

British Gas Site  
The Vineyard  
Abingdon  
Oxon



**Archaeological Evaluation Report**



**Oxford Archaeology**

July 2003



**Client: CgMs Consulting**

Issue N<sup>o</sup>: 1

OA Job N<sup>o</sup>: 1811

Planning Ref N<sup>o</sup>: ABG/3110/6-X

NGR: SU 5000 9740

**Client Name:** CgMs Consulting

**Client Ref No:**

**Document Title:** British Gas Site, The Vineyard, Abingdon, Oxon

**Document Type:** Evaluation

**Issue Number:** 1

**National Grid Reference:** SU 5000 9740

**Planning Reference:** ABG/3110/6-X

**OA Job Number:** 1811

**Site Code:** ABGAS 03

**Invoice Code:** ABGAS EV

**Receiving Museum:** Oxfordshire County Museum Service (OXCMS)

**Museum Accession No:** 2003.59

**Prepared by:** Steve Lawrence

**Position:** Project Officer

**Date:** 21st July 2003

**Checked by:** Tim Allen

**Position:** Senior Project Manager

**Date:** 22nd July 2003

**Approved by:** Nick Shepherd

**Position:** Head of Fieldwork

**Date:** 25th July 2003

Signed.....



**Document File Location** \\SERVER1\PROJECTS\ABGAS03\_Abingdon Gas Works\Evaluation Report\Evaluation text\ABGAS03 eval text.doc

**Graphics File Location** \\SERVER4\oaupubs 1\All drawings\*ABGASEV\*British Gas Site, Abingdon\*AH\*16.07.03\

**Illustrated by** Amy Tiffany Hemingway

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**Oxford Archaeology**

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Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800

f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

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## SUMMARY

*Oxford Archaeology undertook a field evaluation on land located to the rear of 75 Vineyard, Abingdon, Oxon on behalf of CgMs Consulting, between 30th June and 4th July 2003. The site was formerly occupied by a Gas Works which has since been subject to remediation works to remove contaminated land. The main areas of Gas Works installations and subsequent remediation on the southern portion of the site have severely impacted upon and removed potential archaeological horizons. However, a considerable area occupying the northern portion of the site demonstrates excellent preservation of densely spaced archaeological features and deposits. These comprised rubble layers/surfaces, gullies, ditches, pits and postholes. Pottery evidence demonstrates a date range concentrated between the late Saxon 10th century and 14th century. Features outside of the medieval concentration were also identified including a single Iron Age gully. A sequence of recut ditches predating the medieval pits within Trench 1 produced many fragments of mixed human bone from at least two individuals. These ditches were not securely dated. However, the gravely fills and reddish soil infilling them is suggestive of a prehistoric date rather than a more recent time span. Post-medieval deposits and features were also present but had not severely truncated or removed the medieval remains.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a field evaluation located at the former British Gas Site, 75 Vineyard, Abingdon, Oxon (Figure 1) on behalf of CgMs Consulting between 30th June and 4th July 2003. This followed an application for residential redevelopment of the site (Planning Application Ref. ABG/3110/6-X). OA produced an approved WSI to the Brief set by the County Archaeological Services on behalf of the Local Planning Authority prior to the start of the fieldwork.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on the south side of the Vineyard, close to the centre of Abingdon (NGR: SU 5000 9740). It occupies an area of approximately 0.65 ha between the old Morlands malthouse to the west and an old leather works to the east. The River Thames lies some 250 m to the south. The proposal area lies between 56-58 m OD although the ground slopes away steeply at the southern boundary suggesting a degree of made ground up to this boundary. The underlying geology is second terrace gravel over Kimmeridge clay. The site was previously used as a gas works with two gas holders occupying much of the southern portion of the site. Remediation works of contaminated deposits has been undertaken by British Gas in conjunction with The Vale of the White Horse District Council.

### 1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 Situated within the historic core of Abingdon, the proposal site offers the potential for all periods from Mesolithic through to present. Of the recorded archaeology in the immediate surroundings, the site lies just outside the boundary of the late Iron Age/early Roman Oppidum whose defensive ditches were excavated by OA to the south of the proposal area (Allen 1996).
- 1.3.2 Recent archaeological investigations to the east and west of the site have produced evidence of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval structures fronting the Vineyard. Activities and features associated with the rear land plots of these structures comprised Iron Age, Roman and medieval boundary ditches, drainage gullies, pits and postholes (Allen 1989, 1994, 1996).

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS

### 2.1 General

- 2.1.1 To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 2.1.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

### 2.2 Site specific aims

- 2.2.1 The site specific aims as identified in the brief were:
- To identify the presence/absence of late Prehistoric or Roman occupation and land use within the site boundaries that may reflect occupation outside the known Oppidum.
  - To identify medieval structures fronting the Vineyard and associated 'rear of property' activities and features.

## 3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation comprised four trenches, two measuring approximately 25 m x 1.6 m and two 10 m x 1.6 m (exact trench dimensions are given in Appendix 1). These were positioned to avoid the deeply remediated areas but to otherwise investigate the full coverage and hence, potential, of the site (Figure 2).

### 3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 Machine excavation was undertaken using a toothless bucket to the level of the first significant identifiable archaeological horizon or the level of undisturbed natural geology within each trench. Remediated and deeply truncated areas were encountered in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. These were machine excavated only to a depth

sufficient to demonstrate complete truncation or disturbance of potential archaeological remains.

3.2.2 Areas of archaeological potential in Trenches 1 and 3 were then cleaned by hand and revealed features were sample excavated to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. Trenches 1 and 3 were planned at a scale of 1:50 and Trenches 2 and 4 at 1:100, and sections drawn at 1:20. All trenches and archaeological remains were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures defined in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (D Wilkinson, ed. 1992).

### 3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number. A total of 98 sherds (3963 g) was recovered during the course of the excavation. Two small finds were recovered during the excavation with three others (not issued individual small find numbers) being recovered from soil sample 2 and from the animal bone assemblage.

### 3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 Two bulk 40 litre samples were recovered for processing and analysis to examine the potential for the recovery of charred plant remains from the archaeological deposits. Sample 1 was taken from context 328, a ditch fill, in Trench 3. Sample 2 was taken from context 117, a pit fill, in Trench 1.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3, 4 and 5) was excavated to the south of the existing building of 75 the Vineyard. This was positioned to avoid a localised area of remediated land (Trial Pit 2) to the immediate south-east of the trench. However, the trial pit limits (130) extended further than shown on Figure 2 and the north-western edge of the backfill (131) was partially revealed in section 7 at the very edge of the evaluation trench.

4.1.2 Natural sand and gravel (134) was revealed at 57.34 m OD within the southern half of the trench with only a very small spur of gravel visible at the northern end. A sequence of intercutting features was cut into the gravel throughout the remainder of the trench. The earliest of these was a distinct group of features each infilled with sequences of reddish sand/silt and gravel. At the northern end of the trench these comprised a possible shallow pit (137), a roughly east-west aligned ditch (139) and a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (143) (Figure 3 and Figure 5, section 13). The soils suggest 139 was cut through the 0.3 m deep infilled possible pit (137) although this was not certain and is ambiguous in section 13. The small spur of natural gravel partially separated the two features within the trench.

- 4.1.3 Ditch 139 was much more clearly defined. The excavated section revealed a 1.8 m wide ditch with sloping sides and a sharply defined flat base 0.75 m wide. Its total depth of 0.7 m was infilled by a series of reddish sand, silts and mixed gravel (140, 141, 142) the uppermost of which (140) contained several scattered and broken human bones (see context 103). Fill 141 was concreted; this is most likely to have occurred through water percolating through the exposed deposit rather than any degree of moving or standing water, as the gravel is free-draining. A slightly differing greyish gravelly silt (147) sealed 140 and extended over the fill of possible pit 137. A more substantial ditch (143) to the south cut through deposit 147 and partially removed the southern edge of ditch 139.
- 4.1.4 Ditch 147 was aligned north-east to south-west with a sharply defined flat base and steeply sloping northern edge. Only 1.6 m of the profile width survives within the trench with the southern edge of the ditch truncated and removed by pit 112. However, the ditch was 1 m deep and can be estimated at a total width of 2-2.5 m. A similar sequence of reddish sand silts and gravel (144, 145, 146) filled the ditch and, as in 139, a concreted deposit was present towards the base of the ditch. Three human bones were also recovered from near the surface of upper fill 144. All of the human bone recovered from contexts 140 and 144 was labelled as context 103 due to initial confusion over the interpretation and character of the reddish sand silt and gravel deposit at the northern end of the trench.
- 4.1.5 Two further pit-like features filled with single sterile reddish sand silt and gravel fills were located south-east of 143 (Figure 4, section 12). The earlier of these (108) was sub-circular and up to 1 m across with a maximum depth of 0.3 m but was rather irregular in the base, suggesting that it was a tree-throw hole rather than a man-made feature. This was cut through by a similar filled feature (135), which had a well-defined cut with a steep southern edge 0.6 m deep and a flat base. These characteristics strongly suggest this was a pit rather than any naturally occurring feature even though the sterile fill (136) was almost identical to 109, the fill of tree-throw hole 108. The full extent of the pit was not excavated or defined within the boundaries of the trench.
- 4.1.6 Pit 135 was truncated to the north-east by two in a sequence of three medieval pits along the north-eastern section of the trench, the earliest of which was pit 120 (Figure 5, section 7). This was a well defined sub-circular pit 1.63 m diameter and 0.71 m deep filled with a sequence of sandy silt fills (122, 123, 127, 128, 129) and capped by a loose layer of gravel (121).
- 4.1.7 Pit 124 was cut through this deposit to the east. This pit was only exposed at the very edge of the trench and so only partially excavated in section 7 to demonstrate a relationship with pit 120. The north-western edge of 120 and deposit 121 was similarly cut through by a large circular pit (112) measuring 2.25 m across. This was excavated to 1.8 m below ground level (BGL), 0.8-0.9 m into the pit fills, at which depth excavation stopped for Health and Safety reasons. At the lower excavated depth an alternating sequence of greenish brown and reddish brown silts was encountered (117, 116, 115, 114) sealed by a dark brown silty deposit (113) infilling

the upper remaining void of the pit. Medieval pottery of 13th century date was encountered throughout the fill sequence, most notably in the form of a near complete jug from 113 and large fragments from two near complete but broken vessels towards the base in deposit 117 (Plate 1). The greenish hue to some of the fills suggests the pit may have functioned as a cess pit.

4.1.8 Gully 106 cut through the upper fill of pit 112. This was aligned north-west to south-east for no more than 2.2 m and ended in a rounded terminal to the south-east. A purplish grey primary silt fill (105) points to a drainage function for this gully although how this related to its surroundings was unclear within the trench. The gully may have extended further to the north-west, as a line of limestone rubble (107) was concentrated on the line of the gully in this direction, but also extended beyond this to the east. This deposit was uneven and loose and was initially removed by machine. Once fill 144 was encountered at the same level as the surface of 107, however, it became clear that this demarcated the uppermost level of the archaeological horizons. A 13th century pottery assemblage was recovered from the upper fill (104) of the gully.

4.1.9 In addition to the medieval pits and gully described and the reddish sand silt and gravel filled features, three further discrete features were located and excavated within the trench. These comprised a small rectangular pit (118) and two postholes (111 and 132). Each was filled with a distinctive greyish brown silty fill differing from the other fills excavated in Trench 1. Pit 118 produced a sherd of 19th century pottery. Each was cut into either 103 or 136 and the similarity and distinctiveness of their fills may suggest they are all of the same phase.

4.1.10 All of the features were sealed by a dark grey brown silty garden soil up to 0.7 m deep (102). The upper limit of the soil contained small brick and coke inclusions, clay pipe and post-medieval pottery. Towards the lower depths of the soil it graduated into a noticeably paler soil with none of the brick, coke or pipe inclusions. Medieval sherds were recovered from towards the base of the soil. This was present throughout the trench but the lower 0.1-0.2 m limit of this may represent the remains of a medieval soil cover and/or the early start of the soil formation process which ultimately led to the development of a soil 0.6-0.7 m deep. The relationship between this soil and the identified post-medieval features in the trench were not conclusively demonstrated but it remains likely that these were actually cut through the lower portion of 102.

4.1.11 The existing limestone rubble hardcore layer (101) and tarmac parking surface (100) sealed the garden soil. The remediation area (Trial Pit 2) was cut through the tarmac surface.

## 4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 (not illustrated) was located to the immediate east of the northern remediated gas holder area. Natural gravel (205) was encountered at 56.50 m OD at the northern limit of the trench overlain by a 0.8 m thick mixed garden soil and brick rubble (204). This was cut through by the large circular remediation cut (201) of the



former gas holder area and backfilled with grade 1 (202) rubble which occupied the remainder of the trench. A thin rubble and silt topsoil (200) sealed the backfill and extended over the former garden soils.

- 4.2.2 Two short trenches were excavated to the east, off the main trench, to identify the limits of remediation truncation. The trial pit central to the main trench was excavated to a depth of 1.5 m BGL. Here the eastern limit of the remediated area was located and natural gravel encountered at 56.26 m OD. This was overlain by a probable *in situ* clayey subsoil (206) 0.5 m thick, overlain by a garden soil (204) surviving to 0.3 m thick.
- 4.2.3 An additional trial pit was excavated to 1.8 m BGL at the southern limit of the trench. This was excavated entirely within various layers of grade 1 backfill.
- 4.2.4 No archaeological deposits or features were located within the small exposed areas of the natural subsoil and gravels although the surfaces of these deposits were clearly not truncated or significantly disturbed.

### 4.3 Trench 3

- 4.3.1 Situated 50 m to the south-east of Trench 1 and 8-10 m from the eastern boundary of the development area, Trench 3 (Figures 6, 7 and 8) demonstrated variable preservation of archaeological deposits. The northernmost 10 m of the trench contained a well-preserved sequence of archaeological features and deposits, but south of this these were cut away by a large feature 301 that extended down into the natural gravel and continued all the way to the south end of the trench.
- 4.3.2 At the northern end of the trench natural silty sand and gravel (305) was encountered at 56.30 m OD, and sloped down to 55.80 m OD 10 m to the south at which point it was truncated by 301 (see below). An orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (304), through which the archaeological features were cut, overlay the gravel to a maximum depth of 0.22 m. The edges of the features were very faint at subsoil level and this relationship was not possible to define before careful hand cleaning of the surface. For clarity and to establish precise soil/feature relationships, the subsoil was then removed by machine to the level of the underlying gravel with a portion of the subsoil remaining *in situ* at the northern 3 m end of the trench.
- 4.3.3 At least 10 cut features were identified within the trench of which five were investigated through hand excavation. Relationships were either not present or not as obvious and as extensive as encountered in Trench 1. None the less a moderate amount of stratigraphic relationships were present.
- 4.3.4 The cut features largely comprised ditches and small pits or postholes. The earliest identified by finds and stratigraphic relationships was gully 325 (Figure 8, section 8). This appeared to be curving slightly from east to west, and was 0.8 m wide and 0.35 m deep. The fill (326) comprised an orangey brown clay with several fragments of burnt limestone included within it, and a single shell tempered sherd of probable middle Iron Age date was recovered from this deposit.

- 4.3.5 Gully 325 was truncated along its northern edge by a linear ditch (327) 1 m wide x 0.7 m deep and aligned east-west. Three clayey silting fills (328, 330, 331) were contained within it, the second of which produced four sherds of St. Neots type ware dating to the 10th century. A layer of soil (332) along the north edge of the ditch may have been either an earlier subsoil horizon cut by the ditch, or possibly upcast forming an earth bank. This latter interpretation remains rather speculative as the deposit did not display a rounded or humped surface.
- 4.3.6 Unexcavated feature 320 probably terminates as the excavated feature 312 to its immediate northeast. This relationship was obscured by the overlying gravel deposit 323 (see below). The excavated section suggests this probable ditch terminates in a rounded ending 0.3 m deep and 1 m wide, filled with a gravelly clay silt fill (313). Excavated section 11 suggests that ditch 310 truncates the north-western edge of the probable ditch 320/312. With a similar width of 1.2 m, a maximum depth of 0.7 m and a rounded ending almost mirroring that of 312, this ditch was a probable re-cut and replacement of 312/320. A single 11th century sherd of pottery was recovered from the deposit (311) filling the excavated ditch.
- 4.3.7 Two small oval pits (306 and 308), both approximately 0.8 m x 0.6 m, lay between ditch terminal 310 and curving gully 325. Both appeared to be cut through the subsoil (304), though as pit 308 was unexcavated this is uncertain. Pit 306 proved to survive only as a shallow depression into the underlying gravel, but its northern edge cut the subsoil and survived 0.3 m deep. A single sherd of 11th century pottery was recovered from the single silty clay fill (307).
- 4.3.8 An additional unexcavated small circular feature (314) was located immediately south of 312. All of the features discussed above within the northern 10 m of Trench 3 were shallowly truncated across their surfaces by a narrow hollow (322) with a thin compacted gravel surface (323) in its base. This would appear to be a narrow worn-in surface such as a path. A silty clay deposit (324) filled the shallow void over the gravel.
- 4.3.9 A soil layer (329) was present throughout the northern end of the trench overlying the subsoil. This deposit was of a similar character to the fills of the features and as a result difficult to distinguish from them, so that it remains possible that some or all of the features were cut through this layer, in particular unexcavated probable pit 316. Its distinctive gravelly fill (317) produced two sherds of 11th century pottery and clearly defined the pit as cutting through at least the lower limits of 329. This, of course, does not exclude the possibility that the feature merely post-dates the deposit whereas all others predate it, although this seems unlikely if the pit also dates from the 11th century.
- 4.3.10 A thick garden soil (303) sealed 329 but was cut away on the south by 301. This was equivalent to the garden soil (102) in Trench 1.
- 4.3.11 An extremely large cut (301) truncated pit 316 and layer 303 to the south, cutting deeply into the gravel and removing all potential remains to the south throughout the remainder of the trench. A redeposited natural comprising mixed clayey silt and

gravels with lumps of grey clay incorporated into it (302) backfilled the feature. This was excavated to a depth of 1.6-1.8 m BGL along its extent within the trench and to 2 m BGL at the south-eastern limit of the trench. No finds were recovered from cut 301, but is clearly fairly recent in date.

4.3.12 This was in turn partially truncated and also sealed by a series of deposits (300). This covers limestone hardcore, tarmac surfacing, grade 1 limestone fill, gravel and a brick rubble silty topsoil cover.

4.3.13 A recent investigation pit (318) cut through the made ground and into the gravel.

#### 4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Trench 4 (not illustrated) was located between the southern gas holder remediated area and a further area of removed obstructions to the south. The remediation cut (401) and grade 1 limestone backfill (402) of the gas holder was encountered throughout most of the trench following the removal of the thin rubble and silt topsoil (400). This was not investigated further as remediation was to a depth of 5.4 m BGL. An investigative trial pit was excavated to a total depth of 2.8 m at the eastern end of the trench immediately beyond the gas holder backfill. Kimmeridge clay (403) was encountered at 2.3 m BGL (54.80 m OD) and was overlain by a brown weathered clay (405) present to 1.8 m BGL. A brick ?floor three courses thick overlay 405 and was in turn sealed by a 1.6 m thick deposit to surface level of mixed brick rubble and clay made ground. No sand and gravels were encountered overlying the Kimmeridge clay.

4.4.2 A further trial pit was excavated part way along the southern edge of the trench to locate and examine potential preservation beyond the remediated areas. This trench was excavated to 2 m BGL and encountered similar mixed clay and brick made ground throughout its depth. Contaminated ground water was encountered at 1.8 m BGL in both trial pits.

#### 4.5 Finds

##### *General*

Full report details are available in the Appendices to the rear of the report.

##### *Prehistoric Pottery*

4.5.1 A single sherd of a shell tempered jar was recovered from deposit 326 filling a curving gully 325. The fabric and form are typical of middle Iron Age styles in the region and its association with burnt limestone fragments strongly suggests a secure Iron Age date for this feature.

##### *Medieval Pottery*

4.5.2 The bulk of the assemblage comprised medieval wares of 11th-13th century date. However a small group of late Saxon material was also recovered from ditch 327. All of the recovered sherds derive from secure contexts with no obvious residual

material present. The presence of the late Saxon material suggests continued occupation within the site boundaries from the 10th-13th century. Furthermore, the location of the late Saxon assemblage and feature within Trench 3 associated with an exclusively 11th century concentration suggests activities or occupation of this period were limited to this area whilst the later 11th-13th century activity was concentrated more towards the Vineyard around Trench 1.

- 4.5.3 The medieval assemblage from Trench 1 included three near complete glazed jugs from pit 112 and some fragments of unusual medieval vessels, demonstrating that exceptionally well preserved medieval pottery assemblages exist at the site.

#### ***Worked Bone Objects***

- 4.5.4 Two worked bone objects, both nearly identical goose radii with the ends cut to form a point, were recovered from context 117, the fill of pit 112. These probably represent a rudimentary form of pen of which similar examples have been dated to the 14th-16th century. However, the examples recovered from pit 112 can be more securely dated to the 13th century from the large pottery assemblage recovered from the pit fills.

#### ***Metal Objects***

- 4.5.5 Ten fragments of iron and a copper alloy buckle were recovered from features within Trench 1. The fills of pit 112 produced all of the metal work with the exception of a nail from context 104, a gully cut into the top of pit 112. The ironwork is unexceptional comprising 5 nails, sheet fragments and an unidentifiable object.
- 4.5.6 The copper alloy buckle was also recovered from fill 117, within pit 112. This is of a type in use from the late 12th to the late 14th century.

#### ***Worked Stone Objects***

- 4.5.7 Two small whetstones manufactured from a schist stone, probably Norwegian Rag were recovered from the fills of pit 112. Both show heavy use wear before being discarded into the pit. Whetstones of this material, type and style are common occurrences throughout the medieval period.

#### ***Human Bone***

- 4.5.8 A small quantity of disarticulated human bone from at least two and possibly three adult individuals was recovered from context 103. No secure dating evidence was recovered associated with the remains although these certainly pre-date the medieval features within the trench. The more complete of the skeletons is an adult probable female of mature age. Degenerative joint disease in the form of osteophytic lipping and Schmorl's nodes was present on the vertebral bodies of this individual. Squatting facets were present on the right distal tibia. These are traditionally believed to occur as a consequence of repeated squatting

### ***Animal Bone***

- 4.5.9 A variety of animal bones were well represented from the site. These include the main domestic animals and domestic bird bones. Those fully analysed indicate that the assemblage largely represents butchery waste. Worthy of particular mention was the large assemblage recovered from pit 112.
- 4.5.10 In addition to the fully analysed bones, numerous distal limb bones from small mammals were recovered both from soil sample 2 and through hand excavation of the same deposit (117). These were not analysed in detail due to the large quantity of small bones and identification was limited to a brief visual scan of the assemblage which suggested that most were likely to be rabbit. The biased representation of distal limb bones combined with the evidence of cut marks on a single cat bone from context 104 suggest that waste from the skinning and processing of small animals was being dumped in and around pit 112.

## **4.6 Palaeo-environmental remains**

### ***Charred Plant Remains***

- 4.6.1 Charred plant remains (CPR) were recovered from the two soil samples taken from the 13th century pit fill 117 and the late Saxon ditch fill 328. CPR were well represented and preserved within these samples with identifiable charcoal wood remains present. Further abundant identifiable remains of well preserved cereal grains, representing several species, and weed seeds were present in both samples. Cereal chaff was also present but scarce.

### ***Mollusc Remains***

- 4.6.2 Mollusc remains in small to moderate quantities were recovered from the bulk samples taken from the 13th century pit fill 117 and the late Saxon ditch fill 328. The late Saxon deposit, 328, (Sample 1) produced the most abundant assemblage, although lacking in diversity and largely consisting of open country sp. *Vallonia*. and additional catholic species such as *Trichia hispida* and *Cochlicopa sp.* The additional presence of *Vallonia pulcella* may suggest damp grassland.

## **5 DISCUSSION and INTERPRETATION**

### **5.1 Overall interpretation**

- 5.1.1 Conclusive results have been obtained from each of the evaluation trenches which highlight the areas of potential and definite archaeological remains and those areas likely to be absent of significant remains. Certainly Trenches 2, 4 and much of Trench 3 demonstrated that the impact of the gas works (or at least of recent activity) had destroyed or disturbed significant areas. As would be expected, this covers the areas previously occupied by former structures and, hence, most heavily affected by remediation works within the gas holder limits and immediately south of these. However, this does not exclude potential preservation of 'islands' within this area and not investigated by evaluation trench. For example, the southeastern corner of

the proposal area has experienced limited depth remediation probably not extending below modern made ground levels. Preservation here may occur depending upon the southern extent of the deep truncation (301) recorded in Trench 3.

- 5.1.2 Trenches 1 and the northern end of Trench 3 demonstrated significant and well preserved densely spaced archaeological remains. The majority of the dated features cluster in the 11th-13th centuries. In addition gully 325 is likely to be of later prehistoric date and ditch 327 was securely dated to the 10th century.
- 5.1.3 The occurrence of late Saxon and medieval pits and ditches within this setting along the Vineyard approach into Abingdon is consistent with evidence recently excavated at nearby properties (e.g. Allen 1994; AOC Archaeology unpublished 1998). Late Saxon material is concentrated towards the south end of these properties, and may be associated with the former barton of Abingdon Abbey. The medieval activity belongs to backyards associated with buildings fronting onto the Vineyard (e.g. Allen 1989 Area 1; Allen 1996). Evidence from pit 112 also suggests that definable 'industries' or crafts were being undertaken within the area. The small bone assemblage is highly suggestive of skin processing of small animals. Such, more delicate, leathers are often associated with glove manufacture (Cherry 1991).
- 5.1.4 The presence of a possible middle Iron Age feature is consistent with scattered remains of this date located to the west along the Vineyard north of the Oppidum (e.g. Allen 1996).
- 5.1.5 The interpretation of ditches 139 and 143 is more problematic. The upper fills of these ditches produced an assemblage of varied human bones representing remains from at least two, but possibly three, individuals. No secure dating evidence was present in association with these bones. Late Roman burials were found across the road beneath the garage on the north side of the Vineyard (Wilson 1984), and these bones may have been disturbed from further burials of this date around the periphery of the town, the ditch then dating to the Saxon period. The sterile sand and gravel fill may however be more characteristic of earlier prehistoric features of Bronze Age or Neolithic date cut into the sand and gravel. Of course, any interpretation must be viewed with caution due to the lack of secure dating evidence although the topographical location within the landscape upon a gravel ridge overlooking the valley is in keeping with prehistoric funerary monuments located along the valley. Pottery and flint of late Neolithic date has been recovered from excavations to the south-west.
- 5.1.6 Although no archaeological deposits were encountered within Trench 2, the limit of undisturbed geology was located to the immediate east of the trench. Considered with the evidence provided by Trenches 1 and 3, this suggests that an area bounded by Trench 2 to the west, Trench 3 to the south and the Vineyard to the north defines the area of high archaeological preservation and potential.
- 5.1.7 Within this area even the localised area of remediation (Trial Pit 2) to the immediate southeast of evaluation Trench 1 has not impacted significantly upon the archaeological horizons. Drawing 508 (White Young Green, Drawing 508) has

recorded excavation to 1.5 m deep. However the Factual Completion and Validation Report (White Young Green 2001) records actual excavation to 1 m BGL and accompanying photographic documentation (*ibid* photo 133, this report, Plate 2) clearly shows the pit at a final excavated depth with probable archaeological soils and/or features and the surface of natural gravel visible at the base level of excavation. Therefore this area of remediation has not removed or impacted significantly upon the levels of archaeological preservation.

- 5.1.8 The parking area between the existing standing building (number 75) and the Vineyard and the area of the building itself must be included within the area of high archaeological potential and preservation. The deposits recorded in Trench 1 demonstrate a deep soil build up which predates the standing building. Observations made whilst on site of a separate foundation investigation trench against the property to the east strongly suggests that that particular building has shallow foundations, and may have had little impact below the level of the garden soils. Further investigations of the area occupied by number 75 and its fronting parking area would be required to demonstrate conclusive presence/absence of archaeological remains in this area.

## APPENDIX I ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench No. (Dimensions)</i>	<i>Ctx No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Thick./Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
1					
(9.25 m x 1.6 m)					
	100	Layer	0.07	Tarmac surface	Modern
	101	Layer	0.17	Limestone hardcore	Modern
	102	Layer	0.80	Garden soil	19th C
	103	Fill		Reddish sandy silt and gravel with human bone. See contexts 140, 144	?11th C (unreliably stratified sherd)
	104	Fill	0.10	Fill of gully 106	13th C
	105	Fill	0.10	Primary silt fill of gully 106	
	106	Cut	0.20	?Drainage gully	13th C
	107	Layer	0.20	Limestone rubble	
	108	Cut	0.30	?Treehole	
	109	Fill	0.30	Sterile reddish fill of 108	
	110	Fill	0.27	Fill of 111	? Post-med.
	111	Cut	0.27	Posthole	
	112	Cut	0.80+	Large pit	13th C
	113	Fill	0.36	Upper fill of 112. Contained a near complete pitcher/jug	13th C
	114	Fill	0.16	Silty fill of 112	13th C
	115	Fill	0.10	Greenish ?cess fill of 112	
	116	Fill	0.18	Silty fill of 112	L11th C
	117	Fill	0.24	Lowest excavated greenish ?cess fill of 112. Contained large fragments of discarded pitcher/jug	13th C
	118	Cut	0.22	Pit	Post-med.
	119	Fill	0.22	Fill of 118	Post-med.
	120	Cut	0.71	Pit. Earlier than 112	13th C
	121	Fill	0.18	Upper redeposited gravel fill of 120	
	122	Fill	0.20	Silty fill of 120	13th C
	123	Fill	0.22	Silty fill of 120	L11th C



<i>Trench No. (Dimensions)</i>	<i>Ctx No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Thick./Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
	124	Cut	0.30+	Partially excavated pit	
	125	Fill	0.36	Upper silty fill of 124	
	126	Fill	0.14+	Lowest excavated fill of 124	
	127	Fill	0.06	Silty fill of 120	
	128	Fill	0.08	Secondary silty fill of 120	
	129	Fill	0.05	Primary silty fill of 120	
	130	Cut		Remediation trench	Modern
	131	Fill		Grade 1 limestone backfill of 130	Modern
	132	Cut	0.22	Posthole	
	133	Fill	0.22	Fill of 132	
	134	Layer	-	Natural silty clay sand and gravel	
	135	Cut	0.60	Pit or ?treehole	
	136	Fill	0.60	Sterile reddish silt fill of 135	
	137	Cut	0.30	Possible pit	
	138	Fill	0.30	Sterile reddish silt and gravel fill of 137	
	139	Cut	0.70	Ditch containing scattered and mixed human bone	
	140	Fill	0.20	Mixed reddish silt and gravel fill of 139. Contained much human bone. See ctx. 103	
	141	Fill	0.12	Redeposited and concreted sand and gravel fill of 139	
	142	Fill	0.15	Primary sand and gravel fill of 139	
	143	Cut	1.00	Ditch	
	144	Fill	0.30	Upper reddish sand and gravel fill of 143 containing human bone. See ctx 103	
	145	Fill	0.50	Silt and sand/gravel series of erosion fills in ditch 143	
	146	Fill	0.18	Primary fill of 143	

<i>Trench No. (Dimensions)</i>	<i>Ctx No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Thick./Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
	147	Fill	0.20	?Soil layer or upper fill of ditch 139	
2 (27 m x 1.6 m plus two 3 m eastward extensions )					
	200	Layer	0.10	'Topsoil'	
	201	Cut	1.5+	Remediation removal of gas holder	
	202	Fill	1.5+	Grade 1 limestone and crushed concrete compacted backfills	
	203	Fill	-	Concrete base	
	204	Layer	0.85	Heavily disturbed garden soil (brick mixed into dark garden soil)	
	205	Layer	-	Natural silty clay sand and gravel	
	206	Layer	0.35	Reddish brown clayey subsoil	
3 (24.5 m x 1.6 m)					
	300	Layer	1.10	Made ground. Single number incorporates tarmac surface, gravel, grade 1 limestone, and a soil and rubble mix	Modern
	301	Cut	2+		
	302	Fill	2+	Redeposited natural backfill of 301	
	303	Layer	0.60	Garden soil	Post-med. and modern
	304	Layer	0.22	Brown clayey 'subsoil'	
	305	Layer	-	Natural clayey silt sand and gravel	
	306	Cut	0.30	Pit	L11th C
	307	Fill	0.30	Single fill of 306	L11th C
	308	Cut		Unexcavated feature. Possible pit	
	309	Fill		Fill of 308	

<i>Trench No. (Dimensions)</i>	<i>Ctx No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Thick./Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
	310	Cut	0.70	Ditch terminating to the east	M11th C?
	311	Fill	0.70	Fill of 310	M11th C?
	312	Cut	0.30	?Ditch terminal	
	313	Fill	0.30	Gravely fill of 312	
	314	Cut	-	Unexcavated feature. Possible pit	
	315	Fill	-	Fill of 314	
	316	Cut	-	Unexcavated feature. Possible pit	L11th C?
	317	Fill	-	Gravely fill of 316	L11th C?
	318	Cut	-	Geotechnical pit	
	319	Fill	-	Backfill of 318	
	320	Cut	-	Unexcavated feature. Possible ditch ending as ctx 312	
	321	Fill	-	Fill of 320	
	322	Cut	0.10	?Worn pathway or surface remnant	
	323	Fill	0.05	Compacted gravel ?surface filling 322	
	324	Fill	0.05	Silty soil sealing 323	
	325	Cut	0.35	?Curving gully	MIA
	326	Fill	0.35	Orangey brown silty clay fill of 325 containing burnt limestone fragments	MIA
	327	Cut	0.70	Ditch	Late Saxon
	328	Fill	0.14	Secondary fill of 327	10th C
	329	Layer	0.30	Soil layer sealing the feature fills	L11th C
	330	Fill	0.35	Upper fill of 327	
	331	Fill	0.25	Primary fill of 327	
	332	Layer	0.20	?Soil cut by 327	
4 (11.75 m x 1.6 m)					
	400	Layer	0.30	'Topsoil'	
	401	Cut	2+	Remediation of gas holder	

<i>Trench No. (Dimensions)</i>	<i>Ctx No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Thick./Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
	402	Fill	2+	Grade 1 limestone compacted backfills	
	403	Layer	-	Natural Kimmeridge clay	
	404	Layer	1.80	Mixed brick rubble and clay made ground	
	405	Layer	0.50	Clay	

## APPENDIX 2 PREHISTORIC POTTERY

*By Alistair Barclay*

A single rim sherd (11g) of coarse shell tempered hand made pottery was recovered from context 326 (see Appendix 3, Table 3.1 below). The form and fabric suggest a middle Iron Age date.

## APPENDIX 3 MEDIEVAL POTTERY

*By Paul Blinkhorn*

### Summary

The pottery assemblage comprised 98 sherds with a total weight of 3963 g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rim sherd circumference was 1.63. The bulk of the assemblage comprised medieval wares of 11th-13th century date, but a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was also noted (see Appendix 2), as was a small group of late Saxon material. The presence of both late Saxon and medieval material suggests may indicate continued occupation within the site boundaries from the 10th-13th century. The medieval assemblage included three near complete glazed jugs and some fragments of unusual medieval vessels, indicating that there are exceptionally well-preserved medieval domestic deposits at the site.

### Fabric

The pottery was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

- OXR: St. Neots Ware type, AD850-1100. 4 sherds, 53 g, EVE = 0.13.
- OXAC: Cotswold-type ware, AD975-1350. 5 sherds, 45 g, EVE = 0.05.
- OXBF: North-East Wiltshire Ware, AD1050-1400. 25 sherds, 536 g, EVE = 0.10.
- OXAG: Abingdon ware, mid-late 11th-13th century. 29 sherds, 1293 g, EVE = 0.85.
- OXY: Medieval Oxford ware, AD1075-1350. 5 sherds, 26 g, EVE = 0.
- OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200-1600. 26 sherds, 1999 g, EVE = 0.50.
- WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, mid 19th-20th century. 3 sherds, 8 g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 3.1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

This small assemblage is remarkable on several counts. Most notable is the presence of three near-complete (after reconstruction) medieval jugs, two of Brill/Boarstall type and the other in Abingdon ware. Vessels in such good condition are not common, and the presence of three shows that some medieval features on the site contain exceptionally well-preserved assemblages that have not been damaged by later activity. This is further reinforced by the almost complete lack of post-medieval pottery from the evaluation, showing that in the evaluated area medieval deposits are virtually undisturbed by later activity.

The range of vessel types is also worthy of note within this small assemblage. A large sherd from the rim of an unusual curfew (fire-cover) in fabric OXBF was noted, as was the base from a Brill/Boarstall bottle. Such vessel types are rare, and indicate that the medieval archaeology at the site is largely domestic in nature.

If no further work is to be carried out on the site, then it would be beneficial to fully published this assemblage, for it is of exceptional quality, and a small but useful addition to the sum of knowledge of the medieval archaeology of the town.

Table 3.1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context by fabric

Ctx	IA		OXR		OXAC		OXBF		OXY		OXAG		OXAM		WHEW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
102											4	42	3	46	1	5	19thC
103					1	8											11thC?
104					2	22	3	21			10	115	4	21			13thC
113							11	306			3	47	9	979			13thC
114											1	20	2	54			13thC
116											4	25					L11thC
117					1	13	3	75			4	1029	4	856			13thC
119															2	3	19thC?
122					1	2					1	5	4	43			13thC
123							5	109			1	7					L11thC
303							1	9									M11thC?
307											1	3					L11thC
311							1	11									M11thC?
317							1	5	1	6							L11thC?
326	1	11															IA
328			4	53													10thC
329									4	20							L11thC
Total	1	11	4	53	5	45	25	536	5	26	29	1293	26	1999	3	8	

#### APPENDIX 4 WORKED BONE OBJECTS

*By Leigh Allen*

Two worked bone objects were recovered from context 117, the fill of a medieval pit (112). Both objects are goose radii with the ends cut obliquely to form a point. The function of these objects is subject to some debate but they are most probably a rudimentary form of pen. Examples from York and Boston have been recovered with ink stains on them. They usually date from the 14th-16th century and examples have been recovered from many Medieval sites (see MacGregor 1985, 125-126) including St Aldates, Oxford (Henig 1977, 163, Fig 38, No.16). The good associated assemblage of pottery suggests that the two examples from context 117 date to the 13th century.

#### APPENDIX 5 METAL OBJECTS

*By Leigh Allen*

A small assemblage of metalwork comprising 10 fragments of iron and a copper alloy buckle were recovered from two features within Trench 1. The ironwork comprises five nails; one from context 104 and four from context 117, a further four fragments of irregularly shaped iron sheet were also recovered from context 117 and an unidentifiable object came from context 113. The ironwork is in poor condition being very brittle and corroded. The copper alloy buckle recovered from sample 2, context 117, has an oval frame with an ornate outside edge, the pin is missing. The folded sheet-metal plate is still attached to the frame and there are two perforations for rivets to attach the plate to a strap. This type of buckle was a long-lasting fashion, in use from the late 12th to the late 14th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 76).

**APPENDIX 6 WORKED STONE OBJECTS**

*(with comments by Ruth Shaffrey)*

Two worked stone objects (small find numbers 1 and 2) were recovered from contexts 113 and 117 respectively, the fill of a medieval pit (112). Both objects are small, square or rectangular cross-sectioned whetstones manufactured from a schist stone, probably Norwegian Rag. Small find 1 is 50 mm long and 10-15 mm wide and deep. The sides have all been worn smooth with one worn concave by use. Small find 2 is larger, 70 mm long and 20-25 mm wide and deep, and is more worn and as a result is multi-faceted. Deeply worn concave surfaces are present on the two major opposing sides. Four point sharpening V-profiled grooves were also present, two at either end of the deeply worn concave surfaces. Those upon the heaviest utilised surface are almost entirely worn away by its use for general blade sharpening. Whetstones of this material, type and style are common occurrences throughout the medieval period.

**APPENDIX 7 HUMAN BONE**

*By Angela Boyle and Peter Hacking*

**Introduction**

A small quantity of disarticulated human bone from at least two and possibly three adult individuals was recovered from context 103.

**Methodology**

Estimation of age was based on general morphology and the degree of degenerative change. Assessment of sex was based on skull morphology and metric measurements (Workshop 1980). Stature was calculated using the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (1952, 1958; reproduced in Brothwell 1981, 101).

**Discussion**

There is no clear dating evidence for the remains although they are stratigraphically earlier than the medieval features encountered within the same evaluation trench. Many old breaks were identified suggesting that the material was originally disturbed prior to its final deposition in deposit 103.

The more complete of the skeletons is an adult probable female of mature age. Degenerative joint disease in the form of osteophytic lipping and Schmorl's nodes was present on the vertebral bodies of this individual. Stature was calculated at 1.65 m. Squatting facets were present on the right distal tibia. These are traditionally believed to occur as a consequence of repeated squatting.

Bones present are summarised below:

Cranium: 8 vault fragments, including a flat left supraorbital margin. Left condylar and coronoid processes of mandible.

Spine/ribs: 12th thoracic, 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae. Fragments of two left ribs.

Long bones:

(1): Right: Distal humerus and femur, near complete tibia and fibula..

Left: Proximal ulnar shaft, distal tibia and near complete fibula.

(2): Another right tibia, proximal and distal ends, therefore at least TWO individuals.  
Bone condition: Fair.

Skeleton (1):

AGE: Adult, probably mature.

SEX: The skull fragments suggest probable female. The long bone widths are either in the intermediate or (just) in the male range.

Possibly the cranial and long bones are from different individuals.

STATURE: 1.65+/- 0.02 m.

MORPHOLOGY: Squatting facets on R distal tibia. Schmorl's nodes in vertebral bodies.

TRAUMA: Nil.

PATHOLOGY: Degenerative osteophytic lipping of vertebral bodies.

Skeleton (2): Adult tibia.

## APPENDIX 8 ANIMAL BONE

*By Emma-Jayne Evans*

A small but well-preserved assemblage of bird and animal bones and teeth were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation, and two bulk soil samples were also sieved for small bones. A large number of small bones was recovered from the fills of pit 112, including the bones from one of the sieved samples (context 117, sample 2). The small bone assemblage was not quantified and identified fully in this assessment. However, these bones derived from a single feature and their omission from the quantification does not significantly alter the general image provided by the remainder of the assemblage. The small bone assemblage is discussed further below.

The remainder of the hand-recovered assemblage comprised 477 fragments of fish, bird and animal bones and teeth. Some bones were freshly broken in excavation, and two skulls comprising numerous bone fragments were also present. Refitting reduced the number of bones to 168 (2383 g). Table 8.1 lists the species present by context.

Table 8.1 Species identified by context

Context	sheep/goat	cattle	pig	frog/toad	domestic fowl	goose	cat	fish	Unid	Total
102									2	2
104	4	5	1		1		1		4	16
113	12	9	3		1				15	40
114	2					1				3
116	5				1				5	11
117	9	7	1		2	2		1	18	40
122	1	3	2						8	14
123	1	2								3
133				10						10
311	2								2	4
324	2		1							3
326	1									1
328	3		1		1				16	21
Total	42	26	9	10	6	3	1	1	70	168

The remains from the site include the main domestic animals and domestic bird bones. There was considerable evidence of butchery, and the assemblage overall is indicative of typical



butchery waste, though some domestic waste was also present. A single cat bone also had cut marks suggesting that the skinning of small animals was carried out at the site.

The small bone assemblage was not fully analysed, but contexts 113, 116 and 117 from medieval pit 112 produced large numbers of distal limb bones from small mammals. A visual scan of this assemblage was undertaken indicating that the majority were likely to be rabbit. The coincidence of the cat bone with cut marks and the large quantities of rabbit limb bones is very suggestive that skinning of small fur animals was undertaken at the site in reasonably large numbers.

Further excavation is likely to recover additional material in good condition. The bone has the potential to provide valuable information regarding the diet and husbandry practices of the site. It is recommended that any further work should consider sampling for environmental remains to recover smaller bones such as small mammal, as it is clear that skinning practices of small mammals was undertaken at this site and it will be useful to collect as many of the small bones as possible to gain information regarding scale of this industry on the site. Also, further bird and fish bones are likely to be recovered, which can contribute to our understanding of the environment and the diet of the inhabitants.

## APPENDIX 9 MOLLUSC AND CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

*By F. Claxton and E. Stafford*

Two 40 litre bulk soil samples were taken for the assessment of the preservation of palaeoenvironmental indicators. They derive from a late Saxon ditch fill (328), sample 1, and a 13th century pit fill (117), sample 2.

### Methodology

The samples were processed by mechanical flotation in a modified Siraf-type machine, with the sample held on a 500  $\mu\text{m}$  and the flot collected on a 250  $\mu\text{m}$  mesh. The flots were then air-dried and a brief assessment was undertaken. The flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at x10 and x20 magnification. Any seeds, chaff or molluscs were noted and an estimate of abundance made. Charcoal caught on the 2 mm sieve was considered identifiable and quantified. The heavy residue fractions from the samples were also air-dried and scanned for abundance of charred material, small bones and artefacts.

### Results

- Modern contamination, in the form of roots, weed seeds and pupa cases, were present in both flots although these were more abundant in sample 1.
- Wood charcoal was present in both samples, a good proportion of which was large enough to be identified (>2 mm).
- Non-wood remains were in abundance in both samples consisting mainly of well preserved and identifiable cereal grains, representing several species (>100 in sample 1 and 25-100 in sample 2), with some weed seeds. Cereal chaff was also present but scarce.
- Molluscs were preserved in the samples albeit in small to moderate quantities considering the large volume of sediment processed. Sample 1 produced the most abundant assemblage, although lacking in diversity and largely comprising open country

sp. *Vallonia*. and additional catholic species such as *Trichia hispida* and *Cochlicopa* sp. The additional presence of *Vallonia pulcella* may suggest damp grassland.

- Artefacts (>10 mm) retrieved from the heavy residues included bone, in both samples, pottery and a copper alloy object in sample 2 (see Appendix 5). Substantial quantities of small mammal bones were also retrieved in the finer residues in sample 2 (ctx. 117). A quick visual scan of these was undertaken and incorporated into the animal bone report although detailed analysis was not undertaken (see Appendix 8).

Table 9.1 Summary of results

Feature type	Date	Sample no.	Ctx no.	Vol. processed (Litres)	>10 mm finds	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal	Grain	Chaff	Mollusc	Weeds
Ditch	Late Saxon	1	328	40	Bone	190	+++	++++	+	+++	++
Pit	Medieval (13th C)	2	117	40	Bone ,Pot, Cu alloy buckle	20	++	+++	+	+	++

+ 1-5 items

++ 6-25 items

+++ 26-100 items

++++ >100 items

## Discussion

In the feature fills examined charred plant remains were generally well preserved and have clear potential for work involving further identification and quantification. In addition animal bone was well preserved, and substantial quantities of small mammal bones were retrieved from sample 2.

It is recommended that any future excavation work should employ a targeted sampling strategy for the retrieval of charred plant remains and small animal bones, on well dated features and cover a range of feature types for each period represented in accordance best practice.

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**APPENDIX 11 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**

**Site name:** British Gas Site, The Vineyard, Abingdon, Oxon

**Site code:** ABGAS 03

**Grid reference:** SU 5000 9740

**Type of evaluation:** Four evaluation trenches, two measuring 25 m x 1.6 m and two 10 m x 1.6 m.

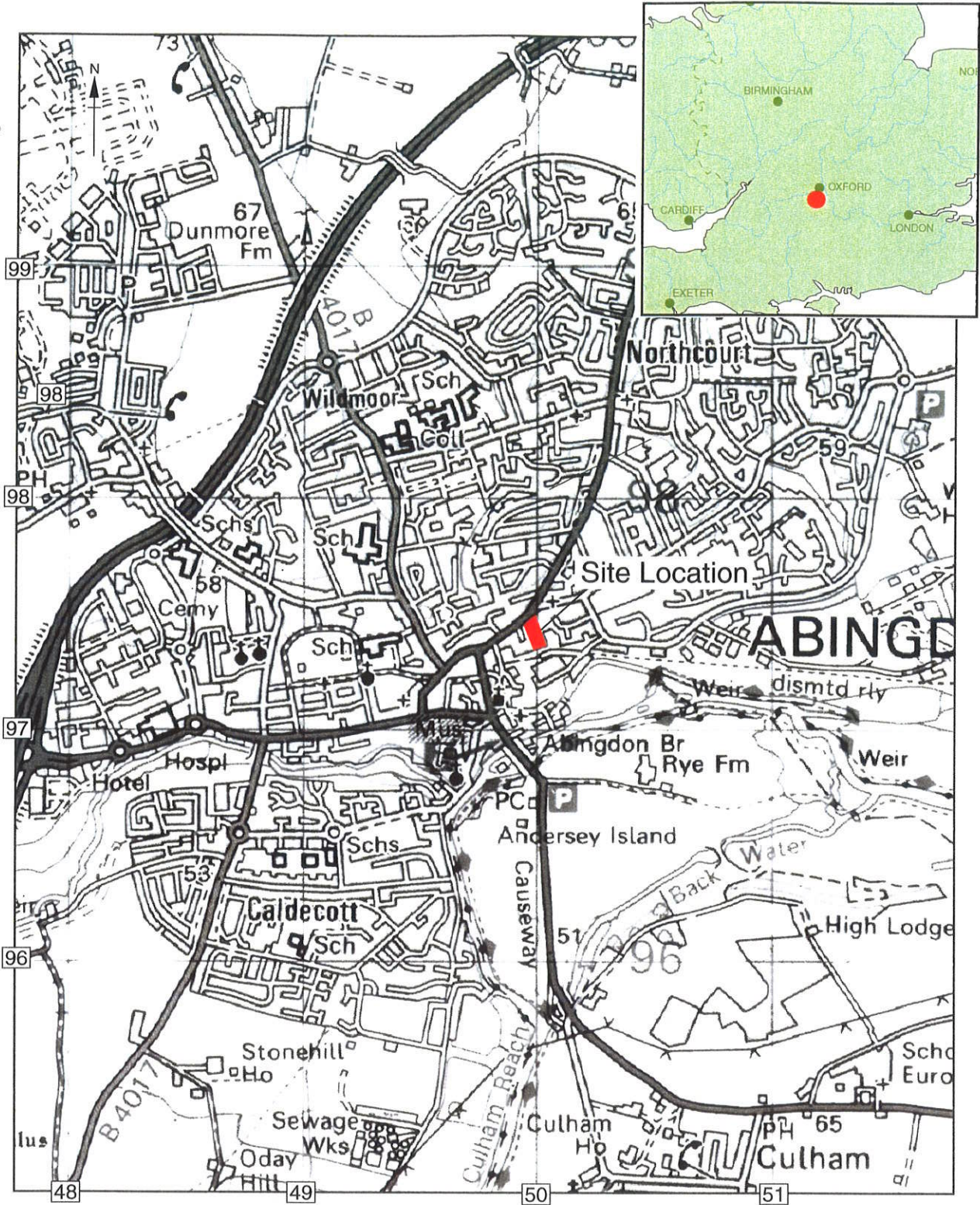
**Date and duration of project:** 30th June to 4th July 2003

**Area of site:** 0.65 ha

**Summary of results:** Densely spaced archaeological features and deposits within Trenches 1 and 3. Rubble layers/surfaces, gullies, ditches, pits and postholes excavated. Pottery evidence demonstrates a date range concentrated between the late Saxon 10th century and 14th century. A single Iron Age gully was also identified. Two ditches predating the medieval pits within Trench 1 produced many fragments of mixed human bone from at least two individuals. These ditches were not securely dated.

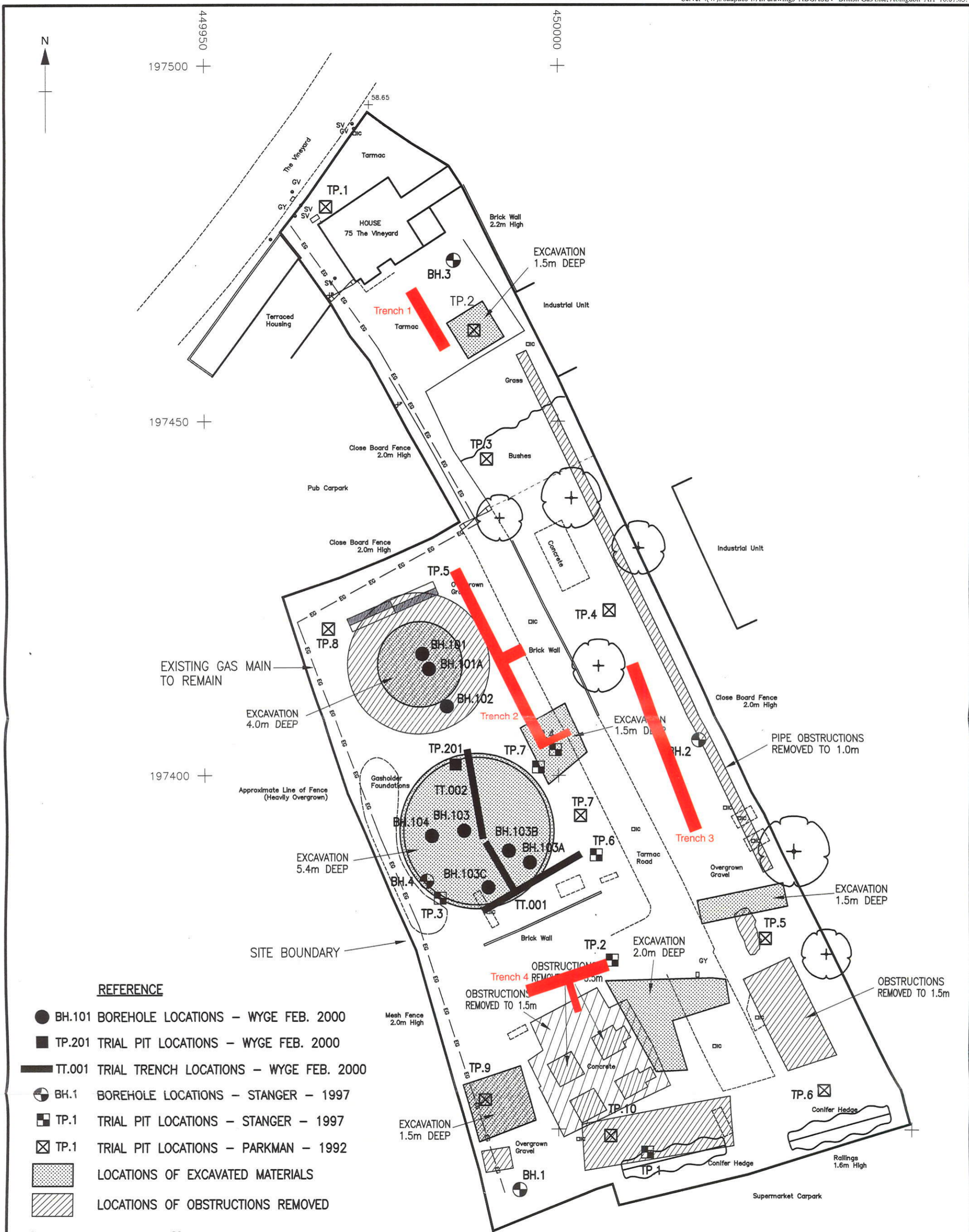
**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service (OCMS) in due course, under the following accession number: 2003.59

Server100\WV\OAU\pubs\1\toQ \*ABGASEV\*British Gas site, Abingdon\*AH\*17.07.03



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Figure 1: Site location.



**REFERENCE**

- BH.101 BOREHOLE LOCATIONS - WYGE FEB. 2000
- TP.201 TRIAL PIT LOCATIONS - WYGE FEB. 2000
- TT.001 TRIAL TRENCH LOCATIONS - WYGE FEB. 2000
- ⊙ BH.1 BOREHOLE LOCATIONS - STANGER - 1997
- ⊠ TP.1 TRIAL PIT LOCATIONS - STANGER - 1997
- ⊠ TP.1 TRIAL PIT LOCATIONS - PARKMAN - 1992
- ▨ LOCATIONS OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS
- ▨ LOCATIONS OF OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED



White Young Green Environmental Ltd.  
 Yeoman House  
 63 Croydon Road  
 London SE20 7TS  
 Tel: 020 8659 9959  
 Fax: 020 8676 9968  
 e-mail: wyge@aol.com

**Environmental Consultancy**  
 Civil Structural Mechanical Electrical Process Rail Traffic Environmental Project Management



Project:  
**THE VINEYARD - ABINGDON**

Client:  
**LATTICE PROPERTY HOLDINGS**

Rev	Description	By	Chk	App	Date

Scale at A3 1:500	Office 30	Drawn By D.J.B.	Date MAR. 2001	Checked By J.C.	Date MAR. 2001	Approved By D.M.F.	Date MAR. 2001
Type ENV	Project No. E0757/04	Drawing No. 508	Revision				

Figure 2: Trench location plan and remediation works plan, after White Young Green Environmental Ltd - Drawing 508

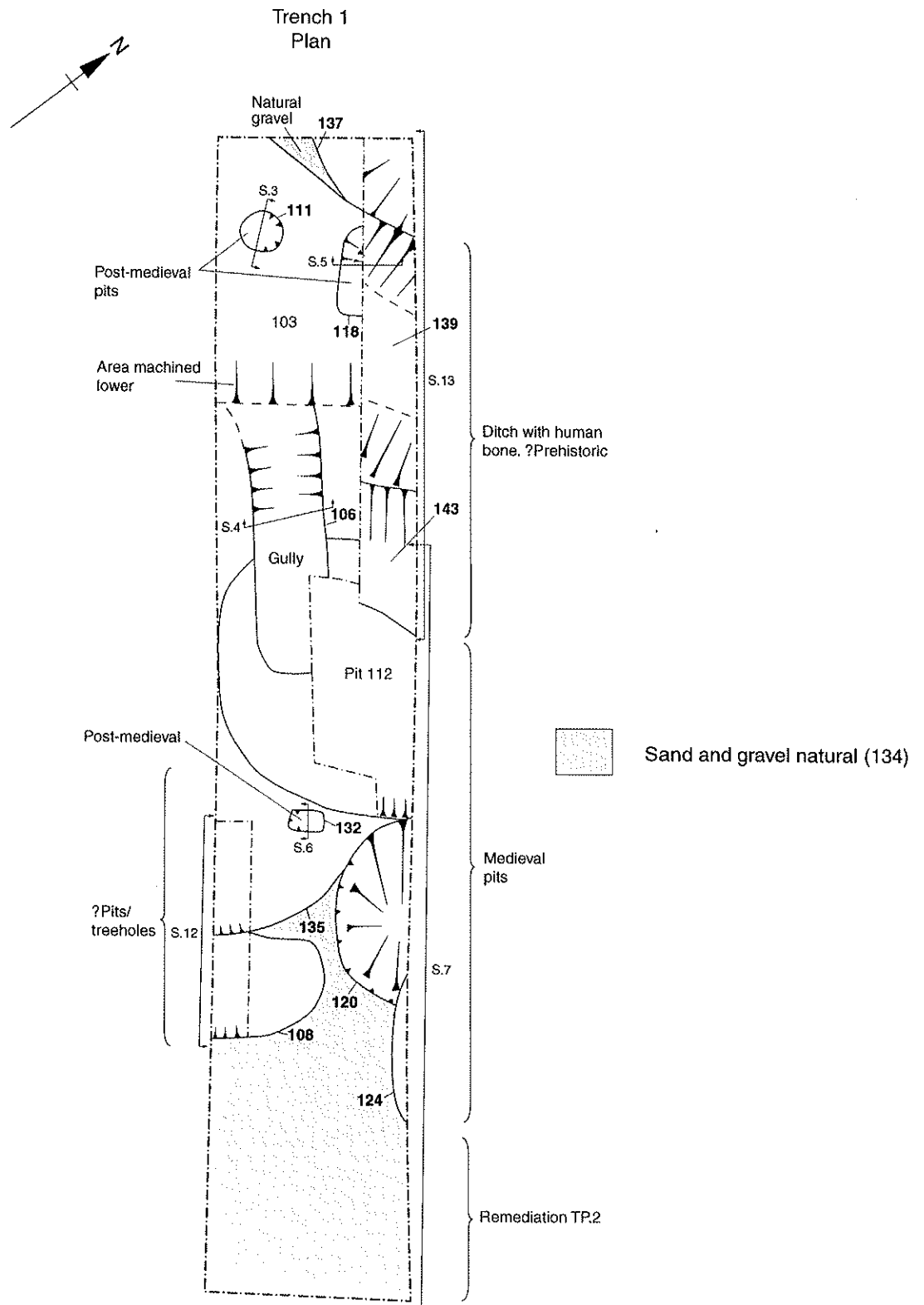
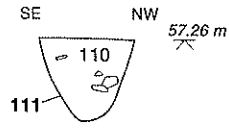
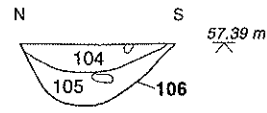


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1

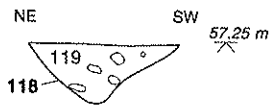
Trench 1  
Section 3



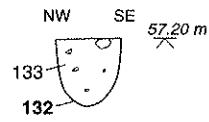
Trench 1  
Section 4



Trench 1  
Section 5



Trench 1  
Section 6



Trench 1  
Section 12

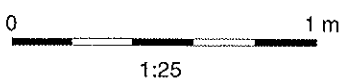
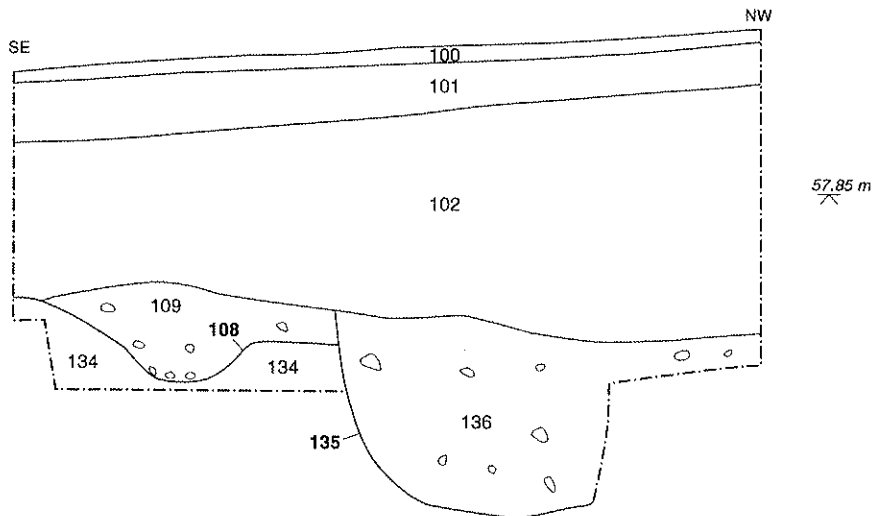
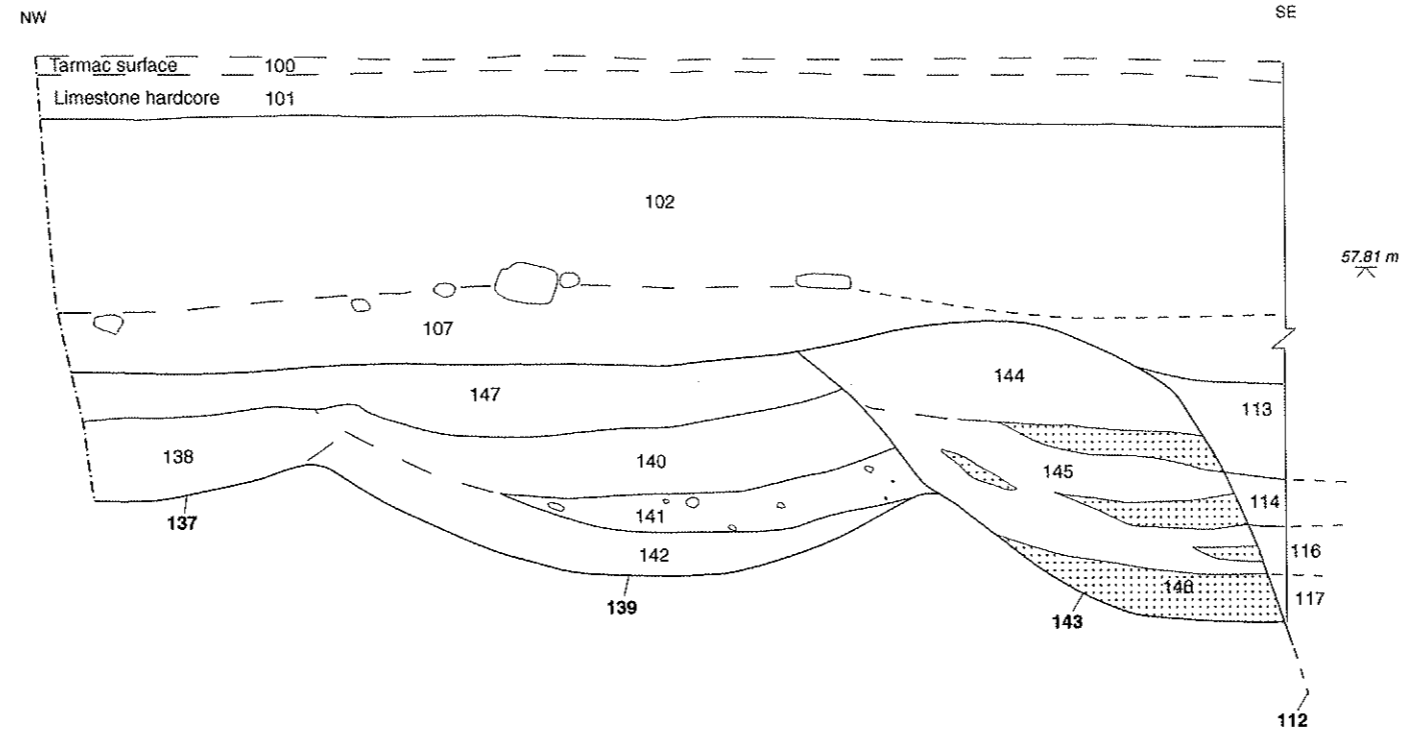


Figure 4: Trench 1 sections



### Trench 1 Section 13



- Key
- Gravel
  - Grade 1 limestone

### Trench 1 Section 7

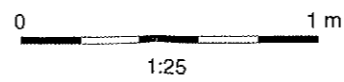
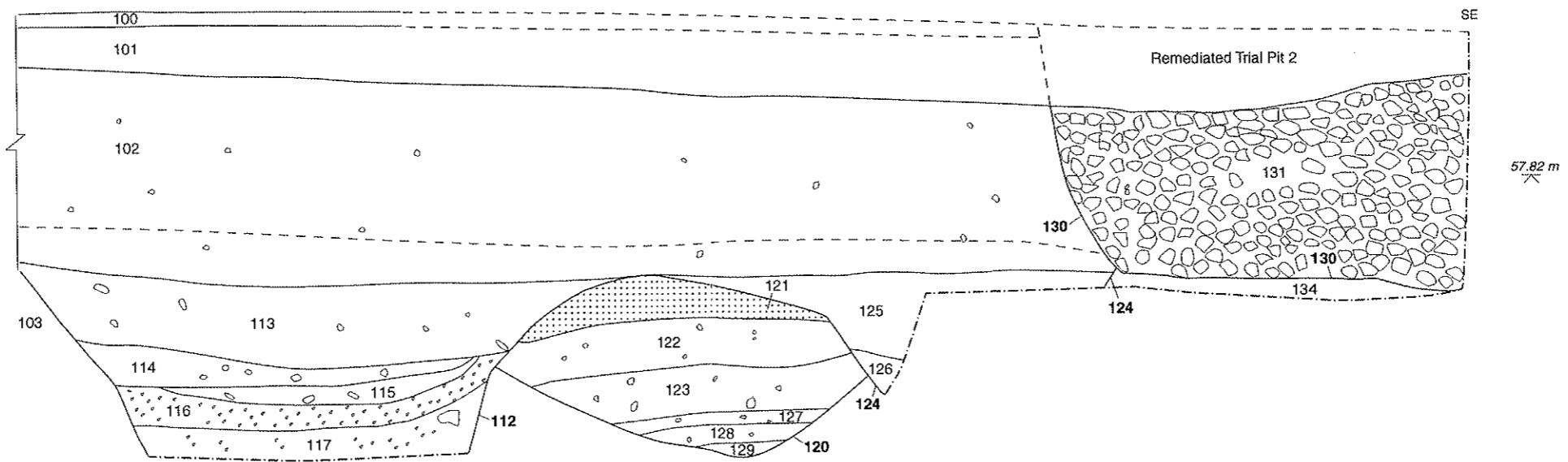
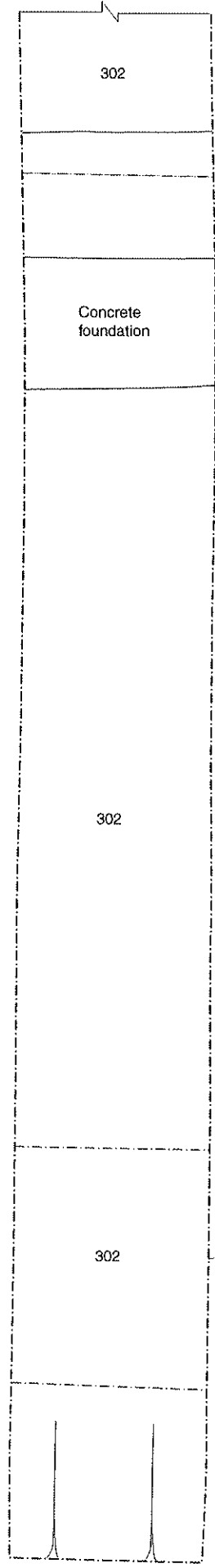
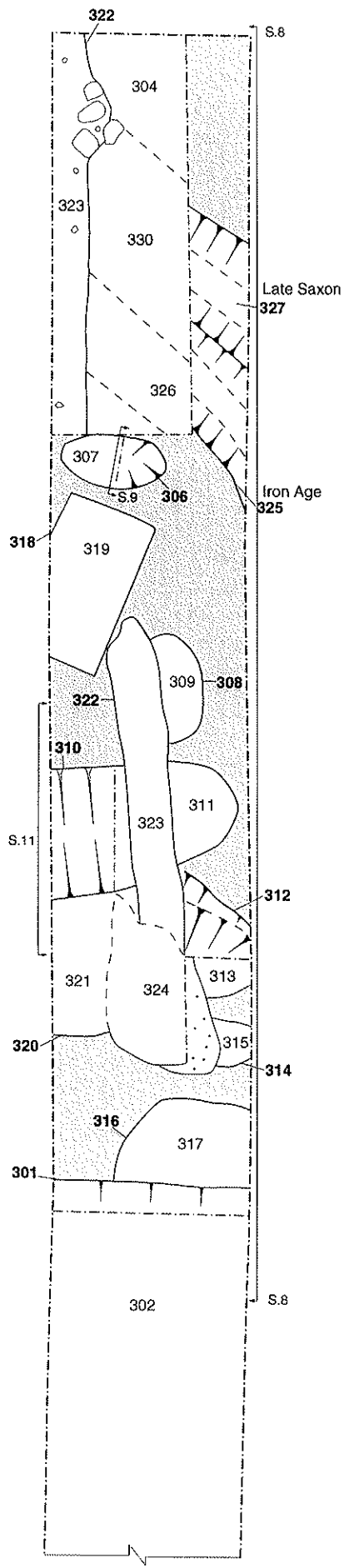



Figure 5: Trench 1 sections 7 and 13

### Trench 3 Plan



 Clayey gravel natural (305)

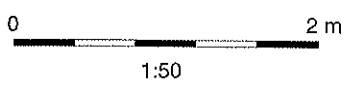
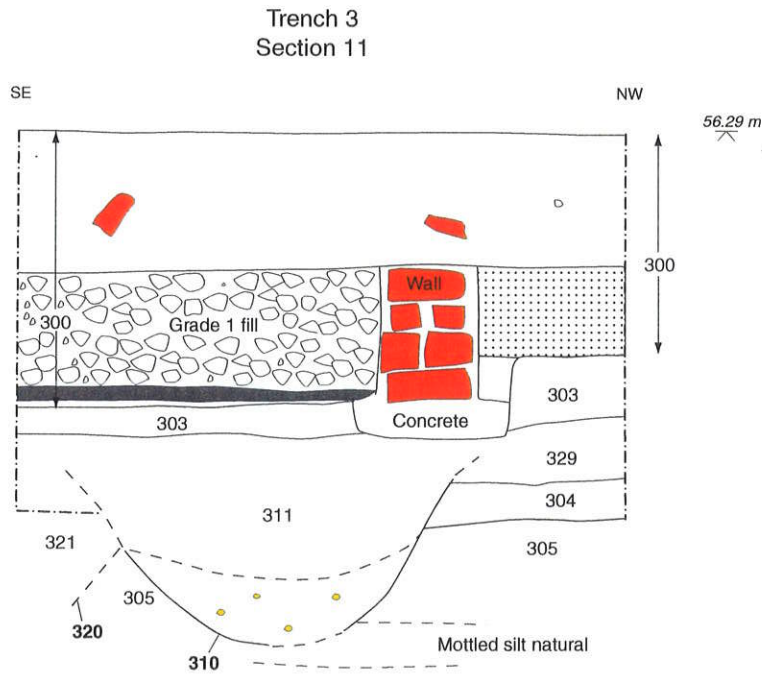


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 3








-  Brick
-  Redeposited clay
-  Gravel
-  Tarmac surface
-  Grade 1 limestone



Figure 7: Trench 3 sections

### Trench 3 Section 8

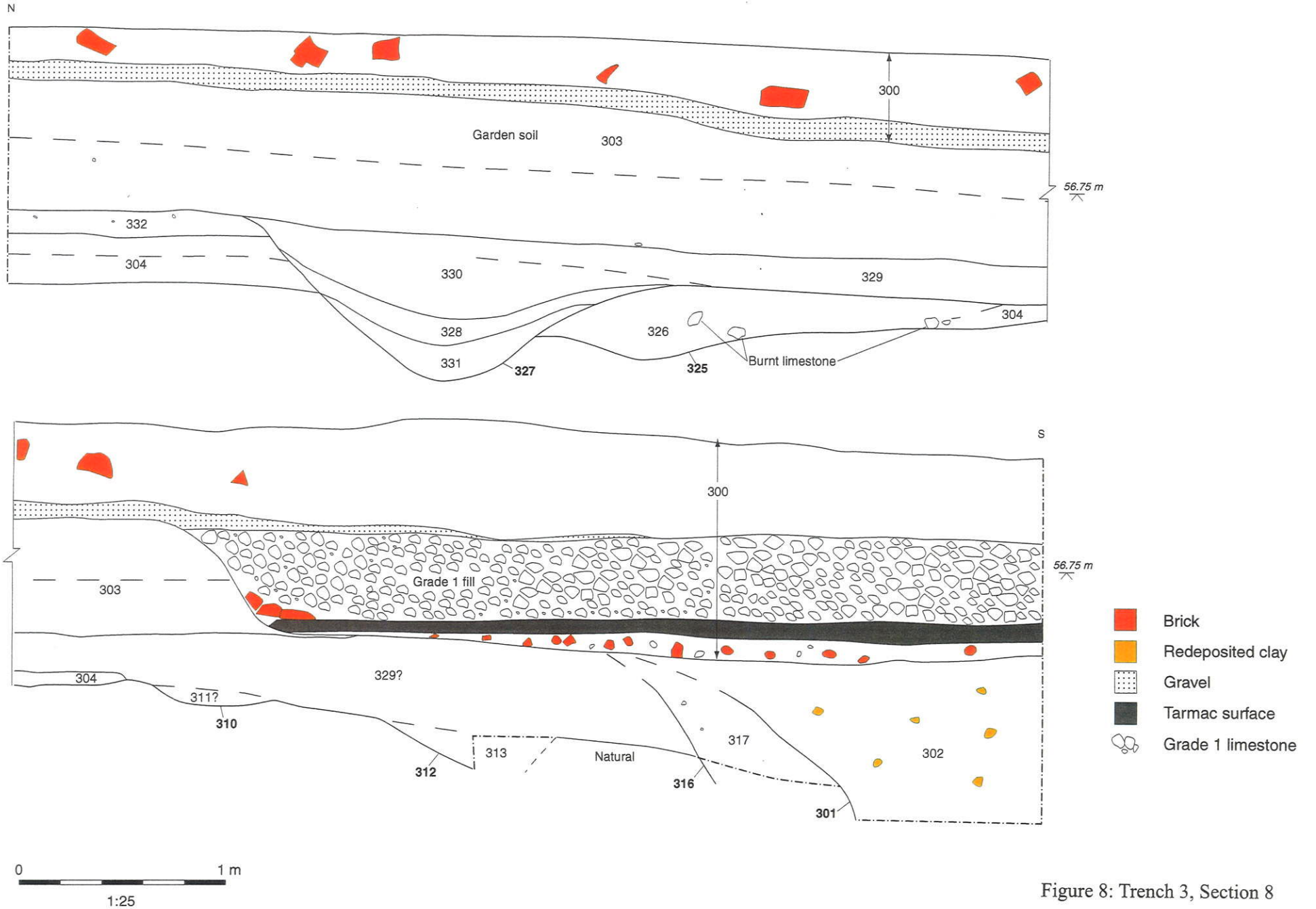


Figure 8: Trench 3, Section 8



Plate 1: 13th century vessels and whetstones from pit 112



Plate 2: Trial Pit 2 Remediation Work (White Young Green 2001, photo 133)



### **Oxford Archaeology**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800  
f: (0044) 01865 793496  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



### **Oxford Archaeology North**

Storey Institute  
Meeting House Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1TF

t: (0044) 01524 541000  
f: (0044) 01524 848606  
e: [lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: [www.oxfordarch.co.uk](http://www.oxfordarch.co.uk)



**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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