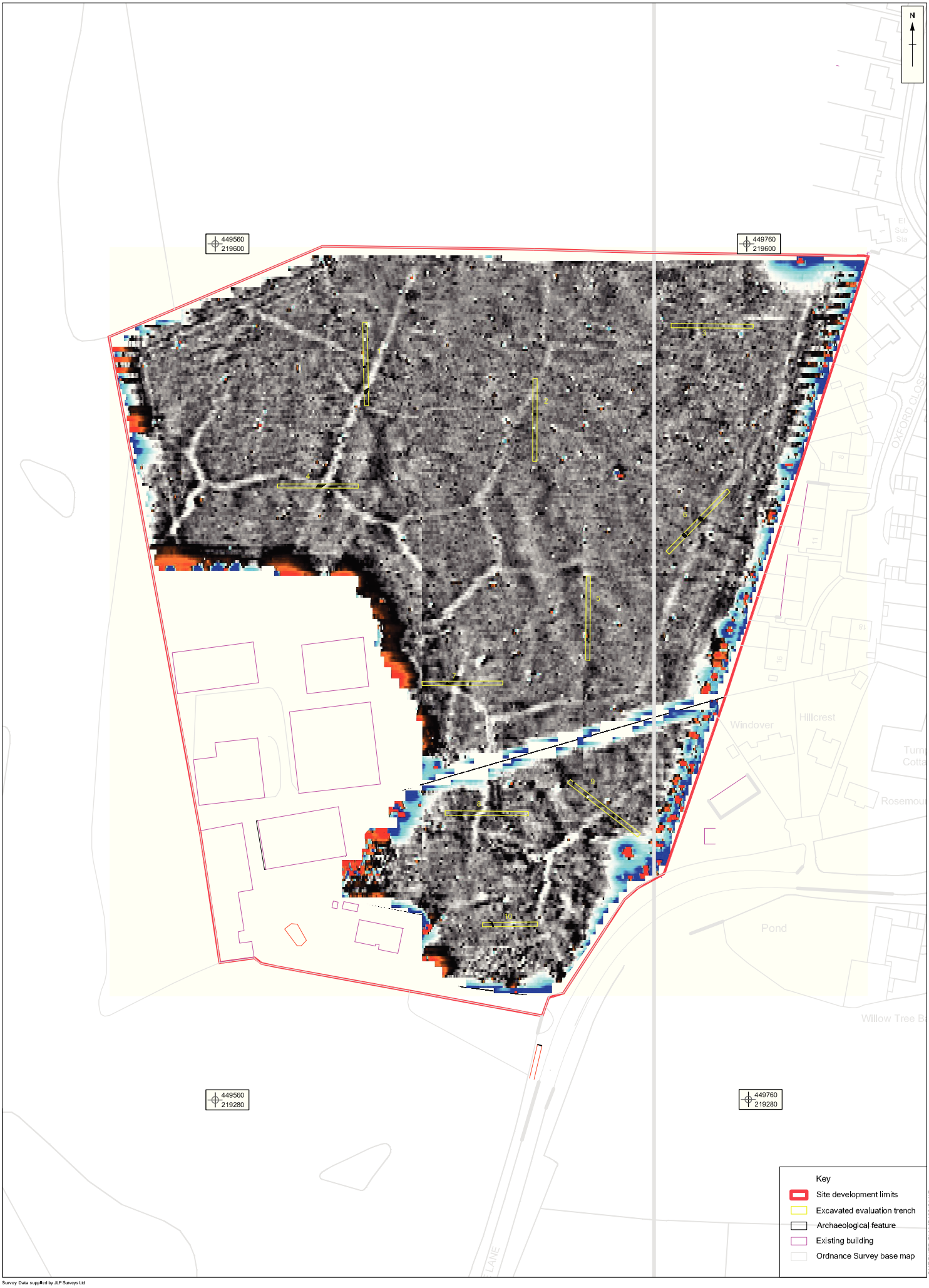


Figure 1: Site location

H:\K_codes\KILLEV\KILLEV_fig_1.mxd"lucy.gane"20/01/2015



Survey Data supplied by JLP Surveys Ltd

0 100 m

Scale at A3 1:1250

Figure 2: Trench plan overlaid on geophysics plot

Figure 3: Trench plan showing location of archaeological features

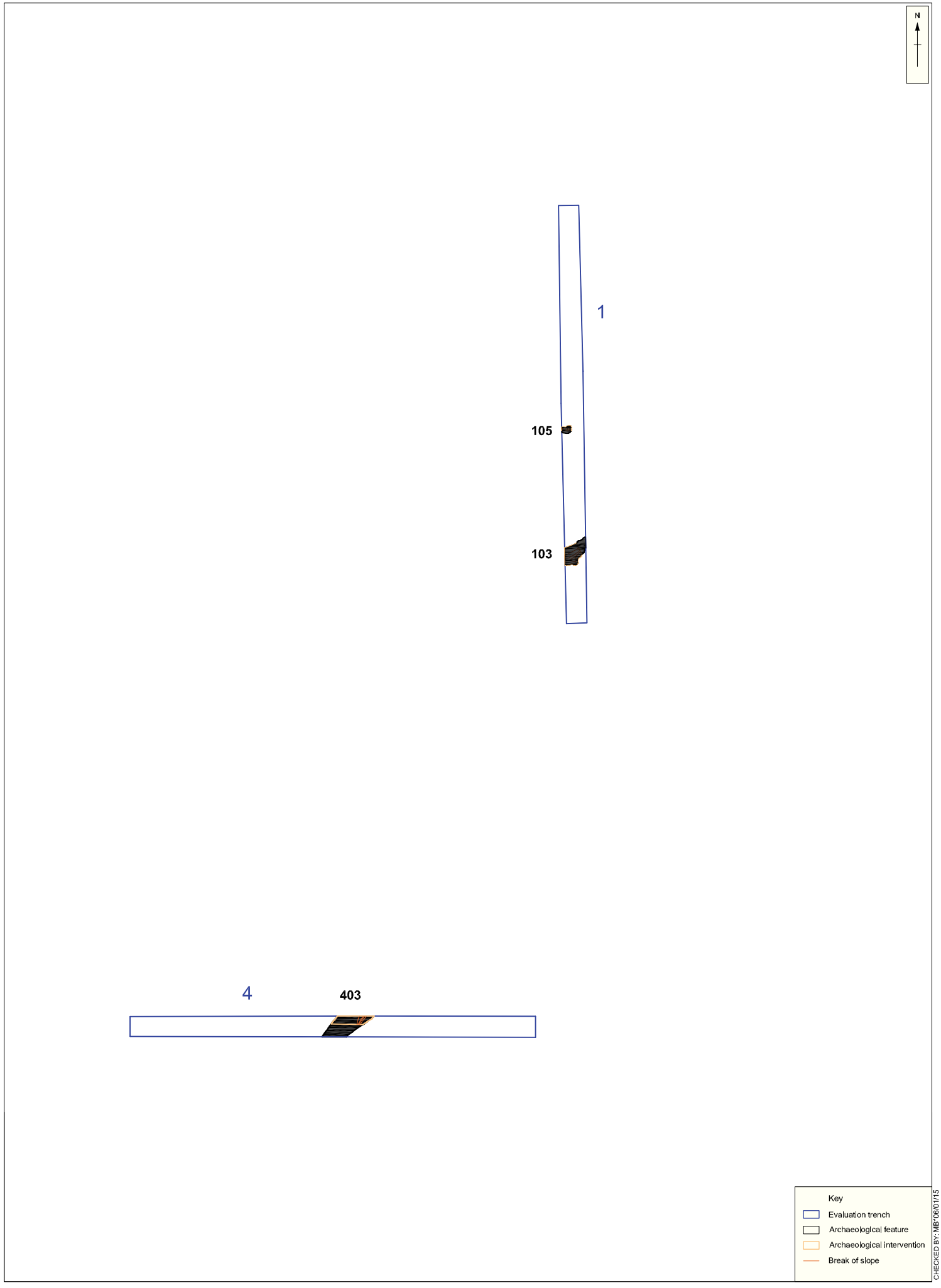


Figure 4: Features in Trenches 1 & 4

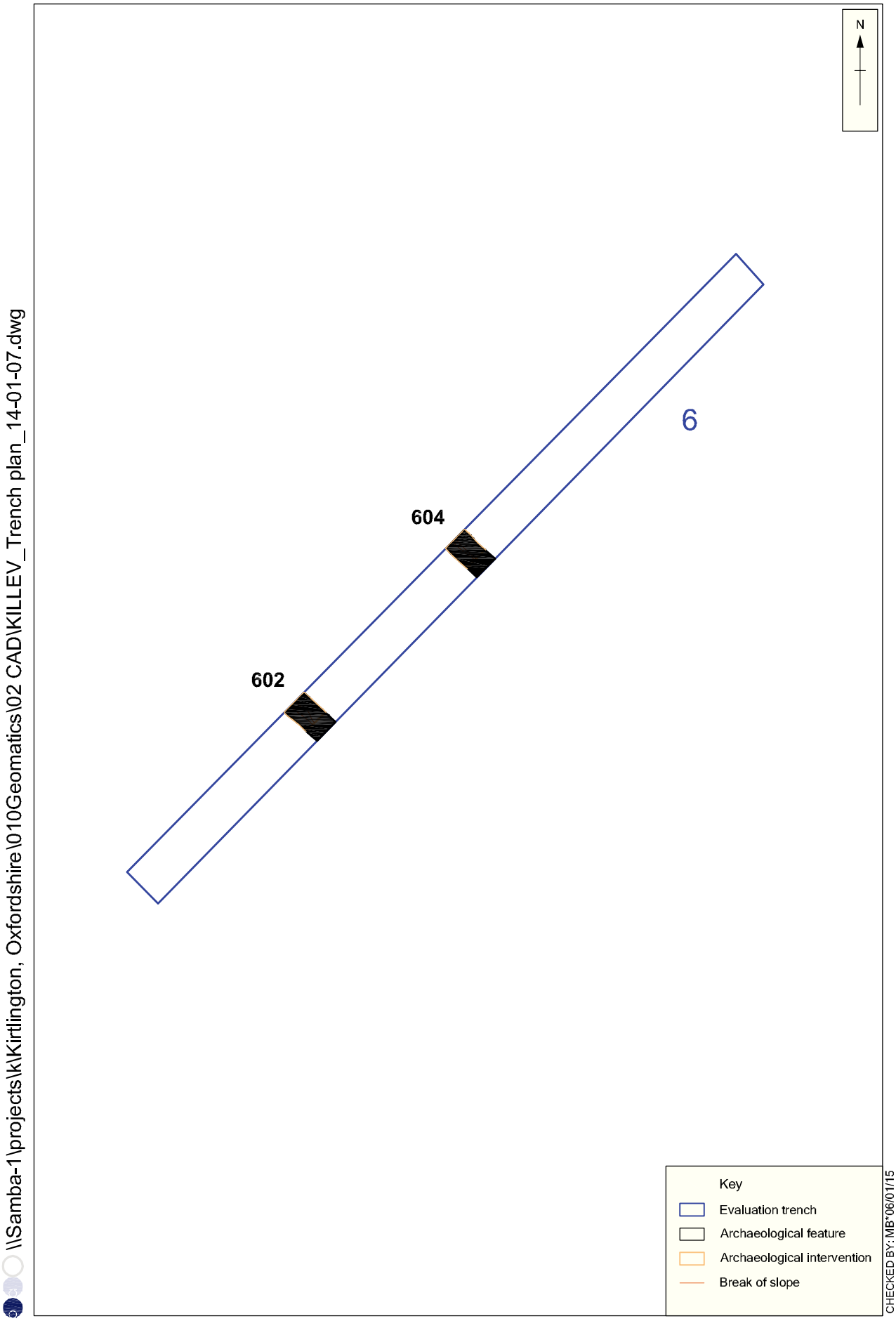
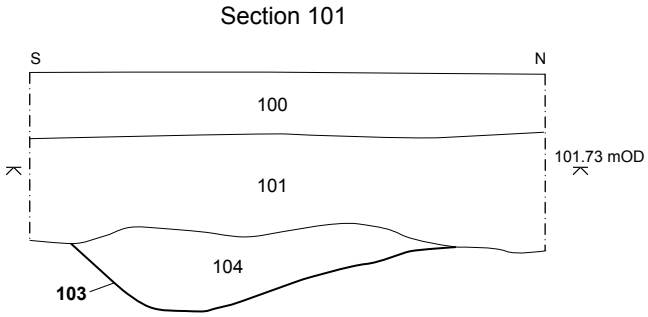
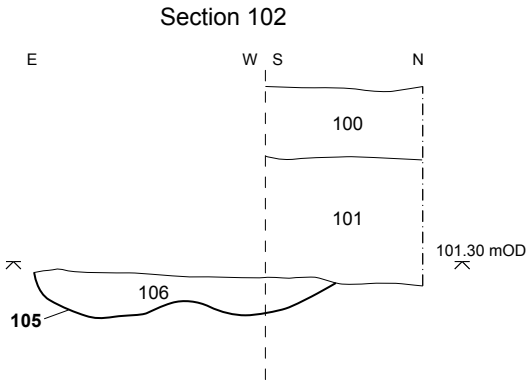


Figure 5: Features in trench 6





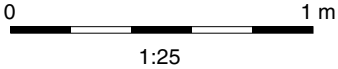


Figure 6: Detailed sections of trench 1, features 103 and 105

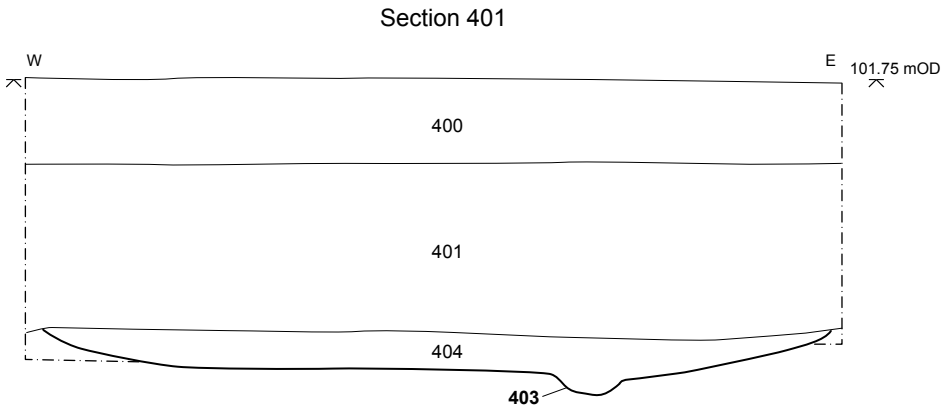


Figure 7: Detailed section of trench 4, feature 403

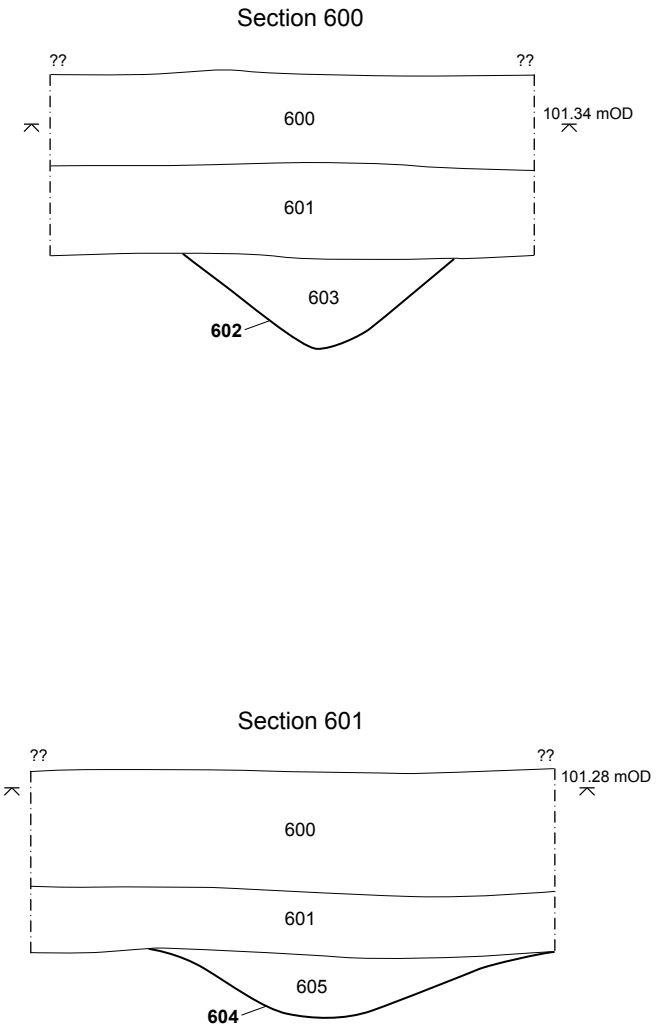


Figure 8: Detailed sections of trench 6, features 602 and 604

Plate 1: Trench 1, general view.

Plate 2: Trench 1, feature 103

Plate 3: Trench 2, general view

Plate 4: Trench 3, general view

Plate 5: Trench 4, general view

Plate 6: Trench 4, possible ditch? 403

Plate 7: Trench 5, general view

Plate 8: Trench 6, general view

Plate 9: Trench 6, ditch 602

Plate 10: Trench 6, ditch 604

Plate 11: Trench 7, general view

Plate 12: Trench 8, general view

Plate 13: Trench 9, general view

Plate 14: Trench 10, general view

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
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