Land North of Abingdon Road, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2017

The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No: KBLAEV
NGR: SU 413 981

oxfordarchaeology south

Client Name:	The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land
Document Title:	Land North of Abingdon Road, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	NGR SU 413 981
Planning Reference:	-
Site Code:	KBLA16
Invoice Code:	KBLAEV
Receiving Body:	Oxfordshire County Museum Service
Accession No.:	OXCMS:2016.175
OA Document File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\k\Kingston Bagpuize Abingdon Road\Report
OA Graphics File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\k\Kingston Bagpuize Abingdon Road\010Geomatics\01 PDFs
Issue No:	v. 1
Date:	01/11/2017
Prepared by:	Kate Brady (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Gerry Thacker (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Gerry Thacker (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	David Score (Head of Fieldwork)
Signature:	

.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

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

Land North of Abingdon Road, Kingston Bagpuize

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Kate Brady and Gerry Thacker

With contributions from Leigh Allen, Lee Broderick, Lisa Brown, Sharon Cook, Michael Donnelly and Ian Scott, and illustrations by Ben Brown and Charles Rousseaux

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

Summary

In October 2017 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed new residential development within three fields on land to the north of Abingdon Road, on the eastern side of Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire (NGR SU 413 981). The work was commissioned by the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land.

A barrow previously identified by geophysical survey was confirmed in the central field and an additional ditch identified by the evaluation may represent an outer ring ditch or an associated enclosure, potentially of Bronze Age date. A small number of early prehistoric struck flints, mostly in later features may represent knapping activity in this landscape.

Trenches in the northern field revealed large ditches and a small number of pits, along with a fairly large pottery assemblage of early to middle Iron Age date. A triangular hearth/oven brick and a worked bone point suggest domestic activity in the vicinity.

An animal burial was poorly dated and may represent structured deposition of a young sheep in the vicinity of the barrow but may equally represent the deposition of dead stock at any time from the Roman period onwards.

Land drains in the southern field attest to the drainage associated with the WWII airfield that occupied the site.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Eddy Stratford of the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) for commissioning this project. Thanks is also extended to Hugh Coddington who monitored the work on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Peter Vellet who was supported by Simon Batsman, George Gurney, David Pinches and Omar Quadir. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Ben Brown. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed new residential development.

1.1.2 OA produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI; OA 2016) which specified the requirements of the evaluation. This document outlines how OA implemented the requirements, and presents the results of the trial trenching.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The area of proposed development (the site) lies to the east of Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire (Fig. 1) at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 413 981 and measures a total of 34.6 hectares in area.

1.2.2 The site comprised three main arable fields, surrounded by hedgerows with the A420 bordering the north of the site and the Abingdon Road to the south (Figure 1). Boundaries to the east and west contain mature trees. Part of the former A420 (Oxford Road) crosses the site from west to east as a Public Right of Way (ProW), and separates the northern field from the central and southern fields which form the site.

1.2.3 A small section of concrete hard standing was located in the south-west corner of the site, and comprised the remains of a loop road associated with the former Kingston Bagpuize airfield.

1.2.4 The majority of the site is located on a solid bedrock of Kingston Formation – Sandstone Sedimentary Bedrock. However, the southern edge of the site is bedrock of a Kingstone Formation – Limestone, Occadial Sedimentary Bedrock. No superficial geology is recorded. The site is relatively flat, rising gradually from south-east to north-west from a height of c.75m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 80m aOD (British Geological Survey Online, Geology of Britain Viewer, 2016).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 This section has been adapted from the WSI (OA 2016), the Archaeological and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2016) and the Oxfordshire County Council HER which was accessed on 12/10/17 for monuments, events and find spots within a 1km radius of the site. All information below is from these three sources and is limited to the periods relevant to the site results (Section 3).

1.3.2 Fieldwalking along the road corridor of the A420 Kingston Bagpuize and Southmoor bypass was undertaken in 1992 and identified numerous scatters of prehistoric flintwork to the west of the site (OAU 1992) and other lithic scatters have been recorded from the landscape around Kingston Bagpuize. They include scatters 550m west of the site, and further examples *c* 200m to the north-west; 100m to the north; *c* 50m north and *c* 500m north east of the application site.

1.3.3 A Neolithic flint axe was found during the ploughing of an orchard *c* 100m north-west of the site. A find spot of a Bronze Age spearhead is recorded *c* 400m to the east, and a Bronze Age knife is recorded *c* 500m to the north west.

1.3.4 Although indicative of a general level of activity in the area these finds do not suggest a particular focus for settlement activity.

1.3.5 Further prehistoric remains are indicated by a possible Bronze Age ring ditch, or the site of a possible barrow, *c* 600m to the south-east of the site, although this has been identified only from aerial photographs.

1.3.6 Later prehistoric settlement evidence in the form of pits, ditches and linear features has been recorded *c* 550m west of the site, to the north of the modern Kingston Bagpuize settlement.

1.3.7 Recent archaeological investigations (Cotswold Archaeology 2015) of land north of the Oxford Road and immediately west of the site recovered a small number of prehistoric flint artefacts from the topsoil. It has been tentatively suggested that a small group of postholes in the southern part of the site were of prehistoric date, but the dating evidence obtained was limited and no other features were identified as securely dating to this period. The investigations also recorded evidence of ridge and furrow agricultural cultivation, indicating that the land to the west of Kingston Bagpuize, including the current site, is likely to have been under cultivation throughout the medieval period.

1.3.8 Historic England's Pastscape website (Pastscape 2015) records the presence of a part of a former World War two and post-war period military airfield within the southern portion of the application site. Kingston Bagpuize airfield opened in 1942 and closed in 1954. During World War two it was a satellite of Harwell Airfield. It was used by the Royal Air Force (Operational Training Unit) and by the United States Army 9th Air Force. The wartime airfield had two runways made of pierced steel planking which were removed when the airfield was decommissioned.

1.3.9 Aerial photographs record the extent of the airfield within the southern portion of the application site.

1.3.10 The evidence indicates that the bulk of the site continued as agricultural land throughout the modern period.

1.3.11 A geophysical survey was undertaken as part of the pre-application work by Headland Archaeology in August 2016. The survey identified a ring ditch (probable barrow) within the centre of the site. No further anomalies of definite archaeological potential were identified by the report, although the location of several possible linear archaeological features were identified, including a possible ditch at the northern end of the site and a possible enclosure towards the south. Further anomalies in the south of the site correspond to former airfield infrastructure relating to RAF Kingston Bagpuize, and five areas of possible small scale quarrying were also noted across the site.

2 EVALUATION 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.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

i. To examine the anomalies that were revealed during the geophysical survey, including the possible round barrow ditch located within the central area of the site.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The excavation of 36 trenches each measuring 50m by 1.83m was undertaken across the site, which equated to a 1% sample of the area. Trench 21 was excavated in two parts, forming an 'L-shaped' trench to examine a possible enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. This trench measured 77m in total length. Trench 17 was extended to fully examine the area of the possible barrow. It measured 70m in total length.

2.3.2 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording, Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, artefactual evidence and burials as implemented on this site can be found in the WSI (OA 2016) and are not repeated here.

2.3.3 Site specific methodology was as follows:

- All trenches were located using a GPS system with a sub 50mm accuracy.
- All trenches were scanned with a CAT scan prior to and during excavation
- Trenches were machined under close archaeological supervision, in even spits to the top of the natural geology.
- Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately a safe distance from the trench edges (minimum 1m).
- A sufficient sample of all revealed archaeological features was excavated by hand.

- Finds were bagged by context and standard OA recording systems were utilised (see WSI).
- A selection of deposits with the potential to contain environmental remains were sampled as outlined in the WSI.
- After completion and sign off by Hugh Coddington of Oxfordshire County Council, trenches were backfilled with the arisings in reverse order of excavation.

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 are tabulated in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are shown within Appendix B, and environmental data within Appendix C. Plans, sections and plates can be found at the end of this report.

3.1.2 A total of 19 trenches were totally devoid of archaeological remains and these are not discussed in any further detail, apart from in the Context Inventory (Appendix A).

3.1.3 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of solid limestone and silty sand was overlain by a soft mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil measuring from 0.08m to 0.58m in thickness, with the typical depth being in the middle of this range. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil measuring between 0.09m and 0.33m in thickness, again with the middle of this range being typical.

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

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 21, 33, 34 and 35. A group of trenches in the north-west of the site (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9) contained ditches and pits suggesting a focus of activity, with the ditches possibly representing a field system or enclosures of early to middle Iron Age date. In the central area of the site a ring ditch and further ditch to the south of it may represent the remains of a Bronze Age barrow. Towards the south of the site (Trench 21) two ditches potentially formed part of an enclosure of unknown date. There was evidence for quarrying in the west of the site in Trench 14. In the far south of the site land drains in Trenches 31 and 32 were related to the WWII airfield.

3.4 Trenches in the northern field

3.4.1 Six trenches in field the northern field contained archaeological features and included ditches on two different alignments, and a small number of pits (Figures 2, 3, 4a and 4b).

3.4.2 Ditches on a north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west alignments were found in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6. In Trench 2, ditch 203 was a very large feature, probably representing a boundary ditch measuring 2.58m in width and more than 1m in depth (Plates 1 and 2). Its two fills yielded a fairly large pottery assemblage (58 sherds: Appendix B.1) of early to middle Iron Age date as well as residual flint of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Twelve fragments of a triangular brick found in this ditch were probably furniture from a domestic hearth or oven of Iron Age date (see Appendix B.3).

3.4.3 In Trench 5 the terminus of a substantial ditch (506) measured 1m in width and 0.6m in depth, it did not contain finds. In Trench 6 a large ditch (603) measuring around 3.3m in width was not excavated but a large pottery assemblage (59 sherds) was recovered from the upper part of the fill also dating to the early to middle Iron Age period. A struck flint from this ditch was early prehistoric in date and almost certainly residual. Another ditch (104 - not excavated) located in Trench 1 may be a north-western continuation of ditch 603.

3.4.4 A pit (206) situated to the north-west of ditch 203 in trench 2 contained six sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery. A further pit in Trench 6 (605) was not dated.

3.4.5 Ditches on north-south and east-west alignments were found in trenches 1, 3, 5 and 7. These were between 0.7m and 0.8m in width and between 0.16m and 0.18m in depth, apart from ditch 104 in Trench 1, which was not excavated but measured 2.4m in width. None of these ditches contained finds, and there were no relationships with the Iron Age ditches present within the trenches. It is possible that these ditches represent a field system but the date is not known.

3.4.6 Three pits in Trench 3 were excavated but no finds were recovered.

3.5 Trenches in the western field

3.5.1 In the western central field five trenches (9, 12, 14, 17 and 21) contained archaeological features (Figures 2, 5, 6a and 6b).

3.5.2 Trench 9 contained a single ditch (903) which was east-west aligned and although it was not excavated a single sherd of pottery was recovered from the surface of the ditch and this has been tentatively dated to the early Bronze Age, although a late Iron Age-early Roman date for this sherd is also possible. This ditch was identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2; D1).

3.5.3 In Trench 12 an animal burial was revealed, buried within an oval pit (1203; Plate 3). Analysis has identified the animal as a sheep, around 10 months old at death (Appendix C.2). The fill contained no pottery but a bladelet of Mesolithic to early Neolithic date was recovered, as was a small piece of brick or tile of Roman or later date, although this could easily be intrusive.

3.5.4 In Trench 14 a large feature measured 1.75m in width and 0.7m in depth and contained no finds. This may have been resulted from quarrying. This corresponded with a large anomaly on the geophysical survey recorded as a potential quarry pit (Fig. 2; Q2).

3.5.5 Trench 17 contained three ditches. Ditch 1703 broadly aligned with the location of a ring ditch shown on the geophysical survey (Plate 4). It measured at least 1.24m in width (the full width was not seen due to truncation), and 0.82m in depth and had steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its silty mid brown fill was not dated. This ditch was cut by another (1707) on the same alignment measuring 1.24m in width and 0.82m in depth, with a wider and much shallower profile (1.52m in width and 0.28m in depth). The later ditch contained a single sherd of pottery of early to middle Iron Age date and three worked flints of early prehistoric date (early Bronze Age is possible). The northern arm of the ring ditch (ditch 1720) was not excavated but measured *c* 2.5m in width.

3.5.6 A further ditch (1711) was situated towards the southern end of the trench. It was aligned east-west and measured 1.8m in width and 0.47m in depth. Five sherds of pottery recovered from the fill were dated to the early Bronze Age. Three possible postholes were also

revealed by this trench (1709, 1714 and 1716; Plate 5). All were circular with steep sides and concave bases (where seen). Two were of similar size, measuring 0.42-0.46m in diameter (1709 and 1714) and one, 1716, was larger (1m in diameter). The only stratigraphic relationship present indicates that posthole 1714 was cut by ditch 1711. None of the postholes was dated.

3.5.7 In Trench 21 two ditches and a pit were revealed. The two ditches were on perpendicular north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east alignments. One (2103) was identified by the geophysical survey and may have formed part of an enclosure with a further ditch that was beyond the trench (but seen on the geophysical survey; Fig. 2). Ditch 2103 measured 2.05m in width and 0.4m in depth and was aligned north-west to south-east, and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from either of these ditches. This ditch was highlighted by the geophysical survey as of possible archaeological origin or natural fissures in the bedrock (Fig. 2; E1). The section (Fig. 6b) shows a shallow concave feature which appears more archaeological than natural in origin, but as no finds were recovered from the feature this is not conclusive.

3.6 Trenches in the southern field

3.6.1 A small number of archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 34 and 35, in the south-east corner of the site (Figs 7 and 8).

3.6.2 A ditch in Trench 34 (3404) was aligned NW-SE and a circular posthole was situated on the northern side of it. Neither feature contained finds.

3.6.3 A single fairly shallow pit, 3502, was situated in Trench 35. This was also not dated.

3.6.4 In the western part of the field, in Trenches 31 and 32, a series of ceramic land drains were revealed.

3.7 Finds and environmental summary

3.7.1 The pottery assemblage numbered 121 sherds (1213g). The majority of the pottery was recovered from trenches in the northern field of the site and a small amount was recovered from the central western field. Six sherds dated to the early Bronze Age and five of these were recovered from a ditch possibly forming part of a barrow in Trench 17. A single sherd of medieval Brill Borstall ware was intrusive in an early to middle Iron Age ditch and a single early post-medieval sherd was recovered from the surface of an unexcavated barrow ring ditch, but this is likely to have originated in the overlying subsoil. The remainder of the pottery assemblage was mainly recovered from ditches and pits in the northern part of the site. They include several forms which although typical of the early Iron Age tradition have been shown to continue into the middle Iron Age in this area.

3.7.2 The flint assemblage numbered seven struck flints and was characteristic of knapping debitage typical of earlier prehistoric industries. These pieces are residual in later feature in most cases, with the exception of those recovered from a ditch in Trench 17 which could be contemporary with the probable barrow.

3.7.3 The fired clay assemblage was small and mostly made up of fragments of a single object, recovered from ditch 203 in Trench 2. The fragments were from a triangular hearth or oven brick, which were used throughout the Iron Age period. A single fragment of ceramic building material, probably brick or tile was recovered from animal burial 1203 and this was Roman or later in date.

3.7.4 A single piece of glass was recovered from Context 703 in Trench 7. The dark green glass was a wine bottle neck fragment. It is likely that the bottle dates from the later 18th or early 19th century.

3.7.5 A worked bone point made from a splinter of shaft bone from a medium sized mammal (sheep/goat) was recovered from early-mid Iron Age context 204, Trench 2. Points such as these could have functioned as small awls used to make holes in textiles and leather, as modelling tools or to secure clothing.

3.7.6 A total of 280 animal bones were recovered, mostly from a single context, an animal burial (1203; Trench 12). The animal was a sheep and was 10 months old at death. The next largest component of the animal bone assemblage was from features dated to the early to middle Iron Age and included specimens from each of the principle domesticates (domestic cattle, sheep and/or goat and pig, as well as dog). One cattle bone was noted as particularly large for a domestic cattle bone of this date. A few bones were recovered from features of probable Bronze Age date but these were small fragments of no real diagnostic value.

3.7.7 One environmental sample was taken from the large ditch in Trench 2 and three samples were from ditches in Trench 17 where the probable barrow was identified. Although some charred plant remains evidently survive at the site, the small quantity of material present in the flots precludes further interpretation.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken over a period of ten days during varied weather conditions. Although wet weather was encountered on a few days, ground conditions were good and archaeological features were clearly visible and could be easily distinguished from the natural geology.

4.1.2 The results of the geophysical survey proved to be accurate in some cases several archaeological features were not identified, for example large ditches, most notably in Trenches 2 and 6. A ditch to the south of the ring ditch (Fig. 2; RD1) was also not identified and may suggest that the barrow was associated with other nearby features or possibly with an outer ring ditch. The ring ditch was plotted a few metres from its true location.

4.1.3 There is a high level of confidence that the combined investigations have provided an accurate demonstration of the archaeological remains present within the site and that these features are relatively well dated, although a small number of features within the southern field, including a possible enclosure, remain difficult to interpret within the confines of the trenches.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation are detailed above in Section 2. The trenching has successfully confirmed the location of the archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey and identified several more.

4.2.2 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of a barrow of probable early Bronze Age date and suggested that this feature may have had an outer ring ditch or have been associated with a boundary feature. The ditches associated with barrow were clearly defined and Trench 17 also revealed associated postholes, which although not dated may be related to the construction of the barrow.

4.2.3 Evidence for enclosures or a field system of early to middle Iron Age date in the north field with two particularly large boundaries which contained pottery, animal bone and fired clay suggesting nearby settlement activity. A small number of pits were also found in this area but these were largely undated and so it is not clear if these are associated with this activity.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The evaluation has confirmed the location of a barrow of probably early Bronze Age date. A ditch to the south of the ring ditch may represent an outer barrow ditch or a nearby enclosure dated to the early Bronze Age period by pottery from its fill. The barrow ring ditch did not contain dateable material but was truncated by a ditch of early to middle Iron Age date, providing a *terminus post quem* for its infilling and this ditch is most likely to be early Bronze Age in date also.

4.3.2 A small early prehistoric flint assemblage was recovered from features in the north field and the west field and although in most cases this is likely to be residual in later features it shows that there was an early prehistoric presence on the site, and perhaps hints at an earlier prehistoric buried soil or spread which later features were cut through, which appears to be

the case with other sites in the vicinity. One flint found in the ditch to the south of the barrow (which may be an outer barrow ditch) could be contemporary with the construction of the barrow.

4.3.3 Three samples were taken from the barrow ditch and although they were not rich in charred plant remains a small number of hazelnut shell fragments and a fruit stone, (commonly exploited natural foodstuff in Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods), may hint at structured deposition within the barrow ditch.

4.3.4 The concentration of features and relatively large pottery assemblage dated to the early to middle Iron Age in the northern part of the site suggest settlement activity of this date nearby. Finds of a triangular hearth/oven brick fragments and a bone point also suggest domestic activity resulting in the use of the large boundary ditch for waste disposal, and it may have defined the edge of the settlement. A pit also dated to this period and may have been a rubbish pit associated with the settlement.

4.3.5 Another ditch of this date cut the barrow ditch and appears not to be a recut of the barrow ditch, but possibly an unrelated ditch associated with the Iron Age activity to the north, although this is not certain.

4.3.6 The burial of a young sheep was located fairly near to the barrow and contained early prehistoric flint and a small fragment of ceramic building material (cbm) of Roman or later late. It is possible that this burial was made deliberately in relation to the barrow but it is equally likely to represent the deposition of dead stock, especially due to the uncertainty of the dating which is not considered conclusive as such a small fragment of cbm could have been deposited and incorporated into the fill of the shallow pit at any time from the Roman period onwards, perhaps through ground disturbance / ploughing.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The early prehistoric flint assemblage could be derived from a buried soil or spread that has become incorporated into later features, as with other sits in the vicinity, although here little of this material is interpreted as being in its primary context.

4.4.2 The identification of a barrow is of local significance, given that the mound no longer survives, but adds to the corpus of known funerary monuments in the lower ground to the north of the Berkshire Downs. The possibility of structured deposits associated with the barrow tentatively suggested by the environmental remains and possible knapping activity in the vicinity of the barrow are of interest.

4.4.3 The suggestion of early to middle Iron Age settlement in the vicinity is of local significance, with such evidence for this period absent from the vicinity previously. The finds evidence has the potential to contribute to the understanding of Iron Age pottery forms and their dating in the region, as well as informing discussions on cattle domestication during the period.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Note on abbreviations used in the table. E-MIA = early to middle Iron Age; EBA = early Bronze Age; E preh = early prehistoric

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single unexcavated ditch. An area of heavily bioturbated natural was also observed. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct natural geologies of sand and silty clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.21	Plough soil; loose, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil; loose, mid greyish brown with mid yellowish brown mottles, silty sand, occasional sandstone inclusions	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural; loose, light yellowish grey, sand	-	-
103	Layer	-	-	Natural; firm, mid reddish grey, silty clay	-	-
104	Cut	2.40	-	Ditch; linear N-S aligned, feature not excavated	-	-
105	Fill	2.40	-	Fill of Ditch 104; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
106	Layer	c 17.0	-	Bioturbation; represents an area of heavily bioturbated natural, loose, dark reddish brown, silty sand	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch and a single pit, of which both were excavated. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct natural geologies of sandstone bedrock with a silty sand matrix and sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.27	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, sand	-	-
203	Cut	2.58	1.47	Ditch; linear NE-SW aligned, steep, varying (concave, convex, undercut) sides, flat base, abrupt break of slope	-	-
204	Fill	1.66	0.90	Fill of ditch 203; soft, mid brownish grey, sandy silt,	Pottery Animal bone Flint	E-MIA

				occasional sandstone and rare charcoal inclusions	Fired clay Worked bone	
205	Fill	2.58	0.76	Fill of ditch 203; soft, light brownish grey, sandy silt, frequent sandstone inclusions	Pottery Animal bone Flint	E-MIA
206	Cut	1.10	0.24	Pit; ovoid, moderate to steep straight sides, irregular base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
207	Fill	1.10	0.24	Fill of pit 206; soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent sandstone inclusions	Pottery Animal bone Fired clay	E-MIA
208	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand matrix	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two small and one large pit, as well as a single ditch. One small pit, the large pit and the ditch were excavated. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.20	Plough soil; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
301	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light brownish yellow, silty sand	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil; soft, mid orange brown, silty sand	Pot	AD 1580-1650
303	Cut	1.60	0.60	Pit; circular, moderate to steep concave and convex sides, concave base, abrupt top and gradual bottom break of slope	-	-
304	Fill	1.60	0.60	Fill of Pit 303; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
305	Cut	1.20	-	Pit; circular, unexcavated	-	-
306	Fill	1.20	-	Fill of Pit 305; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand	-	-
307	Cut	1.30	0.42	Pit; irregular shape in plan, moderate concave sides, flat base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
308	Fill	1.30	0.42	Fill of Pit 307; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
309	Cut	0.80	0.18	Ditch; linear E-W aligned, shallow straight sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
310	Fill	0.80	0.18	Fill of Ditch 309; soft, mid reddish brown with light white yellow mottles, silty sand	-	-

Trench 4		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct natural geologies of sandstone bedrock with a silty sand matrix and sand.					**Length (m)**	49.40
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.10	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light orange brown with light brown mottles, sand	-	-
403	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand matrix	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch, one ditch terminus, one pit and a single tree throw, of which the ditch and ditch terminus were excavated. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	49
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.25	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil; soft, mid orange brown, silty sand	Pottery	E-MIA
502	Cut	0.70	0.16	Ditch; linear ENE-WSW aligned, moderate straight sides, flat base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
503	Fill	0.70	0.16	Fill of Ditch 502; soft, mid greyish orange, clay sand	-	-
504	Cut	1.00	-	Pit; circular, not excavated	-	-
505	Fill	1.00	-	Fill of Pit 504; soft, mid orange brown, sand	-	-
506	Cut	1.00	0.45	Ditch Terminus; linear NW-SE aligned SE terminal, steep concave and straight sides, flat base, abrupt breaks of slope	-	-
507	Fill	1.00	0.45	Fill of Ditch Terminus 506; moderately firm, mid brownish grey, sand	-	-
508	Cut	2.00	-	Tree Throw Hole; irregular shape in plan, not excavated	-	-
509	Fill	2.00	-	Fill of Tree Throw Hole 508; soft, mid orange brown, clay sand	-	-
510	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light white yellow to mid orange yellow, sand	-	-

Trench 6		
General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
	Length (m)	50.40

Trench contained one ditch and a pit, of which the pit was excavated. Pottery was also collected from the surface of the ditch. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Width (m)**	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.27	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
603	Cut	3.30	-	Ditch; linear NW-SE aligned, not excavated	-	-
604	Fill	3.30	-	Fill of Ditch 603; soft, mid yellowish grey, silty sand	Pot	E-MIA
605	Cut	1.84	0.22	Pit; ovoid, shallow concave sides, flat base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
606	Fill	1.84	0.22	Fill of Pit 605; soft, mid greyish brown with light greyish brown and mid yellowish brown mottles, silty sand	Flint	E Preh

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch terminus and a single pit. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
701	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.18	Natural; soft, light brownish yellow, silty sand	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Subsoil; soft, mid orange brown, silty sand	Glass	AD 18-19C
704	Cut	1.30	0.47	Ditch Terminus; linear N-S aligned S terminal, moderate concave sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
705	Fill	1.30	0.47	Fill of Ditch Terminus 704; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand	-	-
706	Cut	1.40	0.52	Pit; circular, moderate convex and straight sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
707	Fill	1.40	0.52	Fill of Pit 706; soft, dark yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-

Trench 8		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.80

					Avg. depth (m)	0.88
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.58	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, clay sand	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch and one ditch terminus, of which the ditch was excavated. Pottery was also collected from the surface of the ditch terminus. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of silty sand with sandstone bedrock outcrops.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.36	Plough soil; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
901	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light brownish yellow with light brown mottles, silty sand with sandstone bedrock outcrops	-	-
902	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand	-	-
903	Cut	0.90	0.65	Ditch; linear E-W aligned, moderate concave sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
904	Fill	0.90	0.65	Fill of Ditch 903; soft, mid reddish brown, silty sand	-	-
905	Cut	1.20	-	Ditch Terminus; linear E-W aligned W terminal, not excavated	-	-
906	Fill	1.20	-	Fill of Ditch Terminus 905; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	Pot	?EBA

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. A single land drain was observed. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct natural geologies of silty sand with sandstone inclusions and silty sand.					**Length (m)**	48.20
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer	-	0.16	Plough soil; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-

1003	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
1004	Layer	-	-	Natural; moderately firm, light yellowish brown, silty sand, frequent sandstone inclusions	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer	-	0.24	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, sand	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single pit within which an animal burial was identified. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying two distinct natural geologies of sandstone bedrock and silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50.74
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil; soft, mid reddish brown silty sand	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light to mid yellowish brown silty sand, occasional sandstone inclusions	-	-
1203	Cut	>1.03	0.26	Pit; ovoid, shallow to steep concave and straight sides, flat base, abrupt to gradual top and gradual bottom break of slope	-	-
1204	Fill	>1.03	0.16	Fill of Pit 1203; soft, mid brown with mid reddish yellow mottles, silty sand	Animal bone Flint cbm	Roman or later
1205	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow silty sand matrix	-	-
1206	Fill	>1.03	0.10	Fill of Pit 1203; soft, mid reddish brown with mid brownish yellow mottles, silty sand with patches of light greyish blue clay	-	-

Trench 13		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.80

Trench devoid of significant archaeology. A single tree throw was identified but not recorded. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a sand natural geology.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.28	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, sand	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single large feature interpreted as a quarry pit. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural geology.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.33	Plough soil; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
1401	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light brownish yellow, silty sand	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
1403	Cut	17.75	0.70	Quarry Pit; irregular shape in plan, moderate straight and concave sides, flat base, gradual breaks of slope	-	-
1404	Fill	17.75	0.70	Fill of Quarry Pit 1403; soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand, rare charcoal inclusions	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of plough soil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandstone with sandstone bedrock and sand					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.29	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-

Trench 16		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone bedrock and sand	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.80

					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.19	Plough soil; soft, dark brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-
Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
					Length (m)	70
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer	-	0.24	Plough soil; soft, mid brownish grey, silty sand	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-
1703	Cut	1.24	0.82	Ditch; steep sides, concave base	-	-
1704	Fill	0.62	0.61	Fill of Ditch 1703; mid yellow brown silty sand, occasional flecks of charcoal		
1705	Fill	1.2	0.56	Fill of Ditch 1703; Light yellowish/orange brown silty sand		
1706	Fill	0.91	0.29	Fill of Ditch 1703; mid greyish brown sandy silt	Pot	E-MIA
1707	Cut	1.52	0.28	Ditch; moderately sloping sides, flat base		
1708	Fill	1.52	0.28	Fill of Ditch 1707; mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks		
1709	Cut	0.42	0.34	Posthole; circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base		
1710	Fill	0.42	0.34	Fill of Posthole 1709; mid greyish brown sandy silt		
1711	Cut	1.8	0.47	Ditch; moderate to steep sides, flat base		
1712	Fill	1.8	0.47	Fill of Ditch 1711; mid greyish brown silty sand some poorly sorted sub angular stones		
1713	Fill	1.02	0.18	Fill of Ditch 1711; mid blackish grey sandy silt	Pot Animal bone Flint	EBA
1714	Cut	1	0.5	Pit; circular in plan, moderate to steep sides, concave base		
1715	Fill	0.36	0.3	Fill of Pit 1714; soft light yellowish brown silty sand		

1716	Cut	0.46	0.68	Posthole; shape not seen in plan, possibly circular, steep sides, base not seen		
1717	Fill	0.46	0.26	Fill of Posthole 1716; mid brownish grey sandy silt		
1718	Fill	0.21	0.26	Fill of Pit 1714; soft mid greyish brown sandy silt		
1719	Fill	0.12	0.16	Fill of Pit 1714; soft mid greyish brown sandy silt		
1720	Cut	2.5	-	Ditch; Unexcavated		
1721	Fill	2.5	-	Fill of Ditch 1720; Unexcavated	Pot	1780-1840

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer	-	0.24	Plough soil; soft, dark greyish brown, silty sand	-	-
1801	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light brownish yellow, silty sand	-	-
1802	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil; soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-
1803	Cut	1.2	0.45	Tree throw hole; irregular shape in plan, steep concave sides and concave base	-	-
1804	Fill	1.2	0.45	Fill of Tree throw hole 1803; soft mid reddish brown		
1805	Layer			Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, sand with light yellow sandstone		

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of limestone and silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	0.28	Plough soil; soft mid greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil; soft dark reddish brown silty sand	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, mid brownish red and limestone, silty sand	-	-

Trench 20			
General description		**Orientation**	E-W
		Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and limestone					**Width (m)**	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	0.27	Plough soil; dark greyish brown friable sandy loam	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2002	Layer	-		Natural; light brownish yellow sand and limestone	-	-

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE/ NE-SW
					Length (m)	77
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2101	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid brownish red silty sand and limestone	-	-
2102	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2103	Cut	2.05	0.4	Ditch; moderately sloping sides, flat base	-	-
2104	Fill	2.05	0.4	Fill of Ditch 2103; firm mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal	-	-
2105	Cut	0.55	0.2	Ditch; moderately sloping sides flat base	-	-
2106	Fill	0.55	0.2	Fill of Ditch 2105; firm mid brownish red silty sand	-	-
2107	Cut	1.08	0.22	Pit; Circular, moderately sloping sides and flat base	-	-
2108	Fill	1.08	0.22	Fill of Pit 2107; firm mid brownish red silty sand	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	-	0.32	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-

2202	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2300	Layer	-	0.25	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2302	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2400	Layer	-	0.22	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2402	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil; mid reddish brown friable silt (possible colluvium)	-	-
2403	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid brownish red silty sand and limestone	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and limestone bedrock outcrops.					**Length (m)**	41
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2500	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.46	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid brownish red silty sand and limestone	-	-
2503	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-

2504	Layer			Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2600	Layer	-	0.29	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid brownish red silty sand and limestone	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2700	Layer	-	0.25	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2702	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid brownish red silty sand and limestone	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and limestone.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2800	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2802	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid brownish red silty sand and limestone	-	-

Trench 29		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and sandstone outcrops	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	1.80
	Avg. depth (m)	0.52

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer	-	0.23	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
2902	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-
2903	Layer	-	-	Natural; mid brownish red silty sand and limestone	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	0.20	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of significant archaeology. Trench is traversed by two land drains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
3101	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-
3102	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
3103	Cut	-	-	Drain	-	-
3104	Fill			Drain	-	-
3105	Cut			Drain	-	-
3106	Fill			Drain	-	-

Trench 32			
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.80
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
3202	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3300	Layer	-	0.30	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
3301	Layer	-		Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
3303	Cut	-	-	Plough furrow	-	-
3304	Fill			Plough furrow	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3400	Layer	-	0.26	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
3402	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-
3403	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-
3404	Cut	0.74	0.43	Ditch; Steep straight sides, concave base	-	-
3405	Fill	0.74	0.43	Fill of Ditch 3404; loose mid reddish brown silty sand	-	-
3406	Cut	0.15	0.32	Posthole; sub-circular, steep straight sides, narrow concave base	-	-

3407	Fill	0.15	0.32	Fill of Posthole 3406; loose mottled dark yellow brown silty sand	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3500	Layer	-	0.09	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
3502	Cut	1.70	0.28	Pit; oval, shallow straight sides, flat base	-	-
3503	Fill	1.70	0.28	Fill of Pit 3502; soft mid greyish brown with yellow mottling	-	-
3504	Layer			Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-
3505	Layer			Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-
3506	Fill	0.67	0.20	Fill of Pit 3502; mid grey silty sand with frequent limestone fragments	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand and limestone bedrock.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
3600	Layer	-	0.28	Plough soil; dark greyish brown soft silty sand	-	-
3601	Layer	-	-	Natural; soft, light yellowish brown, silty sand with light yellow sandstone	-	-
3602	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil; soft mid greyish brown silty sand	-	-
3603	Layer	-	-	Natural; sandstone bedrock with a soft, mid brownish yellow, sand matrix	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Lisa Brown and Kate Brady

Introduction

B.1.1 121 sherds of pottery, weighing 1213g were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to broadly characterise the fabrics and any evidence for form and function and to provide spot dates. The post-Roman pottery was identified by John Cotter.

Table 1: Summary of pottery by context

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot-date
204	42	402	Includes refitting sherds of vessel with expanded rim. Simple plain upright slightly inturned rim. Sandy fabrics	E-MIA
205	10	25	Sandy with occasional shell. Body sherds	E-MIA
207	6	39	Fine sand and shell. Includes jar neck. EIA form but may extend into MIA.	E-MIA
302	1	15	Early example of post-medieval redware, very worn	1580-1650
501	1	18	Elongated jar neck. Leached out shell possibly some grog.	E-MIA
604	59	651	Some small bowls in a fine sandy fabric also many sherds of a large jar in a fine flint temper (E-MIA) Also a single sherd of a Brill Boarstall Ware strip jug but this is probably intrusive	E-MIA 13-14C

906	1	6	Grog and sand tempered body sherd	?EBA
1706	1	3	Fine flint temper	E-MIA
1713	5	21	Grog tempered body sherds	EBA
1721	1	1	Tiny chip from bowl or plate rim, probably Pearlware	1780-1840

B.1.2 The earliest pottery was recovered from ditches 905 and 1711 and is most likely early Bronze Age. The Iron Age material is stylistically characteristic where forms are identifiable with the early Iron Age tradition but a programme of C14 dating on sites such as Alfred's Castle and Didcot has shown that these forms continue into the middle Iron Age in this area so a broader E-MIA date has been given for this assemblage. A sherd of medieval Brill Boarstall Ware was found in association with 58 sherds of E-MIA material and is therefore almost certainly intrusive. The latest pottery, dating to the post-medieval period comprises a sherd of probable pearlware dated 1780-1840.

B.1.3 With a mean sherd weight of 10g the condition of the pottery is moderate and some large sherds did survive in context 604 showing that sherd size is variable and points to well preserved material across the site.

B.2 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.2.1 This evaluation yielded a very small assemblage of seven struck flint including three from a bulk sample taken from a ring ditch. The flints were quite dispersed across the evaluation areas and most would appear to be early prehistoric in date.

B.2.2 Ditch 203 yielded flint from two of its fills. Fill 204 contained a struck fragment of indeterminate nature while fill 205 contained a very regular pointed inner flake with use wear at its tip similar to an awl or piercer. It also had damage along its ventral left edge that suggests blunting for holding purposes. The flake has platform abrasion and is very probably early in date, with a Neolithic or Mesolithic date being most likely.

B.2.3 Pit 605 contained a miscellaneous trimming flake that looks to have been struck from a ridge on either a complex core or a core tool such as an axe or adze. A such, it is also very likely to be early prehistoric in date.

B.2.4 Animal burial 1202 contained a very short and probably failed crested bladelet with a single full crest. Crested blades generally date from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic period.

B.2.5 One sample taken from ring ditch 1707? Yielded three pieces of flint including a snapped bladelet. All three pieces are quite small and dating them is very difficult. However, an argument could be made to suggest that these too are more likely to be early prehistoric in date, including the potential that they may be contemporary with the ring ditch they were recovered from.

B.2.6 This small assemblage comprised knapping debitage that is quite typical of earlier prehistoric industries. The amount recovered is very low and some of the pieces are very likely to be residual in later features. They may well have originally come from a buried soil horizon/surface spread that has since been truncated away as this might explain their very dispersed nature. Surface spreads of material were believed to be a quite common feature in early prehistory and any further work in this evaluation area may encounter *in situ* flint-rich deposits should there be any localised preservation of buried soils. The limited flintwork recovered from ring ditch 1711 could be contemporary with that feature should it prove to be an early Bronze age barrow ditch, as such features often contain quite rich flint assemblages.

Methodology

B.2.7 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition was 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.

Table 1: Worked Flint by Context

Context	type	sub-type	notes	date
204	Irregular waste			
205	Flake	Inner	Very thin regular flake with parallel negative scars. Used like an awl/piercer	EPH
606	Flake	Misc trimming	flake from ridge or crest of core/core tool, could be axe/adze working	
1204	Crested bladelet	Full single crest	Probable miss-hit crested bladelet, quite short but clear crest	EPH
1713	Bladelet	Side trimming	Platform is gone but very probably a bladelet	?EPH
1713	Flake	Side trimming	Very small flake debitage	
1713	Sieved chip	4-2mm	Fine knapping shatter	

B.3 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

B.3.1 Fired clay amounting to 12 fragments (197g) and a single fragment (7g) from sieving was recovered from context 204. All are likely to derive from a single object. Two joining fragments form the edge of a perforated triangular brick pierced by a circular perforation *c* 19mm in diameter. The outer triangular face is smooth and even and the side surface of similar finish. It is made in a sandy clay fabric with rusty red ferruginous laminations and mottles

grading to a grey core with the perforation having a black fired surface. The other fragments are fired dark grey with a black surface, which is smooth and flat except for one piece, which forms a rounded corner. It is not unusual for such objects to be more heavily fired on one side compared to the other.

B.3.2 Triangular bricks first appear in the early Iron Age and were in common use throughout the Iron Age period, gradually declining in use during the early Roman period. Traditionally regarded as loomweights, their common association with other forms of fired clay and burnt debris suggests they served as oven or hearth furniture in a standard domestic context, but have also been found associated with salt production and pottery kilns.

B.3.3 In addition, two small amorphous fragments (4g) of fired clay made in a red sandy fabric were recovered from context 207.

B.3.4 A single fragment of ceramic building material (3g) in an orange sandy fabric has a smooth wiped surface and could be either brick or tile. It was recovered from context 1204 (the fill of animal burial 1203) and could date from any period from Roman or later.

B.4 Worked bone

By Leigh Allen

B.4.1 A point made from a splinter of shaft bone from a medium sized mammal (sheep/goat) was recovered from early-mid Iron Age context 204. The point (L: 49mm) has straight sides, a plano-convex section and a sharp point. The top has been cut straight across and the whole object, including the top edge, displays an even wear polish. Points such as these could have functioned as small awls used to make holes in textiles and leather, as modelling tools or to secure clothing (Sellwood 1984, 387-389, class 6).

B.5 Glass

By Ian Scott

B.5.1 A single piece of glass was recovered from Context 703. The dark green glass was a wine bottle neck fragment. The rim is missing and only very small piece of the string rim survives. It is probable that the neck was free blown, and that the rim and string rim were added and tooled by hand. It is likely that the bottle dates from the later 18th or early 19th century.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 Four samples were taken during the evaluation. All samples were taken from ditch fills and all but sample 1 came from Trench 17.

Sample	Context	Sample Size	Comments
1	204	40L	Basal fill of [203] in Trench 2 dated to the early-middle Iron Age
2	1708	40L	Undated single fill of [1707]
3	1704	15L	Undated basal fill of [1703]
4	1713	25L	Upper fill of [1711], dated to the early Bronze Age

Methodology

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flots were collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm; all were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts. Nomenclature follows Stace 2010.

Results

C.1.3 The flots from the samples all contain a small quantity of modern roots and other modern material such as insects and seeds. Charcoal is mostly small in size although clean and in fairly good condition. All flots with the exception of sample 3 contain ivy-leaved speedwell (Veronica hederifolia) seeds which may be modern, although they appear blackened and some are in poor condition.

C.1.4 Sample 1 produced the largest flot (30ml): five fragments of unidentifiable cereal grain, two fragments of glume wheat chaff and one fragment of oat/brome are all present together with one small unidentified wild plant seed in poor condition and a single Veronica hederifolia seed.

C.1.5 Sample 2 has a small flot, less than 5ml in total. Four cereal grain fragments are present together with a single grain of wheat (Triticum sp.) which is unidentifiable to species. The presence of Cecilioides acicula, a modern burrowing snail, together with one small unidentified

wild plant seed in poor condition and six Veronica hederifolia seeds are suggestive of a degree of re-working.

C.1.6 Sample 3 also produced a flot of less than 5ml. There is very little charred material within this flot, with only occasional small fragments of charcoal present.

C.1.7 Sample 4 has a flot of approximately 10ml which contains one small fragment of unidentifiable cereal grain, a distorted charred seed which is likely to be dock (Rumex sp.), two small fragments of hazelnut shell (Corylus avellana) and a small fruit stone from the cherry family (Prunus sp.) which due to external damage is not identifiable to species. Eight Veronica hederifolia seeds are also present.

C.1.8 Pottery and animal bone was retrieved from the residues of samples 1 and 4. Fired clay and burnt stone were present in sample 1 and flint in sample 4. No finds were present in samples 2 and 3.

Conclusions and recommendations

C.1.9 Although some charred plant remains evidently survive at the site, the small quantity of material precludes further interpretation. The material observed is consistent with the contexts sampled, ditches of these types rarely produce large quantities of charred material unless close to areas of settlement or industrial processing.

C.2 Animal bone

By Lee Broderick

Introduction

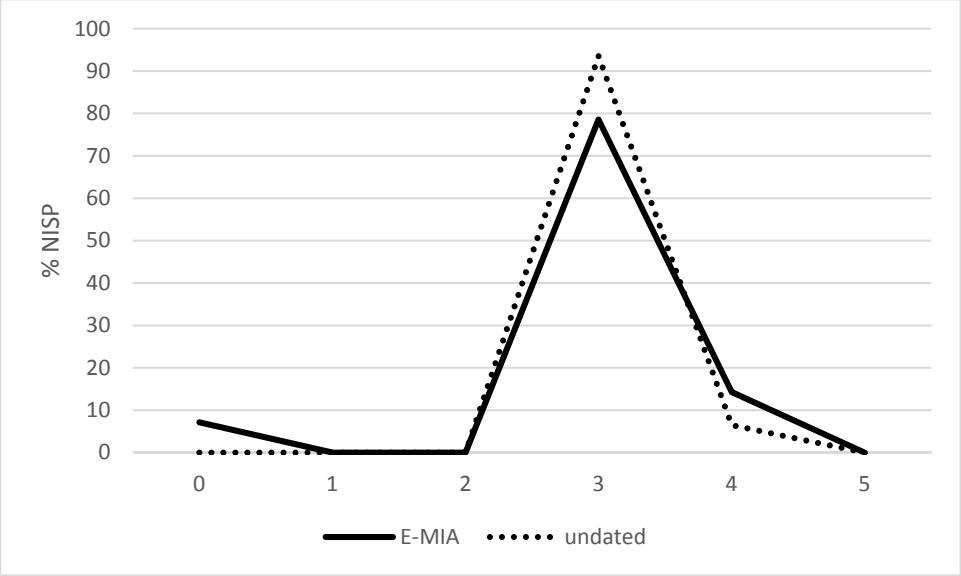
C.2.1 A total of 280 animal bones were recovered from the site, mostly from a single undated context, but with the next largest component being dated to the early-middle Iron Age (table below) on the basis of associated ceramic finds. The assemblage was in moderate condition, without any discernible difference in the preservation between the dated and undated contexts (g). Most of the material was recovered by hand but environmental samples were taken from selected contexts, which were sieved at 10mm, 4mm and 2mm fractions. This accounted for 16.7% of the total assemblage and 41.2% of the dated assemblage.

Table 1: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from the site.

	EBA	E-MIA	Undated		EBA sieved	E-MIA sieved
domestic cattle		3				
caprine		6	34			2
sheep		1	8			
pig		1				
dog		1				
small rodent		1				1
micro mammal						1
medium mammal	3	3	124			
large mammal		3				

Total Mammal	3	19	166		0	4
amphibian		1				23
frog/toad		4				5
Total Amphibian	0	5	0		0	28
Total NISP	3	24	166		0	32
Total NSP	5	62	166		6	41

Figure 1: Condition of identified specimens (following Behrensmeyer, 1978)



Results

C.2.2 A few bones (NSP=11) were recovered from Bronze Age contexts on the site but these were small fragments of no real diagnostic value. Three of the eleven specimens came from a medium (sheep-sized) mammal.

C.2.3 The Early – Middle Iron Age assemblage included specimens from each of the principal domesticates (domestic cattle (Bos taurus taurus), caprine (sheep [Ovis aries] and/or goat [Capra hircus]) and pig (Sus scrofa domesticus)) as well as dog (Canis familiaris). The caprine specimens from this period included at least one – a left mandible – which was identifiable as sheep. This provided an age at death range of between four months, at the lower end, and 3 years, at the upper, with 6-12 months being the most likely. A caprine distal femur and proximal ulna were from a neonatal individual(s), which suggests that caprines were being bred on the site since there would be little advantage in transporting deadstock and little economic advantage in slaughtering such an immature individual.

C.2.4 A distal domestic cattle radius epiphysis was also unfused (context 207), suggesting an age at death of under 3½ years. It was noted that this specimen was unusually large for domestic cattle of this period, being similar in size to a modern specimen held in the Oxford Archaeology reference collection. It may be that this is intrusive – if it were from the Romano-British period is might be argued to fit with models of livestock 'improvement' at that time, conversely, if it were a residual specimen from an earlier period it might potentially be from an aurochs (Bos primigenius), which are generally believed to have gone extinct in Britain by the Middle Bronze Age (Clutton-Brock, 1986). A recent find from Marston Park, in Bedfordshire,

dated to the Late Iron Age, of a large distal cattle tibia may have reopened this debate, however (Maltby, pers. comm., referenced in Wright, 2013, p. 7). Any comparison of size in this instance is made more complicated by the fact that the specimen is unfused, meaning that biometric measurements cannot be used for direct comparison. This specimen, as well as a caprine metatarsal, has been gnawed by canids – probably domestic dogs – demonstrating their agency in its taphonomic pathway.

C.2.5 As mentioned above, the largest proportion of the assemblage came from a single context (1204) which accounts for all of the undated material in the assemblage. These specimens are from a single individual, representing an Associated Bone Group from a sheep of around 10 months of age at death (based on a combination of epiphyseal fusion and tooth wear & eruption data). No taphonomic indicators were present on the remains but a minor lesion, consistent with osteochondrosis, was observed on the proximal surface of the left metacarpal. Given the lack of any dating information it would be imprudent to interpret this as anything other than deadstock disposal.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACBMG 2007 Ceramic building material, minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication

Allen, T, Barclay, A, Cromarty, A, M, Anderson-Whymark, H, Parker, A, Robinson, M, and Jones, G, 2013 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

Behrensmeyer, A. K 1978 Taphonomic and Ecologic Information from Bone Weathering, *Paleobiology,* 4(2), pp. 150–162

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

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.

British Geology Survey, http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Brodribb, G, 1987 Roman brick and tile, Gloucester

Cotswold Archaeology, 2015 Land South of the A420 and East of the A415 Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire: Archaeological evaluation, Unpublished report

Clutton-Brock, J 1986 New dates for old animals: the reindeer, the aurochs and the wild horse in prehistoric Britain, *ArchaeoZoologia*, pp. 111–117

Conneller, C, 2005 Moving beyond sites: Mesolithic technology in the landscape, in N, Milner & P, Woodman, Mesolithic Studies at the beginning of the 21st Century, Oxbow

Environmental Dimension Partnership, 2016 Archaeological and Heritage Assessment: Land North of Abingdon Road, Kingston Bagpuize, Unpublished document

English Heritage, 2011 (2nd edition). Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology guidelines.

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

Headland Archaeology, 2016 Geophysical Survey: Land North of Abingdon Road, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire, Unpublished document

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

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

OA, 2016 Written Scheme of investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of Abingdon Road, Kinston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire, Unpublished document

Oxford Archaeological Unit, 1992 (now OA) A420 Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor Bypass: Archaeological Evaluation, Unpublished report

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

Historic England, 2016 Pastcape Website https://www.pastscape.org.uk/ (consulted 24/10/2017)

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

Sellwood L, 1984. 'Objects of bone and antler' in Cunliffe B 1984 Danebury: An Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Volume 2 The excavations, 1969-1978: the finds, 371-395.

Stace, C, 2010 (3rd edition). New Flora of the British Isles, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Warry, P, 2006 Tegulae manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain BAR British Series 417

Wright, E 2013 The History of the European Aurochs (Bos primigenius) from the Middle Pleistocene to its Extinction: An Archaeological Investigation of its Evolution, Morphological Variability and Response to Human Exploitation. University of Sheffield

APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land North of Abingdon Road, Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire
Site code:	KBLA16
Grid Reference	NGR SU 413 981
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	27/9/2017 to 5/10/2017
Area of Site	34.6ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Country Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: OXCMS: 2016.175.
Summary of Results:	In October 2017 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed new residential development within three fields on land to the north of Abingdon Road, on the eastern side of Kingston Bagpuize, Oxfordshire (NGR SU 413 981). The work was commissioned by the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land. A barrow previously identified by geophysical survey was confirmed in the central field and an additional ditch identified by the evaluation may represent an outer ring ditch or an associated enclosure, potentially of Bronze Age date. A small number of early prehistoric struck flints, mostly in later features may represent knapping activity in this landscape. Trenches in the northern field revealed large ditches and a small number of pits, along with a fairly large pottery assemblage of early to middle Iron Age date. A triangular hearth/oven brick and a worked bone point suggest domestic activity in the vicinity. An animal burial was poorly dated and may represent structured deposition of a young sheep in the vicinity of the barrow but may equally represent the deposition of dead stock at any time from the Roman period onwards. Land drains in the southern field attest to the drainage associated with the WWII airfield that occupied the site.

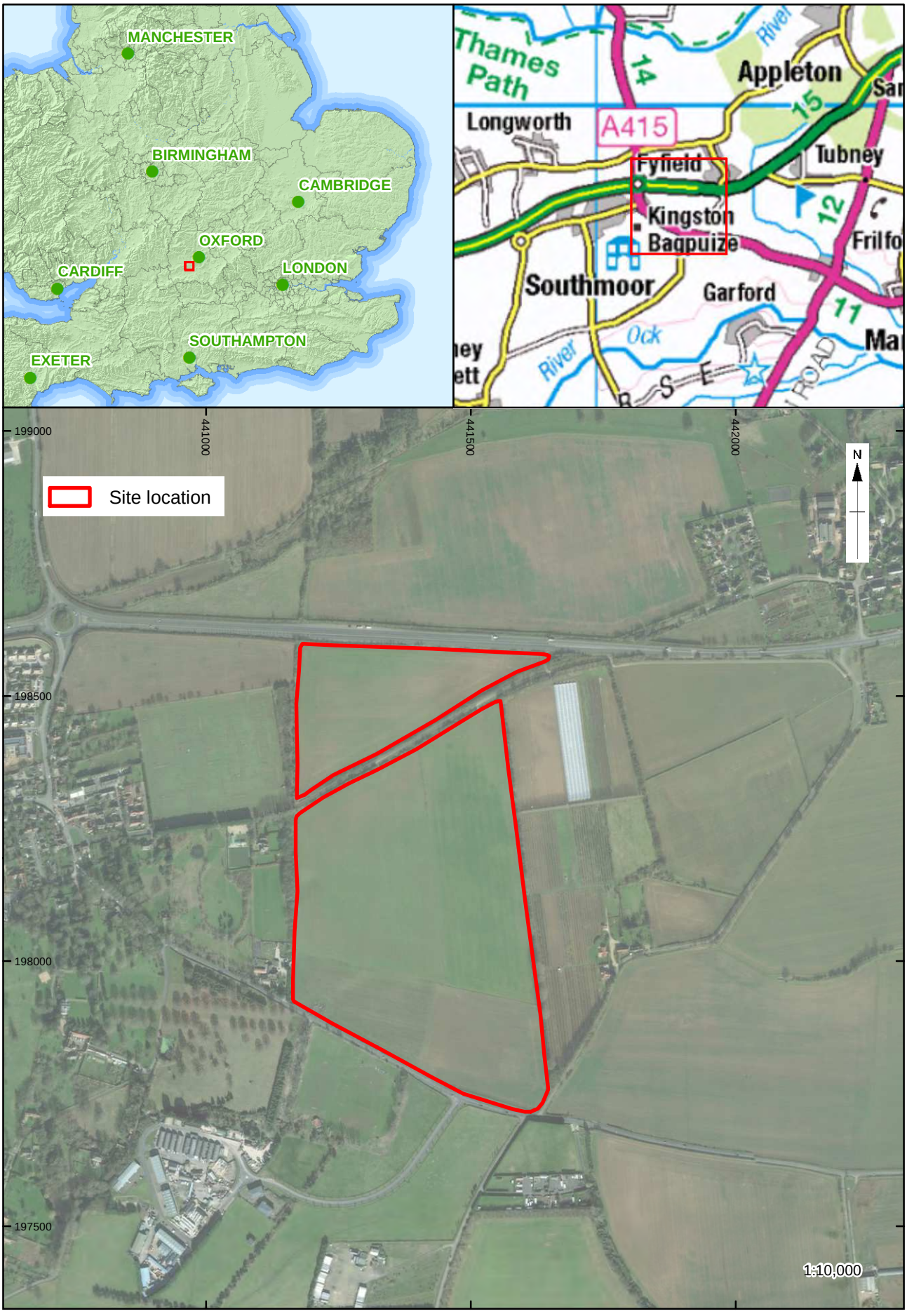


Figure 1: Site location

S:\TEMPLATES\GIS\ArcGIS\Figure1_Master.mxd*benjamin.brown*10/05/2017

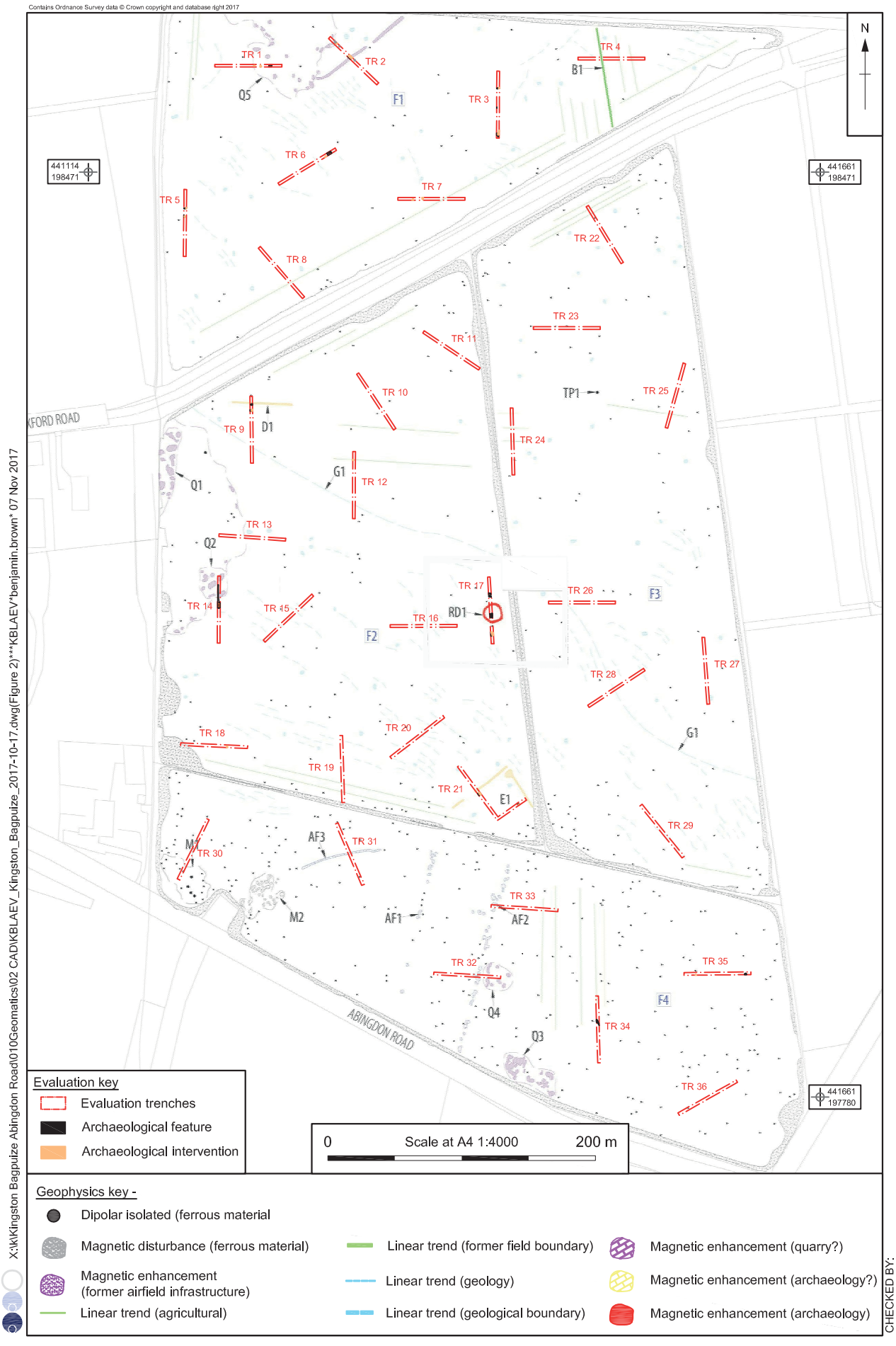


Figure 2: Overall trench plan showing archaeology and geophysical survey results

X:\lk\Kingston Bagpulize Abingdon Road\010Geomatics\02 CAD\KBLAEV_Kingston_Bagpulize_2017-10-17.dwg(Figure 3)**KBLAEV*benjamin.brown* 07 Nov 2017

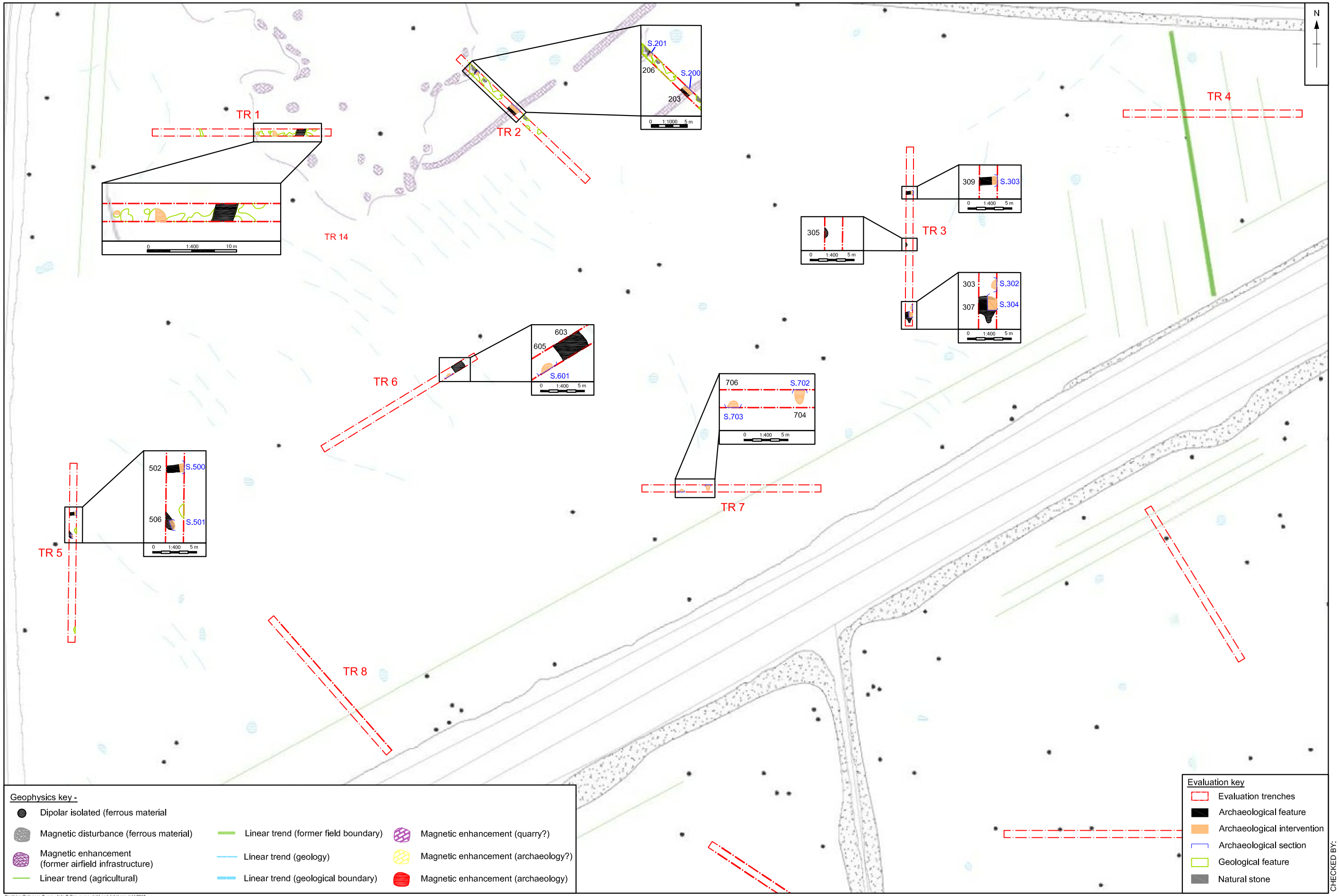
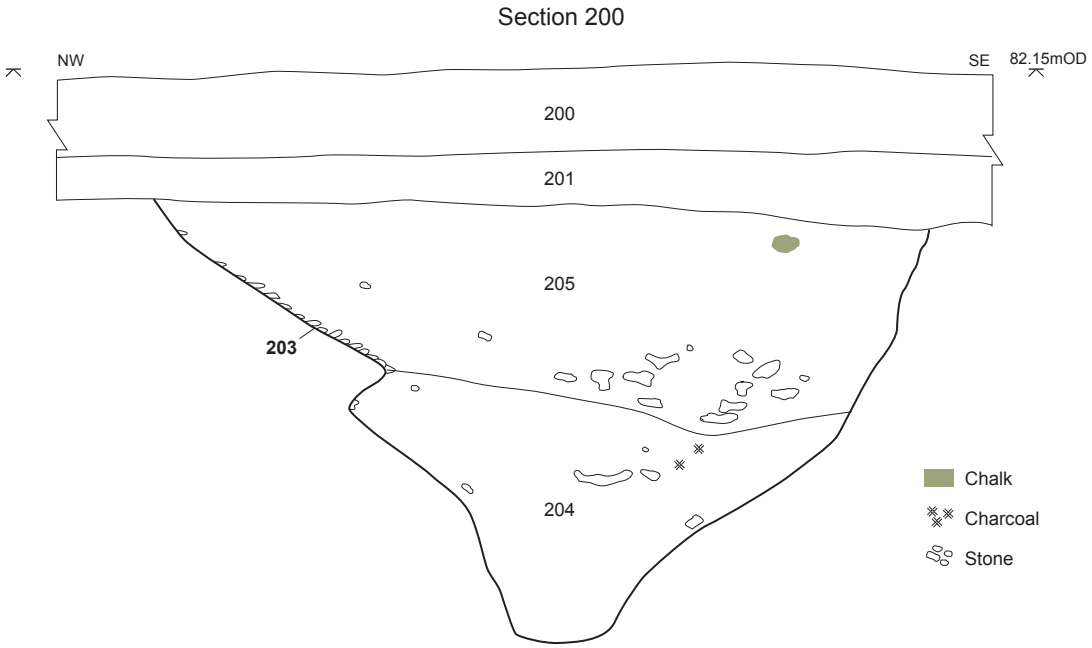
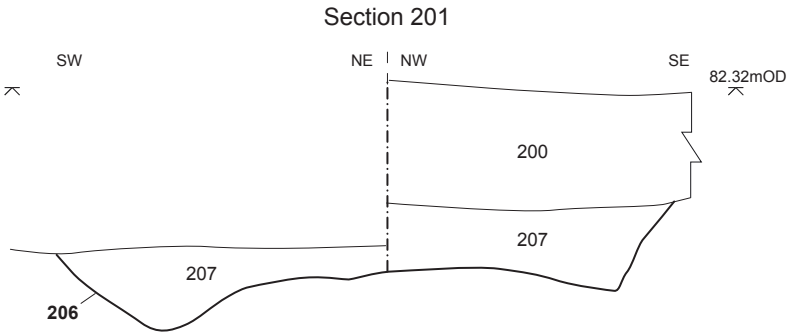
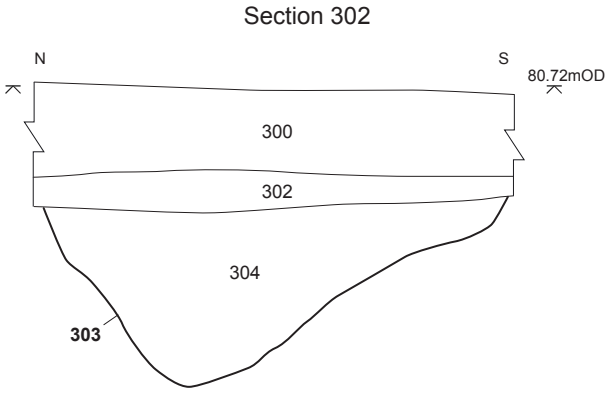
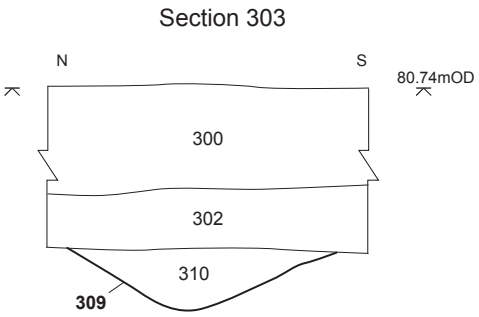


Figure 3: Trench plan of North field









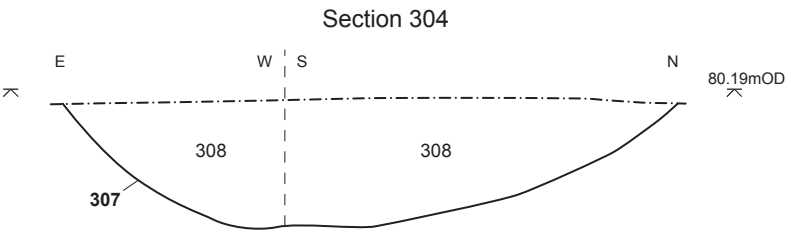


Figure 4a: Sections 200, 201, 302, 303 and 304

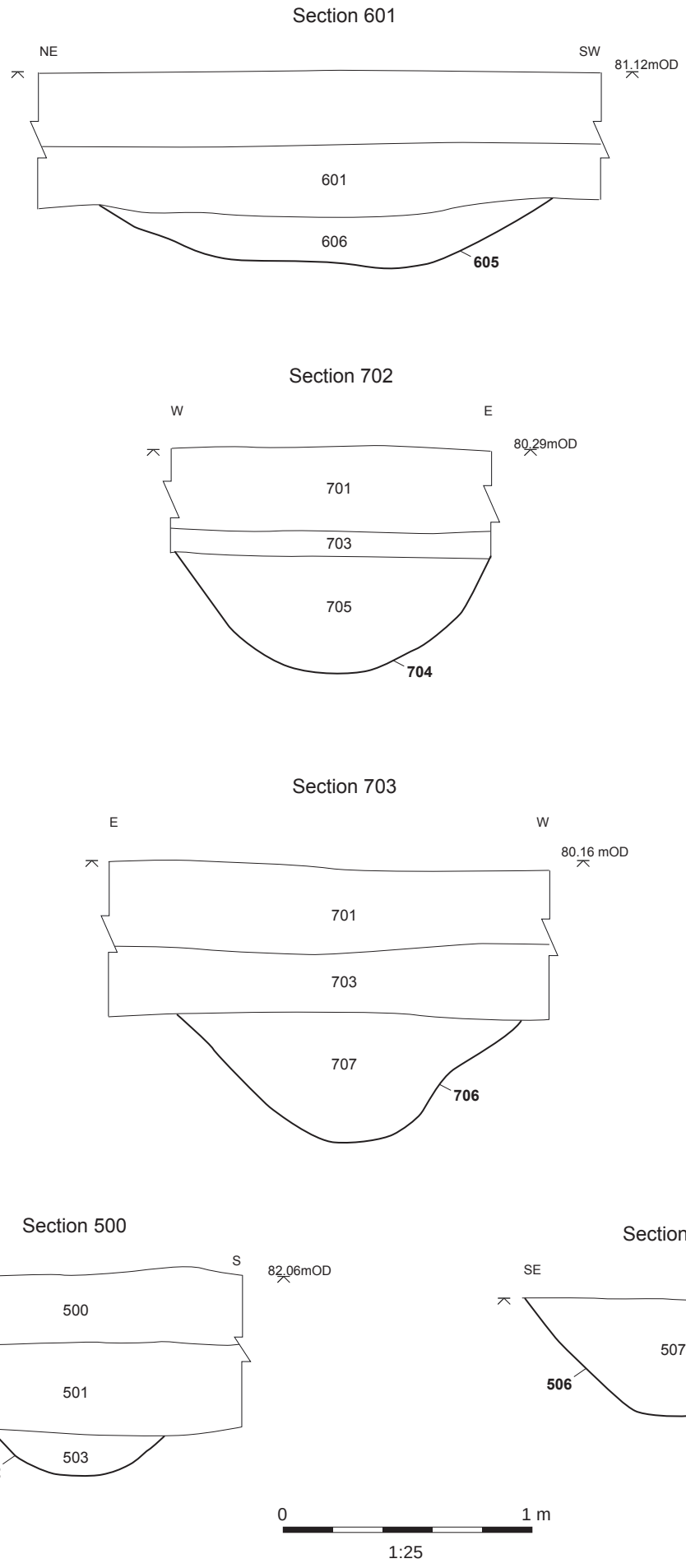


Figure 4b: Sections 500, 501, 601, 702 and 703

X:\k\Kingston Bagpuize Abingdon Road\010Geomatics\02 CAD\KBLAEV_Kingston_Bagpuize_2017-10-17.dwg(Figure 5)***KBLAEV*benjamin.brown* 07 Nov 2017

N

Q5
F1
B1
TR 22
TR 23
TR 11
TR 10
TP1
TR 25
TR 24
TR 9
905
903
S.902
0 1:400 5 m
Q1
G1
TR 12
S.1201
1202
S.1202
0 1:400 5 m
TR 13
Q2
1720
TR 17
S.1700
1709
1703
1707
S.1701
1714
1711
S.1703
S.1702
0 1:1000 5 m
TR 14
S.1402
1403
0 1:1000 5 m
TR 15
TR 16
F2
TR 17
RD1
TR 26
F3
TR 27
TR 28
1803
S.1802
0 1:400 5 m
TR 18
TR 20
TR 19
TR 21
E1
2105
S.2103
0 1:400 5 m
S.2102
2103
0 1:400 5 m
TR 29
M1
AF3
M2
AF1
AF2
F4
Q3
G1

Geophysics key -

- Dipolar isolated (ferrous material)
- Magnetic disturbance (ferrous material)
- Magnetic enhancement (former airfield infrastructure)
- Linear trend (agricultural)
- Linear trend (former field boundary)
- Linear trend (geology)
- Linear trend (geological boundary)
- Magnetic enhancement (quarry?)
- Magnetic enhancement (archaeology?)
- Magnetic enhancement (archaeology)

Evaluation key

- Evaluation trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological intervention
- Archaeological section
- Geological feature
- Sondage

CHECKED BY:

0 100 m

Scale at A3 1:2000

Figure 5: Trench plan of East and West fields

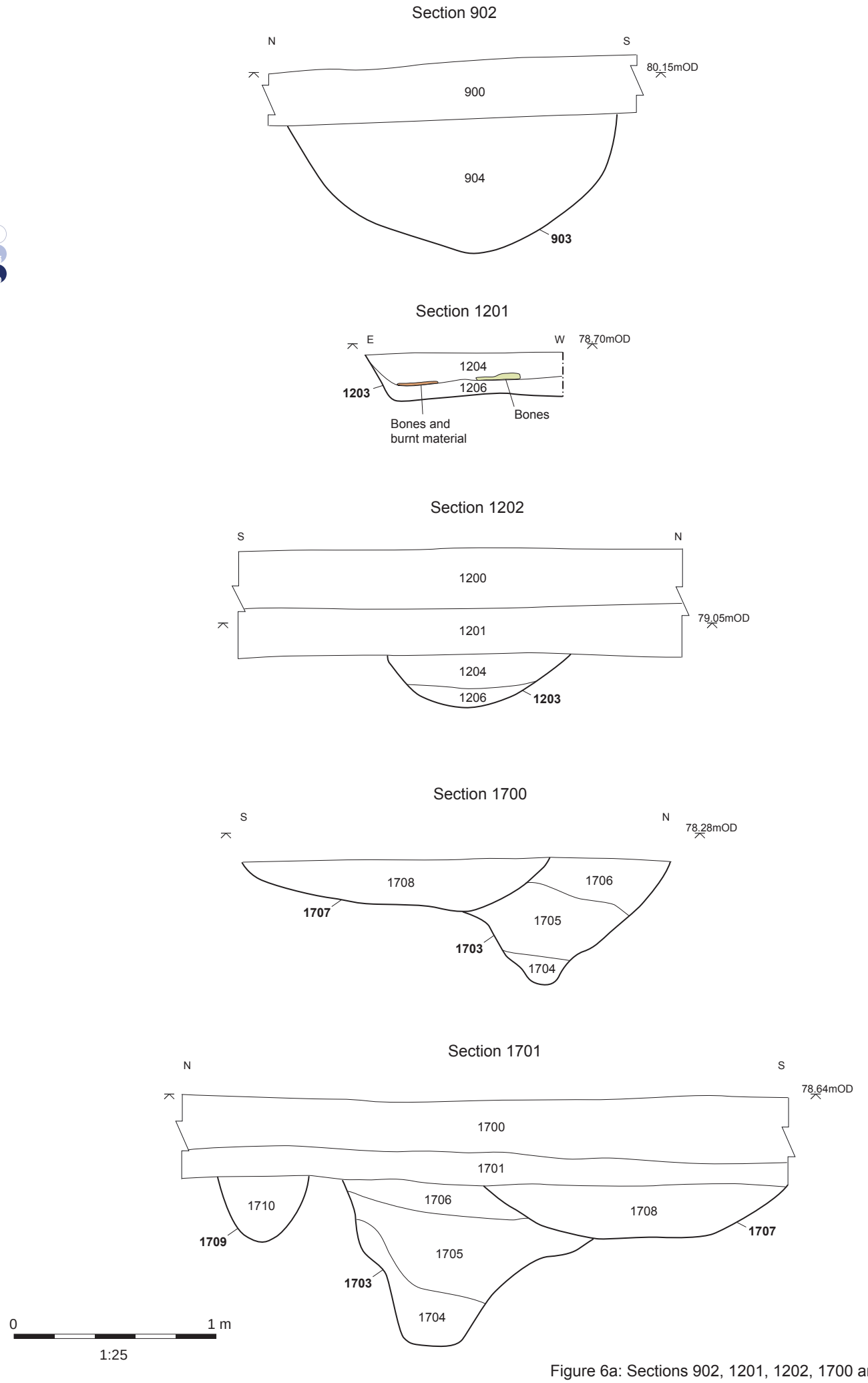
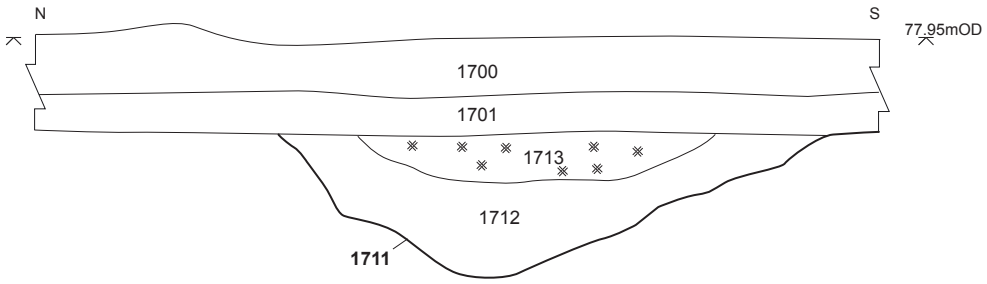
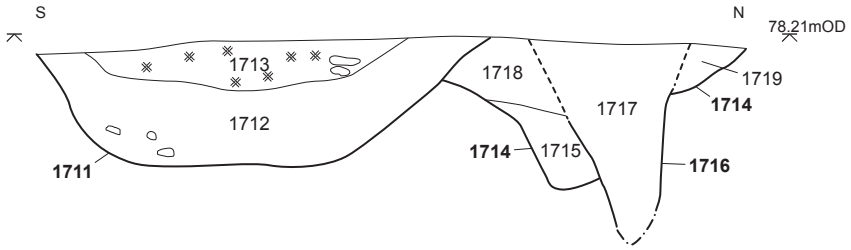


Figure 6a: Sections 902, 1201, 1202, 1700 and 1701

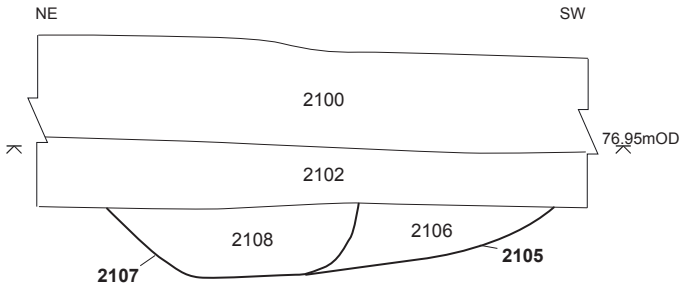
Section 1702



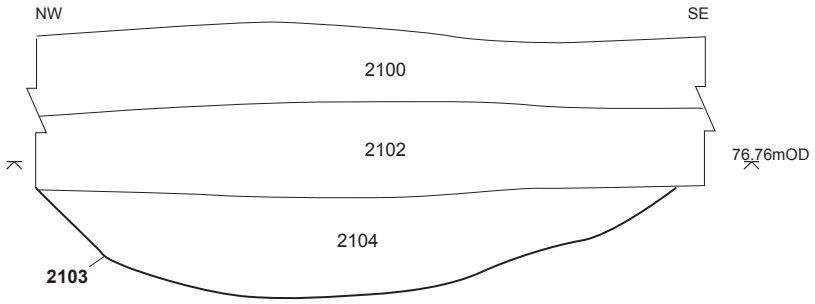
Section 1703



Section 2103



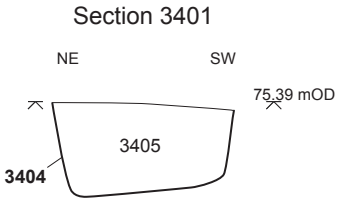
Section 2102



0 1 m

1:25

Figure 6b: Sections 1702, 1703, 2103 and 2102



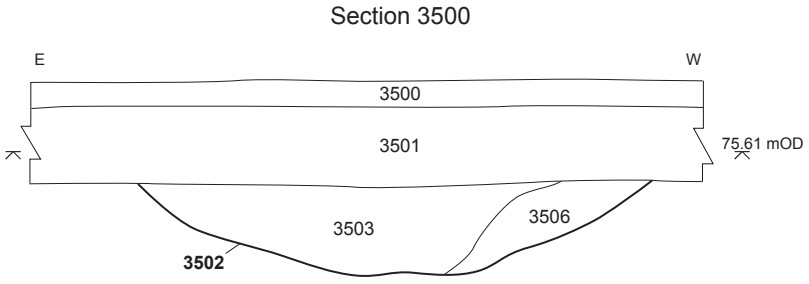
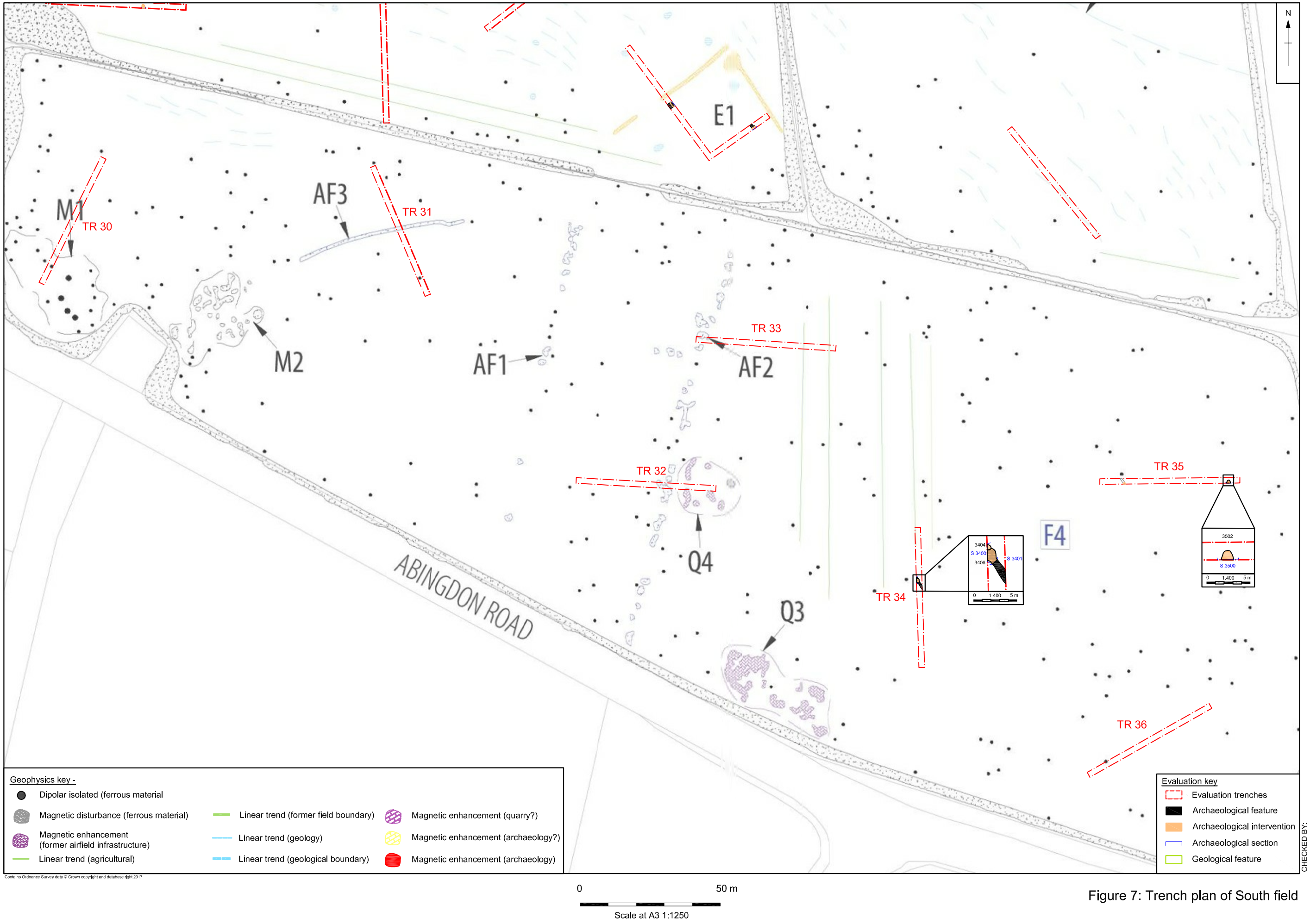


Figure 8: Sections 3400, 3401 and 3500



0 50 m

Scale at A3 1:1250

Figure 7: Trench plan of South field

Plate 1: Trench 2

Plate 2: Ditch 203, Trench 2. View to north

Plate 3: Sheep burial 1203

Plate 4: Posthole 1709, ring ditch 1703 and ditch 1707 Trench 17. View to east

Plate 5: Ditch 1711, pit 1714 and posthole 1716. View to south

Plate 6: Trench 31 machining. View to south

oxfordarchaeology

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