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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

VOLUME 2 - TECHNICAL REPORT

PART C - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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DRAFT

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit has been commissioned by Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Development and Engineering Consultants for the Department of Transport, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the route of the A40 Headington Bypass.
- 1.1.2 The brief was: to establish the location, extent and character of any archaeological remains on the land required by the Preferred Route, including slip roads and areas of landscaping, in order to enable the full archaeological implications of the scheme to be understood. In order to achieve this, a three stage study was undertaken consisting of:
- (a) desk-top study of existing archaeological data and all aerial photographs;
 - (b) non-intrusive survey - fieldwalking and geophysical; and
 - (c) sample trenching in the light of the results of (a) and (b), including sampling for palaeo-environmental information, were employed.
- 1.1.3 The main report incorporates and summarises the information obtained from all three stages. The detailed findings of the evaluation stages are contained as self-contained reports in five appendices (A-E). The presentation of the appendices in this form allows the reader to follow the development of the evaluation strategy. References to pages in the Appendices are prefixed with the letter of the relevant Appendix e.g. pg A/4, C/10 etc. The figures accompanying the main report and the appendices are nevertheless numbered in a continuous sequence and are presented at the back of the main report.
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2. Methodology

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Relevant National Legislation and Local Planning Policies

- 2.1.1 The principal legislation protecting archaeological remains is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The main provisions of this legislation are to enable important monuments to be protected by scheduling and/or guardianship powers exercised by the Secretary of State (now for National Heritage) as advised by English Heritage (under the 1983 National Heritage Act). This legislation has no direct bearing upon this assessment, since no Scheduled Monuments exist within the study area.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the A40 Headington Bypass has been guided principally by the Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) 1990. This document sets out national policy on archaeology, establishing a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological sites and their settings, whether they are Scheduled as Ancient Monuments or not. It establishes the basis of decision making within the planning process, by which the desirability of conserving archaeological remains can be most effectively weighed against other factors.
- 2.1.3 In terms of implementation, the principles established by PPG 16 are reflected in Volume 11, Section 3 of the Department of Transport's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Guidelines for Environmental Assessment, and in relevant local planning policies. The latter comprise The Oxfordshire Structure Plan (February 1992), Policy EN3 and South Oxfordshire Local Plan (December 1993), Policies CON16, CON17, and CON18 (Sections 4.64-8).
- 2.1.4 Guidelines for archaeological assessment are also provided by the EC Directive 85/337 on Environmental Assessment and Department of Transport Departmental Standard HD18/89 (see also 2.5 below).

2.2 The Desktop Study

2.2.1 The brief for Stage 1 was to produce:

‘a desk top study of all the existing archaeological data. This will involve a review of existing archaeological data (see Appendix A sections A2 and A10 for sources consulted) and all available aerial photographs held by Rendel Palmer and Tritton, County Council or Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (England) relating to land 500 metres either side of the Centre Line of the Preferred Route’.

2.2.2 This was extended to incorporate analysis of the historical sources. According to the brief:

‘The objectives of this Stage will be to systematically check and add new information from these sources in order to identify and help characterise sites likely to be affected and to provide a context for understanding them adequately. This will inform the detailed sampling strategy for Stages 2 and 3 and will be of value for the overall assessment of the archaeological impact of the scheme’.

In addition there has been a rapid inspection of the line of the proposed route from public rights of way.

2.2.3 The information from these sources is summarised on Figures 1a and 1b and Table 1, the Gazetteer of Archaeological Features (pg 34-37). The detailed Desktop Study is found in Appendix A) which also includes a list of the sources consulted.

2.3 Geophysical Survey and Surface Collection

2.3.1 Geophysical survey and limited fieldwalking was carried out between 25th May and 30th June. Further geophysical survey and surface collection was undertaken following revision of the line of the route in October 1993, including the line of the proposed Link road between the Headington Bypass and the B4027.

Approach and Methodology

- 2.3.2 The original strategy was to fieldwalk all areas under cultivation and survey areas under pasture or Set Aside by geophysical survey. The methodology was to follow that used for the North Oxford Bypass Archaeological Assessment, detailed in volume 2, sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 (OAU January 1993; see also below). During the first phase of fieldwork in the summer months it was not possible to fieldwalk most of the cultivated fields, since these had standing crops. At the eastern end of the route south of the Bayswater Brook and along the line of the proposed Link road most of the fields were either Set-Aside or were under pasture, so only geophysical survey was possible.
- 2.3.3 Because of these limitations the geophysical survey was extended to the whole of the route, and this was supplemented by less systematic fieldwalking where at all possible to identify sites of high visibility. The methodology for the geophysical survey was unchanged; the methodology for the limited fieldwalking is detailed in Appendix B. Section B.3.1.2. The areas covered by geophysical survey and by fieldwalking are shown on Figures 2, 3 and 10 at the end of this report.
- 2.3.4 In the event it was not possible to use geophysical survey in the oilseed rape fields, and field nos 6962, 7960 and 8956 west of Lower Farm were not formally assessed in Stage 2 (see Figures 2, 3 and 10). Field 4055 was also inaccessible, but a strip along the northern edge of the route was surveyed in November 1993 (see Figures 3 and 5). The state of the fields also affected the geophysical survey results, since standing crops and Set Aside scrub meant that the magnetometer had to be carried higher than is ideal, so that in some areas readings are weaker than would have been obtained under ideal ground conditions.

Geophysical survey

(i) Introduction

2.3.5 The survey covered the greater part of the route, with the exception of small wooded or obstructed areas, and two fields where the crop of oilseed rape was too dense for access. The geophysical techniques used, magnetometer surveying and magnetic susceptibility measurements, were the same as for earlier work on the proposed A40 North Oxford Bypass in 1992.

2.3.6 A 20 metre wide strip was surveyed (40 metre for certain sections), following as nearly as possible the centre line of the route. This was intended to provide a sufficient sample of the route for areas of archaeological activity to be identified and interpreted.

(ii) Survey Procedure and Presentation of the Results

2.3.7 The areas as shaded on Figures 2 and 3 were surveyed using a Geoscan FM18 fluxgate gradiometer to give the results as plotted on Figures 4-9. Each section of the survey is displayed both as a graphical profile or trace plot, and as a half tone plot, which provides an alternative view in plan of detected features. High readings are represented by dark shading on the half tone plots.

2.3.8 The magnetometer responds best to small anomalies in the geomagnetic field caused by the thermoremanent magnetism of fired materials, notably baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths. It is also highly effective for detecting cut features such as ditches and pits silted with topsoil, which normally has a higher magnetic susceptibility than the underlying subsoil. Human occupation, particularly when associated with burning, further enhances the magnetic susceptibility of topsoil, increasing the response from ditches and pits, and also making it possible to locate sites by magnetic susceptibility measurements on the superficial topsoil. A survey of this kind can be used with quite widely spaced readings to give a broad indication of occupied areas.

2.3.9 The magnetometer survey was therefore supplemented by magnetic susceptibility measurements taken at 20 metre intervals along the edges of the 20 metre wide survey strips. The readings were taken using a Bartington MS2D field coil, except in areas where the vegetation was too dense to allow ground contact with the coil, where soil samples were taken for later measurement. The field coil readings are plotted as graphs, and in the form of shaded squares corresponding to the 20 metre squares from which the readings were taken, at 1:2,500 scale beneath the magnetometer plots.

2.3.10 For a more detailed description of the methodology see Appendix B, section B2.1.

(iii) Surface Collection

2.3.11 Detailed surface collection was undertaken in field parcels 4055, 0038 and 4400 (see Figure 10). The methodology was based upon that for full field survey: transects were walked either along or across the line of the route at 20 metre intervals and finds were recovered in 20 metre collection units. Recent material (i.e. of late 19th or 20th century date) was not recovered.

2.3.12 Where crop cover obscured visibility transects were walked where possible through the standing crops to check for obvious surface scatters of stone, other building materials or distinctive soil spreads. In this case the approximate location and limits of such spreads were noted by measurements with tapes. This procedure was undertaken in field parcels 6962, 7960 and 8956 (now one field) and field parcel 4627.

2.4 Field Evaluation by Sample Trenching

Introduction

2.4.1 The field evaluation took the form of trenches excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket. The trenches were located so as to give an even coverage of the land-take corridor within the limits imposed by modern land use. The whole of the proposed route was examined. Areas considered, on the basis of the desk-top, surface collection and geophysical surveys, to be of high archaeological potential were sampled more intensively. In these areas the trenches were arranged to give a two percent sample of the

corridor. Elsewhere a one percent sample was examined. A ten percent contingency of additional trenches was included to enable sites of archaeological interest to be further defined.

- 2.4.2 The trenches were a standard 1.5 metre wide and 30 metre in length although the contingency trenches were more varied. Topsoil and recent ploughsoils were removed down to undisturbed archaeological deposits or failing these the undisturbed subsoil. Archaeological features were generally excavated by hand, but in cases of extensive or deep archaeological deposits these were sometimes partly machine-excavated so as to establish their nature and depth.
- 2.4.3 In order to assess the likelihood of significant archaeological material being present in the ploughsoil, topsoil sieving was carried out next to selected groups of trenches at the western end of the route. In these cases one square metre at the end of the trench was screened through a ten millimetre mesh. The material recovered did not however add to the interpretation of the archaeology, and the strategy was not applied further east along the route.

Presentation of the Results

- 2.4.4 The basic information concerning the dimensions, relationships and finds from the excavated deposits in all the trenches is presented in Table 2: the Table of Contexts (pg C/36-C/68).
- 2.4.5 Table 2 should be read in conjunction with Figures 12-18, which give the location of the sample trenches. These figures also summarise the archaeological evidence, giving the orientation and estimated date of all linear features and indicating the areas of buried stratigraphy and dense occupation activity. Where unstratified finds were recovered from the topsoil or ploughsoil during machining, these are also indicated.
- 2.4.6 Individual features are not labelled on Figures 12-18. Summary descriptions of all of the trenches are provided in Appendix C. The trenches are described in groups for the sake of brevity and clarity. These are cross-referenced to Table 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Features, where appropriate.
- 2.4.7 Selected trenches covering areas of archaeological significance are illustrated in detail in Figures 19-24. The criteria for selection were:

- (a) density of features or survival of vertical stratigraphy;
 - (b) the volume of finds, or finds of a significant date and character;
 - (c) the presence of environmental remains (see Appendix E) (pg E1-E12); and
- (d) human remains (see Appendix D section D5).

2.4.8 Appendix C is a summary description and interpretation of the evaluation trenches. For descriptions and illustrations of the deposits in the remaining trenches (largely undated or post-medieval ditches), the reader is referred to the Level 2 Archive (currently held by the Oxford Archaeological Unit but to be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museums Service).

2.4.9 The stratigraphic evidence is supported by summary reports upon the pottery, flints and other artifacts (Appendix D). For detailed lists of the provenance of the finds see Table 2 (C/36-C/68).

2.4.10 Summary reports upon the preservation, character and potential of the environmental remains (charred plant remains and waterlogged plant and invertebrate remains) are also presented (Appendix E).

2.5 **Assessment Approach and Methodology**

General Approach

2.5.1 The EC Directive 85/337 on Environmental Assessment and Department of Transport Departmental Standard HD18/89, requires that 'significant adverse effects' on the environment, including "material assets and the cultural heritage" should be described. The approach used for identifying significant effects on archaeological resources for this scheme has been to:

- (i) identify the type of impacts that could arise from the scheme;
- (ii) identify which sites are likely to be affected;

- (iii) assess the likely scale of individual impacts, on the basis of the engineering drawings and information on construction methods in relation to the known or suspected extent and character of the sites; and
- (iv) assess the significance of adverse effects, taking both the scale of the impact and the importance of the site into account (this allows for the obvious problem that a substantial impact on a site of very minor importance may be of less concern than a minor impact on a site of national significance).

2.5.2 The exact character and extent of identified sites tends to be uncertain (even after detailed trenching there is always some residual uncertainty about the character of subsoil archaeology). The DoE Guidelines on Environmental Assessment (DoE 1989, para 32) require that issues of uncertainty are recognised and not dismissed. In this assessment this problem has been dealt with as follows:

- (i) where possible the likely importance of sites has been stated, which can often be judged in a broad sense (at least as a range) even if detailed information is lacking;
- (ii) where the information is insufficient even to arrive at a broad judgement of the value of sites they are classified as being of uncertain importance;
- (iii) where either the scale of impact or the importance of a site is uncertain because of the limitations of data on the extent or character of the remains, the significance of the effect of the scheme is inevitably also uncertain; in these cases the effects are classified as 'risks';
- (iv) the proposals for mitigation take account of the uncertainties and associated risks and put forward a means of dealing with them in a systematic way; and
- (v) the assessment takes into account whether, given the nature of these risks the degree of residual impact is likely to be unacceptable.

- 2.5.3 The EC Directive also requires that positive as well as negative effects are considered. As archaeological remains are essentially a finite, non-renewable resource, there is little scope for direct benefits (such as can accrue from habitat creation or relief of traffic from historic villages). However there are potential benefits in terms of gains to knowledge from excavations undertaken to offset the adverse effects of the scheme, and this is briefly considered in the section on mitigation.
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Methodology

- 2.5.4 In order to implement the above approach a set of definitions and standards has been adopted. These are as follows:

Importance of Archaeological Remains

- 2.5.5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are of national importance, other sites may also be of national importance, or can be classified as being of county/regional or local importance. The assignment of these values to particular sites has been made by general reference to the non-statutory criteria for scheduling ancient monuments (as extended by English Heritage for their Monuments Protection Programme) applied within the context of the archaeological character of the area.

Types of impact considered

- 2.5.6
- (i) permanent physical damage from landtake (construction stage onwards);
 - (ii) permanent physical severance dividing a coherent site into separate disconnected parts (construction stage onwards);
 - (iii) permanent damage to or loss of organic deposits or artifacts because of desiccation due to lowering of the local water table; and

- (iv) short and long term visual and noise intrusion on the amenity of visible and publicly accessible features (construction stage and operational stages, tending to lessen on completion of construction and maturing of landscape planting).

Sources of impact

- 2.5.7 The impacts identified above can arise from many different aspects of the proposed scheme. The stripping of topsoil in advance of constructing the road, landscape mounding, planting, balancing ponds, temporary diversions, permanent diversions and construction sites or borrow pits is likely to disturb archaeological deposits. Construction activity generally and the appearance of the road both on completion and in the longer term are sources of visual intrusion. Lowering of the permanent local water table may result in the desiccation and decay of organic deposits or artifacts.

Scale of impact

- 2.5.8 The scale of impacts has been defined in qualitative rather than quantitative terms. Three levels of impact are defined: 'severe' 'moderate' and slight'.
- (i) for severance the key issue is the extent to which key visual or physical relationships within or between sites would be lost. Severe impacts are considered to occur where they result in the loss of physical and visual integrity within the site, or between it and other features, such that key relationships are lost. Moderate impacts occur where the severance is secondary and parallel to the first (thereby not increasing the number of fragmented elements) or is peripheral, or affects sites whose integrity or relationships have already been diminished to a significant extent and key relationships are not lost. Minor severance impacts are considered to occur where the integrity or relationships of the receptor are already limited, and the additional severance effect does not lead to the loss of important physical or visual relationships even though important relationships may have existed;

- (ii) for physical damage to subsoil sites and the decay of organic deposits the key issue is the loss of *in situ* evidence about the past. Severe impacts are those where land-take or hydrological draw-down, whether permanent or temporary, would lead to the permanent loss of *in situ* archaeological, palaeoenvironmental, or topographical evidence and physical features fundamental to the understanding and character of the site. Moderate impacts are those which would result in the permanent loss of evidence or physical features which contribute substantially to the understanding or character of the receptor but are not fundamental to it (i.e. sufficient evidence or features would survive for its essence to be retained and interpreted). Slight impacts are those resulting in the loss of types of evidence or physical features which are likely to be replicated to a significant degree in the remaining, unaffected parts of the receptor, or are of minor significance.
- (iii) for visual intrusion the key issue is the loss of amenity in terms of people's aesthetic or intellectual appreciation and enjoyment of a site and its setting. Existing accessibility and the quality of the setting are key factors in this. Severe impacts are those where the historic setting of an archaeological monument with good visual amenity and historic integrity is radically altered and the new intrusive element dominates views particularly of, but also from the feature in at least one direction, or otherwise dominates its visual ambience. Moderate impacts are those where the new element is intrusive but does not dominate views of or from the feature or its visual ambience, or where it is dominant but the quality of setting is poor. Slight impacts are those where the historic setting of the feature has largely been destroyed though the new element is nevertheless intrusive (as above), or where the new element is sufficiently distant to be noticeable but not obviously intrusive, or affects such a small part of the site that its overall value is not significantly impaired.

Significance of Adverse Effects and Risks:

- 2.5.8 The significance of adverse effects has been categorised as 'severe', 'moderate', 'slight' and 'none'. As explained above, the significance of an effect depends on both the importance of the site concerned and the scale of impact.

Need for mitigation

- 2.5.9 The need for mitigation and its nature has been considered in the light of DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 and county and local plan policies (see 2.1 above).

3. Assessment of Adverse Effects

3 ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section assesses the impact of the proposed road scheme, and summarises the significance of the archaeological remains that would be affected, in order to describe the significance of adverse effects. In many cases it is the juxtaposition of individual identified deposits or 'sites' that allows their general character and significance to be understood. In these instances the assessment deals with them as coherent groups of material.

3.2 Assumptions

- 3.2.1 A number of assumptions are made in assessing the impacts of the proposed scheme. These are as follows:

- (i) topsoil and soft underlying deposits would normally be stripped off prior to construction of embankments as well as cuttings; and
- (ii) all temporary and permanent landtake for construction and landscaping works would be confirmed within the fence lines shown on the engineering plans (HRDO/PR/A/ 29, 30 and 31) of October 1993.

3.3 Detailed Assessment

Introduction

- 3.3.1 The route is divided into four sections, chainage 1000-2900, chainage 2900-4500, chainage 4500-5970 and the B4027 Link road, following the Stage I Desktop study. All potential sites identified in Stages 1-3 are illustrated on Figures 1a and 1b.

Those within the line of the route are discussed below.

(i) The Boundary of the Medieval forest of Shotover (gaz no. 20).

- 3.3.2 At the western end both the route and the proposed road linking the Marston interchange roundabout to the existing ring road will have some impact on this feature, which will be cut through in three places. The proposed roundabout north of the Marston interchange will already have destroyed the west corner of this boundary. Short lengths of the boundary will be isolated between the Northern Bypass and the proposed link road, between the Northern Bypass, the route and the proposed link road, and between the route and the Northern Bypass. The boundary of Shotover Forest extends for several kilometres; this section, which is followed by existing field boundaries, does not constitute a significant earthwork feature on the ground. A moderate impact is therefore anticipated.
- 3.3.3 Since the medieval boundary was followed by existing field boundaries it was not evaluated by test-trenching. It is however possible that an infilled negative feature of medieval date exists below ground.
- 3.3.4 At the eastern end both the route and the proposed B4027 link road will also have some impact on this feature, which will be cut through in three places. This section of the boundary of Shotover Forest follows the line of the Bayswater Brook, and does not appear to constitute a man-made feature above or below ground. Only a slight impact is therefore anticipated.
- 3.3.5 While the boundary is of regional importance the impact will only be over short lengths, and therefore the adverse effect is classified as slight.

(ii) Large Ditches, Undated (gaz no. 28).

- 3.3.6 The link road passes through an area containing two or more large ditches identified by magnetometer survey and by test-trenching, possibly constituting an enclosure. The features are truncated by medieval ploughing (gaz no. 15), which was also found in the test-trenching (Figure 12). The full extent of these features was not established by the test-trenching, but is unlikely to be confined within the road-corridor. The impact will be governed by the extent to which the Headington link road is embanked to pass over the proposed route of the A40,

but is likely to be slight. The Medieval ploughing was in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation which was seen on aerial photographs. However these former earthworks have now been levelled by modern agricultural practises and their only survival is in the form of negative features representing the bottoms of the furrows cut into the natural subsoil.

3.3.7 The ditches are undated, though the fills were different to those of the medieval furrows and post-medieval features in the same area, suggesting an earlier date. The ditch investigated in Trench four went below the water table, leaving open the possibility that preserved waterlogged environmental remains might be found associated with it. Very few finds came from the surrounding area.

3.3.8 The importance of these features is difficult to assess but may be of regional importance. The adverse effect is considered to be a slight risk.

(iii) Trackway and Field Ditches (gaz. no. 39)

3.3.9 South-east of the large ditches described above the route passes through a possible trackway and other ditches on varying alignments, predominantly north-south by east-west (Figure 12). The ditches are likely to continue north of the route, and the impact is considered to be moderate.

3.3.10 These ditches are overlain and truncated by an earlier ploughsoil below the modern one, but are otherwise undated. Their predominant alignment is however similar to that of the ditch system further east (see Figure 13 and 3.3.15 gaz. no. 30 below), and they may form another system contemporary with this.

3.3.11 In view of the absence of dating the ditches are of uncertain importance, but together with those further east they may form an extensive system, and may thus be of county importance. The significance of the adverse effect is therefore considered to be a moderate risk.

(iv) Waterlogged Environmental Remains Preserved Beneath Alluvium
(gaz no. 29)

3.3.12 The route passes close to the Bayswater Brook on the north side for a distance of some 450 metres. Along this stretch alluvial deposits, probably laid down as overbank flooding from the brook, were found in a number of test-trenches

(Figure 13). In one of these preserved organic environmental remains indicating a grassland environment were identified (Appendix E, section E4.1.2), though the deposit was not found in association with man-made artifacts, and is undated. Locally the impact is expected to be moderate.

3.3.13 Similar deposits are likely to be found along much of the course of the Bayswater Brook. Nevertheless the presence of the boundary of Shotover Forest adjacent may mean that the relative date of this grassland phase can be established at this point, increasing the significance of the preserved environmental remains.

3.3.14 The site is of local importance and the adverse effect is considered to be slight.

(v) Rectilinear System of Ditches (gaz no. 30)

3.3.15 A system of shallow ditches has been traced along the route for a distance of the whole 450 metres east of the Shotover Forest boundary, and may continue west of it (Figure 13; see 3.3.10 above). These boundaries probably also continue beyond the route to the north. The impact is likely to be slight.

3.3.16 The ditches are undated, but are overlain by a ploughsoil containing sherds of medieval pottery. Three ditches cutting the ploughsoil contained post-medieval pottery. No Roman material relating to the possible Roman villa (gaz nos 2 and 3) was found.

3.3.17 In view of the absence of dating the ditches are of uncertain importance. They may however form part of an extensive system and the significance of the adverse effect is therefore considered to be slight to moderate.

(vi) Boundary Ditch (gaz no. 21)

3.3.18 Just north east of Lower Farm the route will affect a ditch aligned north north-east located by the magnetometer survey (Figure 6). This was not located by the test-trenches, and is therefore undated. It probably extends beyond the road-corridor both north and south, and a slight to moderate impact is anticipated.

3.3.19 This ditch runs parallel to the existing field boundaries to east and west, so is probably of medieval or post-medieval origin.

3.3.20 The feature is of local importance. The significance of the adverse effect is slight.

(vii) Wick Farm (gaz nos 4 and 17)

3.3.21 The desk-top study identified Wick Farm as the site of a medieval hamlet. Test-trenching south of the farm revealed only one ditch possibly of medieval date, and only 4 sherds of medieval pottery were found within a radius of 300 metres (Figure 14). A sparse scatter of undated ditches was also present, but the ridge-and-furrow cultivation evident from aerial photographs was ploughed out, and the furrows were not obviously evident in the subsoil. The route would appear to have no impact upon this site.

3.3.22 It is apparent that the Medieval hamlet does not extend into the proposed landtake for the preferred scheme. The undated ditches may be the remains of Medieval field systems associated with the hamlet.

3.3.23 While the site of the Medieval hamlet is of regional importance the route would appear to have no impact on this site.

(viii) Early/Middle Bronze Age pit (gaz no. 22)

3.3.24 A single Bronze Age pit was revealed by the test-trenching, and several more may be indicated by anomalies detected by the magnetometer survey (Figures 6 and 14). These features cover a limited area within the line of the route, but may continue to the north outside the scope of the geophysical survey and the test-trenching. The route at this point will be in a slight cutting, and the impact of the route is therefore likely to be moderate.

3.3.25 The limited evidence available suggests domestic rather than funerary activity, though the absence of flintwork suggests that this was on a small scale. Deverel-Rimbury occupation sites are very rare within the Upper Thames Valley, and this site is thus of county importance.

3.3.26 The significance of the adverse effect is therefore classified as a moderate risk.

(ix) Geophysical Anomalies (gaz no. 23)

- 3.3.27 An area of high magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer readings suggesting features was noted (Figure 6), and test-trenching confirmed the presence of ditches on a west south west-east south east alignment (Figure 14) just north of the proposed route. The ditches were undated. Trenching of other anomalies along this section of the route failed to reveal archaeological features. These ditches may continue south into the line of the route, although none were found in the test-trenches to the south west and south. The impact of the route is therefore considered to be slight.
- 3.3.28 Since the ditches are undated they are of uncertain importance. They do however follow the same alignment as the Roman ditches further to the east alongside the Bayswater Road (see 3.3.32 and Figure 14 below), and may therefore be field ditches of the same period. This would make them of county importance.
- 3.3.29 The significance of the adverse effect is classified as a slight risk.
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(x) Stowford Medieval Hamlet (gaz no. 8)

- 3.3.30 The desk-top survey (Appendix A, section A5.1.5) indicated that a Saxon and medieval hamlet existed at Stowford. No features that could be positively identified as Saxon or Medieval other than cultivation furrows were found in test-trenching close to the Bayswater Road, and only nine sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered. Twenty two further medieval sherds were found in fieldwalking north and east of Stowford. The route would thus appear to have no impact upon this site.
- 3.3.31 The site of the Saxon and Medieval settlement must lie south of the route.

While the site of the Saxon and Medieval hamlet is considered of regional importance the significance of the adverse effect is considered to be nil.

(xi) Roman Occupation West of the Bayswater Road (gaz no. 24)

- 3.3.32 A system of ditches aligned with and approximately at right angles to the Roman road was found by test-trenching, as was a build-up of occupation soils immediately adjacent to the road (Figure 14). The impact of the route, which is in a cutting at this point, will be moderate.
-
- 3.3.33 The Roman occupation is dated to the 2nd-4th centuries AD. The stratigraphy is well-preserved close to the road, and includes within it fragments of dry-stone walling representing stone structures (see Figure 19). A high proportion of mortarium sherds suggests the presence of kilns of 3rd-4th century date in the vicinity; kiln debris was recovered from trenching just east of the road. This site is thus part of the Oxford Roman potteries, and its importance is enhanced by its proximity to the main north-south Roman road to Alchester. Little excavation of the domestic settlement attached to the Oxford Roman potteries has taken place, and the site is thus of county and regional significance. The site continues east of the Bayswater Road (see gaz nos 7, 25, 19 and 11 below).
-
- 3.3.34 It is likely that more of this roadside settlement existed both to the N beneath the crematorium and to the south towards the Bayswater Brook (gaz nos 5 and 6). To the north however much of the evidence will now have been destroyed, and the access roads to Stowford Farm on the south will also have damaged archaeological deposits. The significance of the adverse effect is thus anticipated to be severe.

Chainage 2900-4500

(i) The Roman Road and Occupation to its East (gaz nos 7 and 25)

- 3.3.35 Immediately east of the Bayswater Road a short section of a deep hollow-way on the line of the Roman road was found, fringed by ancient hedgerows (Figure 20). On the high ground to the north the Roman road is visible from the air as a ploughed feature. As it descends towards the Bayswater Brook the Roman road is followed by the modern road. Where the route crosses however the modern Bayswater road diverges to the west, and a short stretch of the older road is visible. Immediately south of the line of the route the road is either buried or destroyed by access to Stowford House. The impact of the route, which is in a cutting at this point, is therefore considered to be moderate.

- 3.3.36 East of the Roman road geophysical survey indicated linear features (Figure 7), and surface collection showed an area of Roman activity concentrated close to the Roman road (Figure 11). Test-trenching revealed scattered features dating to the 3rd-4th centuries extending nearly 200 metres from the road (Figure 15). Most of these were truncated by medieval and later ploughing, but in a paddock towards the south side of the route a build-up of occupation soils similar to that west of the road (gaz no. 24) was found (Figure 20). Environmental evidence of high quality is present in a well uncovered in this area (Appendix E, section E3.1.4).
- 3.3.37 A high proportion of mortarium sherds from both fieldwalking and excavation suggests the presence of kilns of 3rd-4th century date in the vicinity; kiln debris was recovered from the trench within the paddock on the south side. At the east edge of the area 2nd century pottery was found in ditches (Figure 21), but the stone scatter noted during the fieldwalking (Figure 11) was found to be caused by a natural outcrop of limestone. The impact of the route will be moderate.
- 3.3.38 This occupation is likely to have continued both to the north, where a cropmark enclosure and stray Roman finds are known (Figure 1b, gaz nos 19 and 11), and to the south towards the Bayswater Brook (gaz no. 10). Immediately south of the route some of the Roman occupation will have been destroyed by Stowford House. Further occupation material and environmental evidence comes from a Roman pond just east of this (see gaz no. 31 below).
- 3.3.39 This site cannot be separated from the contemporary occupation west of the road. Together these sites are of county or regional importance, and the significance of the adverse effect upon the site east of the Bayswater Road is considered to be moderate.

(ii) Bronze Age Flint and Pottery Scatter (gaz no. 26)

- 3.3.40 A small scatter of flints was recovered from the test-trenches either side of the Bayswater Road, together with six sherds of Bronze Age pottery, but no features of this date were found (Figures 14 and 15). The features belonging to former occupation of this date may have been entirely ploughed away, and the remaining evidence lie entirely within the ploughsoil. Alternatively Bronze Age features may remain undiscovered in this area. The impact of the route, which is in cutting in this area, may be severe. The evidence recovered from the evaluation

does not suggest a major settlement focus. Nevertheless this site gains in importance in relation to the neighbouring cremation cemetery (gaz no. 27), since the two may have been complementary elements in the use of the landscape in the Bronze Age. However the full extent of this site is unknown and the impact is therefore difficult to assess.

- 3.3.41 Given the possible relationship with the cremation cemetery the site is considered of county importance. The significance of the adverse effect is considered to be a moderate risk.

(iii) The Roman Pond (gaz no. 31)

- 3.3.42 A Roman pond was found cut into a narrow valley of late glacial origin east of the Roman settlement (Figure 15). Examination suggested that a spring line existed close by; both the deposits filling the valley and the pond contained preserved waterlogged environmental remains (Figure 22; Appendix E, section E4.1.3). The proposed route will be in cutting at this point, and thus the impact will be severe.

- 3.3.43 Valleys of this kind containing poorly-preserved environmental remains are common on the limestone north of Oxford, but in this case the Roman deposits are particularly well-preserved. The association of this feature with the settlement to the west significantly increases its importance, and it must be considered as part of the wider spread of Roman settlement around the Roman road. The site is thus of county or regional importance.

- 3.3.44 The significance of the adverse effect is therefore considered to be severe.

(iv) Bronze Age Cremations and Other Features (gaz nos 27 and 32)

- 3.3.45 Magnetometer anomalies and high magnetic susceptibility readings were shown by test-trenching to indicate areas of potholes and cremations on the limestone bluff overlooking the valley of the Bayswater Brook south of the route (Figures 7 and 23). The features are truncated by ploughing, and generally shallow. The full extent of this activity is uncertain, since features were concentrated in groups with blank areas in between; the geophysical survey would suggest that the features spread further north west and north east than is suggested by the test-trenching. Test-trenching along the south edge of the route adjacent to this site

did not reveal further Bronze Age features, but given the scattered character of the observed features Bronze Age activity could still impinge upon the route. The route lies in a cutting at this point, and the impact upon this site is considered slight to moderate.

3.3.46 Cremations of at least three individuals were identified. Flat cremation cemeteries of the Early/Middle Bronze Age are not common in the Upper Thames Valley. This site is therefore of at least county importance. The possible enclosure seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs (gaz. no. 32) may well be related to this site.

3.3.47 The significance of the adverse effect is classified as a moderate risk.

Chainage 4500-5970

(i) Ridge-and-Furrow Cultivation (gaz. no. 18)

3.3.48 Evidence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation was found from aerial photographs or from test-trenching in all of the fields evaluated south of the Bayswater Brook. Preservation was poor: no upstanding earthworks survived, and only the bottoms of the furrows were found; in the easternmost field no trace of the furrows was picked up below ground. This evidence is only of local importance, and since the road will be embanked for the southern part of this section the impact is likely to be slight.

3.3.49 The significance of the adverse effect is classified as slight.

(ii) Prehistoric Pottery (gaz. no. 38)

3.3.50 A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was found in a treehole at the south edge of the route at the junction with the A40. The sherd cannot be more closely dated. Scattered Roman sherds were also recovered from treeholes and layers south of the Bayswater Brook. It was not possible to carry out surface collection as the field was not under cultivation, and the interference of the gas main alongside the A40 masked any geophysical indications of earlier buried features in this area. Nevertheless the absence of other finds of prehistoric date from the adjacent test-trenches suggests that this was a chance loss. The few Roman sherds are likely to be derived from the settlement adjacent to Thornhill Farm (gaz no. 14). The

impact is therefore likely to be slight.

- 3.3.51 The finds are thus of only local importance and the significance of the adverse effect is classified as a slight risk.

(ii) Linear Earthworks (gaz no. 36)

- 3.3.52 Two slight linear earthworks were noted running approximately north-south down to the Bayswater Brook at right angles. Both lay within a dry valley running south through the limestone, and the more westerly earthwork was in line with the existing field boundary south of the brook. These features lie just outside the road line and the route will thus have no impact on the site.

- 3.3.53 The earthwork features, which have not been investigated by test-trenching, probably represent former field boundaries; slight indications of ridge-and-furrow were observed to the west running parallel down to the brook, but although several ploughsoils were evident in the test-trenches no furrows were seen. These features are only of local interest.

- 3.3.54 The significance of the adverse effect is considered to be nil.

(iv) Roman Occupation (gaz no. 37)

- 3.3.55 Test-trenching revealed an area of Roman occupation comprising ditches, a well, a cobbled surface and possible pits (Figures 18 and 24). Geophysical survey suggested an area of archaeological features 150 metres upslope to the north east (Figure 9), and test-trenching revealed a small group of pits, probably also of Roman date (Figure 18). Environmental material was recovered from the well suggesting the presence of a contemporary building (Appendix E, section E4.1.23).

- 3.3.56 The area of Roman activity continues both south-east and north-west of the route, but the focus of the site was not established in the test-trenching. The route will be within a cutting at this point, and the impact is thus classified as moderate to severe.

- 3.3.57 The site is likely to represent a small Roman farmstead. The value of the site is enhanced by its proximity to the contemporary Roman settlement along the Alchester-Dorchester Roman road (gaz nos 7, 24, 25 and 31) and is classified as of county importance. The significance of the adverse effect is therefore considered to be moderate.

(v) Forest Hill and Stanton St. John Parish Boundary (gaz no.34)

- 3.3.58 This feature runs along an existing hedgeline, which was not investigated by excavation. No archaeological features were found adjacent on either side, and the boundary itself does not form a significant earthwork. No assessment of the antiquity of the hedgerow by species count has been made. The route will only affect a very short length of this boundary, and the impact will therefore be slight.
- 3.3.59 This feature is of only local importance, and the significance of the adverse effect will therefore be slight.

(vi) Possible Roman Road (gaz no. 33)

- 3.3.60 The B4027 is called straet ('made road') in a Saxon charter of Cuddesden (954), which is generally interpreted to mean a Roman road (Appendix A, section A5.1.12). Test-trenching adjacent to the road (Figure 18) did not however reveal any evidence of Roman activity. The construction of the link road will impinge upon the west side of the B4027, but only for a short distance. A modern drainage ditch runs along the side of the road, reducing the potential for preserved archaeological deposits. The impact is therefore likely to be slight.
- 3.3.61 This feature is potentially of county importance, but will be little disturbed by the proposed route. The significance of the adverse effect is therefore classified as a slight risk.

4. Proposed Mitigation

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A range of measures have been considered to avoid, reduce, remedy or offset the adverse effects on archaeological resources. These are as follows:

- (i) horizontal realignment of the road;
- (ii) preservation of deposits in situ beneath the road embankment, if this is feasible in engineering terms and the loss of access to the site for future research is acceptable;
- (iii) landscaping and detailed design to reduce visual intrusion;
- (iv) excavation and recording of known sites of archaeological significance prior to their being affected by construction;
- (v) a watching brief during construction to deal with field systems and minor archaeological remains, and to monitor the route for any further significant features not identified in the earlier stages and thereby assess the success of the mitigation process; and
- (vi) publication of any significant findings of the archaeological investigations, to ensure that information about sites excavated in advance of the scheme is publicly available.

4.1.2 At the time of writing comments from the Department of Transport's statutory consultees on archaeology (English Heritage) have not been received. The following recommendations are therefore those of the Oxford Archaeological Unit alone.

4.1.3 The Assessment of Impact (section 2.5.7) mentioned ancillary construction effects such as borrow pits. The location and extent of any such sources of additional impact have not yet been decided, and therefore the proposed mitigation does not cover these matters.

4.2 Horizontal Realignment of the Road

4.2.1 One of the most significant sites upon the route comprises the 550 metre stretch which includes the Roman road and the settlement flanking it on the east and west (gaz nos 7, 24-25 and 31). There is no room for small-scale realignment of the route over this stretch, and the only option for preservation would be to choose another route entirely, which the significance of the site does not merit. Otherwise this complex of sites will need full excavation and recording under iv) above.

4.2.2 The other significant site directly affected by the scheme is the Roman site north of the Bayswater Brook on the B4027 link road (gaz no. 37). Since Roman features have been found both south east and north west of the line of the proposed route, preservation of the site would require a major realignment of the route, which the significance of the excavated features does not merit.

4.3 Preservation Beneath the Road Embankment

4.3.1 The adverse effect upon the ditches at the west end of the route (gaz nos 28 and 39) could be avoided by embanking. Topsoil stripping will require a watching brief as indicated under v) above.

4.4 Landscaping and Detailed Design to Reduce Visual Intrusion

4.4.1 Consideration was given to the mitigation of the severance of the boundary of Shotover Forest at Marston Junction by planting on the embankments which would make the line of the former boundary visible. The course of this boundary is readily apparent from existing field boundaries in this area, and the scope for visual enhancement at the junction is slight. No further landscape planting related to the line of the boundary is therefore proposed.

4.5 Excavation and Recording of Known Sites

4.5.1 The complex of Roman sites (gaz nos 7, 24, 25 and 31), will require full investigation. It is recommended that a length of approximately 550 metres of the route (the section in cutting) is stripped by machine under archaeological supervision, with full excavation of the areas of preserved stratigraphy adjacent to the Bayswater Road on east and west, and outside those areas sampling of

features that are revealed in the subsoil. Integrated sampling strategies for the recovery and distributions of artifacts and of environmental remains including pollen should be employed.

- 4.5.2 The Bronze Age flint and pot scatter (gaz no.26) occupies much the same area as the Roman sites considered above. It is recommended that a sampling strategy for sieving the topsoil and ploughsoil is implemented before machine-stripping takes place, followed by full excavation of any prehistoric features identified.
- 4.5.3 The Bronze Age site north west of the Bayswater Brook (gaz no. 27) appears to lie largely south of the route. Given the scattered nature of the features so far uncovered however, further definition of the extent of the site may be necessary. Test-trenching is not however ideal for this purpose, since the features are shallow, and may require excavation once uncovered, which would be better carried out over a large area. Alternatively a substantial contingency element could be built into the timetable for possible excavation of this site, allowing trenches to be extended as necessary. It is recommended that at least 80 metres of the route be stripped by machine under archaeological supervision, and all features excavated.
- 4.5.4 The Bronze Age pits just south east of Wick Farm (gaz no. 22) will require detailed investigation. It is recommended that a length of 50 metres of the route is stripped of topsoil by machine under archaeological supervision and full excavation of all prehistoric features so uncovered.
- 4.5.5 It is recommended that a 20 metre length of the route be stripped of topsoil by machine under archaeological supervision where the boundary of Shotover Forest crosses the alluvial area just north of the Bayswater Brook (gaz nos 20 and 29). The potential exists for waterlogged deposits associated with the medieval boundary, as well as establishing a relationship with the grassland phase identified by test-trenching. Any negative features connected with the boundary should be hand-excavated.
- 4.5.6 Full excavation of the Roman features on the line of the B4027 link road (gaz no. 37) is recommended. In view of the possible preservation of stone surfaces of Roman date topsoil stripping should be carried out under archaeological supervision over a length of at least 150 metres, and a contingency element included for recording after topsoil stripping of the route to the north east, where

further Roman pits were found in the test-trenching (see 4.6.4 below). Strategies for the recovery of artifacts and environmental material should be linked to those devised for the Roman occupation alongside the Bayswater Road, to allow direct comparison of results.

4.6 Watching Brief During Construction

4.6.1 If topsoil is removed a watching brief involving cleaning, planning and sample excavation is recommended for the ditches at the west end on the line of the link road (gaz nos 28 and 39). The ditch system west of Lower Farm (gaz no. 30) should also be recorded by watching brief involving planning and sample excavation during and after topsoil stripping. The likely extent of these linear ditch systems means that a watching brief will be required along the whole of the route from the west end as far as Lower Farm.

4.6.2 The boundary ditch east of Lower Farm (gaz no. 21) will best be recorded by watching brief after topsoil stripping.

4.6.3 The indistinct area of geophysical anomalies and ditches identified between Wick Farm and Stowford (gaz no. 23) would best be dealt with by a watching brief during and after topsoil stripping. Time will need to be allowed for the excavation and recording of any significant features revealed before downcutting begins.

4.6.4 A watching brief is recommended for the 200 metres section of the route north east of the Roman site (gaz. no. 37) on the line of the B4027 link road, within which Roman pits have been found (see 4.5.6 above).

4.7 Publication of the Significant Findings

4.7.1 The recording actions upon the Roman occupation areas alongside the Bayswater Road and on the line of the B4027 would require full publication of the results in order to offset the loss of *in situ* remains. The details of the analysis would be addressed by post-excavation assessments and research designs, monitored through the DTP's archaeological advisors. Others of the identified archaeological sites, for instance the Bronze Age cremation site, may merit full publication once their full potential has been realised through excavation.

- 4.7.2 The recording action carried out upon sites of lesser significance should be followed by analysis sufficient to produce a narrative report accompanied by illustrations, to be deposited with the archive. A summary of the findings should be published in the appropriate journal.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1.1 No sites of national importance will be affected by the proposed route. Twelve sites of probable county/regional importance are present of which two would be subject to severe effects, five to moderate effects or risks, three to slight effects or risks and two to no effects. Two sites of uncertain importance may well also prove to be of county importance, and these will be subject to slight and moderate effects. Seven sites of local importance exist along the proposed route of which four would be subject to slight effects or risks with the other four subject to no effects. The exact details of these sites are summarised in the Table 0 below.

Table 0. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT

Gazetteer No.	Impact	Significance	Adverse Effect
20	Slight/Mod.	County/Reg.	Slight
28	Slight	County/Reg.?	Slight risk
39	Moderate	Uncertain	Moderate risk
29	Moderate	Local	Slight
30	Slight	Uncertain	Slight/Mod.
21	Slight/Mod.	Local	Slight
4 & 17	None	County/Reg.	None
22	Moderate	Country/Reg.	Moderate risk
23	Slight	Uncertain	Slight risk
8	None	County/Reg.	None
24	Moderate	County/Reg.	Severe
7 & 25	Moderate	County/Reg.	Moderate
26	Severe	County/Reg.	Moderate risk

Gazetteer No.	Impact	Significance	Adverse Effect
31	Severe	County/Reg.	Severe
27 & 32	Slight/Mod.	County/Reg.	Moderate risk
18	Slight	Local	Slight
38	Slight	Local	Slight risk
36	None	Local	None
37	Moderate/Sev.	County/Reg.	Moderate
34	Slight	Local	Slight
33	Slight	County/Reg.	Slight risk

Note:

Some of the sites listed cannot be considered individually; but have to be grouped, notably nos 24, 7 and 25, 26 and 31, which cluster either side of the Bayswater Road. In these cases the adverse effect for the whole group may be greater than that for the individual site.

5.1.2 There are three areas of clear archaeological significance:

- (i) the Roman road from Alchester to Dorchester, which is flanked by settlement and pottery production areas. The value of the site is enhanced by preserved waterlogged environmental remains in a contemporary pond. This site is of county or regional significance as part of the Oxford Roman pottery industry. This area also contains a flint scatter probably of Bronze Age date;
- (ii) the Bronze Age site overlooking the Bayswater Brook 500 metres east of Sandhills. The site contains both burials and probable pothole structures, and there is the potential for associated waterlogged environmental remains in the valley below. This site is of county significance; and

- (iii) the Roman settlement north east of the Bayswater Brook along the line of the B4027 link road. This appears to include preserved stone surfaces, and the value of the site is enhanced by the preservation of waterlogged environmental remains in a stone-lined well. This site is contemporary with the Roman roadside site described above, and is thus of county significance.

- 5.1.3 In addition there are several sites of lesser importance but which merit further excavation, notably the Bronze Age pits south of Wick Farm.
- 5.1.4 The main impact of the proposed route would be physical disturbance of the subsoil remains during construction, which would be a direct permanent impact. In the central section of the route, which would be in a deep cutting, this would be particularly severe.
- 5.1.5 The adverse effect upon the Roman complex around the Roman road and upon the Roman site on the line of the B4027 link road is considered to be moderate to severe, but neither site is of such importance as to justify abandoning the route.
- 5.1.6 There will also be a slight to moderate risk for the Bronze Age site, but it appears that the realigned route bypasses the core of this.
- 5.1.7 Mitigation of the adverse effects of the scheme would be largely through prior archaeological excavation. The gains to knowledge resulting from such excavations (if successfully completed before construction work actually began on the sites concerned) would substantially offset the loss of *in situ* remains.
- 5.1.8 The collection of data by excavation and watching brief and its subsequent dissemination of the public through publication is considered satisfactory mitigation and would lead to a useful gain in knowledge on both a regional and local scale.

Table 1

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

OAU NO	SMR NO	GRID REF (SP)	DESCRIPTION
1	3627	54700806	(Find spot of) Neolithic polished Flint Axe. Appendix A
2	3626	54900895 (centred)	(Site of) Roman villa. Headington Wick villa excavated in 1849. Traces of at least one room. Occupation dating from 2nd to 4th century. Appendix A
3	4528	548089	(Find spot of) Roman pottery and stone scatters probably associated with villa. Appendix A
4	1104	552086	(Site of) Wick deserted medieval village. Site deserted c. 1350-1450, only farm remains. Appendix A
5	3667	55730801	(Find spot of) three Romano-British pots; probably cremation urns found in bank of Bayswater Brook. Appendix A
6	3664, 3665, 3666, 3667	55800770 (centred)	(Area of) Iron Age and Romano-British finds and settlement. Inhumation burials and assorted finds including pottery and coins found during building operations 1946-1949. Appendix A
7	8923	various	Roman Road Alchester-Dorchester. Hollow way and ancient hedgerow on line of the route surveyed on E side of Bayswater Road. Appendices A and C and Figure 20.
8	1075	560082 (centred)	(Site of) Stowford deserted medieval village. Site deserted c.1350-1450, only farm remains. Appendix A
9	302	562081	(Site of) medieval and post-medieval Mill. Mill first mentioned 1278, present buildings are 18th and 19th century. Appendix A
10		56200812	(Find spot of) two rims of Romano-British storage jars. Appendix A
11	10553	562086	(Find spot of) sherds of Romano-British pottery. Appendix A
12	11849	56600850 (centred)	(Probable site of) post-medieval windmill. Appendix A

Table 1

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

OAU NO	SMR NO	GRID REF (SP)	DESCRIPTION
13	8944	various	(Site of) post-medieval Turnpike Road, Wheatley to Oxford. Appendix A
14	1775	57430730	(Find spot of) Hoard of Roman coins. Appendix A
15		53900880 (centred)	(Area of) cropmark ridge and furrow. Appendices A and C and Figure 12.
16		54280830 (centred)	(Area of) cropmark ridge and furrow. Appendix A
17		55400830 (centred)	(Area of) cropmark ridge and furrow. Appendices A and C and Figure 14.
18		57500760 (centred)	(Area of) cropmark ridge and furrow. Appendices A and C and Figures 16 and 17.
19		56100845	Undated cropmarks seen on 1961 Air photographs (OCC SMR). Appendix A
20		various	Boundary of medieval Forest of Shotover in 1298. Appendix A
21		55000840	N-S boundary ditch identified by magnetometer survey. Appendix B and Figure 6.
22		55280832	Pits identified by magnetometer survey, one Bronze Age pit found in test-trench 46. Appendices A-D and Figures 6 and 14.
23		55650827	Features identified by magnetometer survey and magnetic susceptibility. Appendices B and C and Figures 6 and 14.
24		55930828	Build-up of 2nd-4th century Roman occupation identified by magnetometer survey and in test-trenches 64, 66-7, 101-103 and 163. Includes fragmentary stone buildings. Appendices B-D and Figure 19.

Table 1

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

OAU NO	SMR NO	GRID REF (SP)	DESCRIPTION
25		55960827	2nd and 3rd-4th century Roman occupation identified from fieldwalking, magnetometer survey and in test-trenches 68-9, 105-6 and 71. Debris from mortarium kiln. Appendices B-D and Figures 7, 11, 20 and 21.
26		56130824 (centred)	Flint scatter and sherds of Bronze Age pottery found in test-trenching either side of the Bayswater Road. Appendices C and D and Figures 14 and 15.
27		56750815	Bronze Age cremations and postholes, identified in magnetometer survey and in test-trenches 82 and 108. Appendices C-D and Figures 7, 15 and 23.
28		53650877	Deep ditches identified by magnetometer survey and in test-trenches 4 and 100. Undated. Appendices B and C and Figures 4 and 12.
29		54250856	Waterlogged environmental remains indicating grassland found in old channel of the Bayswater Brook, as yet undated. Appendices C and E and Figure 13.
30		54700850	System of ditched enclosures identified in test-trenches 25-32, undated. Appendix C and Figure 13.
31		56190826	Early post-glacial valley cut by Roman pond dated 3rd-4th century, both containing waterlogged environmental remains. Appendices C-E and Figures 15 and 22.
32		56700813	Possible cropmark enclosure. Appendix C and Figure 15.
33	8943	58260820 (centred)	(Possible line of) Roman road from Islip to Wheatley. Appendix A
34		58120808 (centred)	Extant hedgeline forming the boundary between the parishes of Forest Hill and Stanton St John. Marked on 1721 and 1778 maps of area. Appendix A

Table 1

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

OAU NO	SMR NO	GRID REF (SP)	DESCRIPTION
35		58330775	Earthworks seen during walkover of route. Field conditions made interpretation impossible. Appendix A
36		57510780	Linear earthworks at right angles to the Bayswater Brook, probably field boundaries. Appendices A and C.
37		57800780	Roman well, cobbled platform and ditches with environmental remains. Appendices C-E and Figures 18 and 24.
38		57470756	Prehistoric sherd in treehole. Appendices C and D and Figure 17.
39		53870857	Trackway and field ditches, undated. Appendix C and Figure 12.

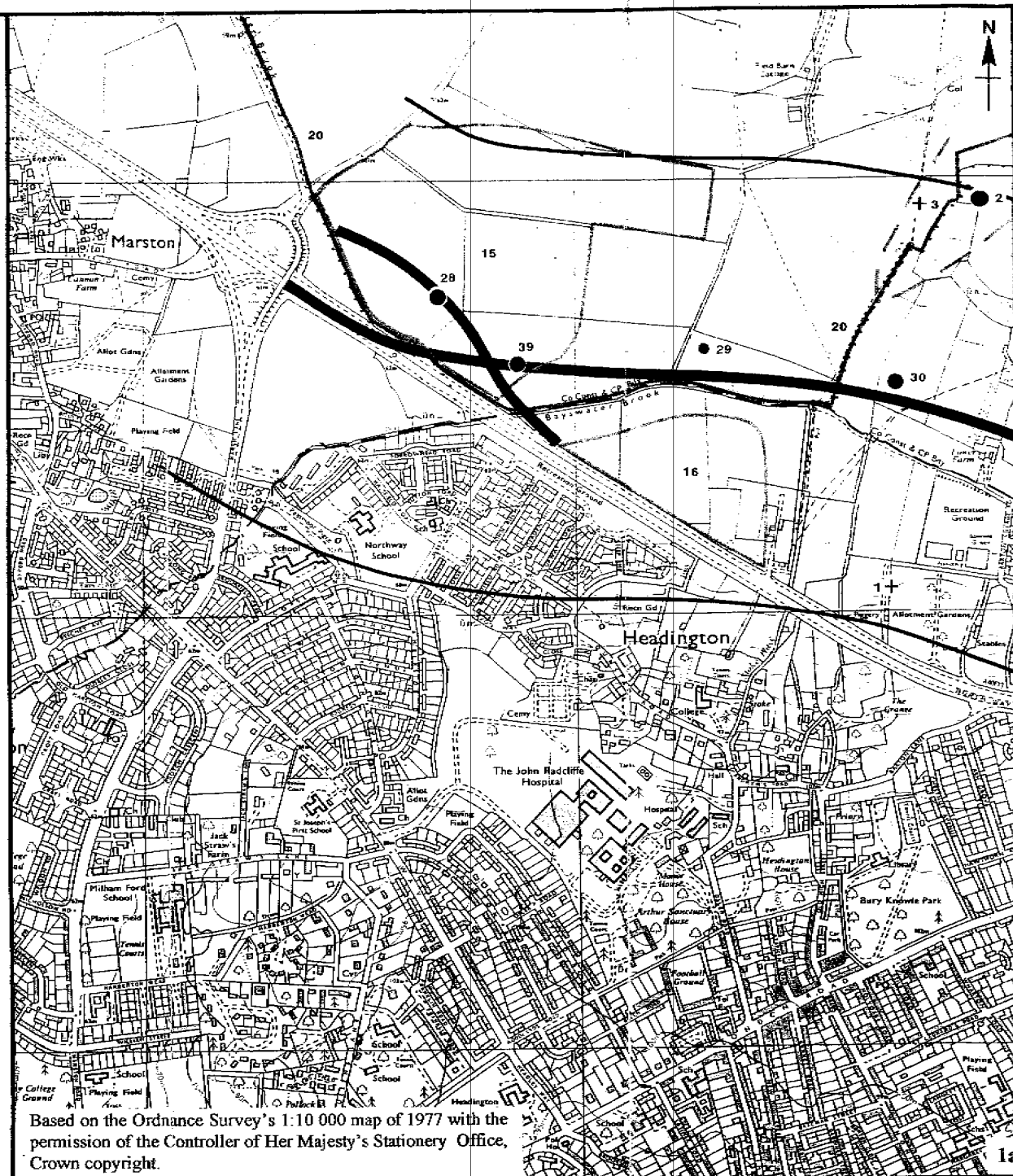
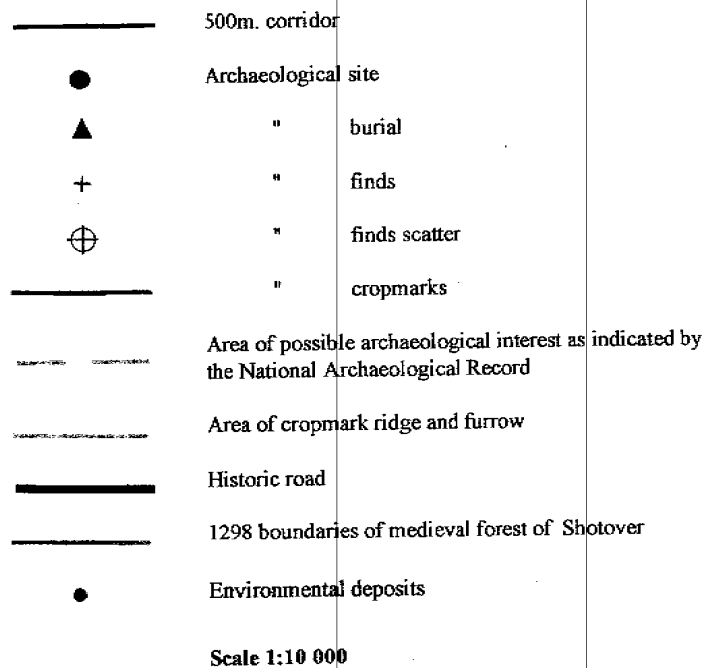
Figures

•



A40 Headington Bypass Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment

Figure 1a-1b: Archaeological features study of corridor





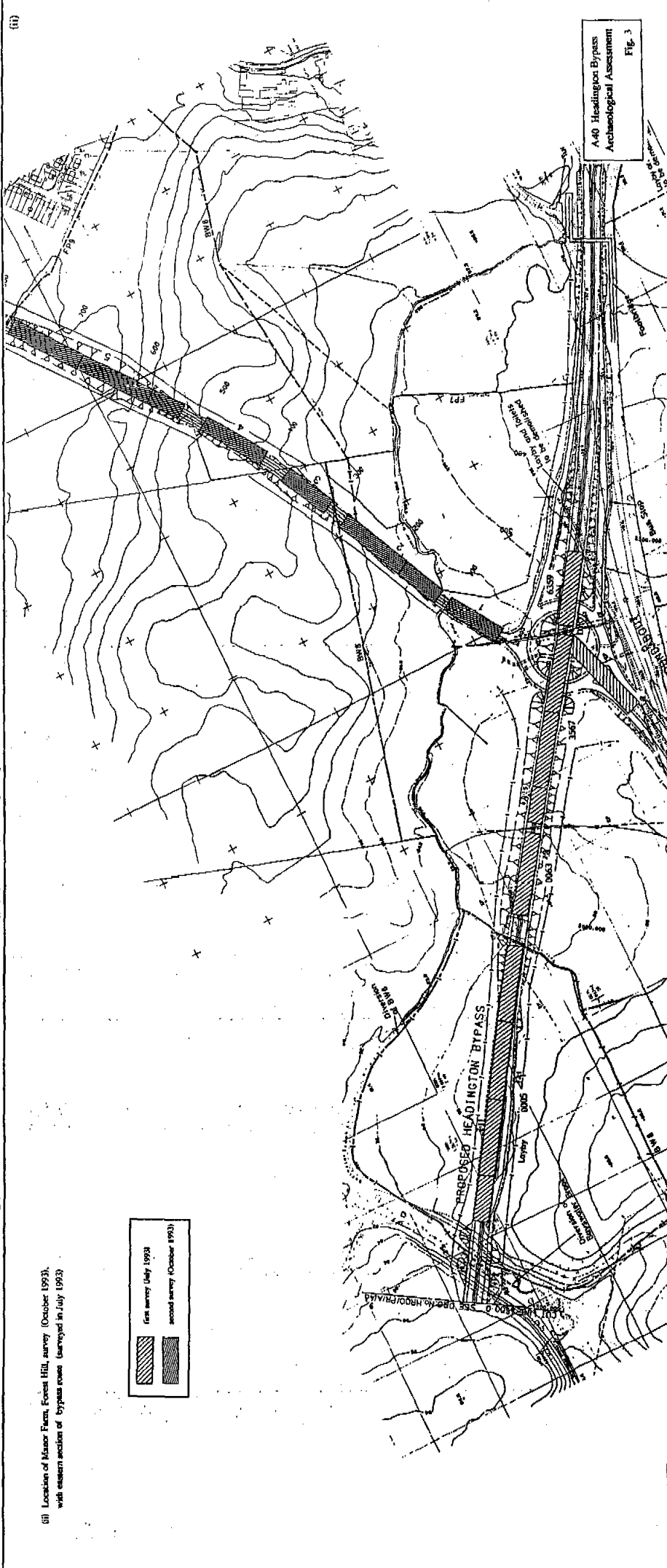
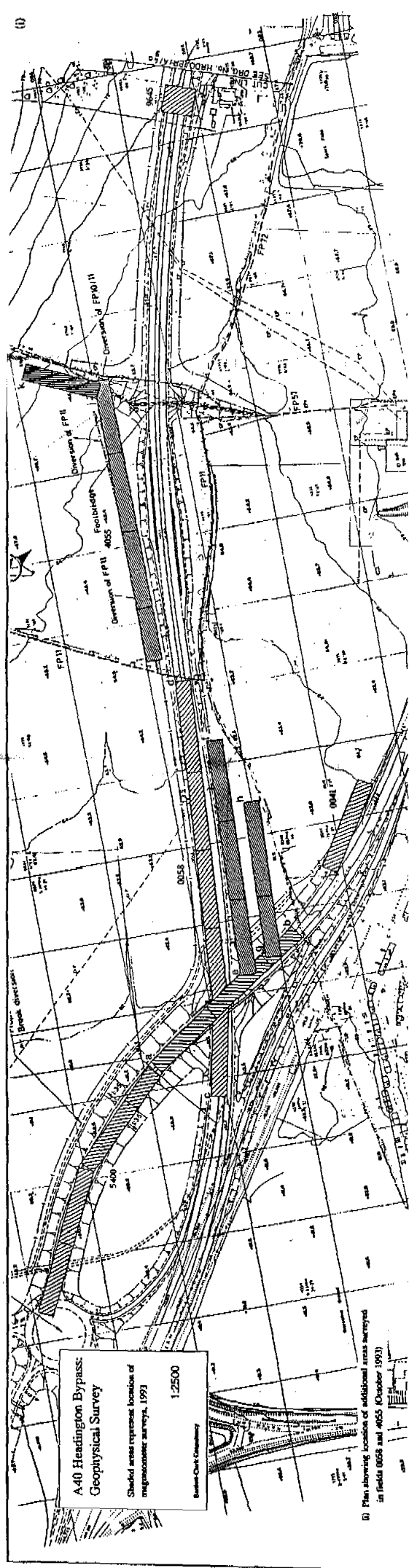
**A40 Headington Bypass:
Geophysical Survey**

Shaded areas represent location of
magnetometer survey, 1993.

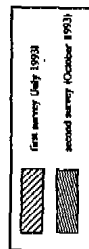
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Scale: One Inch = 250 Feet

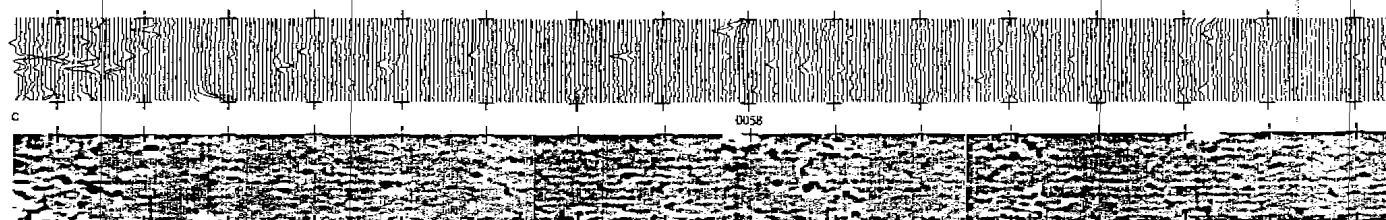
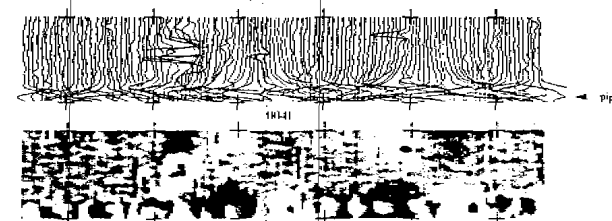
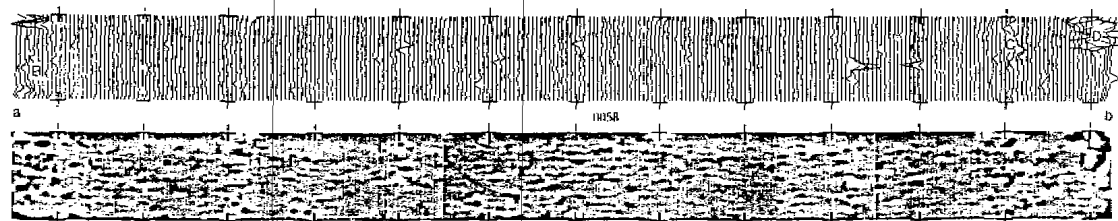
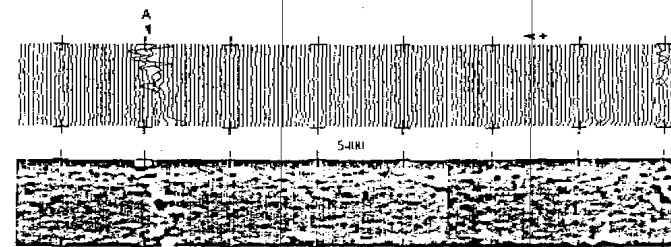
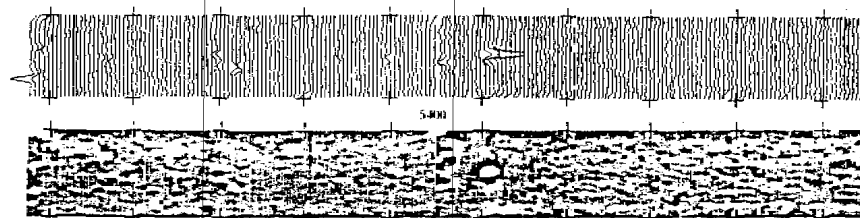
**A40 Headington Bypass
Archaeological Assessment
Fig. 2**



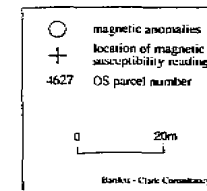
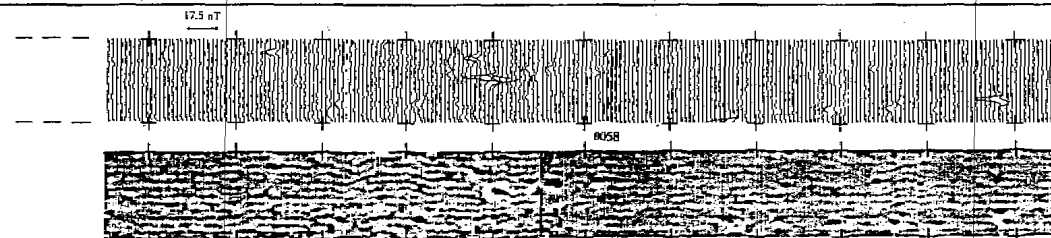
(i) Location of Manor Farm, Forest Hill, survey (October 1993), with eastern section of bypass route (surveyed in July 1993)



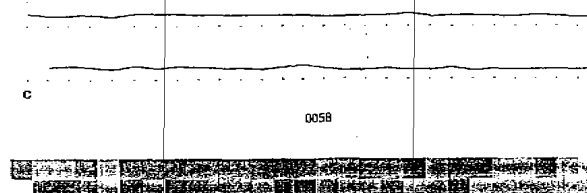
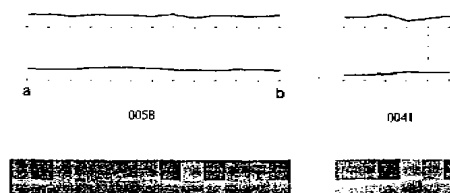
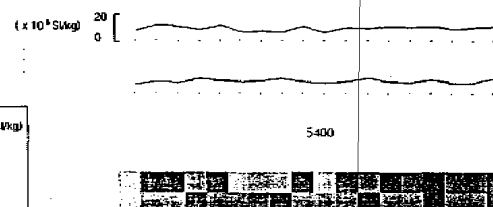
A40 Headington Bypass
Archaeological Assessment
Fig. 3

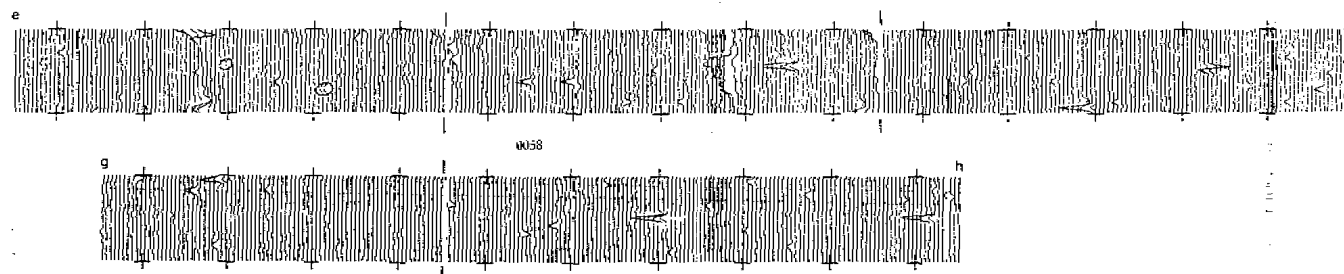


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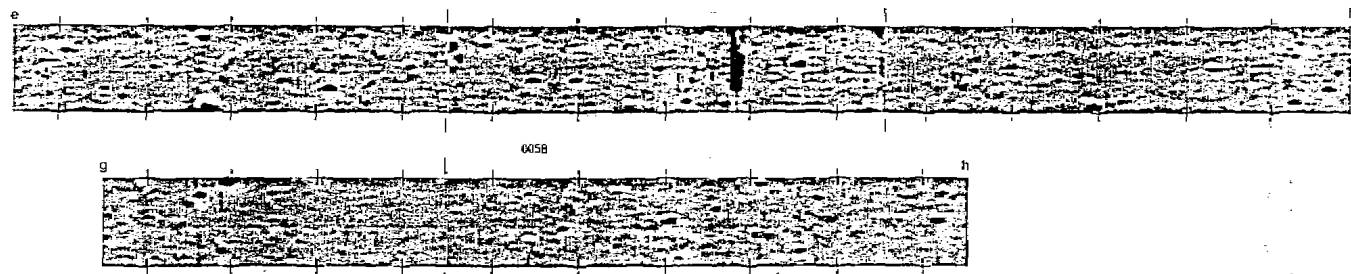


Magnetic Susceptibility Readings





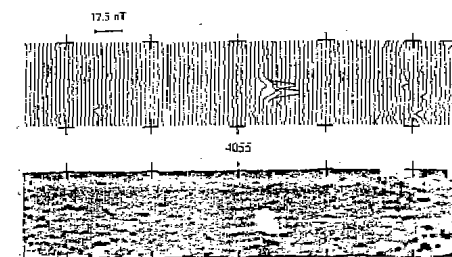
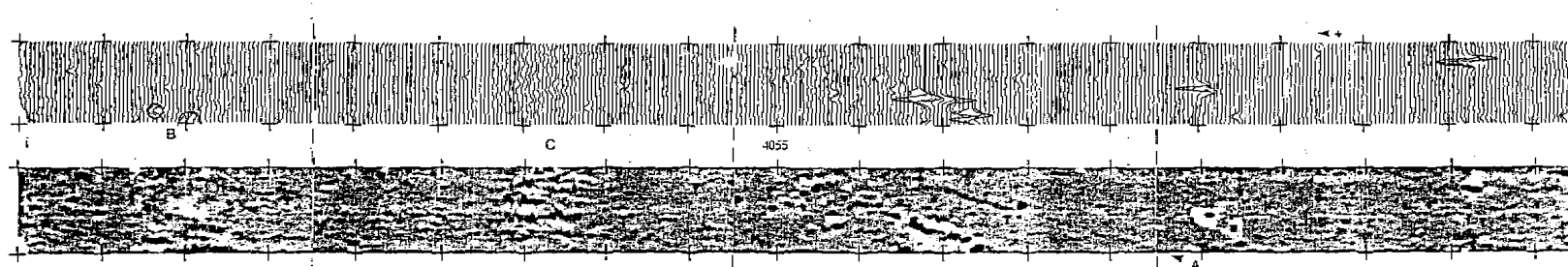
Full tone display range:
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○ magnetic anomalies
+ location of magnetic
susceptibility reading
4627 OS parcel number

1:625
0 20m

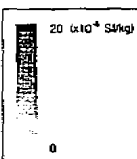
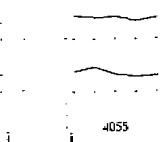
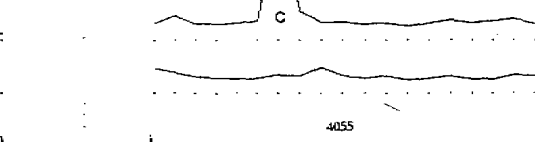
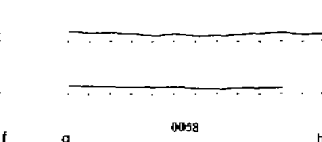
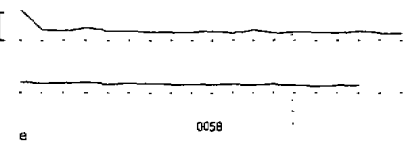
Bentley - Clark Consultancy

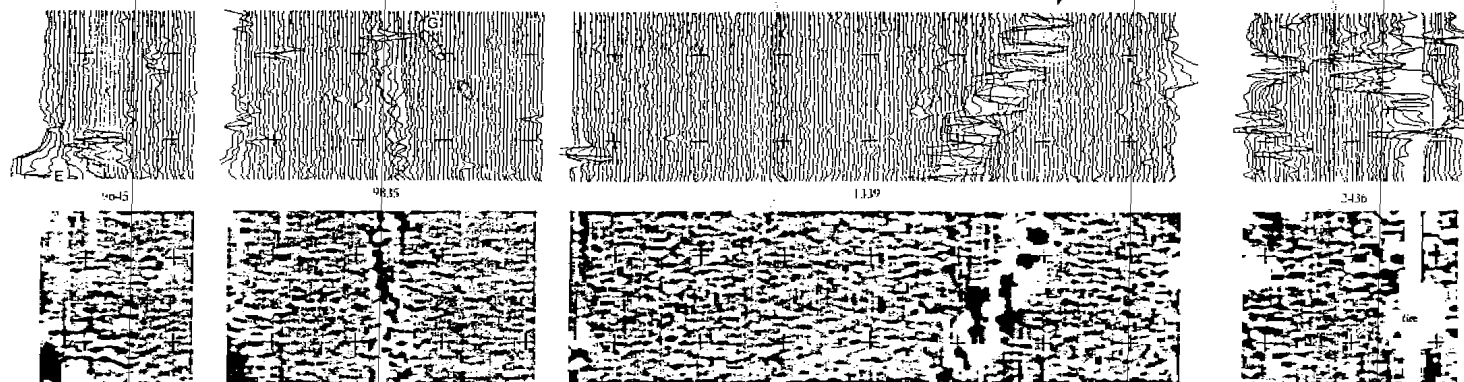


Magnetic Susceptibility Readings

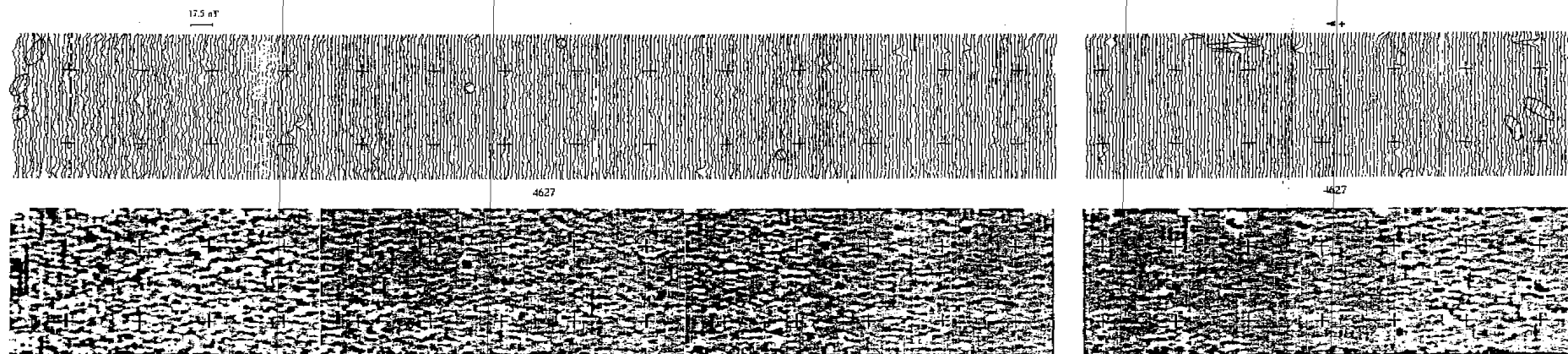
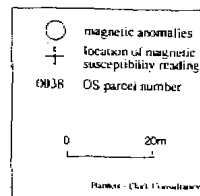
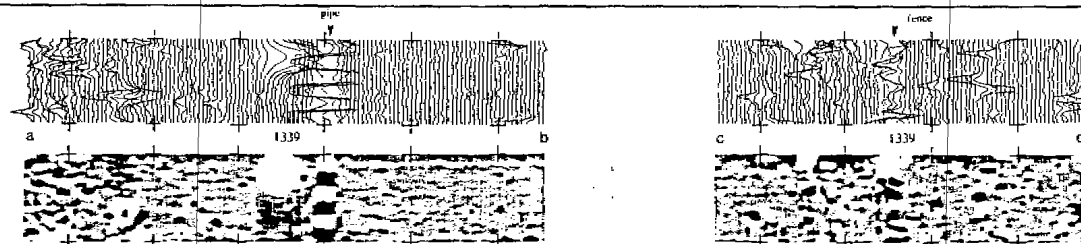
($\times 10^{-4}$ SI/m)

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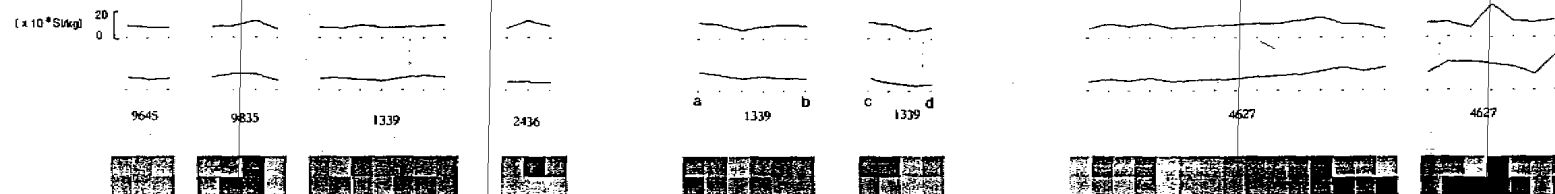


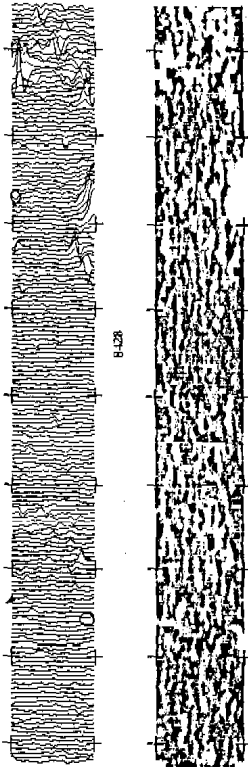
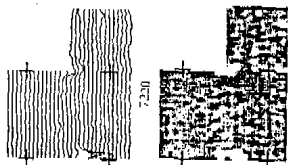


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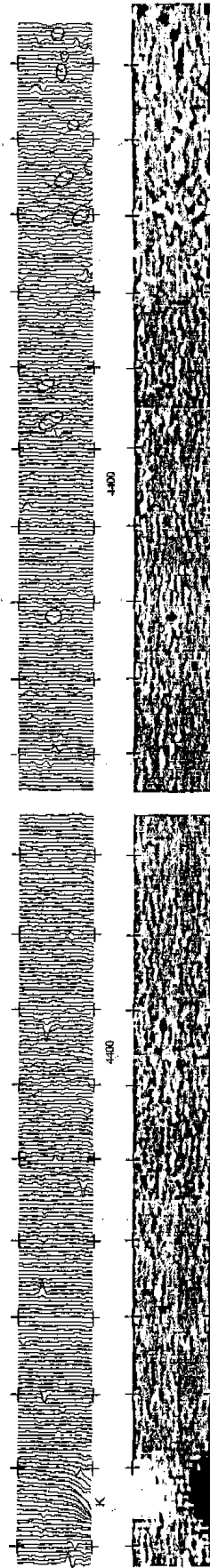
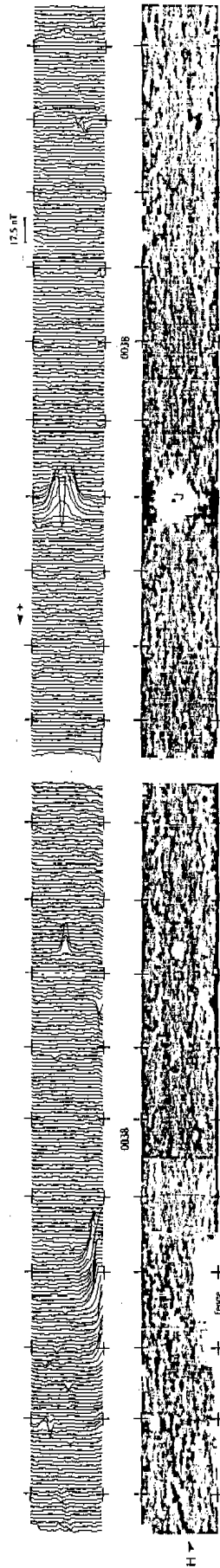


Magnetic Susceptibility Readings



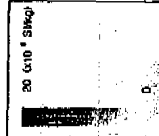
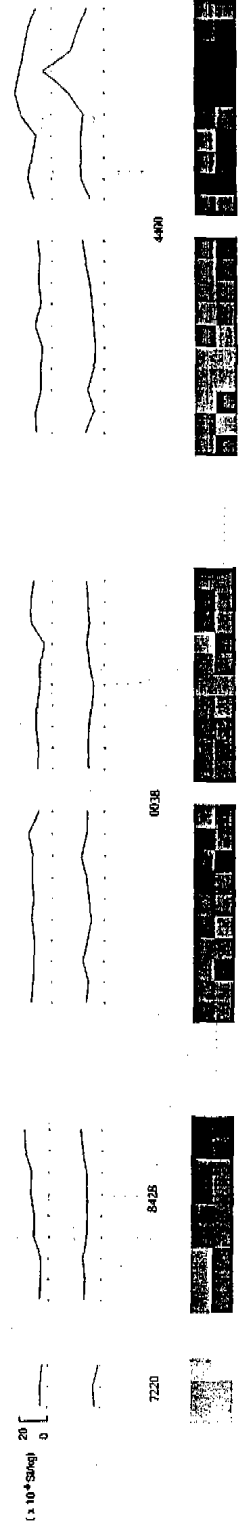


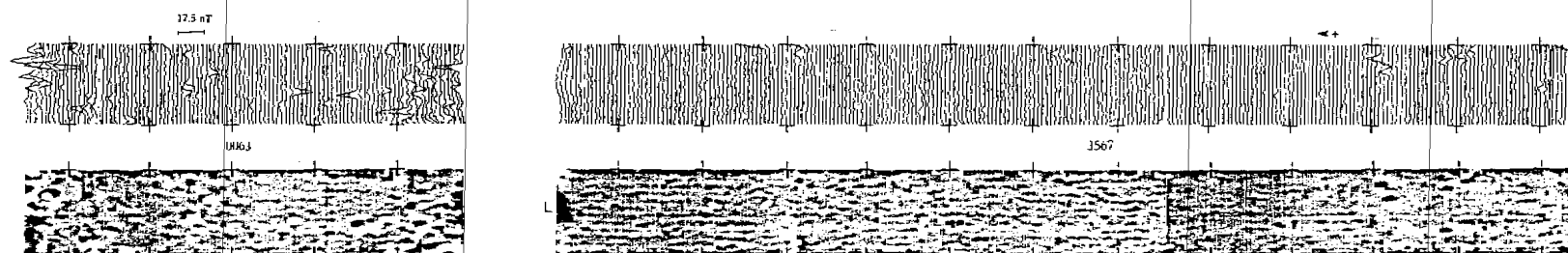
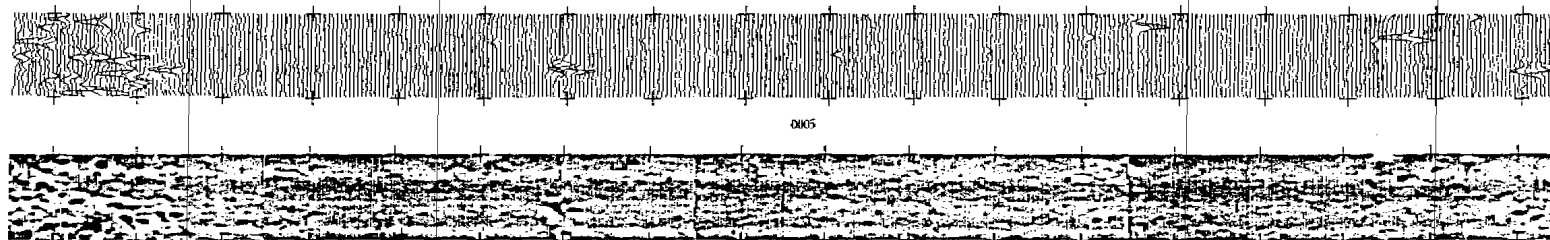
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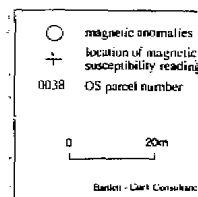
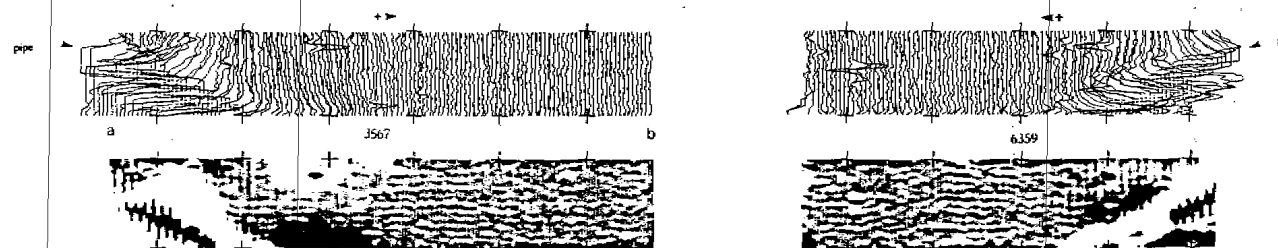
○ magnetic anomalies
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0 20m
Borealis - Clark County

Magnetic Susceptibility Readings

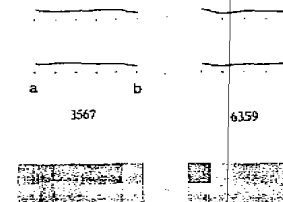
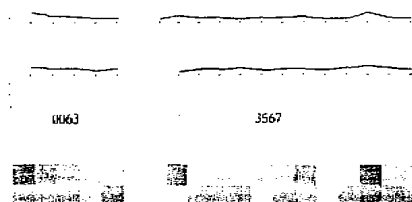
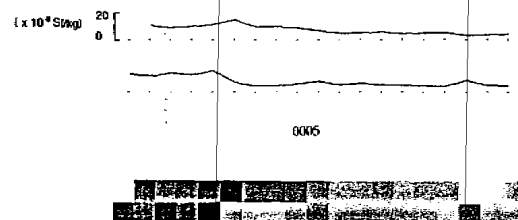




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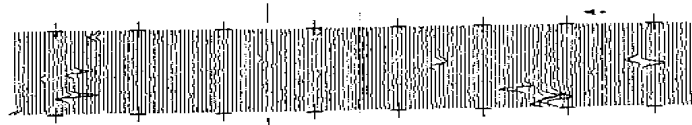


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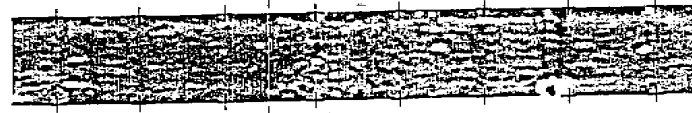




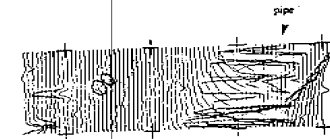
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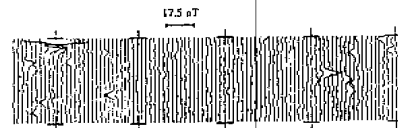
Survey at Manor Farm, Forest Hill



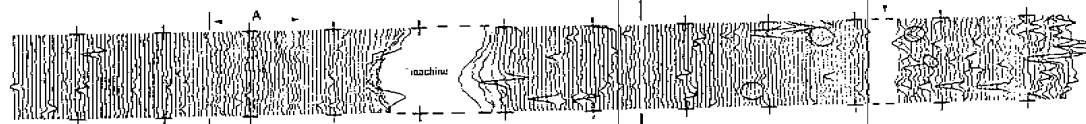
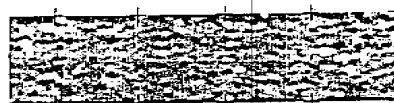
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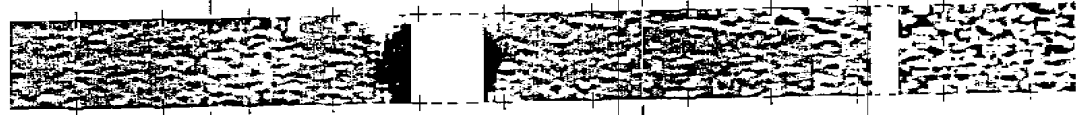
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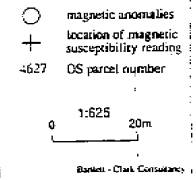
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5



Survey at Manor Farm, Forest Hill (continued)



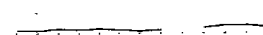
Magnetic Susceptibility Readings

($\times 10^{-4}$ SI/kg)

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1



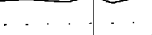
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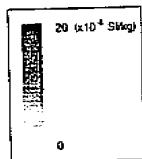
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5



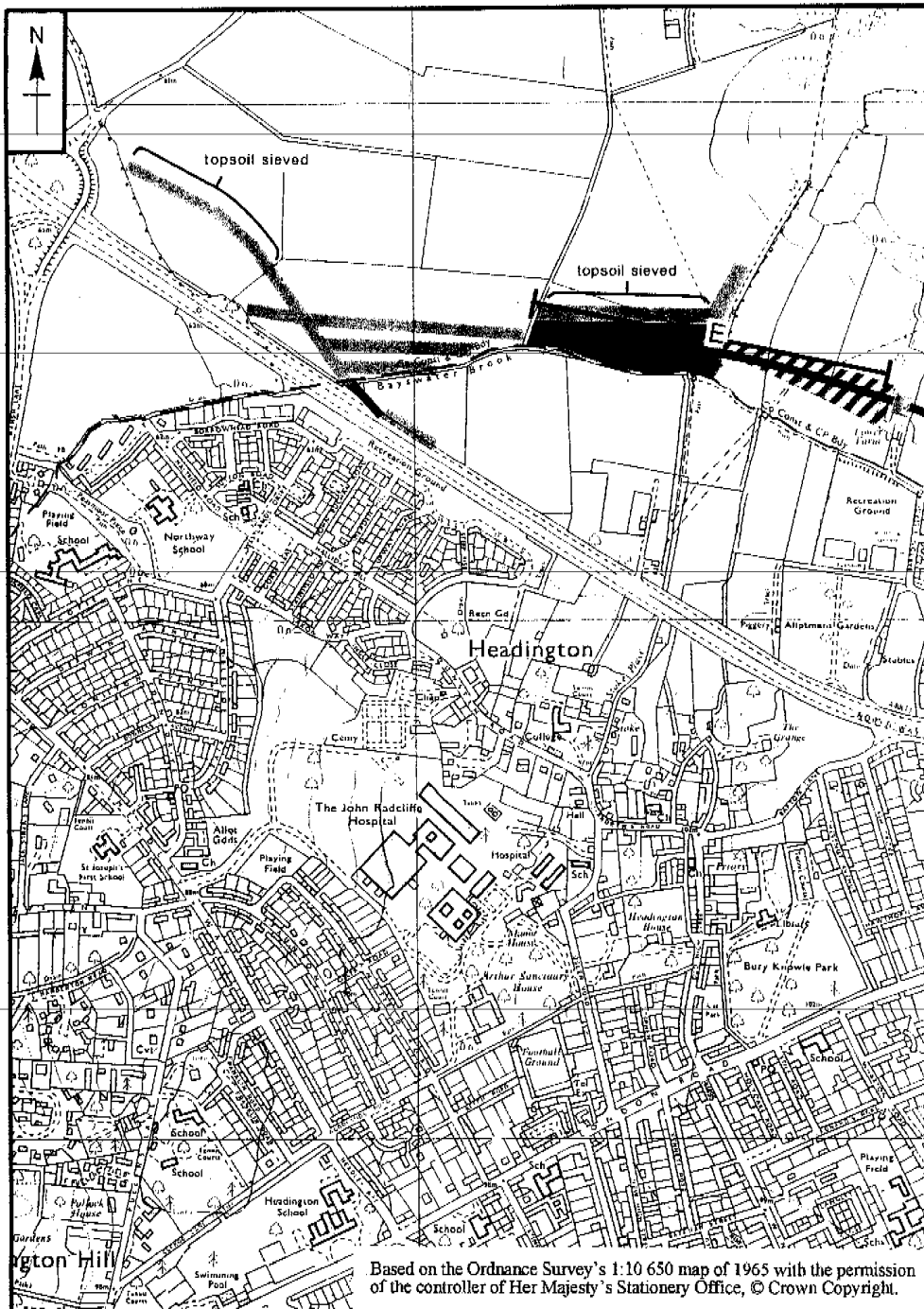


figure 10a

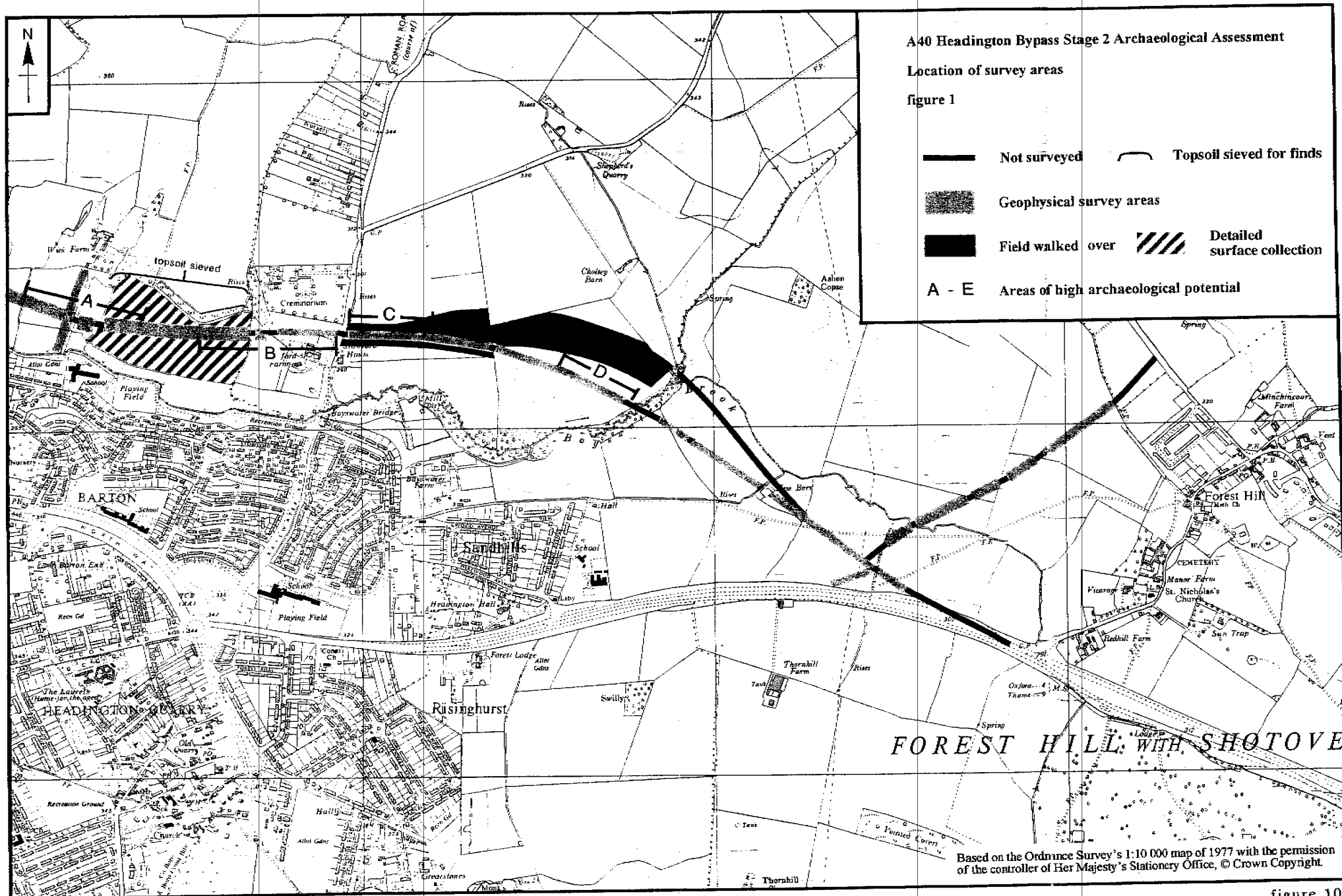


figure 10b

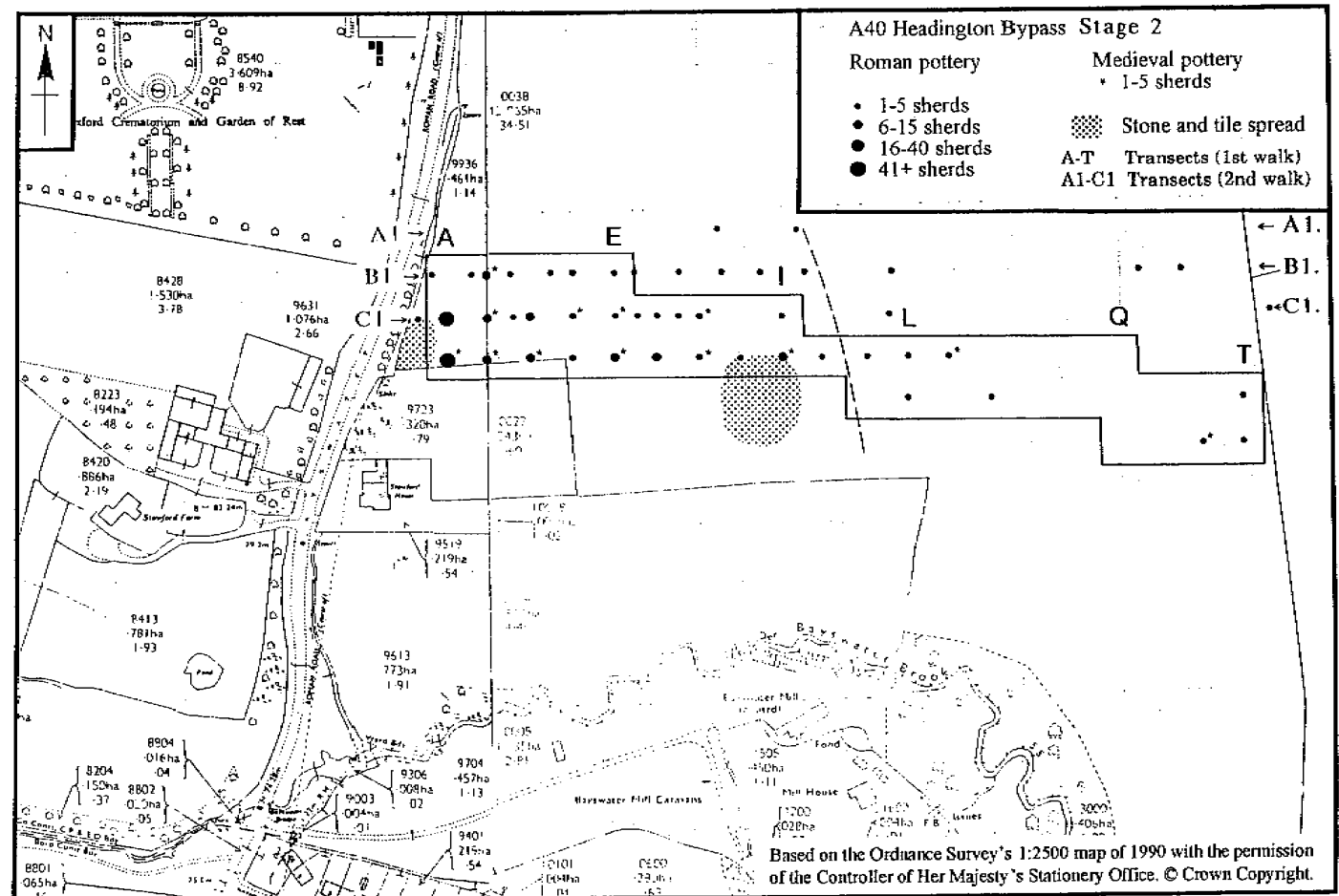


Figure 11, field walked area C

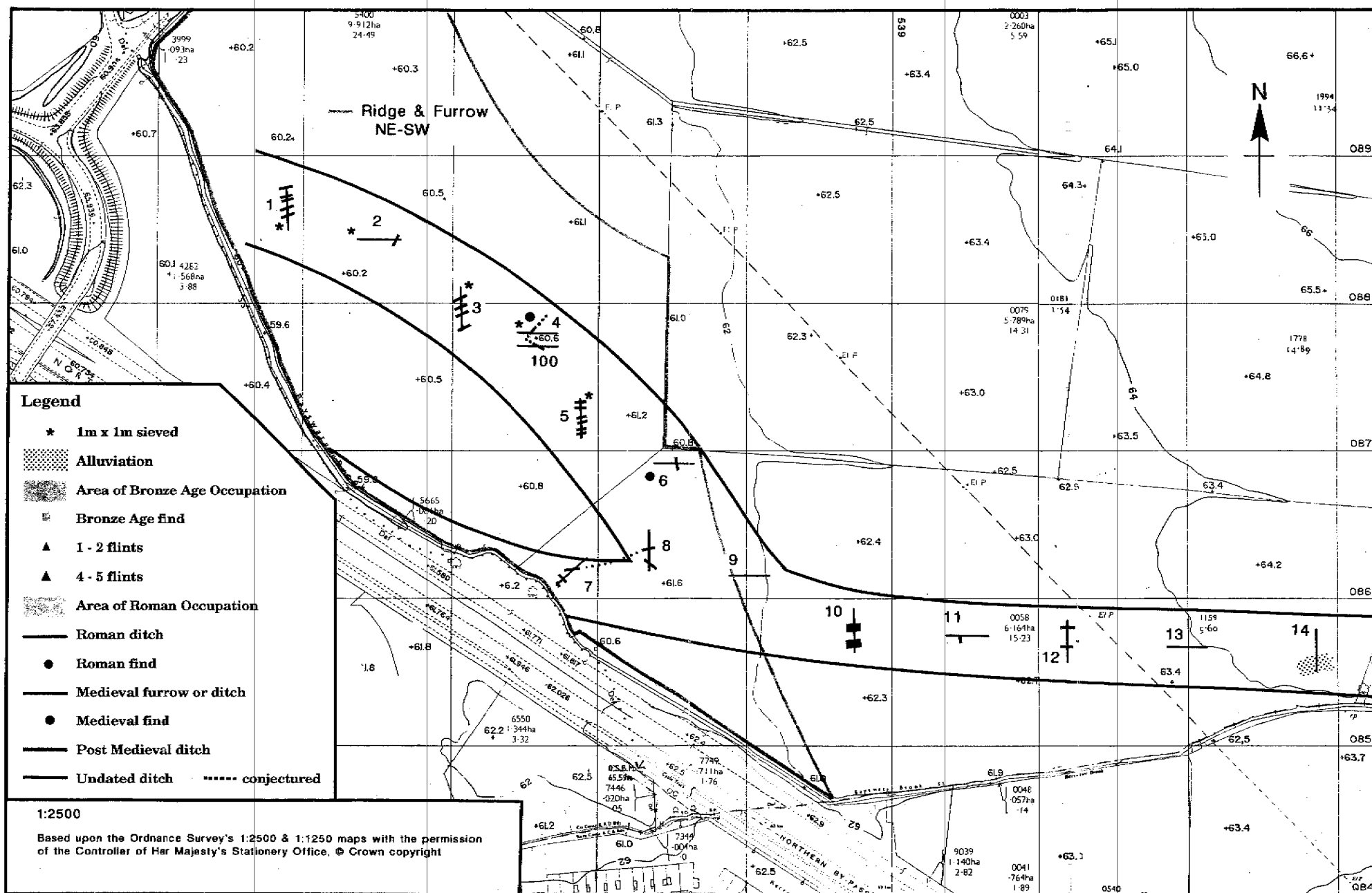


figure 12

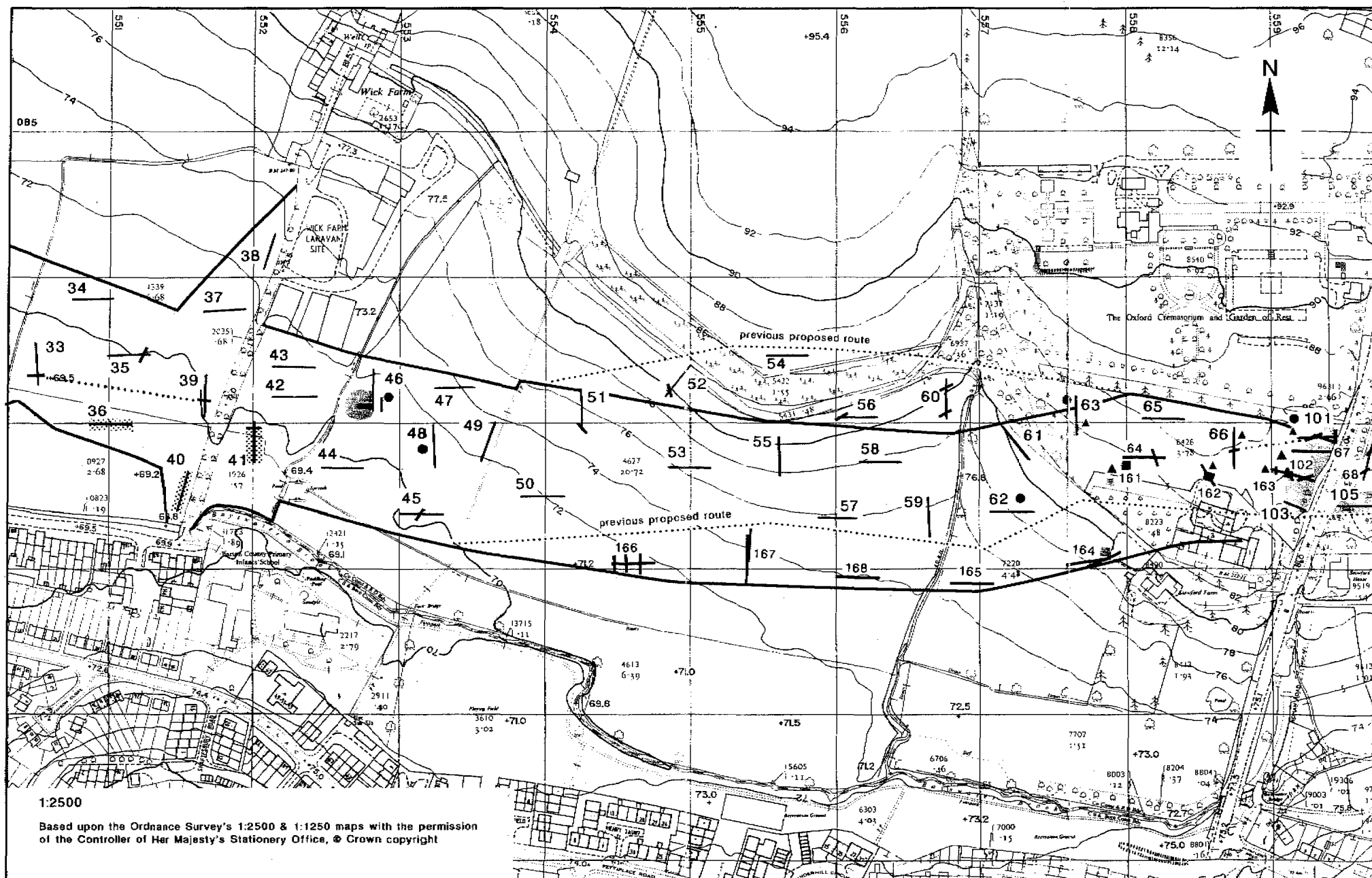


figure 14

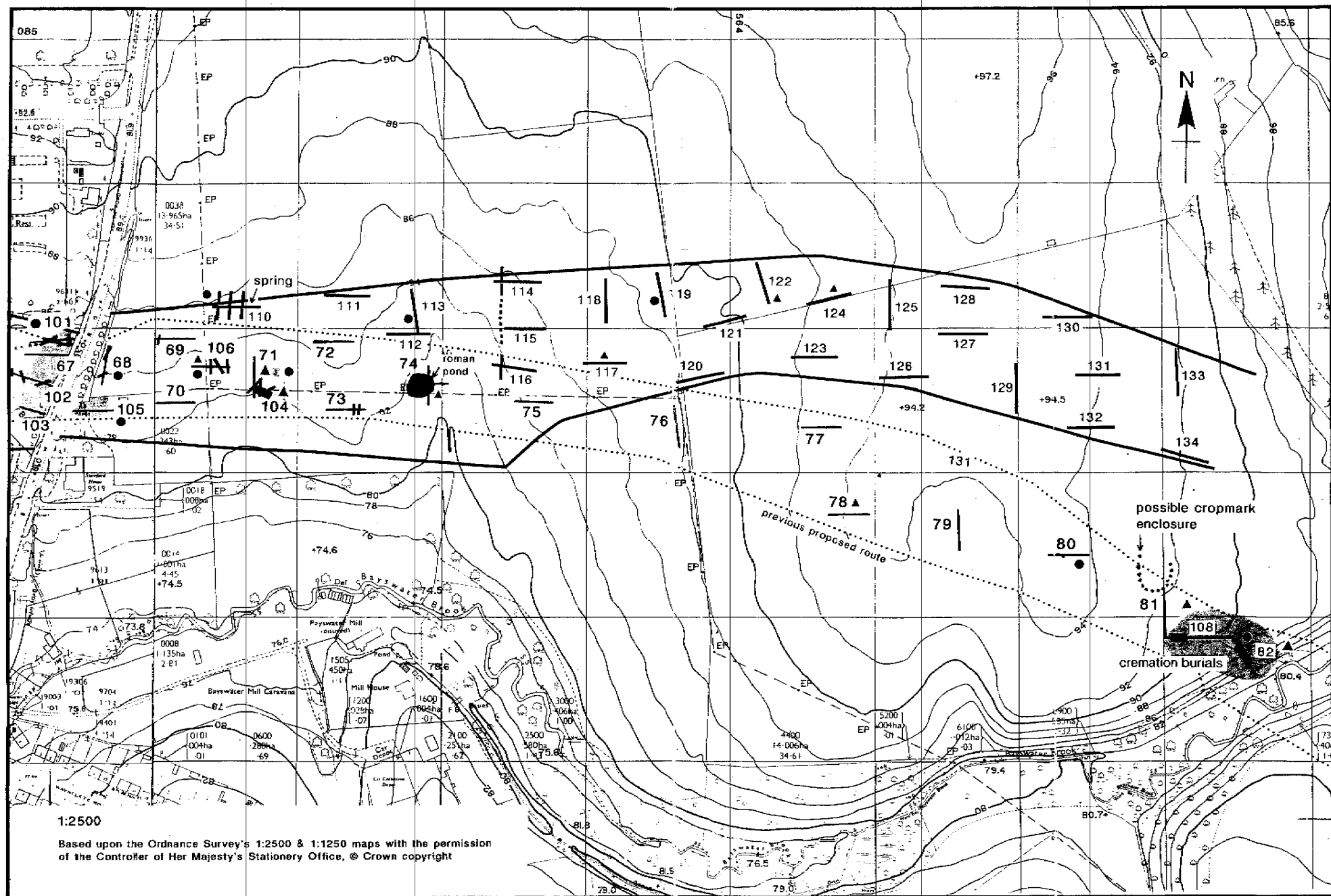


figure 15

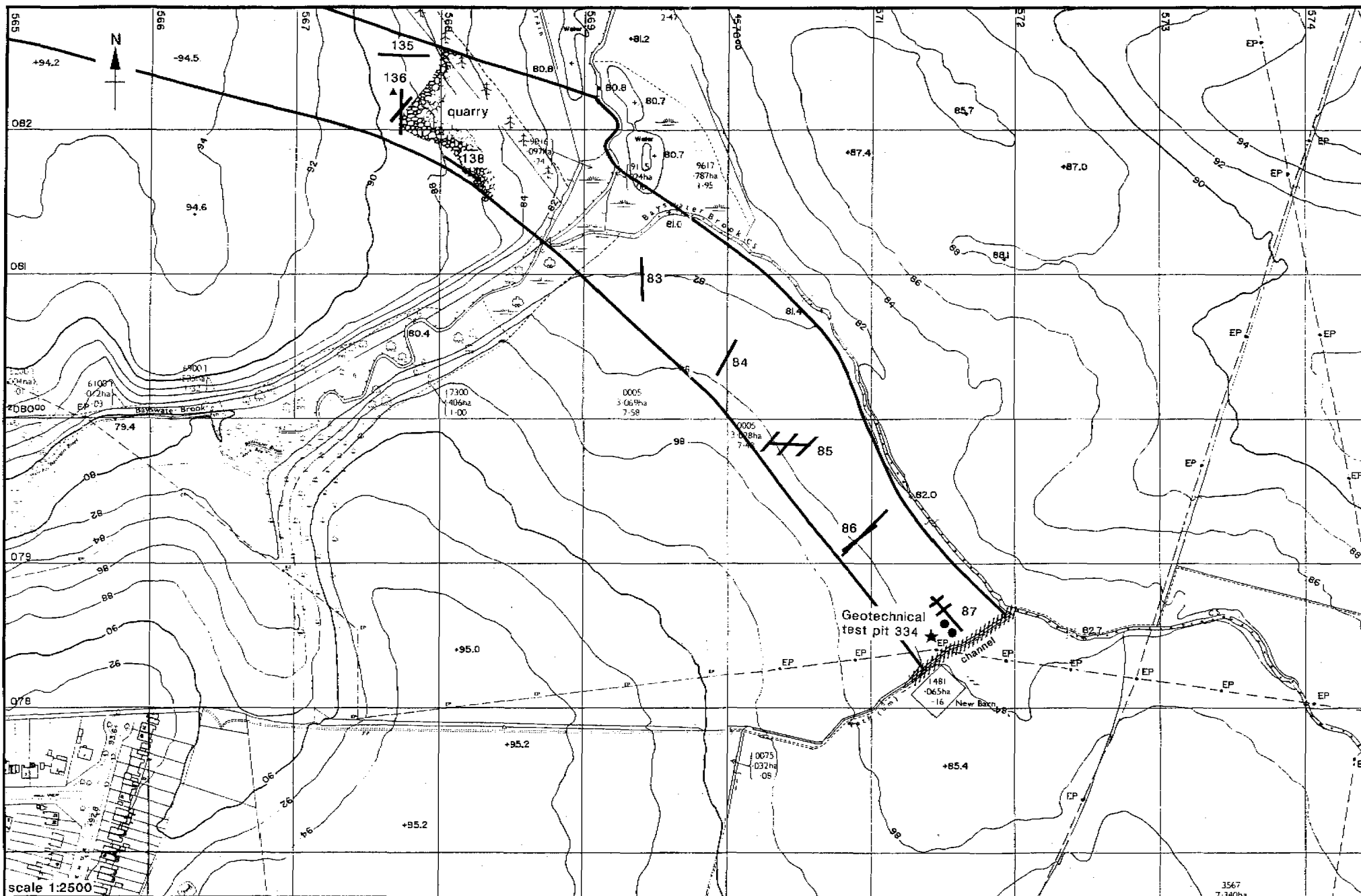


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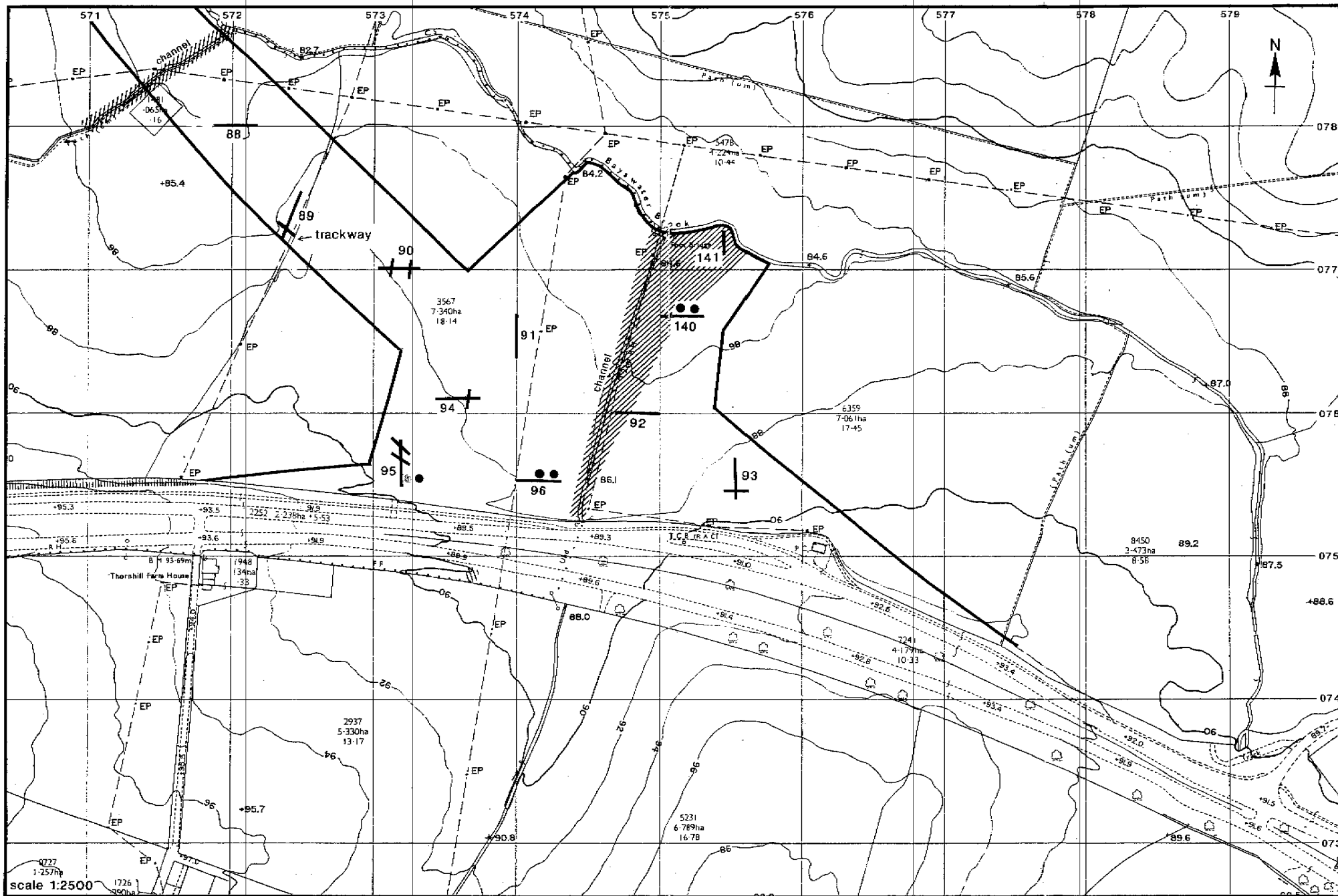


figure 17

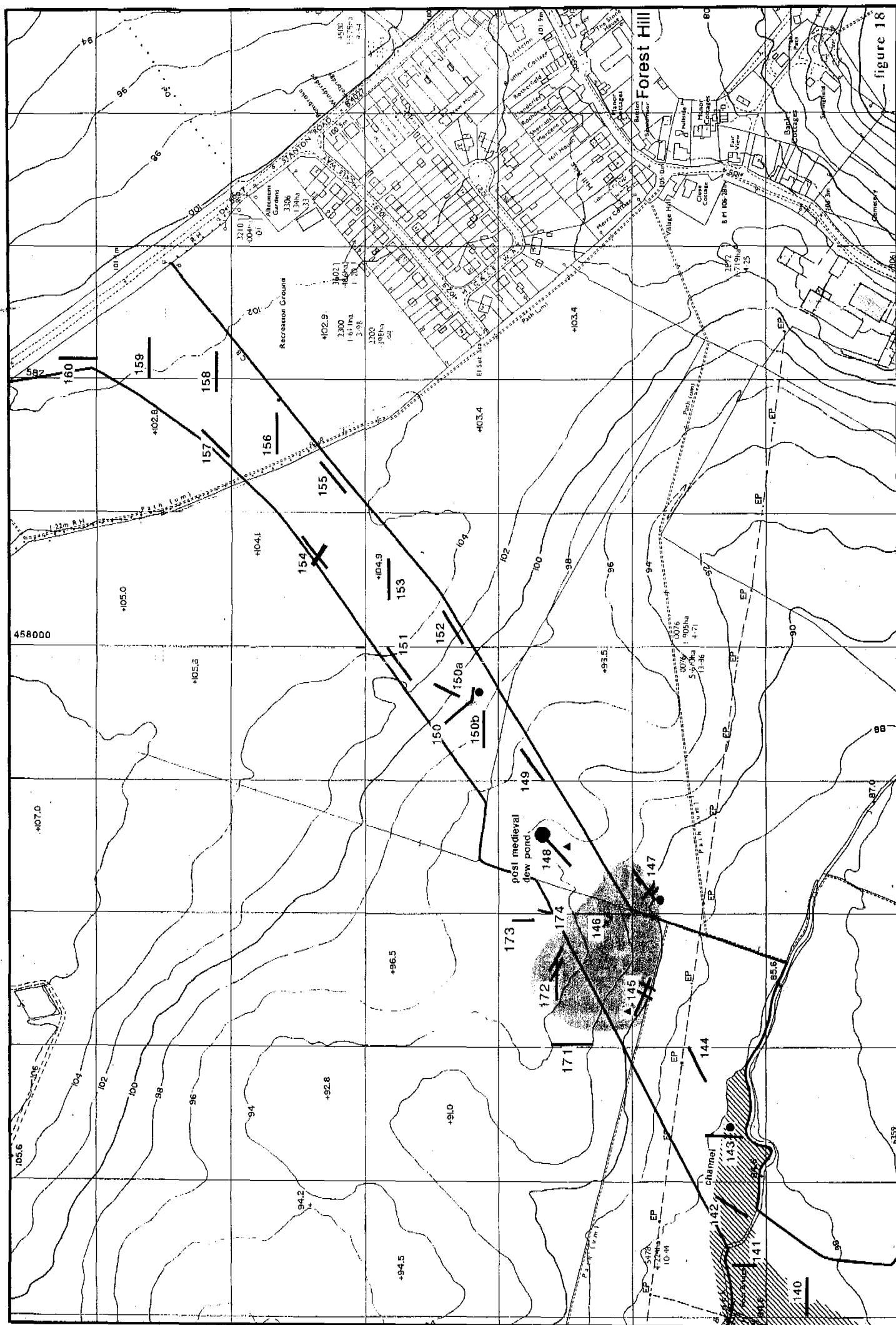
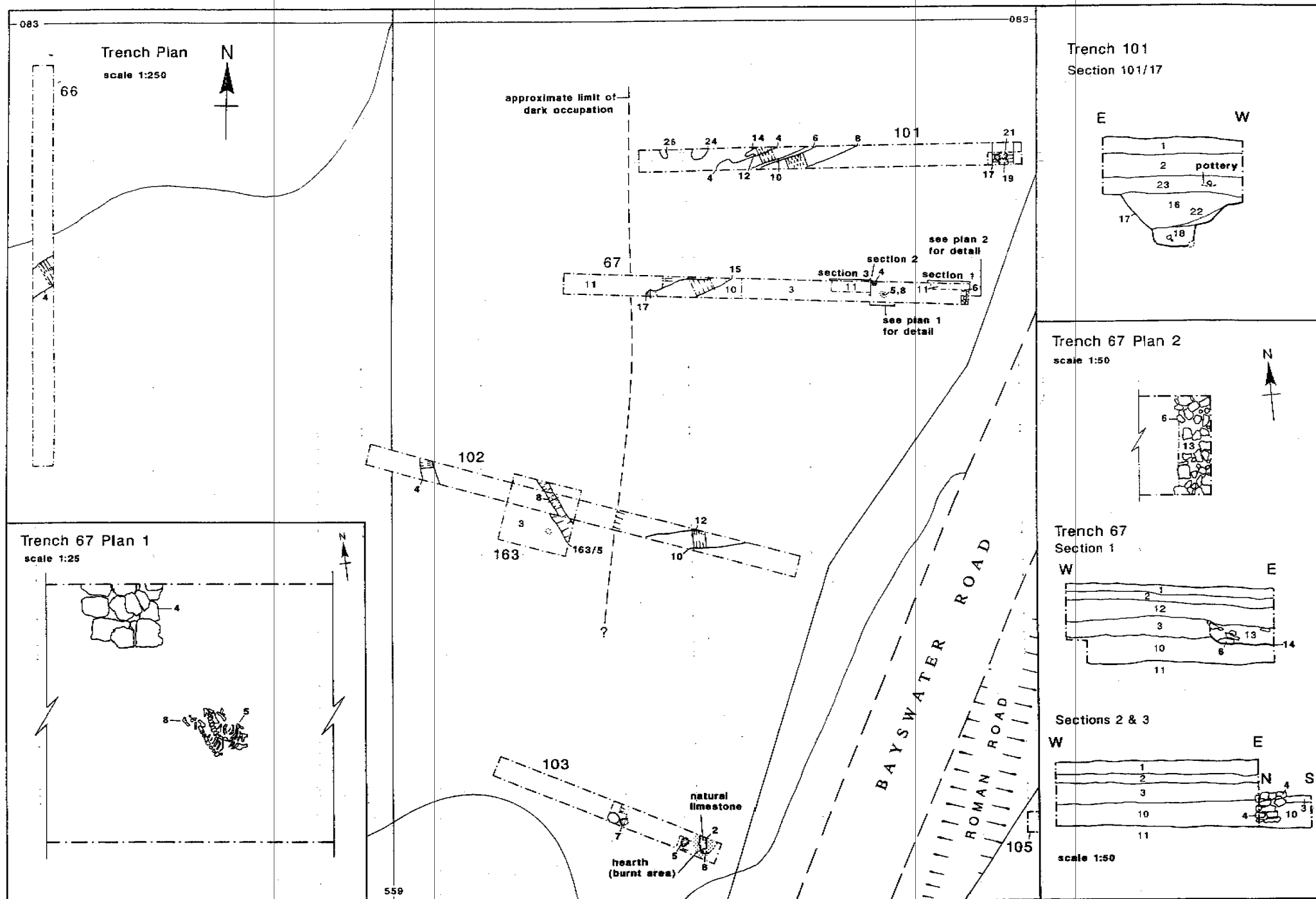
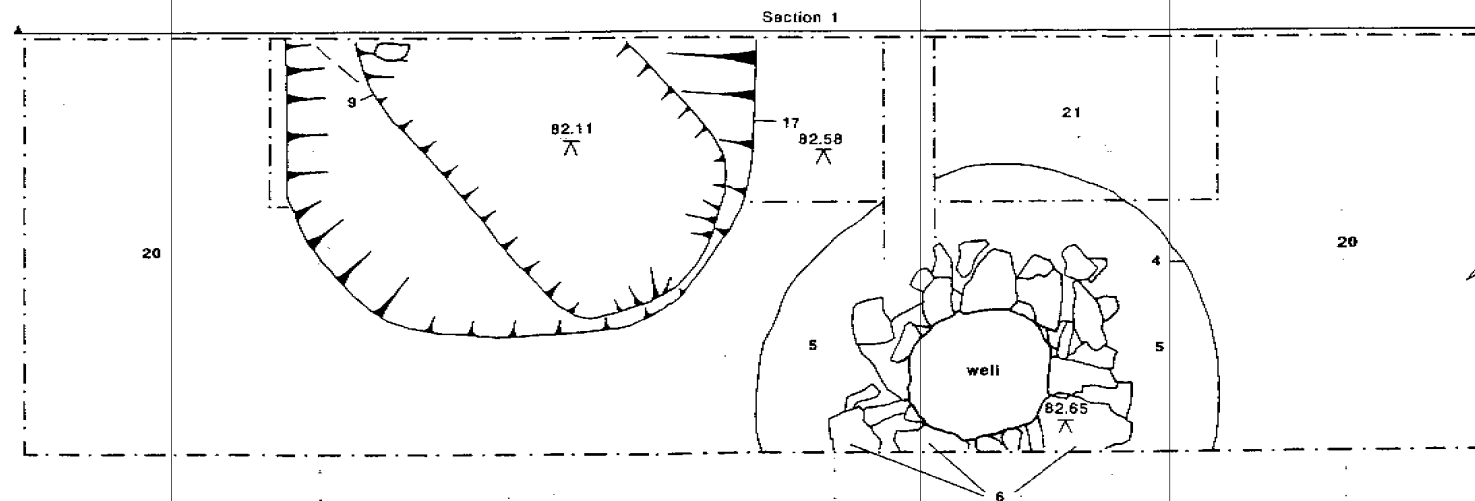


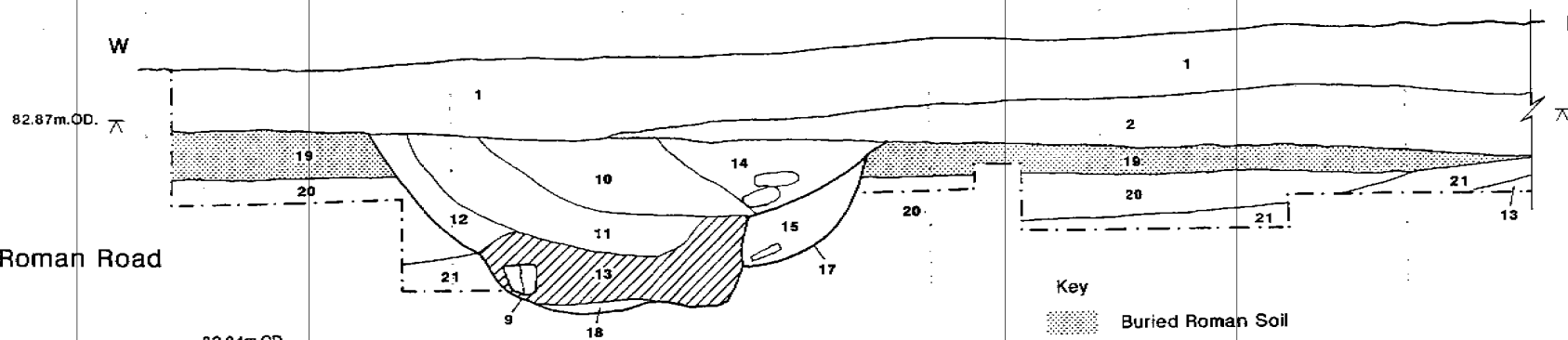
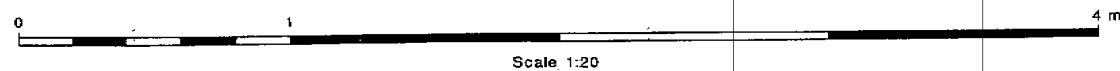
figure 18



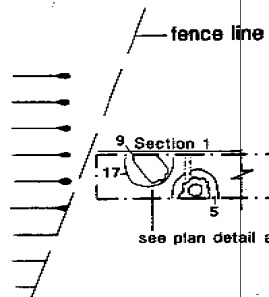
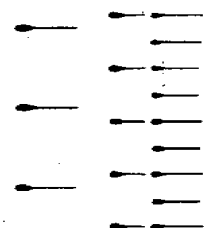
Trench 105
Plan Detail



Section 1



Hollow Way ? Roman Road
Profile & Plan



Plan
Trench 105

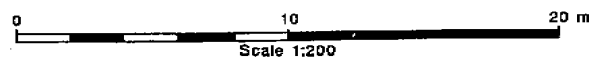


figure 20

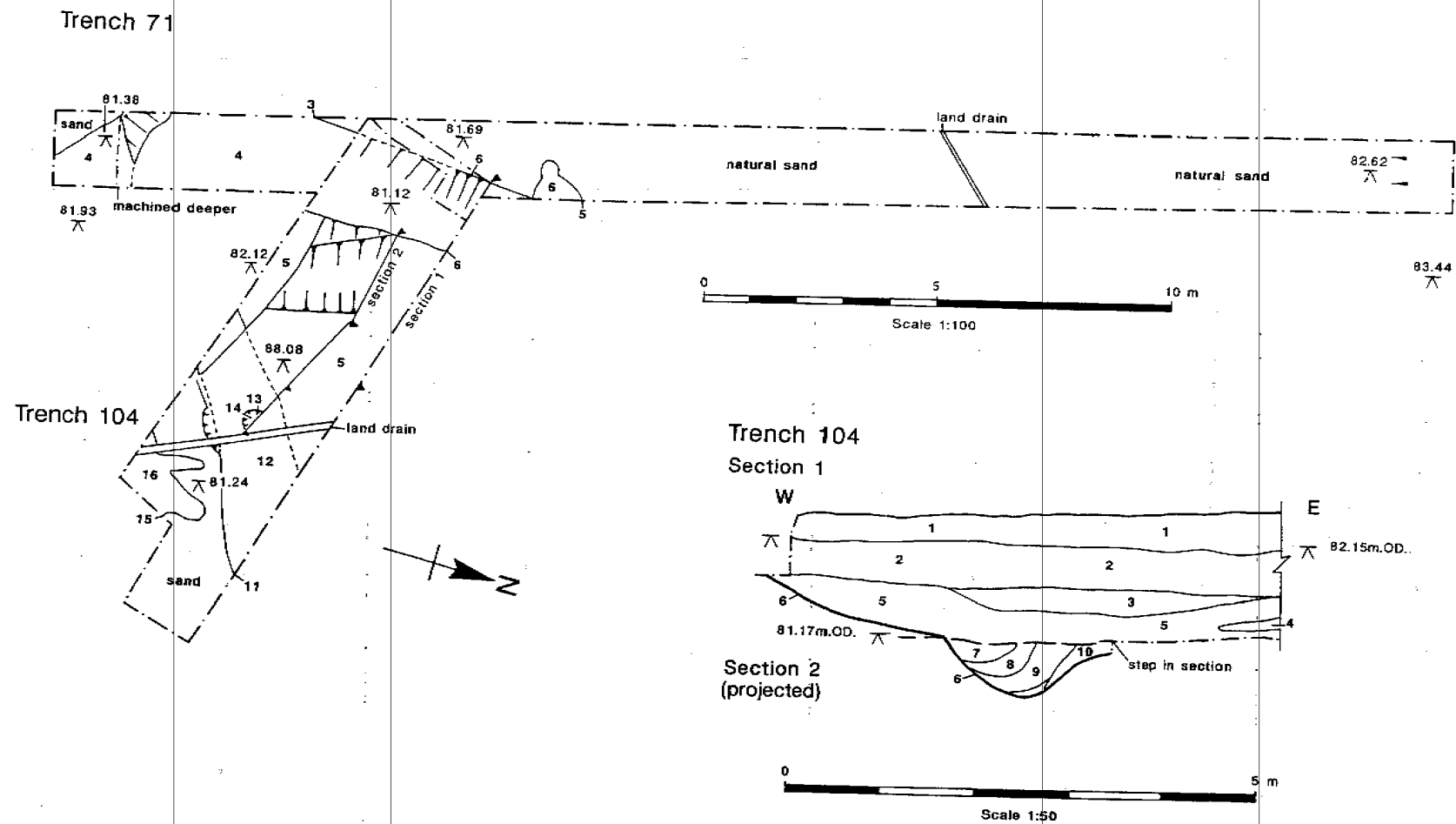


figure 21

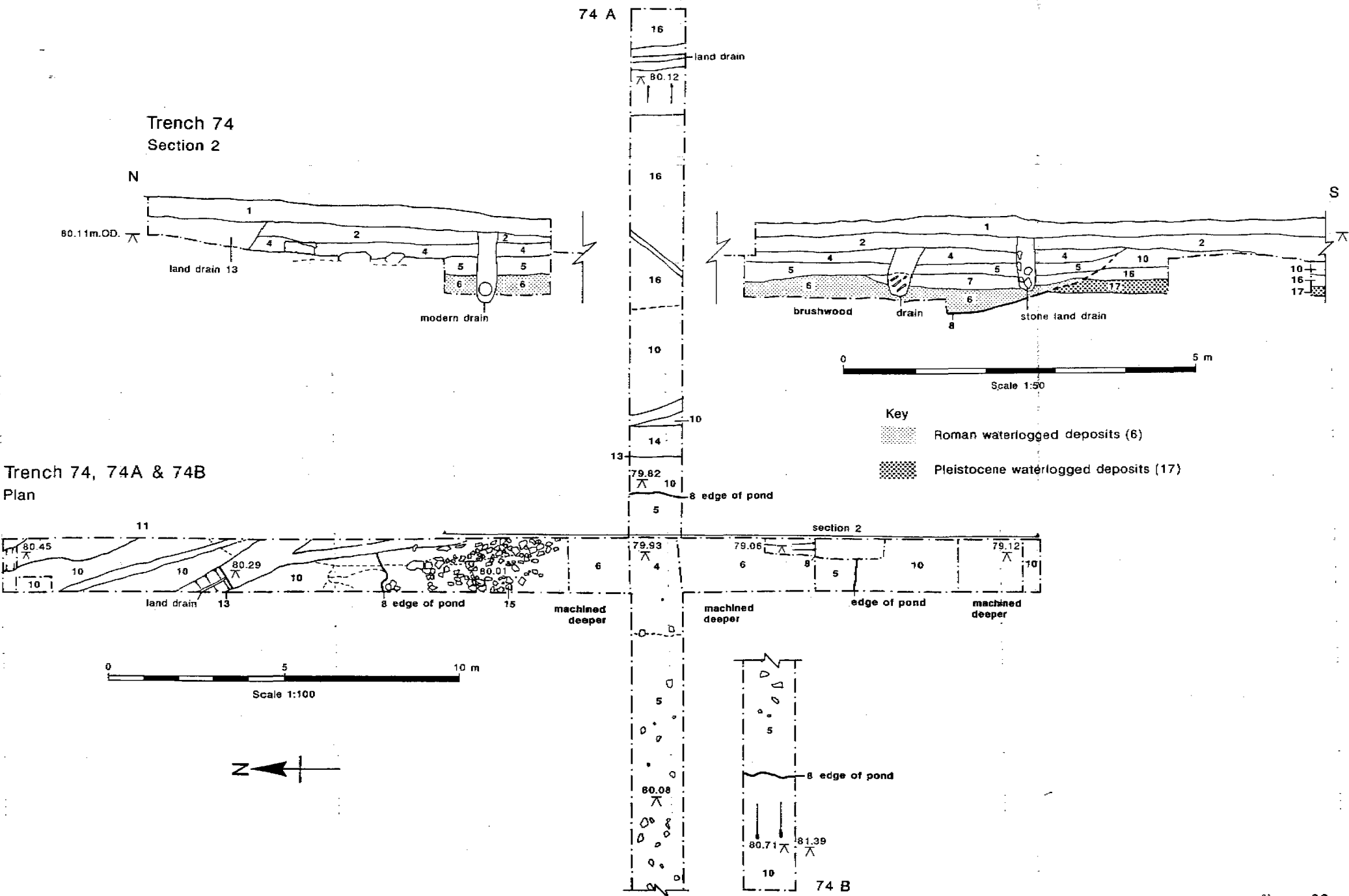
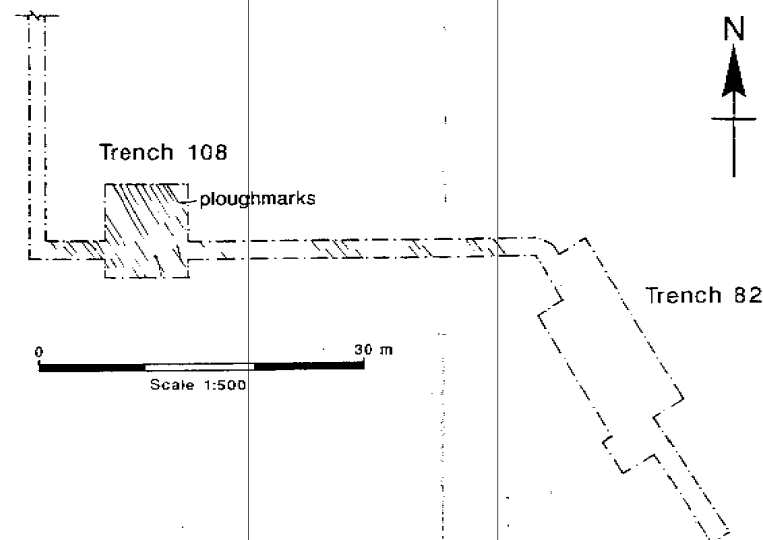
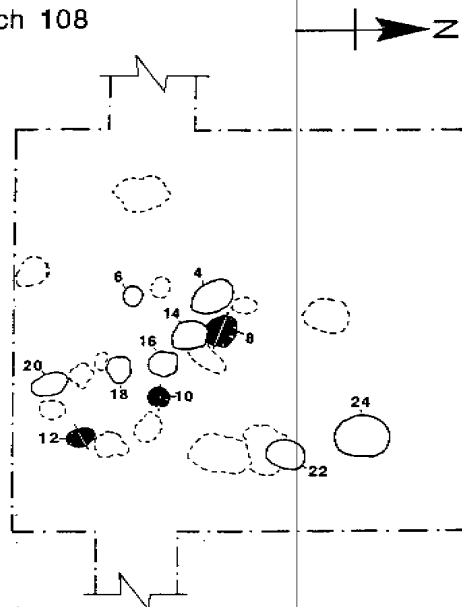
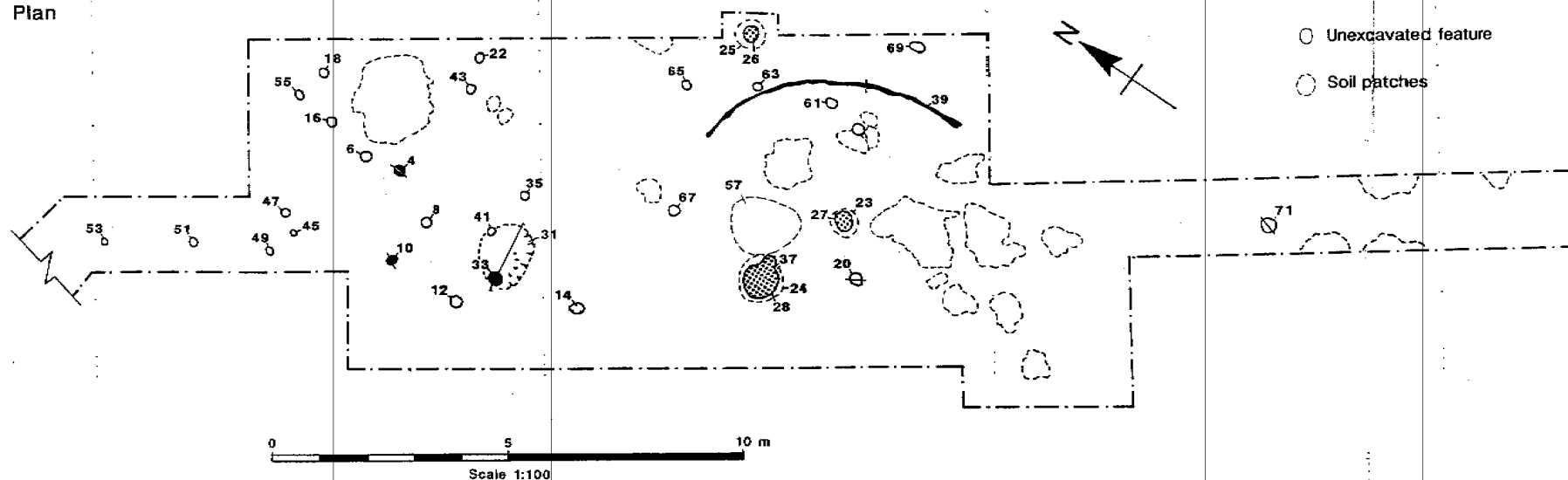


figure 22

Trench 108
Plan



Trench 82
Plan



- Key
- Cremation deposit
 - Excavated feature
 - Unexcavated feature
 - Soil patches

figure 23

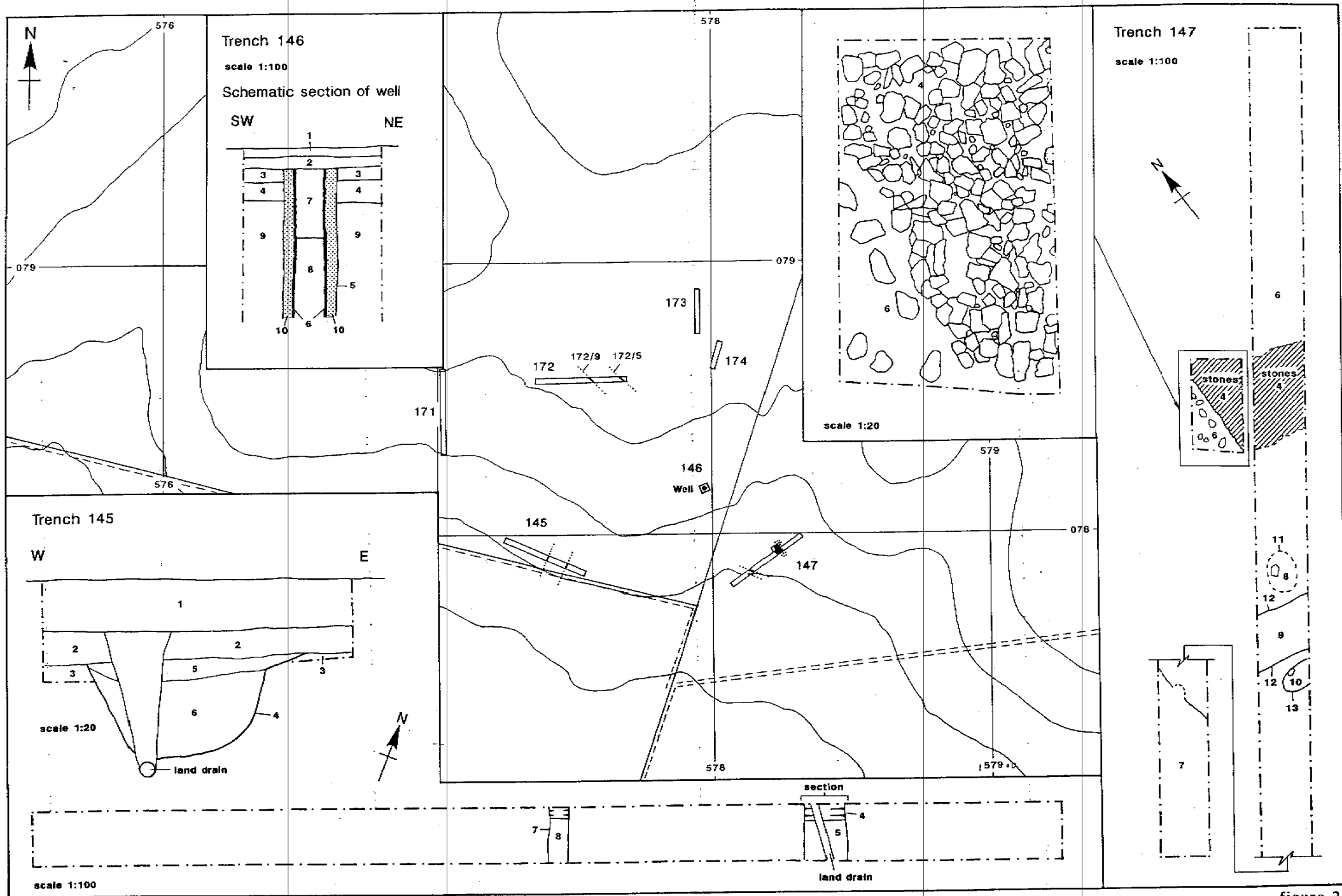


figure 24

Appendix A

Desktop Study

A.1. DESK TOP ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

A.1.1 Introduction

A.1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) has been commissioned by Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Development and Engineering Consultants for the Department of Transport to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the route of the Headington Bypass section of the proposed A40 North of Oxford Bypass, including the Link road between the proposed Headington Bypass and the existing Stanton Road (B4027). The brief was to undertake the study in three stages. The brief for Stage 1 was to produce:

‘a desk top study of all the existing archaeological data. This will involve a review of existing archaeological data (see Bibliography for sources consulted, A2.1 below) and all available aerial photographs held by Rendel Palmer and Tritton, County Council or Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (England), relating to land 500 metres either side of the Centre Line of the Preferred Route’.

and this was extended to incorporate analysis of the historical sources. According to the brief:

‘The objectives of this Stage will be to systematically check and add new information from these sources in order to identify and help characterise sites likely to be affected and to provide a context for understanding them adequately. This will inform the detailed sampling strategy for Stages 2 and 3 and will be of value for the overall assessment of the archaeological impact of the scheme’.

A.1.1.2 In addition there has been a rapid inspection of the line of the proposed route from public rights of way.

A.2.1 Sources Consulted

A.2.1.1 The following sources of data have been consulted:-

- (i) The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the County of Oxfordshire in the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies;
- (ii) The National Archaeological Record (NAR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME);
- (iii) Vertical Air Photographs of flights from 1961, 1981 and 1991 held by the Oxfordshire County Council SMR;
- (iv) Vertical and Oblique Air Photographs held by the RCHME;
- (v) Vertical Air Photographs held by Rendel Palmer and Tritton;
- (vi) British Geological Survey (England and Wales) Map. Sheet 236 (1972);
- (vii) Solid and Drift Geology Maps supplied by Rendel Palmer and Tritton; and
- (viii) Historic Maps held by OAU, Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Oxfordshire Record Office, Bodleian Library Oxford, Corpus Christi College Archives and New College Archives.

A.3.1 Topography and Geology

A.3.1.1 The route crosses four major geological formations. The first half of the route runs across an area of Pleistocene and Holocene deposits represented by alluvium and first gravel terrace associated with the Bayswater Brook. Beyond Wick Farm the route crosses an area of Calcareous Grit and Sand before running across the bottom of the Coral Rag formations that form the hills to the north of Oxford.

The route crosses the Bayswater Brook again and runs across an area of mixed Gravels, alluvium and Kimmeridge Clay before rejoining the A40 at Forest Hill. The detailed variations in geological strata within these formations is extremely complex.

- A.3.1.2 The route of the proposed link road leaves the line of the proposed A40 Headington Bypass just south of the Bayswater Brook and crosses an area of low lying land before climbing to join the present B4027 just south of Stanton St John. It therefore crosses a mixture of Solid and Drift Geological formations. As it leaves the line of the proposed Headington Bypass it crosses a band of alluvium associated with the Bayswater Brook and then runs across an area of Kimmeridge Clay occasionally mixed with calcareous doggers. As it crosses on to the higher ground the geology changes and the second half of the route crosses an area of Wheatley Limestone.

A.4.1 Archaeological Background

- A.4.1.1 There is evidence of extensive settlement of the higher ground both to the north and the south of the proposed route. To the north of the route there is evidence of extensive Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon settlement of both the Oxford Heights and the lower lying ground of Otmoor. There have been frequent finds of flint implements and flakes, ranging from Mesolithic to Bronze Age, in the Islip, Noke and Woodeaton area and there are the cropmarks of probable prehistoric ring ditches on the hills around Islip and Noke. Undated Prehistoric flint flakes have been found near to the Bayswater Brook at Sidlings Copse to the north of the study corridor. Romano-British sherds have been found at Elsfield while slightly further to the north there is a concentration of Roman activity at Woodeaton including the site of a Romano-British Temple and a probable Iron smelting works at Woodeaton. In addition there are villas at Islip and Beckley, on either side of the Roman Road from Dorchester-on-Thames to Alchester (see Figure 1b no.7). Evidence of Saxon settlement of the area comes mainly from Islip which is the site of an alleged Saxon palace, traditionally the birthplace of Edward the Confessor, although Medieval charters give a pre-conquest foundation date to villages such as Beckley and Horton-cum-Studley.

A.4.1.2 To the south of the proposed route there is equally extensive evidence of Roman and Saxon settlement. Roman settlement of Headington Hill is evidenced by the extensive kiln site found in the grounds of the Churchill Hospital and by several stray finds of Romano-British pottery. Slightly to the east there are extensive traces of activity at Barton (Figure 1b no. 6) and Risinghurst, settlement appearing to cluster along the line of the Roman Alchester to Dorchester road (Figure 1b no. 7). The concentration of kiln sites in the Headington area, and there is evidence that pottery production was also carried out at the Villa within the study area (Figure 1a nos 2 & 3), was probably sited to take advantage of the large sources of Oxford and Thames Clays nearby. Headington, the name derived from a Saxon personal name 'Hedena' appears to have been the nucleus of a great royal manor in the late Saxon period. The most compelling evidence for this royal connection comes from a 1004 Charter of King Ethelred which states that it was written '*in villa regia quae vocatur Hedindona*' (in the royal residence which is called Headington). The foundations of a building of some antiquity have been located in Ethelred Court near Manor Farm but there is no archaeological evidence to indicate that this is the Saxon Palace.

A.4.1.3 To the east of the route there is evidence of extensive Roman and Saxon settlement of the high ground around Wheatley including a Roman villa, a Romano-British cremation cemetery (just to the north of the present A40) and a pre-Christian Saxon inhumation cemetery. The line of the present B4027 is believed to follow the line of a Roman road from Islip to Wheatley (Figure 1b no. 33).

A.5.1 Archaeology of Route

A.5.1.1 The results of the survey are summarised on Figures 1a and 1b and in Table 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological features. Within the 500 metre corridor of the Study area there are 24 discrete areas of Archaeological activity recorded on the National Archaeological Record and the Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record, ranging from stray finds of Prehistoric and Roman material (Figure 1 nos 1, 10 & 11) to areas of intense Roman (Figure 1 nos 2,3,5,& 6) and Medieval (Figure 1 nos 4 & 8) settlement. In addition the study of the relevant air photographs revealed at least one further possible site (Figure 1b no. 19) as well as areas of cropmark ridge and furrow (Figure 1 nos 15, 16, 17 & 18). The route also crosses the boundary of the medieval Royal Forest of Shotover (Figure 1 no. 20). The general character of this section of the route is therefore one of

multi-period activity. The key known areas of interest or potential are the deserted medieval villages of Wick (Figure 1b no. 4) and Stowford (Figure 1b no. 8), a possible Roman villa (Figure 1a nos 2 & 3) and an area of intense Roman activity including both settlement and at least one cemetery (Figure 1b nos 5 & 6). In addition the Route crosses the line of the Roman Alchester to Dorchester Road (Figure 1b no. 7). The central section of the route, between Wick Farm and the Bayswater Brook, appears to contain the greatest potential for buried archaeological remains however it will be seen that the areas to the west and east also contain the possibility of significant archaeological deposits. These sections, divided into rough archaeological and geological areas, are described in more detail below.

Chainage 1000-2900

- A.5.1.2 The western section of the route, between the present A40 and Wick Farm, runs close to the Bayswater Brook, crossing an area of alluvium and Oxford Clay at the bottom of the higher ground to the north. Immediately upon leaving the existing A40 the route crosses an area of extensive cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow which lies on both sides of the Bayswater Brook. The route also crosses one of the medieval boundaries of the Royal Forest of Shotover (Figure 1 no. 20) as recorded by a 1298 survey of its limits (see below A6.1.1). This survey seems to indicate that the upper section of the slightly sloping ground leading down to the Bayswater Brook was heavily forested in the thirteenth century, though the presence of cropmark ridge and furrow in this area seems to indicate that some of the land was cultivated in the later Middle Ages. Within this section of the study corridor there is some evidence of settlement of both higher and lower ground: a possible Roman villa or settlement site (Figure 1a nos 2 & 3) is situated on the slightly higher ground just to the north of the proposed route and a Neolithic axe (Figure 1a no. 1) was found on the allotments on the other side of the Bayswater Brook. The archaeological potential of this area is further illustrated by the chance discovery in 1936 of a possible Anglo-Saxon inhumation and settlement on the higher ground just south of the study corridor at Barton (SP 550078 approx).

- A.5.1.3 Although there is very little recorded archaeology on the actual line of the route in this section the potential for buried remains is enhanced by the presence of alluvial deposits associated with the Bayswater Brook. The likelihood of well preserved but unsuspected archaeological deposits may therefore be enhanced.

Recent environmental sampling of alluvial deposits from a section of the Bayswater Brook at Sidlings Copse upstream of the route (Day 1991) has demonstrated the presence of a build up of approx 1.5 metres of peat and silt on that section of the stream channel, representing an unusually complete sequence from the late glacial period to modern times. The presence of a similar level of alluviation on the section of the Brook affected by the route can perhaps therefore be expected. It should be noted that the effect of such deposits could have been to mask any prehistoric sites that exist in the immediate vicinity of the Brook and it may also have resulted in a high level of organic preservation of both archaeological and environmental deposits. Any disturbance of these sensitive environmental deposits could result in the destruction of valuable evidence for past land use and exploitation of the area. There is a significant risk that the proposed diversion of the Bayswater Brook may result in exactly such a destruction and therefore it is viewed with concern.

Chainage 2900-4500

- A.5.1.4 This section of the route crosses a complex mixture of Solid geological formations associated with the lower slopes of the Oxford Heights. The route passes just south of the recorded location of Wick deserted medieval village (DMV) identified by Allison et al (1965). The "village" is first recorded in 1279 but even then it appears to have been fairly small, containing only three cottages. The settlement appears to have become depopulated sometime between 1250 and 1350 and only the farm now remains although the SMR does record some rather indistinct earthworks. These however are not very evident on the air photographs examined, so it is difficult to gauge their extent and survival without survey. The presence of faint ridge and furrow on the line of the route to the south east of Wick seems to indicate evidence of agricultural activity connected to the DMV which may suggest that the proposed route is unlikely to affect any structures associated with the settlement itself. Very little evidence about Wick appears to be available from documentary and historic sources: the medieval charter evidence seems to indicate that even in 1279 the hamlet only consisted of one large farm with one tenant then holding 4½ virgates (approximately 135 acres¹). The 1298 survey of Shotover Forest (see above) indicates that the settlement lay just within the bounds of the forest but this is unlikely to have drastically affected the agricultural regimen of the village. The reason for its

¹ A virgate is approx 30 acres although the measurement varies from 15 - 60 acres according to soil quality.

depopulation is unclear, although the three outbreaks of Bubonic Plague between 1349 and 1369 may possibly have been a contributory factor. 18th and 19th century maps of the area confirm the present layout and location of the farm on the slightly higher ground overlooking the valley of the Bayswater Brook. Interestingly the 1802 Headington Enclosure map fails to detail the land allotment or field names of the area around the Farm possibly indicating that it was still seen by then as a separate enclosed unit.

- A.5.1.5 Beyond Wick Farm the route runs in cutting just to the north of the Deserted Medieval Village of Stowford (Figure 1b no. 8) and crosses the line of the Roman Road from Alchester to Dorchester (Figure 1b no.7) both of which have some potential for significant archaeological remains. Stowford village, the name coming from the Old English stan-ford ('stony ford') is first recorded in the Domesday Book but seems to have disappeared by the end of the fourteenth century and now, like Wick, only the farm remains. However the village does appear in thirteenth century taxation lists for Bullingdon Hundred which may indicate that the settlement was more substantial than Wick. Documentary and cartographic sources for Stowford deserted medieval village are also very limited. Stowford is listed as one of the boundary points for Shotover Forest in the 1298 survey and is mentioned in various charters between 1298 and 1324 but appears to have declined after this. The farm appears on 18th and 19th century maps and, on the 18th century enclosure map for Stanton St John the fields on both sides of the road are shown as Stafford Grove, Stafford Close and Stafford Place although it is unclear whether this is indication of ownership or merely naming by association. The farm was owned by Oriel college in the 19th century and an 1832 estate map of their holding indicates that the farm, extending to both sides of the road, can almost be seen as a self contained unit with quantities of arable, pasture and woodland within its domain. It is however uncertain whether this relates to the medieval land use. Poor quality earthworks were recorded here by Allison et al in 1964 but again there is little sign of them on present day air photographs and therefore the extent and possible survival of remains of the settlement is difficult to judge without detailed survey. Nevertheless, due to a combination of the greater proximity of the site to the proposed bypass route and the possibly larger extent of the settlement there is a greater risk that significant remains will be encountered here than at Wick.

- A.5.1.6 The course of the Roman Road is presumed to be buried beneath the modern day Bayswater Road so it is difficult to estimate the likely survival of any of the original road. The line of the road would be severed and a 10 metre length of it would be lost. This loss could be increased significantly by the need for a temporary diversion of Bayswater Road during construction. The significance of the impact therefore depends very much upon the extent to which original deposits survive and the extent of the possible landtake for any diversion of the Bayswater Road.
- A.5.1.7 To the south of the proposed route, on the other side of the Bayswater Brook, there is evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity represented by at least six inhumations and finds of coins, 'samian' pottery and large quantities of coarse pottery (Fig. 1b no.6). The finding of possible Romano-British cremation urns (Figure 1b no. 5) and fragments of Roman storage jars (Figure 1b no. 10) on the banks of the Bayswater Brook may indicate that this settlement extended downhill at least as far as the south bank of the Bayswater Brook. The stray Roman finds from the higher ground to the north of the route (Figure 1b no. 11) may further indicate either settlement or agricultural utilisation of this land. The cropmarks of possible rectilinear enclosure(s) and a linear feature on the higher ground to the north east of Stowford (Figure 1b no. 19) are difficult to interpret.
- A.5.1.8 The first documentary reference to Bayswater Mill (Figure 1b no. 9) comes in 1278 when it is listed as 'Forest Hill Mill'. Although the present Mill is Post-medieval the presence of Medieval, or even Roman, mill structures or mill leats in this area cannot be ruled out. The possibility of at least some more significant archaeology is suggested by the discovery of fragments of Roman storage jars close to the Mill in 1910 (Figure 1b no. 10).
- A.5.1.9 There is no previous archaeological data for the line of the route between (Fig 1b no. 19) and the Bayswater Brook and only one possible cropmark feature is visible on the air photographs examined (Fig. 1b no.32). However this lack of recorded archaeology does not necessarily indicate an absence of archaeological activity and the position of this portion of the route close to the Bayswater Brook and the Roman Road enhances the possibility of undiscovered archaeological deposits being present.

Chainage 4500-5970

- A.5.1.10 The final section of the route crosses a mixed area of Kimmeridge Clay, gravels and alluvium before rejoining the A40 at Forest Hill. As with the first section of the route the predominant archaeological evidence for this area is cropmark evidence for ridge and furrow (Figure 1b no. 18). These remains are of varying visibility and indicate medieval cultivation of this portion of the Bayswater Brook floodplain. However the discovery of a Roman coin hoard (Figure 1b no. 14) within the study area may indicate a higher level of Roman activity within this area than is currently recorded. Just to the north of the route when it crosses the Bayswater Brook there is a more extensive area of alluvium and wetland and there is a risk of damage to any preserved organic deposits if there are any proposals for dewatering or drainage associated with the construction of the road. As with the western section of the route there is a significant risk of loss of preserved organic deposits if the Bayswater Brook were to be diverted.

Link road from proposed Headington Bypass to B4027

- A.5.1.11 This section of the route crosses a varied Drift and Solid geology including alluvium, Kimmeridge Clay and Corallian limestone. Most of this stretch of the route is under pasture, and aerial photographs and surface inspection provided only limited information (see below).
- A.5.1.12 The only archaeological site recorded by the Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record for the study corridor of the proposed route is the line of the present B4027 which is recorded as following the line of the Roman road from Islip to Wheatley (Figure 1b no. 33). The source for this hypothesis is the Saxon charter of Cuddesdon (AD 954) where the road is referred to as *straet* ('made road') generally interpreted to indicate the presence of a Roman paved road. However this theory has never been tested archaeologically. There are no archaeological sites recorded on the National Archaeological Record for this area. The Victoria County History for Oxfordshire argues that the road which now runs through Forest Hill, forming the main village street, and then ends at Polecat End Lane,

follows the line of the Saxon and medieval regia via ('Kings road') from Oxford to Brill. This road is mentioned in the medieval charters of Osney Abbey. It does not appear that either of these roads would be affected by the construction of the new Slip road, although any construction works at the junction of the new road and the current B4027 would possibly run the risk of affecting deposits associated with the possible Roman Road.

- A.5.1.13 Immediately upon leaving the proposed line of the Headington Bypass the southern end of the route crosses an area of extensive cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow (Figure 1b no. 18). In addition the air photographs revealed the remains of some 19th century pits shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1887, but these were not regarded as being of any archaeological interest. No other archaeological cropmarks were located on the air photographs studied.
- A.5.1.14 The route was inspected from public rights of way on 24th June 1993. No artefact scatters were located. The ridge and furrow visible on the air photographs were not visible as earthworks. Two sets of earthworks were identified. In the field immediately to the north of the Bayswater Brook, just to the west of the centreline of the route there are two low earthworks running roughly north-south (Figure 1b no. 36). These are probably the remains of ploughed out field boundaries. The field immediately adjacent to Forest Hill Village Hall (Figure 1b no. 35) also appears to contain earthworks, including at least one platform, but the presence of hay bales and tyres made it impossible to adequately interpret these.
- A.5.1.15 Although there are no proven archaeological deposits of proven significance within the 500 metre study corridor this is not necessarily indicative of a complete absence of archaeology. The potential for undetected archaeological deposits is enhanced by the presence of alluvial deposits associated with the Bayswater Brook at the southern end of the proposed route. Recent environmental sampling of alluvial deposits from a section of the Bayswater Brook at Sidlings Copse upstream of the route (Day 1991) has demonstrated the presence of a build up of approx 1.5 metres of peat and silt on that section of the stream channel, representing an unusually complete sequence from the late glacial period to modern times. The presence of some alluvial and possibly peat

deposits on the section of the Brook affected by the route can be expected. Such deposits can mask extremely high level of preservation of both archaeological and environmental deposits. There is therefore at least a slight risk of encountering undetected and well preserved prehistoric or palaeo-environmental deposits on this section of the route.

A.6.1 Historic Landscape

A.6.1.1 During the Middle Ages much of the land crossed by the proposed route lay within the boundaries of the Royal Forest of Shotover which covered most of the land in the parishes of Headington, Shotover, Forest Hill and Stowood (now Beckley and Stowood). However the title 'Forest' is primarily a legal title for that portion of the country where forest law replaced the usual legal system because of the priority given to the king's hunting. The area of Shotover forest would therefore have included areas of heath, pasture and arable land as well as areas of forest and thicket and in fact the only area of thick woodland recorded as lying within the study area in 1298 (the 'Boscus Ellesfield' sloping down towards the Bayswater Brook in the parish of Elsfield) appears to have been cleared by the later Middle Ages. Following a dispute about the exact boundaries in 1298 a perambulation was undertaken to establish the legal limits of the Forest and a modern analysis of the documentation (Roberts 1963) has established, with a fair degree of confidence, the medieval boundaries of the Forest. Within the area of the route the boundaries of the Forest follow a mixture of natural and administrative boundaries. The present southern, eastern and western boundaries of Elsfield parish follow exactly the limit of the Royal Forest of 1298 and the boundary then runs as far north as Islip before returning along the line of the Roman Road, and running east along the Bayswater Brook. (Figure 1 no. 20). The route crosses this boundary thrice, once where it is a man-made boundary visible as a hedgerow on the Elsfield Parish boundary (see A5.1.2 above) and twice where it coincides with the Bayswater Brook.

A.6.1.2 17th, 18th and 19th century maps of the area indicate a mixed agricultural regime for the land crossed by the study corridor with, as a general pattern, greater use of land as pasture and meadow at the low lying alluvial land at the western end of the route at Marston and Elsfield and the eastern in the ancient parish of Forest Hill, now contained within Risinghurst and Sandhills. At the western end of the route land use was primarily pastoral. A 1605 map of the estates of Corpus Christi in the parish of Marston indicates that the land at the extreme

west end of the route, much of it boggy and unsuitable for arable cultivation, was traditionally Common with the area divided by one boundary marking the division between "The Common Marshe or Cow Leaze" to the north and "The Marshe or Sheepe Common" to the south. A 1703 map of the parish of Elsfield shows that the low lying land at the extreme south of the parish next to the Bayswater Brook, and therefore the land affected by the road, was traditionally meadow or pasture liable to flooding. The two areas of low lying alluvial land at the western (Marston and Elsfield) and eastern (Risinghurst and Sandhills) ends of the route show quite considerable survival of the original hedges marked on the 18th century estate maps consulted. In Elsfield many of the existing field boundaries to the north of the proposed route were also evident on the 1703 map of the Estate of Lord North. There is a similar story at the eastern end of the route where all the field boundaries between the Bayswater Brook and the present A40 appear on a 1721 map of the Manor of Forest Hill. The state of preservation of the boundaries in the centre of the route (Beckley and Stowood and Stanton St John) is harder to estimate as there are less historical map sources for this area. However between Stowford Farm and Bayswater Brook there is evidence of substantial survival of field boundaries marked on the 1887 OS 1st edition 6" map and by analogy with the better documented parts of the route these may be similar 17th and 18th century, or earlier, survivals. The route crosses five of these boundaries in the western section of the route (see above for limits), three in the central section and three in the eastern section.

- A.6.1.3 The proposed route of the link road crosses the ancient parishes of Stanton St John and Forest Hill (now Forest Hill and Shotover). 18th century maps of the area (1721 and 1778, see Bibliography for details) demonstrate that the historic agricultural regime of the land crossed by the route reflects the geological division of the area with the lower lying alluvial land at the western end of the route being primarily pasture or meadow and the higher ground at the eastern end being dominated by the arable land of the common fields. There is poor survival of the historic hedgerows marked on the 1721 and 1778 maps with only eight of the hedges in the study area surviving. The actual route severs two of these historic hedgerows. Perhaps the most significant loss is the hedgerow that divides the parishes of Stanton St John and Forest Hill (Figure 1b no. 34). Air photographs supplied by Rendel Palmer and Tritton show that this hedgeline is still fairly heavily wooded in parts which may indicate the survival of 19th century, or earlier, vegetation.

A.7.1 Local Plan Policies

- A.7.1.1 The route is entirely enclosed within the Administrative area of South Oxfordshire District Council. The South Oxfordshire Local Plan (December 1993) policy con16 states that 'the council will not normally permit development which would adversely affect the sites or settings ...of monuments of special local importance.' Following PPG 16, Policy CON17 states 'before the determination of an application for development which may affect a site of archaeological interest or potentially of archaeological importance, prospective developers will be required, where necessary, to make provision for an archaeological field evaluation...' and Policy CON18 continues 'wherever practicable and desirable, developments affecting sites of archaeological interest should be designed to achieve physical preservation in situ of archaeological deposits. Where this is not practicable or desirable, the district planning authority will impose conditions on planning applications, or seek legal obligations, which will require the developer to provide an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation, recording and publication by a professionally qualified body acceptable to the district planning authority.'

A.8.1 Summary of Impacts (from West to East)

- A.8.1.1 Area of cropmark ridge and furrow (Fig 1a no. 15). This area is not of more than local archaeological interest. It would be severed by the new road.
- A.8.1.2 Roman villa (Fig 1a no.2). This site is not scheduled but is potentially of at least county importance. The identified area of interest would not be affected, but it is not known how far associated settlements or field systems may extend. These may be affected.
- A.8.1.3 Boundary of Shotover Forest (Figure 1a no. 20). It is not known whether it is a significant physical feature except as a substantial hedge. However this boundary is potentially of at least county significance. It would be severed with a small section lost.
- A.8.1.4 Remains buried beneath alluvium. There is a risk that unsuspected, and significantly preserved, prehistoric remains buried beneath the alluvium may be affected either by actual destruction or by the effects of dewatering caused by the route or by the diversion of the Bayswater Brook.

- A.8.1.5 Wick deserted medieval village (Fig 1b no.4). The documentary evidence does not suggest that this settlement was ever particularly important and therefore its remains are likely to be of only county or local importance. The identified area of interest would not be affected but there is a minor chance that structures or field systems connected to the settlement may be affected.
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- A.8.1.6 Area of cropmark ridge and furrow (Fig 1b no.17). This area is of only local importance. It would be severed by the new road.
- A.8.1.7 Stowford deserted medieval village (Fig 1b no. 8). Although the documentary evidence suggests that this settlement was larger and more long-lived than Wick it is still unlikely to be of more than county importance. The route severs an ill-defined area of interest and there is some risk of damage to archaeological deposits associated with the settlement.
- A.8.1.8 Roman Alchester-Dorchester Road (Fig 1b no.7). This road is of potential regional or county importance; however it is unclear how much of the ancient road is likely to be preserved beneath the course of the modern road. The road will be severed by the proposed bypass, and the landtake impact could be increased by the need for a temporary diversion of Bayswater Road.
- A.8.1.9 Roman Settlement (Fig 1b nos. 5, 6, 10, 11). This concentrated area of Roman settlement including both buildings and burials is likely to be of at least regional significance. The proposed route does not cross the identified area of interest but it is unknown whether the settlement or field systems connected with the settlement extend across the Bayswater Brook. Such remains could be affected by the proposed route.
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- A.8.1.10 Bayswater Mill (Fig 1b no.9). The buildings at Bayswater Mill are post-medieval but there is some possibility of Roman or medieval remains surviving. This area is not affected by the route.
- A.8.1.11 Cropmarks (Fig 1b no.19). The significance of these undated remains are impossible to accurately gauge without further investigation. They would not be directly affected but might indicate the potential for other remains also existing.
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A.8.1.12 Archaeological sites sealed by alluvium. There is a risk that unsuspected, and significantly preserved, prehistoric remains and peat deposits buried beneath the alluvium may be affected either by the crossing of the Bayswater Brook by the route or by the effects of dewatering caused by the route or by the diversion of the Bayswater Brook. Well preserved organic remains or sites of this type would potentially be of regional importance.

A.8.1.13 Possible line of Roman Road (Figure 1b no. 33). There is no archaeological evidence for any Roman foundation for this road. Any Roman deposits present are likely to be of county significance. The severity of the impact is likely to depend on the extent of construction works at the junction of the new road and the existing Stanton Road.

A.8.1.14 (Area of) cropmark ridge and furrow (Figure 1 no. 18). There is no sign of these cropmarks surviving as earthworks. Such areas of ridge and furrow are likely to be of very limited archaeological interest except as basic evidence of the extent of medieval ploughing in the locality. It would be severed by the new road.

A.8.1.15 Extant hedgeline between Stanton St John and Forest Hill (Figure 1b no. 34). It is not known whether this parish boundary survives as an earthwork. A well preserved earthwork boundary with significant vegetation would be of local importance. It would be severed by the new road but only a very small length would be lost.

A.8.1.16 Boundary of the Medieval Forest of Shotover (Figure 1b no. 20). This boundary would be severed by the new route, however it follows the line of a natural boundary, the Bayswater Brook, and therefore there are not expected to be any significant man-made structures.

A.9.1 **Conclusions**

A.9.1.1 The proposed route of the Headington Bypass crosses an area of variable archaeological significance. The route crosses five areas of recorded archaeology, although the significance of these areas vary (see above), as well as severing the medieval boundary of the Royal forest of Shotover. In addition it passes close to areas of known prehistoric, Roman and medieval settlement. The route also crosses two areas of alluvium where there is the potential for well

preserved buried prehistoric deposits. The recorded archaeology of the study corridor, coupled with the known archaeology of the surrounding area therefore means that there is a potential risk of encountering areas of unknown multi-period archaeological deposits.

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Vertical and Oblique Air Photographs held by the Royal Commission for Historical Monuments of England (Swindon & Acton)

Vertical Air Photographs held by Rendel Palmer and Tritton.

Appendix B

Geophysical and Surface Collection Survey

B.1 GEOPHYSICAL AND SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY**B.1.1 Introduction**

- B.1.1.1 Stage 2, which is the subject of this report, involved Geophysical survey and Surface Collection survey of the route. Geophysical survey and limited fieldwalking were carried out by the OAU between 25th May and 30th June. Further geophysical survey and surface collection was undertaken following revision of the line of the route in October 1993, including the line of the proposed Link road between the Headington Bypass and the B4027.

B.1.2 Approach and Methodology

- B.1.2.1 The original strategy was to fieldwalk all areas under cultivation and survey areas under pasture or Set-Aside by geophysical survey. The methodology was to follow that used for the North Oxford Bypass Archaeological Assessment, detailed in volume 2, sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 (OAU January 1993). During the first phase of fieldwork in the summer months it was not possible to fieldwalk most of the cultivated fields, since these had oilseed rape crops standing more than 1.2 metres high. At the east end of the route south of the Bayswater Brook and along the line of the proposed Link road most of the fields were either Set-Aside or were under pasture, so only geophysical survey was possible.
- B.1.2.2 Due to these limitations the geophysical survey was extended to the whole of the route, and this was supplemented by less systematic fieldwalking where at all possible to identify sites of high visibility. The methodology for the geophysical survey was unchanged; the methodology for the limited fieldwalking is detailed in the relevant section below (B3.1.2). The areas covered by geophysical survey and by fieldwalking are shown on Figures 2, 3 and 10.
- B.1.2.3 In the event it was not possible to use geophysical survey in the oilseed rape fields, and field nos 6962, 7960 and 8956 west of Lower Farm were not formally assessed in Stage 2 (see Figures 2, 3 and 10). Field 4055 was also inaccessible, but a strip along the northern edge of the route was surveyed in November 1993 (see Figures 3 and 5). The state of the fields also affected the geophysical survey results, since standing crops and Set-Aside scrub meant that the

magnetometer had to be carried higher than is ideal, so that in some areas readings are weaker than would have been obtained under ideal ground conditions.

B.2.1 Geophysical Survey

Introduction

- B.2.1.1 This survey was commissioned by the Oxford Archaeological Unit as part of the archaeological evaluation of the route of the proposed A40 Headington Bypass. Fieldwork for the survey was done in June and October 1993 (see also B2.1.5 below).
- B.2.1.2 The survey covered the greater part of the route, with the exception of small wooded or obstructed areas, and two fields where the crop of oilseed rape was too dense for access. The geophysical techniques used, magnetometer surveying and magnetic susceptibility measurements, were the same as for earlier work on the proposed A40 North Oxford Bypass in 1992.
- B.2.1.3 A 20 metre wide strip was surveyed (40 metres for certain sections), following as nearly as possible the centre line of the route. This was intended to provide a sufficient sample of the route for areas of archaeological activity to be identified and interpreted.
- B.2.1.4 The survey was marked out where possible in 100 metre sections on the ground, which are shown superimposed on extracts from the engineers' 1:2500 drawings of the road works, and reproduced as Figure 2 in this report. Fields covered by the survey are identified on this plan and on the survey charts (Figures 4 and 6-8) by the OS land parcel numbers, which have been added to the maps where necessary. Details of the measurements to be taken to re-establish sections of the survey on the ground can be supplied on request.
- B.2.1.5 The survey was extended in October 1993, when additional fieldwork was carried out on three sections of the route. The location of this further work is shown, in relation to adjoining sections of the original survey, on Figure 3. (NB. The base plan used for this figure is the version used for the June survey, and does

not show later revisions to the road scheme.) Additional sample strips were surveyed in field 0058, where the proposed landtake has been enlarged, and in field 4055, which was under crop in June (see Figure 5). The route of the proposed link road to the B4027 at Forest Hill was also surveyed (see Figure 9).

Survey Procedure

- B.2.1.6 The areas as shaded on Figures 2 and 3 were surveyed using a Geoscan FM18 fluxgate gradiometer with readings recorded at a rate of 3 per metre along traverses one metre apart, to give the results as plotted on Figures 4-9. Each section of the survey is displayed both as a graphical profile or trace plot, and as a half tone plot, which provides an alternative view in plan of detected features. High readings are represented by dark shading on the half tone plots.
- B.2.1.7 All the plots as reproduced are based on a processed version of the data in which high readings (caused by buried iron) have been truncated, irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting have been corrected, and the results smoothed (or treated with a low-pass filter) to reduce background noise levels and emphasise the broader features which may be archaeologically significant.
- B.2.1.8 The magnetometer responds best to small anomalies in the geomagnetic field caused by the thermoremanent magnetism of fired materials, notably baked clay structures such as kilns or hearths. It is also highly effective for detecting cut features such as ditches and pits silted with topsoil, which normally has a higher magnetic susceptibility than the underlying subsoil. Human occupation, particularly when associated with burning, further enhances the magnetic susceptibility of topsoil, increasing the response from ditches and pits, and also making it possible to locate sites by magnetic susceptibility measurements on the superficial topsoil. A survey of this kind can be used with quite widely spaced readings to give a broad indication of occupied areas.
- B.2.1.9 The magnetometer survey was therefore supplemented by magnetic susceptibility measurements taken at 20 metre intervals along the edges of the 20 metre wide survey strips. The readings were taken using a Bartington MS2D field coil, except in areas where the vegetation was too dense to allow ground contact with the coil, and soil samples were taken for later measurement. The field coil readings have been converted to numerically equivalent units of mass

susceptibility for display. They are plotted as graphs, and in the form of shaded squares corresponding to the 20 metre squares from which the readings were taken, beneath the magnetometer plots.

Results

B.2.1.10 The survey findings are discussed below for the results as shown on Figures 4 to 9 in turn from west to east.

(i) Figure 4

B.2.1.11 This plan shows results from the survey of the line of the link road to the proposed roundabout at the Marston junction, and from the main route through field 0058. The final short section of the main route west of the Bayswater Brook is wooded and was not surveyed.

B.2.1.12 The link road was surveyed from the present western boundary of field 5400 (which is not marked on the base map used for Figure 2). There is a break in the plots as shown on Figure 4 at the change of direction in the centre of the field. Findings from this section of the survey are minimal. There are a few isolated magnetic anomalies which may represent pieces of buried iron, or other magnetic debris such as scattered bricks, and a line of such disturbances (arrowed at A), which could perhaps represent a former boundary or trackway. The susceptibility readings are low throughout this section.

B.2.1.13 The survey of the link road continues with the section of the results from field 0058 labelled a-b, and finishes with a strip next to the fence of the present bypass in field 0041. A wooded triangle between these sections was not surveyed. Findings from 0058 are similar to those from field 5400. There is a scattering of small anomalies, which again probably represent non-archaeological interference, and form clusters near the two ends of the survey (labelled B and C on the plot). Magnetic stones occurring naturally in a gravel soil can sometimes cause anomalies of this kind, but they would probably in that case be more evenly distributed. There is also a strong magnetic anomaly (D) at the east end of the plot, which again appears to be caused by buried iron.

- B.2.1.14 The plots from field 0041 are heavily disturbed by magnetic interference from a pipe alongside the road fence, but there are no other features which can be recognised as of potential archaeological interest.

Findings from the main route (c-d) across field 0058 are similar to those from the link road, and are limited to small localised disturbances which are unlikely to be archaeologically significant. The magnetic susceptibility readings do not show any noticeable variations in fields 0058 or 0041.

(ii) Figure 5 (Fields 0058 and 4055)

- B.2.1.15 The amount of land potentially affected by the road scheme in field 0058 was increased when plans HRDO/PR/A/29-31 were released, and two additional 20 metres strips (labelled e - f and g - h on the location plan) were therefore surveyed to provide a sample of this area. Findings were similar to those from the strips originally surveyed here (a - b and c - d). Much of the area appears in each case to be magnetically undisturbed, with a few strong magnetic anomalies representing buried iron. There is also a scattering of small and weak anomalies, many of which are likely to be modern (caused by small iron objects or bricks, etc), although anomalies of this kind can sometimes be caused by natural magnetic stones in the subsoil. An archaeological explanation for small and dispersed features is unlikely, although given that the field is on a magnetically unresponsive soil (as indicated by the low susceptibility readings), the possibility that they form part of a more complex picture which has gone partly unrecorded cannot be wholly excluded on the survey evidence alone.
- B.2.1.16 Two anomalies which show some of the characteristics of small silted pits are circled near the west end of strip e - f. These again are isolated, and do not appear to form part of a larger site. They may therefore be the result of interference, as is probably also the case for the high susceptibility reading nearby at the west end of this section.
- B.2.1.17 The strip surveyed across field 4055 (i - j), together with the bridge approach at the east of the field (j - k), produced slightly more positive findings than field 4055, with at least one identifiable feature. This is the narrow linear anomaly visible more clearly in the half tone plot, and arrowed at A. This was shown on excavation to be a ditch of probably C 19th date. Other findings include the pit-like anomalies circled at B near the west of the field, which coincide with a

slight increase in susceptibility readings. There is also an area of weak but dispersed magnetic disturbance at C, which coincides with a very high magnetic susceptibility reading. Such a strong localized susceptibility anomaly is perhaps more likely to be modern than archaeological in origin. There is a smaller area of magnetic disturbance at D at the north end of the bridge approach, but this does not correspond to any susceptibility effect.

(iii) Figure 6 & 7

- B.2.1.18 This plan includes results from sections of the route where the width of the survey was increased to 40 metres, both because of increased landtake for the roadworks, and because there may have been a medieval settlement in this area. The wider coverage extends from Lower Farm, across Wick Farm and field 4627, and into the small area surveyed in field 7220 (Figure 7). The line of the proposed new access road to Wick Farm was also surveyed at 20 metres width. The fields between Lower Farm and the areas surveyed in field 0058 (Figure 3) were under a dense crop of oilseed rape and could not be surveyed.
- B.2.1.19 Features detected in the survey of field 9645 at Lower Farm are likely to be caused by modern interference. Various iron objects and a heap of rubble caused the strong anomalies at E. There are some similar disturbances in field 9835, but also a line of anomalies which could represent a former boundary at F. Nearby, ~~there is another line of anomalies (outlined on chart) which could represent an~~ intermittent response to a ditch-like feature (G), although the effect is weak. There is also an increase in magnetic susceptibility values close to F and G.
- B.2.1.20 The 40 metre wide strip surveyed across field 1339 is crossed by a pipe, but also shows a rather more disturbed or noisy general response than was the case for the fields described so far. No individual anomalies can be identified as significant, but the effect could perhaps be a result of past human activities nearby. The 20 metres wide north-south sections surveyed in this field (a-b and c-d) show the effects of modern disturbances, including a pipe and fence, with other anomalies caused by buried iron.
- B.2.1.21 Only modern disturbances can be identified in the results from field 2436, which is overgrown waste ground. There is a concentration of magnetic anomalies near the site of a recent bonfire.

B.2.1.22 In field 4627 there is an increase in the general noise level of the survey, similar to that noted in 1339, at the two ends of the field, where there are also a number of magnetic anomalies (outlined on plot) which could represent broad silted hollows or pit-like features. These are rather ill-defined, but slightly more distinct at the east end of the field, where it may also be significant that there is a very pronounced area of susceptibility enhancement. This extends across much of the eastern half of the field, but falls off at the west. A few other anomalies have been circled in the centre on the field which could, but may not necessarily, represent small pits.

B.2.1.23 The variations in magnetometer response seen in this field may be partly of geological origin. There is a boundary in the solid geology indicated on the copies of the road engineers' geological maps supplied to us, which corresponds quite closely to the limits of the noisy areas noted at the ends of the survey. This boundary (between the Temple Cowley and West Walton Formations) does not, however, relate to the change seen in the susceptibility values, and the increase in susceptibility combined with the presence of magnetic anomalies, as seen particularly at the east of the field, perhaps means that archaeological as well as geological factors could have affected the survey.

(vi) Figure 7

B.2.1.24 The magnetic activity noted in field 4627 does not appear to extend into 7220, where both magnetic and susceptibility readings appear undisturbed. There is more activity in field 8428, including a cluster of strong anomalies at the east of the field. These disturbances may be modern, given that a number of the anomalies are narrow spikes, representing iron, but the susceptibility values here are also relatively high. There are weaker features elsewhere in the field, but few individual magnetic anomalies which can be identified as possible subsurface features. Two rather doubtful examples which could be small pits are indicated on the plot.

B.2.1.25 Field 0038 shows some variation in susceptibility response, but with no clear correlation with the magnetometer plots, which are mostly quiet. There is, however, a ditch-like feature at the east of the survey, labelled H, together with a slight increase in general magnetic activity extending perhaps some 80 metres

into the field from the east end of the survey. Other magnetic disturbances are likely to be modern, including a wire fence to the south of the survey, and an electricity pole at J.

- B.2.1.26 Part of field 4400 is quiet, except for an anomaly caused by a piece of farm machinery near K, but there is a distinct change towards the east of the field. Here, as in 4627, there are rather broad and ill-defined pit-like anomalies (some of which are outlined on the plot), combined with a pronounced increase in susceptibility values. This effect may again be wholly or partly geological. A geological boundary between the Beckley Sand and the Wheatley Limestone Formation crosses the field some 120 metres from the west end of the survey, and so divides the apparently responsive area from quieter ground to the east.
- B.2.1.27 Numerous pieces of limestone could be seen on the ground at the west side of this field, suggesting that the outcrop lies near the surface. It is not therefore clear whether the magnetic features as noted may be of archaeological interest, or whether they represent slight natural variations in the soil cover on the limestone, which provides much more magnetically responsive conditions than the gravels and clays encountered over much of this route.

(v) Figure 8

- B.2.1.28 The fields shown here are mostly on a clay soil, but there is a small area of limestone crossed by the survey at the west end of field 0005. There is a cluster of magnetic anomalies here, but they are mostly narrow, and unlikely to be archaeologically significant. There are also some raised susceptibility values, but they diminish about 100 metres from the west of the survey at a point which appears to mark the boundary between the Wheatley Limestone and the Kimmeridge Clay. The susceptibility values then remain low throughout the remaining fields surveyed to the eastern end of the route.
- B.2.1.29 Few features were located in these fields in the magnetometer survey. There are clusters of small anomalies at the two ends of field 0063, but these again appear unlikely to be archaeological, and a large roadside pipe was seen in 3567 and 6359.

B.2.1.30 The overall noise level also increases slightly near the pipe, but susceptibilities remain low. Anomaly L at the west side of field 3567 is caused by a nearby electricity pole.

(vi) Figure 9 The Link road to the B4027, Forest Hill

B.2.1.31 The 20 metre wide strip investigated along this proposed slip road intersects a number of field boundaries, and so was surveyed in five sections, as shown on the location plan (Figure 3). The northern section (5) is also broken where a contractor's machine was parked on the route, and at a wire fence near the north east end, as shown on the survey plot (Figure 9). (Lines alongside the plots indicate the 100 metre sections as marked out on the ground, and drawn on the location plan.) A field at the north east end of the route was under crop and could not be surveyed.

B.2.1.32 Findings from the south west of the route (sections 1-2) are minimal, with only scattered pieces of iron, and small anomalies which, like most of those in field 0058, are unlikely to be archaeologically significant. In section 3 there are small anomalies which show the rounded profile and continuity across adjoining traverses which can indicate pits, but they are weak and may be insignificant. There is also a large pipe.

B.2.1.33 There are no magnetic anomalies of interest in section 4, but the susceptibility readings rise, and this continues in section 5. This increase must be largely natural, reflecting a change in the soil away from the low-lying clay to the south of the route.

B.2.1.34 The magnetometer plot of section 5 shows greater magnetic activity, which may be partly the effect of increased susceptibility, although none of it is clearly archaeological. There is an area of slightly increased disturbance between the arrows at A, although this lies on a relatively steep part of the slope, and is probably natural.

B.2.1.35 Magnetic disturbances are more concentrated towards the north east end of section 5, where several anomalies which perhaps represent rather irregular pits are circled on the plot. There appears to be a considerable amount of iron here, and perhaps interference caused by other modern debris, but it is not impossible

that other features could be present as well. Trenching here in fact failed to find any evidence of archaeological features, and it is therefore likely that the anomalies as marked are the result of modern ground disturbances.

Conclusions

- B.2.1.36 The survey has produced a number of clear findings, including the ditch near the Roman Road at the edge of field 0038 and the old boundary in field 9835, and has identified areas where slight or dispersed archaeological features or materials may be present, but in general findings of distinct subsurface features are rare. The soils along the route, as is often the case on clays and gravels, are not in general strongly magnetic, and this may have limited the strength of response to certain types of features. The fact that some apparently archaeological features were detected suggests that at least any substantial disturbances associated with past settlement sites (where magnetic enhancement should be strongest) should have been found, even if the response elsewhere is incomplete.
- B.2.1.37 Areas showing increased magnetometer response which could relate to settlement activity were seen near to Wick Farm in fields 1339 and 4627, although there were few individual magnetic anomalies which could be interpreted as distinct features, and no clear plan of the site emerged. This is not unusual for a magnetic survey of a medieval settlement, where there may be scattered debris, but where there are unlikely to be as many ditches or pits cut into the subsoil as at sites of earlier periods. The disturbances seen at the east end of field 4627 may be of particular interest because they correspond also to an area of susceptibility enhancement. There is another area of magnetic activity with susceptibility enhancement in field 4400, extending perhaps across the valley of the Bayswater Brook into field 0005, but this corresponds clearly to an outcrop of Limestone, and is likely to be a geological effect.
- B.2.1.38 Other magnetic disturbances for which an archaeological explanation cannot be wholly excluded were seen in field 8428. Findings from the fields surveyed at the ends of the route to the west of Lower Farm and south of the Bayswater Brook were minimal.

B.3.1 Surface Collection

Introduction and Methodology

- B.3.1.1 Detailed surface collection was undertaken in field parcels 4055, 0038 and 4400 (see Figures 10a & 10b). The methodology was based upon that for full field survey: transects were walked either along or across the line of the route at 20 metre intervals and finds were recovered in 20 metres collection units. Recent material, i.e. of late 19th or 20th century date, was not recovered.
- B.3.1.2 Where crop cover obscured visibility, transects were walked where possible through the standing crop to check for obvious spreads of stone, other building material or distinctive soil. Where these occurred their approximate location and extent was recorded using tapes. This procedure was undertaken in field parcels 6962, 7960 and 8956 (now one field) and field parcel 4627.

Results

(i) Field parcel 4055

- B.3.1.3 An east-west strip 100 metres wide between 085 north and 086 north was walked in six transects (labelled a-f). Part of an additional transect (g) 20 metres further north was walked at the east end of the field, where construction work for a footbridge is likely to affect a larger area. A scatter of post-medieval pottery, tile and drainpipe was recovered.
- B.3.1.4 Two Roman sherds and one medieval sherd were recovered. Larger quantities of post-medieval pottery and tiles were also recovered.

(ii) Field parcel 0038. (Figure 11)

- B.3.1.5 This was walked twice. On the first occasion the field was planted with potatoes, and transects (lettered A-T on Figure 11) were walked north-south along the rows between the plants, spaced at approximately 20 metre intervals, and finds were recovered in 20 metre collection units. In some places it was not possible to carry out the survey due to the height and ground cover of the crop. Tile was not retrieved, but Roman or medieval tile was noted where present.

- B.3.1.6 A scatter of Roman pottery of the 3rd-4th centuries was found in the western half of the field (Figure 11). The pottery was concentrated next to the road, which is of Roman origin (see Figure 1b, Gazetteer no. 7). The high proportion of mortarium sherds is noteworthy, and may indicate a production site in the vicinity, though a domestic component was also present in the assemblage.
- B.3.1.7 A scatter of Roman tile including keyed tiles and roof tiles was noted accompanying the concentration of pottery alongside the road, and another mixed with a rubble spread on the south side of the route centred 175 metres from the road, which could indicate a building. This was not however associated with a concentration of Roman pottery, and may be of later date (see also Appendix C, section C3.1.99).
- B.3.1.8 A sparse scatter of medieval pottery dating from the 12th century onwards was also recovered. More of this was recovered from the western half of the field, and the pottery was probably derived from manuring from the adjacent settlement at Stowford (Figures 1b and 11).
- B.3.1.9 A scatter of post-medieval pottery and other debris was also recovered across the survey area. The distribution of this is not illustrated, but like the medieval pottery, more of this came from the western than from the eastern half of the field.
- B.3.1.10 The field was walked again in October 1993, this time following the amended route line, which diverged from the previous line towards the eastern side of the field (see Figure 11). The same distribution of pottery was observed as before, Roman sherds being concentrated in the west half of the field, with little material on the east. One struck bladelike flake was also recovered.
- (iii) Field parcel 4400
- B.3.1.11 This field was walked in transects 20 metres apart following the line of the route. One struck flake and six potsherds (1 Roman, 1 medieval and 4 post-medieval) were recovered.

- (iv) Field parcels 6962, 7920, 8956 and 4627.
- B.3.1.12 These fields were covered by standing maize crops, and the strategy adopted was therefore simply to walk across the fields in case any particular concentrations of pottery or building materials were apparent.
- B.3.1.13 No concentrations were observed, and only three post-medieval sherds were recovered.

Pottery from the Surface Collection

- B.3.1.14 The pottery was assigned to broad chronological periods and quantified by sherd count (discounting recent breaks where these could be identified). The Roman material (which comprised the great bulk of the sherds) was divided into major ware groups (as defined in the OAU Roman pottery recording system), and in some cases sherds were assigned to specific fabrics. The principal inclusion types of prehistoric fabrics were also recorded (post-Roman fabrics were not recorded in detail). Rim sherds were noted and where possible these were assigned to broad vessel classes.
- B.3.1.15 Some 295 sherds (214 Roman, 22 medieval and 59 post-medieval) were recovered from fieldwalking in field parcel 0038 just E of the Bayswater Road (Figure 11). A further 3 post-medieval sherds came from field parcels 6962, 7960, 8956 and 9247 and from field 4627 east of Wick Farm.
- B.3.1.16 Present comments are largely confined to the Roman material. The medieval sherds were generally quite small and probably represent no more than 'background noise', resulting from manuring of fields. The date range of the sherds was perhaps from the 12th century onwards. There were no concentrations of medieval material. Post-medieval pottery was more common but was likewise widely distributed, together with a general scatter of other post-medieval material - tile and brick, coal and clinker, glass and clay pipes.
- B.3.1.17 The Roman pottery is principally datable to the 3rd and 4th centuries. The only sherd which need have been earlier was a fragment of samian ware, though some of the undiagnostic oxidised and reduced coarse wares could also have been of 2nd century rather than later date.

- B.3.1.18 The majority of the pottery was from local sources. Sixteen sherds (7.5 percent of the Roman total) were from outside the region. These were the samian fragment already mentioned, a possible amphora sherd (the only other import), a Nene Valley colour-coated ware bowl rim (4th century), four sherds of pink grogged ware and nine of black-burnished ware. These two last fabrics are amongst the most common non-local products in late Roman assemblages in this region.
- B.3.1.19 Most if not all the remaining sherds are probably local products of the Oxfordshire industry. (The nearest known kilns of this industry lie little more than 1 km to the W in Headington). The principal components were Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (18 sherds, 5 rims), mortaria (50 sherds, 16 rims), white wares (15 sherds, 2 rims), oxidised wares (65 sherds, 5 rims) and reduced wares (50 sherds, 11 rims). The relative abundance of oxidised sherds (and the paucity of rim sherds in these wares) is notable, but easily explained. These sherds are amongst the most difficult to identify with confidence. Local oxidised fabrics have a tendency to fragment to a greater degree than other fabrics. Small, abraded, oxidised fragments can of course be of tile (of almost any date) or of pottery of post-medieval date. The oxidised ware group tends therefore to be something of a catch-all category. Not all the small fragments assigned to it are confidently dated to the Roman period.
- B.3.1.20 The most striking feature of the Roman assemblage as a whole, however, is the high proportion of mortarium sherds. All but two of these are in the Oxfordshire white ware fabric (OAU fabric M22), which accounts for 22.4 percent of all the Roman sherds from this collection. This figure is 4 or 5 times what would be expected from a normal domestic assemblage. Unfortunately, the overall size of the group is not sufficiently large to allow confident demonstration that this is significant - mortaria do tend to break into larger than average sherds and are easy to see on the surface of fields. Nevertheless the abnormally high occurrence of these sherds might suggest that this is not a standard domestic assemblage.
- B.3.1.21 The possibility that some of the sherds could derive from a production site must be considered. The absence of obvious wasters is not necessarily significant, particularly in a group of this size. Characteristically distorted mortaria are relatively rare on production sites.
- B.3.1.22 The range of mortarium forms was typical of the later 3rd-4th century, (Young 1977) types M17, M18, M22 and possibly M23 being represented.

B.3.1.23 The Roman pottery concentrates notably at the western end of field 0038, with almost exactly half of the sherds coming from the two units in transect A (Figure 11).

B4 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix C

Field Evaluation by Sample Trenching

C.1 FIELD EVALUATION BY SAMPLE TRENCHING**C.1.1 Introduction**

C.1.1.1 The field evaluation took the form of trenches excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket. The trenches were located so as to give an even coverage of the land-take corridor within the limits imposed by modern land use. The whole of the proposed route was examined. Areas considered, on the basis of the desk-top, surface collection and geophysical surveys, to be of high archaeological potential were sampled more intensively. In these areas the trenches were arranged to give a two percent sample of the corridor. Elsewhere a one percent sample was examined. A ten percent contingency of additional trenches was included to enable sites of archaeological interest to be further defined.

C.1.1.2 The trenches were a standard 1.5 metres wide and 30 metres in length although the contingency trenches were more varied. Topsoil and recent ploughsoils were removed down to undisturbed archaeological deposits or failing these the undisturbed subsoil. Archaeological features were generally excavated by hand, but in cases of extensive or deep archaeological deposits these were sometimes partly machine-excavated so as to establish their nature and depth.

C.1.1.3 In order to assess the likelihood of significant archaeological material being present in the ploughsoil, topsoil sieving was carried out next to selected groups of trenches at the west end of the route (Fig. 10a & 10b). In these cases 1 square metre at the end of the trench was screened through a 10 mm mesh. The material recovered did not however add to the interpretation of the archaeology, and the strategy was not applied further east along the route.

C.2.1 Presentation of the Results

C.2.1.1 The basic information concerning the dimensions, relationships and finds from the excavated deposits in all the trenches is presented in Table 2: the Table of Contexts (p. C/36-C/68).

- C.2.1.2 The Table of Contexts should be read in conjunction with Figures 12-18, which give the location of the sample trenches. These figures also summarise the archaeological evidence, giving the orientation and estimated date of all linear features and indicating the areas of buried stratigraphy and dense occupation activity. Where unstratified finds were recovered from the topsoil or ploughsoil during machining, these are also indicated.
- C.2.1.3 Individual features are not labelled on Figures 12-18. Summary descriptions of all of the trenches are provided in section 3. The trenches are described in groups for the sake of brevity and clarity. These are cross-referenced to the gazetteer of archaeological sites where appropriate (see C3.1 below).
- C.2.1.4 Selected trenches covering areas of archaeological significance are illustrated in detail in Figures 19-24. The criteria for selection were:
- (a) density of features or survival of vertical stratigraphy;
 - (b) the volume of finds or finds of a significant date and character;
 - (c) the presence of environmental remains (see C/3.1.96, C/3.1.106-113 and C/3.1.153; and
 - (d) human remains (C/3.1.121).
- C.2.1.5 The following report is a summary description and interpretation of the evaluation trenches. For descriptions and illustrations of the deposits in the remaining trenches (largely undated or post-medieval ditches), the reader is referred to the Level 2 Archive currently held by the OAU but to be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museum Service.
- C.2.1.6 The stratigraphic evidence is supported by summary reports upon the pottery, flints and other artefacts (Appendix D). For detailed lists of the provenance of the finds see the Table of Contexts.
- C.2.1.7 Summary reports upon the preservation, character and potential of the environmental remains (charred plant remains and waterlogged plant and invertebrate remains) are also presented (Appendix E).

C.3.1 Detailed Description

Group 1: Trenches 1-5 & 100 (including Gazetteer No. 28), (Figure 12).

(i) Background

C.3.1.1 Trenches 1-5 were laid out to give a one percent sample in an area considered to be of low potential (Appendix B and Figure 4). An additional trench (100) was excavated to investigate the alignment of a large ditch (ditch 4/3) in Trench 4 (Figure 12).

C.3.1.2 Bayswater Brook lay at the southern and western sides of the field. The field was low-lying and fairly flat - the modern land surface ranging between about 61 and 62 metre OD. The geology was a consistent, well-drained, sandy gravel of the first terrace. It was overlain by about 0.5 metres of superficial deposits which were stripped by machine. These consisted of a modern ploughsoil 0.3-0.4 metres deep, overlying a thinner, more compact mid or light brown sandy silt with gravel (context 2 in all trenches).

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.3 Features were found cutting the gravel in all trenches. Most were sealed by layer 2 which was interpreted as the truncated remains of an earlier ploughsoil. A number of features were judged to be tree-root holes or natural hollows. The most numerous archaeological features were broad, shallow linear features running north east-south west, which were considered likely to be medieval plough furrows (Figure 12). Other ditches were interpreted as early field boundaries, and one, in Trenches 4 and 100, was thought to represent part of an enclosure of unknown date. Few finds were recovered from any of the trenches.

(iii) Plough-furrows

C.3.1.4 Relatively broad, shallow, linear features were found in all the north-south trenches (see 1/3, 1/13, 1/19, 3/4, 3/9, 5/10, 5/12, 5/14 & 5/16). They appeared to be running uniformly northeast-southwest and were filled with a sandy silt which was very similar to the lower ploughsoil, if not indistinguishable from it. In Trenches 1 and 3 the spacing of these features was between 10 and 11 metres. In Trench 5 it was possible to see two superimposed patterns of

gullies, with 5/10 and 5/14 spaced at 10.5 metre and 5/12 and 5/16 spaced at 10 metres.

C.3.1.5 The features are interpreted as plough-furrows related to medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Ploughed out ridge and furrow is evident on the aerial photographs of this part of the route (see Appendix A, section A/5.1.2 and Figure 1a). The system ran northeast-southwest and abutted a headland in the northern part of the field.

C.3.1.6 There was little dating evidence from any of the trenches, although a late Medieval sherd from 5/10 and an early Medieval sherd from 4/2, together with the absence of later pottery from the lower ploughsoil or furrows, suggest that these deposits might indeed have been undisturbed since the medieval period. Medieval pottery was the most numerous class of find from the topsoil sieving (Table 2: Trenches 1-5, layer 1).

(v) Other Ditches

C.3.1.7 Other more substantial gullies and ditches were considered to be relict field boundaries of various dates. Very few finds came from them and the sequence of ditch digging here is unclear. Generally they ran north east-south west or east-west.

C.3.1.8 Ditch 2/4, with a dark grey-brown fill was the only one which clearly cut the lower ploughsoil. It was unexcavated but yielded modern glass from its surface.

C.3.1.9 Ditch 1/10, on a similar alignment, yielded a potsherd of the 18th/19th century. However, the feature appeared to be sealed by the lower ploughsoil and its fill was not obviously modern, and so the find may possibly be intrusive.

C.3.1.10 Gully 5/4 was a small feature with a round-based profile sealed by the lower ploughsoil. It yielded a single Roman potsherd hinting that the earliest ditches here might define a Romano-British arrangement of fields, although the evidence is very tentative.

C.3.1.11 Of the other three ditches, only 3/6 contained any finds. It had an unusual V-shaped profile and yielded a 13th-14th century sherd.

(v) Enclosure (Gazetteer No. 28)

C.3.1.12 The possible enclosure was defined by a large north east-south west ditch (4/3) which was almost certainly the same as ditch 100/3 running west north west-east south east. Its full extent could not be investigated. The ditch was 1.5-1.8 metres wide and 1.1 metre deep with steep, almost vertical sides and a rounded base. Both sections showed a similar sequence of silting, with light grey lower fills containing abundant very fine calcareous gravel (4/8 and 100/7) overlain by progressively more brown or orange-brown clayey sediment. The bottom of the feature lay just below the modern water-table (at about 59.9 metres OD), but there were no waterlogged deposits.

C.3.1.13 The ditches were sealed by the lower ploughsoil. They yielded no dating evidence and are considered likely to form part of an enclosure of the Medieval period or earlier.

Group 2: Trenches 6 - 13 (including Gazetteer No. 39), (Figure 12).

(i) Background

C.3.1.14 Trenches 6 -13 were located on a level field, at between 61.5 and 62.5 metres OD, bounded by Bayswater Brook to the south (Figure 12). They were arranged to examine a one percent sample in an area of low archaeological potential (Appendix B and Figure 4). The superficial layers, excavated by machine, consisted of 0.3 - 0.5 metres of modern ploughsoil over a thinner light brown or orange brown sandy silt, 0.1 - 0.25 metres deep, (context 2 in all trenches except Trench 12, where this soil was numbered 12/3). This overlay the natural first terrace geology of silty sand and gravel.

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.15 The archaeological features comprised ditches and gullies running approximately north-south/east-west and north west-south east (Gazetteer No. 39). Numerous possible pits and gully/ditch terminals were explored but it is likely that most of these were non-archaeological hollows or treeholes. Table 2 presents both the probable and possible archaeological features.

C.3.1.16 The absence of finds from any of the features suggests that the area had always been peripheral to settlement. The ditches, which were mostly sealed by an earlier ploughsoil below the modern topsoil, are interpreted as relict field boundaries, representing at least two phases of activity. The earlier of these may be related to the possible enclosure (Gazetteer No. 28, Figure 1a: para C3.1.12 above).

C.3.1.17 The modern water-table was encountered in Trench 7 at 60.70 metres OD. However, no waterlogged organic remains were present.

(iii) The North-South and East-West Ditches

C.3.1.18 This group comprised features 6/3, 7/20, 8/14, 10/3-7, 10/10, 11/4, 12/4 and 12/9. All were quite shallow with flat or slightly rounded bases, and were filled with a mid or light grey sandy silt.

C.3.1.19 All the ditches, with the exception of 12/4 and 12/9, were sealed by the lower soil layer. This was interpreted as an early ploughsoil. The ditches in Trench 12 might therefore belong to a later phase, but their relationship with 12/3 was not clear enough to be certain.

C.3.1.20 Of particular note were the groups of parallel ditches in Trench 10. The northern group 10/3 - 10/7 comprised an intercutting series of 3 small, shallow ditches. A similar series could be envisaged for the southern group, although only one of them (10/10) was excavated. The two groups were 10 metres apart, suggesting a track or driveway between them.

(iv) The North West-South East Ditches

C.3.1.21 These comprised features 7/27, 8/3, 8/18 and 9/3. 7/27 and 8/3 (at the north end of Trench 8) were both slightly asymmetrical with steep southern sides. 8/18 was broad and shallow with a flat base and might represent two intercutting ditches.

C.3.1.22 Ditch 9/3 had a darker greyish brown upper fill and a bowl-shaped profile. It was the only one which clearly cut the lower ploughsoil (9/3) and is likely to be relatively recent.

Group 3: Trenches 14 - 21 & 23 - 24 (including Gazetteer No. 29), (Figure 13).

(iv) Background

C.3.1.23 This group of trenches lay adjacent to Bayswater Brook at between about 64 and 66 metres OD (Figure 13). The geology here comprised alluvium overlying, on the northern side of the brook, the first gravel terrace, and on the southern side Oxford Clay (Trench 24 only).

C.3.1.24 The area had not been assessed by surface collection or geophysical survey prior to evaluation by test-trenching. The trenches were therefore arranged to examine a two percent sample of the area (see Figures 10a and 13). Subsequently the area was fieldwalked and a strip along the north edge was covered by geophysical survey (Figures 3, 5 and 10a).

C.3.1.25 The superficial layers of topsoil and lower soil were removed by machine. The alluvium was also largely machine-excavated, but not everywhere since archaeological features cut this deposit in some instances.

(vi) General Results

C.3.1.26 The topsoil in all trenches except Trench 24 was a modern ploughsoil, about 0.3 metres deep. In Trench 14 and possibly Trench 20 this overlay an earlier ploughsoil 14/2 and 20/2, but in the other Trenches there was no indication that the lower soil had been ploughed. Here it was interpreted as a naturally weathered alluvial clay. In Trench 24, which was under pasture, turf and topsoil overlay a weathered clay subsoil.

C.3.1.27 There were very few archaeological features or finds. Only ditches 19/6 and 21/5, /8 & /11 were clearly man-made, and these probably represent field boundaries. The alluvium could not be dated securely.

(vii) The Ditches

C.3.1.28 Ditches 21/5, 21/8 and 21/11 cut the alluvial clay, features 15/3, 15/8, 19/6 and 20/5 were overlain by earlier ploughsoil or alluvium. 15/8, 20/5 may have been a relict stream channels and was filled with layers of clay, silt and sand; 15/3 was irregular and was probably a treehole.

C.3.1.29 Ditches in Trench 21 ran parallel and were clearly related to the field boundary indicated on the OS 1:2500 sheet. Ditches 21/5 and 21/8, which were filled with a dark loamy clay soil, possibly ran on either side of a recent hedgerow. A cross-section was examined only in 21/5 which was shown to have a steep V-shaped profile. The westernmost ditch 21/11 had a pale grey fill and a shallow, flat-based profile. It was probably earlier.

C.3.1.30 Ditch 19/6 was shallow with a slightly rounded base and a single dark brown clayey fill.

(viii) Alluvium (Gazetteer No. 29)

C.3.1.31 There was evidence of alluviation in all the trenches (Figure 13). In Trenches 15 and 17 this layer was very thin and had largely weathered into a clayey subsoil. In Trenches 14, 16, 18, 20 and 23 alluvial layers were relatively deep and consisted of mid-grey or bluish grey clay, the upper levels of which were often partly oxidised with reddish brown mottling. This overlay siltier and sandier deposits, with a basal layer of light grey to white sand in Trenches 14, 16, and 18.

C.3.1.32 In the deeper areas of alluviation towards the S edge of the field the stream channels could not be defined as a single feature. Rather, the alluvium filled often irregular hollows in the underlying gravel indicating a relict stream pattern of braided channels.

C.3.1.33 The alluvium yielded a few fragments of animal bone. These could not provide a firm date range for its deposition, but it is considered likely to be early post-glacial in origin (Mark Robinson pers. comm.).

C.3.1.34 The modern water-table was reached in Trenches 14 (at 62.61 metre OD) and 15 (at 63.02 metre OD). Waterlogged organic remains were found only in the base of feature 15/8 Context 15/15). There were no other finds in this feature.

C.3.1.35 An analysis of the sample from 15/15 indicated that an environment of open grassland prevailed while this feature was open (Appendix E, section E4.1.2). This suggests a Neolithic or later date for the silting of this feature, but it is not certain that it is representative of the alluvial area.

*Group 4: Trenches 22 and 25-32 (including Gazetteer Nos 30 and 21),
(Figure 13)*

(i) Background

C.3.1.36 This group of trenches lay towards the bottom of a South facing slope, between 66 metres and 70 metres O.D (Figure 13). The southern end of Trench 26, which was the closest trench to the Bayswater Brook, contained grey silty sand probably reworked by stream action; the remaining trenches bottomed on sand or gravel.

C.3.1.37 This area comprised one large field with two smaller fields at the eastern end. The large field was under maize crop during the Stage 2 survey, and was thus not evaluated either by geophysical survey or fieldwalking (Figure 10a), and so a two percent sample was evaluated by test-trenching (Figure 13, Trenches 25-30). The smaller fields, which were under pasture, were evaluated by geophysical survey (Appendix B, section B2.1.19 and Figures 2 and 6), and since the results did not suggest archaeological activity a one percent sample was excavated (Trenches 31 and 32).

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.38 The modern topsoil was between 0.25 - 0.45 metres deep. This overlay an earlier ploughsoil which occurred in all the trenches, and was 0.2 - 0.3 metres deep. This contained sherds of medieval pottery. Below this a group of shallow ditches predominantly on north north east-south south west and east south east-west north west alignments was discovered, probably forming a rectilinear field system at right angles and parallel to the Bayswater Brook to the south. These features were undated.

C.3.1.39 Several post-medieval ditches on parallel alignments were also found, but these cut the lower ploughsoil. The undated north north east-south south west ditches are also parallel to the field divisions existing until very recently, showing the continuing influence of the brook and of the surrounding topography.

(iii) The Ditch System

- C.3.1.40 This comprised linear features 25/6, /10 and /12, 26/3, 27/3, 28/6, 29/9, 30/3 = 31/8 and 32/5. All of the ditches of the system were shallow, ranging between 0.18 metres and 0.45 metres deep, with sloping sides and flat or cupped bases. The features were all undated, and all underlay layer /3 in their respective trenches.
- C.3.1.41 The lower ploughsoil was numbered /2 in all the trenches. Single sherds of medieval pottery were found within this in trenches 25 and 30.
- C.3.1.42 Ditches cutting this ploughsoil were 26/10, 29/13 and 31/4. All of these features contained sherds of post-medieval pottery.
- C.3.1.43 In Trench 32 a second ditch was found beneath layer /2, feature 32/3. This contained post-medieval pottery, glass fragments and oyster shells. This shows that layer 32/2 was post-medieval, but it is unclear whether layer /2 in this small field is the same as that in the fields further west. This ditch was on a different alignment to the system described above (C3.1.40), and its fill was different to that of most of the other ditches, so need not be of the same date.
- C.3.1.44 In Trench 22 an undated ditch 22/4 is on the same line and alignment as ditch 27/3, and may possibly have belonged to the same ditch system. This feature also underlay both topsoil and an earlier ploughsoil 22/2. A second undated ditch 22/6 ran parallel to 22/4 further south. The lower ploughsoil had been ploughed out at this end of Trench 22, and the relationship of feature 22/6 to 22/2 is thus uncertain. If ditch 22/4 does belong to this system other undated ditches further west, such as 19/6 and possibly 15/3, which also underlie a lower ploughsoil, might also belong, the system covering at least 800 metres (see C3.1.27 above).
- C.3.1.45 The proximity of ditch 25/12 to the existing field boundary, and the common line of ditches 22/4 and 27/3 across this boundary, might suggest that the system predates the field boundary dividing field parcels 5479 and 6962. This boundary is believed to mark the line of the limit of Shotover Forest as surveyed in AD 1298 (Appendix A, section A5.1.2 and Figure 1a), and thus the system would date to the early medieval period or earlier.

Group 5: Trenches 33-43 (Figure 14)

(i) Background

- C.3.1.46 Trenches 33-43 were arranged in an area of pasture and disused land to examine a two percent sample of the area (Figure 14). The desktop and geophysical surveys had indicated an area of high potential (Appendices A and B, Figures 1b, 2, 6 and 10b).
- C.3.1.47 The land sloped north-south from about 72 to 69 metres OD. The geology comprised gravels and clays of the West Walton Formation in the northern part, sloping down to alluvium (Trenches 36, 40 and 41).

(ii) General Results

- C.3.1.48 In the pasture field to the west of Wick Farm (Trs 33-40), the superficial layers consisted of a modern turf and topsoil over a subsoil 0.1 - 0.3 metres thick which was probably naturally weathered. Only in the disused field to the east were there possible indications of a ploughsoil (Trenches 42 & 43, layer 2).
- C.3.1.49 Only 5 ditches were discovered, probably all old field boundaries/drainage ditches. There were few finds and little can be said about the date of the features.
- C.3.1.50 Numerous field drains were encountered, particularly in the pasture field. In addition, a mains water-pipe and a sewer pipe were located. These various modern features might account for the geophysical anomalies.

(iii) The Ditches

- C.3.1.51 Ditches 33/3, 35/6 and 39/7 had similar dark grey fills giving them a modern appearance. Modern brick was noted in the fill of 33/3, while 35/6 cut a stone-filled land drain. 33/3 and 39/7 were in line, and may have been parts of the same boundary. None of these features was excavated.

- C.3.1.52 Ditch 42/5 and Gully 41/19 had lighter brown or mottled grey and brown fills. 42/5 was sealed by the lower ? ploughsoil and by a layer of stone rubble, 41/19 was sealed by layers of possible land-fill (41/3 & 41/7). Both features were undated, but 41/19 ran along the edge of the pond area in Trench 41 (see Figure 14 and below) and may have been connected with this.

(iv) Alluvium

- C.3.1.53 The alluvium in Trenches 36, 40 and 41 was excavated by machine. The depths of the trenches were: 0.7 metres (Trench 41), 0.7 - 0.95 metres (Trench 36) and 1.1 - 1.15 metres (Trench 40).
- C.3.1.54 In Trench 41 the upper levels consisted of approximately 0.4 metres of possible deliberate landfill overlying the clayey fills of a pond. This was probably of more recent origin than the alluvium in Trenches 36 and 40. No dateable finds were recovered from the pond fills, though a few bones were found.

Group 6: Trenches 44-53 (including Gazetteer Nos 17 and 22), (Figure 14).

(i) Background

- C.3.1.55 This group were laid out in an area of variable potential (Appendix B, section B2.1.14 and Figures 6 and 10b). Trenches 44-49 examined a two percent sample and 50-53 a one percent sample of the route (Figure 14). The field sloped down relatively steeply north-south and more gradually east-west from around 80 metres OD to 70 metres.
- C.3.1.56 The geology consisted of mixed sands and clays of the West Walton Formation in the southern part of the field, with more clayey deposits upslope. Groundwater was encountered in Trenches 51 and 52 related to an apparent spring line near the northern edge of the field. A relict stream channel came to light in Trench 52.

(ii) General Results

- C.3.1.57 The superficial layers comprised 0.25 metres of modern ploughsoil over a more compact mid or light brown lower soil which was interpreted as an earlier ploughsoil (see also Trench 166 below). This layer was generally 0.15-

0.2 metres thick, deepening to 0.5 metres at the bottom of the slope (Trench 44). It yielded no dating evidence in these trenches, but traces of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation were found in Trench 166 further east (see below).

- C.3.1.58 Four ditches were discovered, all of them probably old field boundaries/drainage ditches. An area of Bronze Age activity was located in Trench 46 (Figure 14).

(iii) Bronze Age feature (Gazetteer No. 22)

- C.3.1.59 Feature 46/4 was a probable posthole which contained 20 sherds of Bronze Age pottery. Two medieval sherds are considered likely to be intrusive. An area of 10 x 3 metres was stripped to the west of the feature (Trench 46a) and another trench 10 metres x 1.5 metres was excavated to the east (Trench 46b), but no further features were found. Bronze Age activity does not therefore appear to have extended to the west or east, but may continue to the north, where geophysical anomalies suggested further pits (Figure 6).

- C.3.1.60 To the south Trench 44 revealed a small patch of burnt soil (44/8) and two small possible postholes (44/4 and 44/6). These were undated, but possibly relate to the Bronze Age occupation.

(iv) The Ditches

- C.3.1.61 Ditch 51/7 cut the lower ploughsoil and yielded a 12-13th century sherd and a fragment of medieval tile. It might be a medieval field boundary. The other linear features, 45/5, 52/4 and 52/13 were all sealed by the lower ploughsoil but were undatable. 52/13 was a narrow vertically-sided gully which was possibly an old field drain.

Group 7: Trenches 54 - 63 and 165-168 (including Gazetteer No. 23), (Figure 14)

(v) Background

- C.3.1.62 These trenches were located on sloping ground between about 75 metres and 86 metres OD. The area was of high potential according to the geophysical survey (Figure 6) and a two percent sample was examined (Figure 14). Slight realignment of the route resulted in supplementary Trenches 165-168 being dug

at a later date. The trenches were on recently ploughed land with the exception of Trenches 61-3 and 165, which were on land under pasture.

- C.3.1.63 The superficial deposits comprised 0.2-0.4 metres of modern soil, overlying a lower ploughsoil 0.15-0.3 metres deep. The natural geology under this consisted of highly variable deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

(vi) General Results

- C.3.1.64 The soil below topsoil, which was similar in all the trenches, yielded a few sherds of medieval pottery. In Trench 166 traces of ridge-and-furrow cultivation were found running north-south at right angles to the Bayswater Brook. The furrows were filled with the same soil, indicating that this was probably of Medieval date.
- C.3.1.65 Three ditches were located - 56/4, 60/4 and 60/7 - none of which yielded any finds. Their relationship to the lower ploughsoil was unclear, and their date is uncertain. All three are on similar alignments to the Roman ditches further east (see C3.1.69).
- C.3.1.66 No other archaeological features were discovered. It seems likely that the geophysical anomalies can be accounted for by the variable geology.

Group 8: Trenches 64-7, 101-3 and 161-4 (including Gazetteer Nos 8, 24 and 26), (Figures 14 & 19).

(i) Background

- C.3.1.67 Trenches 64-67 were laid out to examine a two percent sample of an area of high archaeological potential (Figure 14). The area lay immediately west of the course of a known Roman road (now followed by the Bayswater Road), and also adjoined Stowford, which was known to have been a medieval hamlet (Figure 1b). Three extra trenches - 101-103 - were later excavated to further define the archaeology. At a late stage in the evaluation the geotechnical survey necessitated the excavation of three test-pits in this area (numbered 161-3), the archaeology within which was excavated and recorded. Further linear trenches (164-8) were dug south of the existing sample to accommodate a widening of the proposed route, and of these 164 is considered here.

- C.3.1.68 This area lay on a south-facing slope running down from the limestone to the Bayswater Brook. The ground also sloped away both east and west from a slight ridge some 70 metres west of the Bayswater Road. The subsoil was Corallian sand with limestone doggers appearing in places.

(ii) General Results

- C.3.1.69 Alongside the Bayswater Road a stratified build-up of buried soils was observed, within which fragments of stone structures of Roman date were found, associated with deposits of Roman pottery and other finds (Figure 19). The stratified deposits extended some 25 metres west of the road, thinning out as the ground rose. The Roman occupation was divided up by a series of ditches, several of which ran parallel on a west south west alignment almost at right angles to the Roman road (see C3.1.85 below).

- C.3.1.70 West of the preserved stratigraphy further Roman ditches on varying alignments were found in trenches 164, 64, 162 and 66 (Figure 14). Beyond this in trenches 61-63 and 165 no further evidence of Roman occupation was found (see C3.1.62 above).

(iii) The Buried Soils (Trenches 67, 101-3 and 163)

- C.3.1.71 The Corallian sand (numbered 67/11, 102/3 and 103/3) was overlain by a thick wash deposit (67/10 = 163/3) which contained a struck flint (Figure 19). This is probably equivalent to layer 161/4 further west, which also contained redeposited prehistoric finds (see Trenches 161-162 and 64 66 below). This layer shallowed upslope to the west, and petered out between 24 metres and 27 metres from the eastern field boundary. It was not excavated in trenches 101 and 102, but to the north it may be equivalent to layer 101/28, from whose surface came another struck flint.
- C.3.1.72 Both the Corallian sand and layer 67/10 were cut by a series of small pits or postholes, nos 67/17, 101/10, /12, /24 and /26, 102/12 and 103/5 and /7, many of which were truncated by later Roman ditches (Figure 19). Roman sherds were found the fills of 67/17, 101/10 and /12 and 103/5 and /7. 101/24 and 26 were unexcavated, and 102/12 was undated.

(iv) Trench 103: Hearth

C.3.1.73 At the eastern end of Trench 103 an area of subsoil c. 2 metres by 1.5 metres was burnt red. This was numbered 103/8. There was no trace of any accompanying structure, and this is interpreted as a hearth. Without any associated finds this feature is undated, but it is likely that it is Roman; the shallow pits or postholes nearby (see C3.1.72 above) may have been contemporary.

C.3.1.74 Many of the small pits or postholes were cut by a series of Roman ditches, nos 67/15, 101/4, 101/6, 101/8, 101/14, 101/17, 102/4, 102/8 and 102/10 (Figure 19). Three of these, ditch 67/15, ditch 102/10 and ditches 101/4, /6, /8 and /14, which were all recuts of the same ditch, all ran west south west parallel to one another (see also ditch 164/8 below). All these features contained Late Roman pottery, and the ditch in trench 101 also contained two coins, a later 3rd century radiate of Tetricus I and a minim dated to the mid-4th century (Appendix D, section D3). Ditch 66/4 was probably a continuation of 101/4 etc. (Figure 19), and three ditches at right angles to these, 102/4, 162/6 and 64/5, all of which contained Roman pottery, may have been parts of the same system. This ditch system was not at right angles to the Roman road (see C3.1.85 below), but may nevertheless represent boundaries dividing plots alongside the road. Shallow ditch 102/8 = 163/5 was not on either alignment, but was also of Roman date.

C.3.1.75 Linear feature 101/17 lay at the very eastern end of the trench, adjacent to the Bayswater Road (Figure 19). This ran north-south just west of, and roughly in line with, the Roman road. The lower part of the feature, which had very steep sides, contained circular depressions in the base (nos 101/19 and /21), possibly indicating that this had been a palisade trench (Figure 19). The upper part of the profile was however sloping, and there was no indications of a palisade within this, suggesting that any palisade had been removed and that the feature later silted up as a ditch. The upper ditch fill contained much limestone, possibly indicating the former presence of structures similar to those found in Trench 67 (see below).

(v) Stone structures

C.3.1.77 Trench 67 contained two areas of stonework. The squared end of a possible wall running north out of the trench was found cut into layer 67/10. This was

numbered 67/4 (Figure 19). It consisted of 4-6 courses of unmortared and undressed limestones. The uppermost courses of the feature were abutted by layer 67/3, which also overlay the top of the wall (Figure 19). At the very eastern end the west edge of another north-south band of limestones 67/6 was seen. This lay upon the surface of layer 67/10. The stones appear to have been abutted by layer 67/3; a very similar soil (numbered 67/13) was mixed in between the stones, and 67/3 probably overlay 67/6 as it had 67/4 (Figure 19). No discernable floor layers were associated with either stone feature, and it is uncertain quite what these structures represent.

(vi) Animal burials, Trench 67

C.3.1.77 The partially articulated burials of two young pigs (67/5 and 67/8) were found buried together upon the surface of layer 67/10 south east of stone feature 67/4 (Figure 19). Parts of both burials had been disturbed by machining, and further bones were recovered from the spoil (numbered 67/9). There were no accompanying finds, but the burials are believed to be Roman.

C.3.1.78 Within 28 metres of the Bayswater Road all of the Roman features were overlain by a dark charcoal-flecked soil numbered variously 67/3, 67/7 and 101/23. This soil also existed in Trench 102, but was not distinguished in section from later ploughsoil 102/2. The group of sherds found lying horizontally in section (Figure 19, section 101/17) shows that horizons existed within this build-up, but these were not distinguished in excavation. This soil contained large quantities of Roman pottery. The fact that it overlay ditches dating to the 4th century suggests that it is either very Late Roman or post-Roman in origin, but it contained only residual Roman artefacts. In Trench 103, which lay in what was formerly a separate field from the trenches further north, the bottom part of layer 103/2, which was darker, may correspond to 67/3. Layer 103/2 however clearly truncated the Roman features in this trench, and so 67/3 may no longer exist in this area.

C.3.1.79 In Trench 67 layer 67/3 was overlain by layer 67/12 (Figure 19). This too contained Roman pottery, but also included fragments of wood, and is therefore interpreted as the result of localised dumping to level up the ground.

C.3.1.80 All the soils and features described above were sealed by a ploughsoil numbered variously 67/2, 101/2, 102/2 = 163/2 and 103/2. This contained post-medieval pottery, and was sealed by the modern topsoil, layer /1 in all these trenches.

(vii) Bronze Age Activity

C.3.1.81 Test-pit 161 did not contain any features, but revealed a deep stratified sequence. The Corallian sand (here numbered 161/5) was overlain by a mottled silty sand 161/4, which contained 4 scraps of Bronze Age pottery and 6 struck flints (Figure 14; Appendix D, section D2.1.11 and Table 4). This is interpreted as a wash deposit of prehistoric date, equivalent to layer 67/10 and 101/28 further east.

C.3.1.82 Another sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a Roman ditch in Trench 164 some 60 metres to the south, and 16 further struck flints were found in Roman and later contexts in trenches 66, 67, 101, 102, 161, 162 and 163, indicating a sparse but widespread zone of prehistoric activity.

C.3.1.83 161/4 was overlain by layer 161/2, and this was succeeded by layer 161/3. Both soils contained Roman and Medieval pottery, and may in fact be parts of a single deposit subsequently modified by leaching and worm-sorting. 161/3 was overlain by topsoil. A similar division below topsoil was observed in Trench 164, where Roman ditch 164/8 was overlain by 164/3 succeeded by 164/2. This deposit is probably equivalent to the layer numbered 67/2 etc. in trenches further east.

C.3.1.84 At the eastern end of Trench 164 a Roman ditch 164/8 ran west-south-west parallel to ditches 67/15, 101/4 etc. and 102/10. This was the furthest west that the Roman ditch system was observed. There were no features in Trench 165.

Group 9: Trenches 68-73, 104-6 and 110-111 (including Gazetteer Nos 7 & 25-6), (Figures 15, 20 & 21).

(i) Background

C.3.1.85 Trenches 68-73 were laid out so as examine a two percent sample in an area of high archaeological potential (Figure 15). The area lay immediately east of the course of a known Roman road (now followed by Bayswater Road) where a surface scatter of Roman pottery had been located (Appendix B, section B3.1.6

and Figure 11). Three extra trenches - 104, 105, and 106 - were later excavated to define more precisely the areas of interest. Two further trenches (110 and 111) were excavated following the realignment of the proposed route to run further north (Figure 15).

- C.3.1.86 The land sloped moderately to the south from approximately 85 metres to 82 metres OD. The geology comprised Corallian sand with outcrops of limestone.
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(ii) General Results

- C.3.1.87 Romano-British occupation was discovered in this area, but the distribution of features was variable. The two trenches nearest Bayswater Road (Trenches 68 and 105) produced the greatest density of features with activity trailing off rapidly to the east (see also Figure 11). The finds from these trenches included kiln debris. A further concentration of activity was found in Trenches 71 and 104 where a large ditch (Figure 21 below) yielded a considerable quantity of pottery (Appendix D.2.1.13).
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- C.3.1.88 Buried Romano-British soil layers, with features cutting them, were encountered at the west end of Trench 105 (Figure 20), and less clearly in Trench 68. The west end of trench 105 seems only rarely to have been ploughed, but in Trench 68 the archaeological features had been truncated by medieval and later agriculture.

- C.3.1.89 With the exception of layers in Trenches 71 and 104, superficial deposits in the remaining trenches were very thin, and features appeared to have been severely truncated. Shallow furrows of ridge-and-furrow cultivation were found in Trenches 106 and 110 (Figure 15), suggesting that this truncation began in the medieval period.
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(iii) Hollow-way (Gazetteer No. 7)

- C.3.1.90 Between the west edge of the field and the modern Bayswater Road lay a broad linear hollow c.8 metres wide and 1.2 metres deep (Figures 19 and 20). This was aligned roughly north-south. The overgrown hedgerow here contained at least 7 species of tree/woody shrub indicating that it is likely to be of considerable antiquity. The linear depression is probably an ancient hollow-way which appears to follow the course of the Roman road.
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(iv) Trenches 68 and 105: Detailed Description (Figures 15 and 20)

C.3.1.91 Trench 68 was 32.5 metres long. Under the modern ploughsoil and a dark earlier ? ploughsoil (68/3) were two substantial Romano-British ditches (68/5 and 68/17) and three small pits (68/10, 68/19 and 68/20) which contained evidence of burning.

C.3.1.92 Ditch 68/5 ran north-south from the north end of the trench. Only its eastern edge was revealed. This was steep-sided and at least 0.56 metres deep and contained 3rd-4th century pottery (Appendix D, section D2.1.14). Its course and location (about 5 metres from the hollow-way) suggest that the feature was a roadside property boundary.

C.3.1.93 Ditch 68/17 ran approximately east-west and had a broad U-shaped cross-profile. The secondary fill (68/15) contained a single 1st-2nd century sherd. Late 3rd-4th century pottery came from the upper fill (68/12) which relates to the final infilling and abandonment of the feature.

C.3.1.94 The smaller features were undated but, in view of the presence of the other features, are considered likely to be Romano-British. 68/10 was a small oval patch of burnt clay which might be the remains of a hearth or oven. 68/20 was a circular feature filled with medium-sized ragstone lumps and with evidence of burning around the outside. 68/19 was a shallow feature only visible in the edge of the trench, which contained lumps of limestone, burnt clay and charcoal.

(v) The Roman Well, The Clay Pit and The Buried Soils (Figure 20)

C.3.1.95 Trench 105 was devoid of features except in the western 5 metres of the trench. Here the main features encountered were a clay-filled pit (105/9) and a stone-lined well (105/6), both of Romano-British date (Figure 20).

C.3.1.96 The well was a circular dry-stone construction of roughly faced ragstone with an internal diameter of just 0.5 metres. It had been constructed within a pit (feature 105/4) which had a diameter of 1.6 metres (Figure 20). The well was excavated to a depth of 0.75 metres, and was augured below that. Augering suggested that the feature might not be more than 2 metres deep. Considerable quantities of late 3rd-4th century pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains recovered relate to the well's charred plant remains abandonment.

C.3.1.97 The clay pit, although incompletely revealed in the trench, appeared to be subrectangular in plan. It had a composite cross-profile with a steep/vertical lower slope and an upper slope with a more gradual angle (Figure 20). Its base was flat. The lower 0.2 m of fill consisted of a compact olive-green clay which suggested that the feature might have been a partially emptied clay-storage pit. The feature was cut into the centre of an earlier subcircular pit (105/17).

C.3.1.98 The features cut a deposit of yellowish brown silty sand (105/19) which had a maximum thickness of 0.2 metres at the west end of the trench. Eastwards it petered out and seemed to have been truncated by a later ploughsoil (105/2). While this deposit was of Roman or earlier origin, it was unclear whether it represented an original land surface, or upcast from digging, for example, a roadside ditch. Neither this, nor the underlying layers (105/20 and 105/21) yielded any finds.

(iv) Ditches in Trenches 69, 73 & 106 (Figure 15)

C.3.1.99 Four ditches (69/6, 106/4, 73/5 and 73/8), all of which contained Roman pottery, are considered likely to be Romano-British field/property boundaries, although since they all ran north-south it is alternatively possible that some of these were medieval furrows. 73/5 and 73/8 ran parallel only 0.5 metres apart and are likely to be sequential rather than contemporaneous. Pottery evidence suggests that the east one (73/8) was the earlier. There were no other features or finds in these trenches; the stone scatter noted in fieldwalking (Appendix B section B3.1.5) appeared to be a natural outcrop.

(vii) Trenches 71 and 104 (Figure 21)

C.3.1.100 Trench 71 was 30 metres long running north-south, and Tr 104, about 12 metres long and 3 metre wide, was excavated at an angle to it in order to examine a large ditch 104/6 (also numbered 71/3). The trenches occupied a slight hollow in the hillside and superficial deposits were deeper here than in the other trenches. In the area of greatest depth, over ditch 104/6, the modern ploughsoil overlay 0.46 metres of earlier ploughsoil/hillwash (104/2) which in turn sealed the upper fills of the ditch.

- C.3.1.101 Ditch 104/6 was a large feature running approximately north-south. Its overall width appeared to be in excess of 5 metres, but this might have represented an amalgamation of one or more recuts which could not be differentiated. In cross-profile its upper edge ran at a very shallow angle. Its fills here (104/3-5), which reached a depth of 0.5 metres, were machine-excavated. The lower edges plunged into a better-defined central channel about 1.5 metres wide and 0.6 metres deep. It was filled with successive deposits of light and dark grey silty sand which were excavated by hand and yielded large quantities of Roman pottery of 2nd century date (Appendix D, section D2.1.13).
- C.3.1.102 This trench also revealed a smaller ditch to the east (104/11), running north east-south west, which cut 104/6. A possible posthole (104/13) lay next to it.
- C.3.1.103 A small collection of redeposited struck flints and one sherd of Bronze Age pottery was also found. No features of prehistoric date were located, but these may have been ploughed out.
- C.3.1.104 Trench 110 contained three plough furrows aligned north-south numbered 110/5, /8 and /9, and 106/8 is a continuation of one of these. The furrows were not evident in the trenches (such as 111) dug on outcrops of limestone, nor in those with a deep deposit of ploughsoil such as 71.
- C.3.1.105 A spring was found just below the surface at the east end of Trench 110 (Figure 15), and this had scoured a hollow filled with gleyed clayey sand (110/10), probably weathered from the surrounding subsoil. This deposit was not bottomed and produced no dating evidence, but the presence of this spring may explain the system of ditches and deep deposits in Trenches 71 and 104, which lay due south of the spring.

Group 10: Trenches 74, 112 and 113 (Gazetteer No. 31), (Figures 15 & 22)

(i) Background

- C.3.1.106 Trench 74 was located in a small (now dry) valley which ran southwards into Bayswater Brook (Figure 15). The initial 30 metres north-south trench encountered a relict pond, and another trench was excavated across it to

determine its east and west margins. Following the realignment of the proposed road line two more trenches (112 and 113) were excavated further to the north in the dry valley.

(ii) Detailed Description of Pond (Figure 22)

C.3.1.107 The pond (74/8), was encountered under 0.4-0.5 metres of modern ploughsoil and buried colluvium (74/2). It was oval or subrectangular in shape, measuring 14.6 metres east-west by 12.0 metres north-south and was about 0.9 metres deep. Roman pottery was recovered from its lower fills (Appendix D, sections D2.1.13-14).

C.3.1.108 In the north-south arm of the trench two machine-excavated sondages reached the base of the feature (Figure 22). Some extension to these sondages was made by hand. In the east-west arm, overburden was stripped as far as the top fill of the feature.

C.3.1.109 The upper fill (74/4) was a quite compact reddish brown silt with grey mottling. Although a 19th century sherd was apparently recovered from it, it is possible that this derived from one of the numerous recent land drains in the area and thus does not date the final infilling of the pond.

C.3.1.110 Under this layer was 0.15-0.25 metres of pale grey silty sand (74/5) which was generally very stoney. Blocks of limestone rubble were found throughout this layer. In particular, they were tightly packed on the north side of the pond (74/15) where they seem to have been deliberately deposited, perhaps to provide firm ground for entry to the pond.

C.3.1.111 The lower layers consisted of a grey-brown organic sandy loam (74/7) over the bottom fill of dark grey sandy clay (74/6) containing waterlogged organic matter. Examination of the waterlogged material indicated cereals and weeds associated with arable (Appendix E, section E4.1.5). Roman pottery and some animal bone was recovered from these layers. It is probable that the pond went out of use shortly after the Roman period.

C.3.1.112 The pond had been cut into a naturally boggy area, which had filled gradually by inwashing. The pre-Roman wash deposits were examined with a machine-cut sondage at the south end of the trench. A sequence of deposition similar to that

of the pond was evident (Figure 22), with waterlogged peaty clay (74/17) overlain by gleyed and mineral-enriched silty sands. An examination of the waterlogged deposits from 74/17 indicated species of Early Flandrian origin (Appendix E, section E4.1.4).

C.3.1.113 Trenches 112 and 113 revealed more of the inwashing in the dry valley. Machine dug sondages were cut in order to define the deposits, which followed the same sequence as those revealed south of the pond in Trench 74 (Figure 22). A preserved tree stump was recovered from the waterlogged level at the north end of Trench 113.

Group 11: Trenches 75-80 and 114-132, (Figure 15).

(i) Background

C.3.1.114 The trenches were laid out on a west-facing slope and hill top at the highest point of the proposed route (approximately 84-94 metres OD). Geophysical survey and surface collection had indicated that this was an area of low potential (Appendix B and Figures 7 and 11), and Trenches 75-80 were laid out to cover a one percent sample of the proposed route (Figure 15). Following the realignment of the route additional Trenches 114-132 were dug; due to the shortage of time for evaluation this part of the new route was not covered by geophysical survey, and instead the route was evaluated by surface collection and a two percent sample of trenches (Appendix B, section B3.1.10; Figures 10b, 11 & 15).

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.115 The modern ploughsoil, 0.28-0.4 metre deep, directly overlay the sand and limestone geology. One ditch was seen in Trenches 114 and 116. This ditch was shallow and cut into the hillwash layers at the edge of the dry valley (supra) but was undated.

C.3.1.116 No archaeological features were found in any of the other trenches. Trenches 121, 122 and 124 lay in an area of deeper stratigraphy, probably caused by sand inwashing into a hollow in the underlying limestone. The trenches bottomed on

yellow sand at a depth of 0.67-0.80 metres, and overlying this was an orange-brown silty sand from which two struck flints were recovered. This deposit was overlain by another wash deposit (undated) and this in turn by the modern topsoil.

Group 12: Trenches 81-2, 108, 133-6 and 138 (including Gazetteer No. 27), (Figures 15, 16 & 23)

(i) Background

C.3.1.117 Trenches 81 and 82 were laid out on the gently sloping hillside above the steep valley containing the Bayswater Brook (approximately 88-92 metres OD). Although the geophysical survey had revealed anomalies in this area (Appendix B, Figure 7), it was thought that these might be due to the underlying limestone geology, and the trenches were therefore designed to examine only a one percent sample (Figure 15). A contingency of a further one percent was however allowed in case the high magnetometer reading proved to indicate archaeological features (Appendix B, section B2.1.26-7). When Trench 82 revealed Bronze Age activity the contingency was taken up in opening up an area around Trench 82 and digging Trench 108 to link with Trench 81. Trench 108 was itself widened when further archaeological features were found. Following the realignment of the proposed route a two percent sample of further trenches (numbered 133-6 and 138) was dug on the east-facing slope overlooking the Bayswater Brook (Figure 16).

C.3.1.118 The area was covered with a thin modern ploughsoil, which came down onto limestone bedrock. In all of these trenches the plough had scored the limestone, and the archaeological features were severely truncated. The east-facing slope above the brook had been extensively quarried in post-medieval times and is used as a dump for agricultural waste, reducing the undisturbed area available for evaluation (Figure 16).

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.119 A group of three Bronze Age unaccompanied cremations was found in Trench 82, surrounded by a scatter of shallow postholes and hollows, also probably of Bronze Age date (Figure 23). The only artefacts were potsherds.

C.3.1.120 The archaeological features consisted of a widespread scatter in Trench 82 and a second group of features clustered towards the north west end of Trench 108, over 30 metre from the first scatter (see Figure 23). No prehistoric features were found in Trenches 81, and only post-medieval features in Trenches 133-6 and 138.

(iii) The Cremations (Figure 23)

C.3.1.121 Three cremations (82/23, 82/24 and 82/25) represented by areas of dark silty loam containing incompletely calcined bone and charcoal flecks were found upon removing the topsoil by machine. All three lay in shallow circular hollows numbered respectively 82/27, 82/28 and 82/26. These were 0.08, 0.25 and 0.10 metres deep. All three were truncated slightly by the machine; the approximate area covered by the cremation deposits before this is shown on Figure 23. Adjacent to 82/28 was a possible posthole 82/37, whose fill 82/29 also contained human bone.

C.3.1.122 All three cremations were unurned, but both 82/23 and 82/24 contained sherds of grog- or flint-tempered pottery of probable Bronze Age date, including in 82/24 a sherd of cord-impressed pottery of probable Early Bronze Age manufacture D.2.1.12. The identifiable charcoal in all three cremation deposits was oak (Appendix E, section E3.1.2).

C.3.1.123 The skeleton in 82/23 is identifiable as an adult, that in 82/24 probably sub-adult (teenage), while the skeleton in 82/25, while clearly human, cannot be aged (Appendix D, section D.5.1-5).

C.3.1.124 A narrow curving soilmark 82/39 ran around the east side of the cremations. This had an irregular approximately v-shaped profile and was filled with reddish brown silty loam 82/38. There were no finds. This feature could result from animal disturbance or even possibly from turning a plough, but the fill was not like that of the modern ploughsoil, and alternatively it could be associated with the cremations adjacent.

(iv) Postholes in Trench 82

C.3.1.125 A total of 27 circular patches of soil which might represent the bases of postholes were found (see Figure 23), and three, 82/4, 82/10 and 82/33, were excavated. The fill of 82/4, numbered 82/3, included numerous sherds of Bronze Age pottery and pieces of burnt limestone, and the fill of 82/33, numbered 82/32, included unburnt limestone fragments lying on edge, possibly used as packing. No finds were recovered from the tops of any of the unexcavated possible postholes. Only the bases of the postholes survived: 82/33 was 0.19 metres deep, 82/10 was 0.10 metres deep and 82/4 only 0.05 metres deep. The archaeological features are therefore severely truncated.

C.3.1.126 Only one possible posthole, 82/71, was found any distance south of the cremations, activity being concentrated towards the north end of the trench. No obvious pattern can be discerned amongst the excavated sample of possible postholes, though the number of these suggests that structures exist within the area of archaeological activity.

C.3.1.127 Other soil patches were found within the stripped area, but these were irregular and those such as 82/31 that were excavated contained no evidence of human activity.

(v) Features in Trench 108

C.3.1.128 A cluster of eleven circular or oval soilmarks, larger than the postholes in Trench 82, was found towards the north eastern end of the trench (see Figure 23). Three of these, 108/8, 108/10 and 108/12, were excavated. All were shallow, between 0.14 and 0.18 metres in depth, and were filled with reddish-brown sandy silt. All contained sherds of pottery of probable Bronze Age date. Bronze Age pottery was also found in 108/15 and 108/23, the fills of unexcavated features 108/16 and 108/24.

C.3.1.129 The limestone bedrock in this trench was scored by north-south ploughmarks, and the features were severely truncated.

C.3.1.130 Other soil patches were found within the trench, but these were irregular, and none were excavated.

(iv) Trenches 136 & 138

- C.3.1.131 Recent quarry pits were seen in Trenches 136 and 138 (Figure 16). Trench 136 also contained an infilled field boundary ditch which was evidently related to an extant earthwork possibly forming a small rectangular enclosure.

*Group 13: Trenches 83-91 & 94-5 (including Gazetteer Nos 18 & 38),
(Figures 16 & 17)*

(i) Background

- C.3.1.132 Trenches 83-91 & 94-95 were laid out in order to cover a one percent sample of the proposed road line (Figures 16 and 17). These fields, which were under grass, were covered by geophysical survey, but appeared to be of low potential (Appendix B, section B2.1.28, Figures 2 and 8). The geology was Kimmeridge Clay. The topography was undulating but trending from 82 metres OD at the west to 90 metres OD at the east. The Bayswater Brook ran north-east to the north of the proposed road line.

(ii) General results

- C.3.1.133 The superficial layers were modern ploughsoils which directly overlay a yellow silt on top of the clay. Several features which were interpreted as tree-holes cut into the yellow silt. Furrows from medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were seen across the area. A post-medieval metalled trackway, probably leading to New Barn, was present in at least one trench (Figure 17).

(iii) Tree-throw Pits

- C.3.1.134 Probable tree-holes were seen and excavated in Trenches 86, 87, 88, 89, 94 and 95. The tree-hole in Trench 87 yielded Roman and medieval pottery and the tree-hole in Trench 95 included a sherd of prehistoric pottery.

(iv) Furrows

- C.3.1.135 Furrows on a north-east to south-west alignment were seen and excavated in Trenches 85, 86 and 87. These could be seen as linear areas of lush grass in the field running at right angles to the Bayswater Brook, forming a regular pattern

typical of medieval strip cultivation. The furrows in Trenches 86 and 87 contained post-medieval pottery.

- C.3.1.136 Ridge-and-furrow cultivation was also evident from aerial photographs in the fields east of New Barn (Appendix A, section A5.1.10, Figure 1b). Shallow furrows on a north-south alignment were observed in Trenches 90 and 94.

(v) Trackway

- C.3.1.137 A post-medieval trackway was seen in Trench 89. It had metallised surfaces of crushed limestone. A make-up layer for one of these, which incorporated a field drain, provided late 19th-century pottery. The trackway was aligned upon New Barn to the north-west and to south-east can be seen on aerial photographs continuing to the present gateway in the field.

- C.3.1.138 Dumps of chalk were observed in Trench 93 alongside ditch 93/7 and in Trench 95 in the top of a post-medieval ditch. Ditch 93/7 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery, but lay directly beneath the topsoil, and is probably also of post-medieval date.

- C.3.1.139 Observation of Geotechnical Test pit 335, which lay adjacent to Trench 87 (Figure 16) showed that a former stream course ran along the same alignment as the modern drain. Several animal bones were recovered, but no dateable artefacts. Re-examination of the aerial photographs of this area revealed dark areas which may indicate continuations of these water courses.

*Group 14: Trenches 92-93, 96 & 140-144 (Including Gazetteer No. 36),
(Figures 17 & 18)*

(i) Background

- C.3.1.140 This area was under grass, and was prospected by geophysical survey (Figure 10b). Little indication of archaeological activity was found (Appendix B sections B2.1.28 and B2.1.29, and Figures 2 and 8, 3 and 9), but because of the possibility of alluvium sealing archaeological deposits the trenches were laid out in order to cover a two percent sample of the proposed road line. The area covered by these trenches south of the Bayswater Brook was lower than the ground to the east and west (Figures 17 and 18), occupying a slight hollow at

around 84-88 metres OD. The area north of the brook lay at the bottom of a south-facing slope at a similar height.

- C.3.1.141 The superficial deposits were turf and ploughsoils. The geological subsoil is Kimmeridge Clay overlain in places by alluvial clay.

(ii) General Results

- C.3.1.142 These trenches revealed a sequence of 3 ploughsoils (including the modern ploughsoil), the earlier two of which were probably of medieval date, interleaved with areas of clay silting which were interpreted as the fills of old stream courses.

- C.3.1.143 Two major phases of stream activity were observed. The earlier was overlain by the older ploughsoils, the later overlay the medieval cultivation soil.

(iii) Ploughsoils

- C.3.1.144 The oldest ploughsoil was numbered 96/3 and 140/4 south of the Bayswater Brook and 143/5 and 144/3 north of the brook, the middle ploughsoil was numbered correspondingly 96/2 and 140/3, 143/2 and 144/2. 96/3 and 140/4 contained pottery of Roman and 12th/13th century date and 143/5 a medieval sherd, while from the middle ploughsoil 140/3 came pottery of 14th-century date. These soils probably derive from ridge-and-furrow strip cultivation as indicated by the desktop survey (Appendix A section A5.1.10, Figure 1b). Traces of surviving earthworks could be seen in the field containing Trenches 142-144 (Gazetteer No. 36), which possibly related to ridge-and-furrow cultivation, and from the higher ground to the north similar lush areas could be seen in the field containing Trenches 92, 93, 140 and 141, although no furrows were observed in the test-trenches. The Roman sherds were probably derived from the Roman settlement identified upslope north of the Bayswater Brook (see Group 15 and Figure 1b, Gazetteer No. 37), either by downwashing or as a manuring scatter.

(iv) Stream Courses

- C.3.1.145 At least two phases of former stream course were seen in Trenches 142 and 143 along the north side of the present Bayswater Brook. Sections were machined through these in both trenches, but the rising water and the depth of the deposits

in Trench 142 meant that these were not recorded in detail. The channel fills were overlain by all of the ploughsoils, and are of uncertain date.

C.3.1.146 In Trenches 92, 140 and 141 south of the Bayswater Brook a layer of clay silting filling an old stream course appeared to overlie the medieval ploughsoils. This was investigated by a machine-dug hole in Trench 141, but was not bottomed and immediately filled with water. There were no finds. The line of this former north-south channel is followed by the existing field boundary between Trenches 96 and 92 (Figure 17), and may have been active as late as the early post-medieval period.

*Group 15: Trenches 145-7 and 171-4 (including Gazetteer No. 37)
(Figures 18 & 24)*

(i) Background

C.3.1.147 The area covered by these trenches was under grass, so was evaluated by geophysical survey and judged to be of low potential (Appendix B section B2.1.31-2, Figures 3 and 9). Since the results of the geophysical survey were not however available before test-trenching began, the trenches were laid out in order to cover a two percent sample of the proposed road line (Figure 18). The presence of a gas main necessitated the repositioning of Trench 147 further to the east; test-trench 146 was not dug, but this number was later reallocated to the observation of an adjacent geotechnical test pit which revealed a well (Figures 18 and 24). Following the discovery of archaeological features four further trenches (Nos 171-174) were dug to the north-west to assess the extent of the archaeology (Figure 18).

C.3.1.148 The ground was on a south-facing slope rising from 90 to 95 metres OD. The superficial deposits were turf and a recent ploughsoil. The geological subsoil is Corallian limestone at the top of the slope in trench 173 and Kimmeridge Clay further downslope.

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.149 These trenches revealed Roman activity comprising ditches, a stone platform and a well (Figure 24). The features were overlain by a medieval or later ploughsoil, which was cut by a post-medieval gully, and this was in turn overlain by the modern topsoil. No archaeological features were found in trenches 171, 173 or 174.

(iii) Roman Ditches and Pits

C.3.1.150 Ditches were seen in trenches 145, 147 and 172. Ditch 145/4 was 1 metre wide and 0.6 metres deep with a U-shaped profile, and was aligned north north west-south south east. It contained Roman pottery of 2nd or 3rd-century date. Further to the east in trench 147 a linear soilmark 147/9 was not excavated, but pottery of late 1st century or 2nd century date came from the top, and this was probably an west north west-east south east ditch (numbered 147/12). Just south of this a pit or possibly a ditch terminal 147/13 was planned but not excavated, and another possible pit 147/11 was planned just north of ditch 147/12. A further ditch may exist at the south end of the trench, but the wet ground conditions during the field evaluation prevented further investigation. Two parallel ditches on a west north west alignment were found in trench 172. Both ditches had sloping sides and a narrow flat base. The western ditch (172/9) was 0.8 metres deep and when largely silted up had been recut as a shallower bowl-profiled ditch 172/7; the eastern ditch 172/5 was 0.5 metres deep. Sherds of Roman pottery came from 172/4, the fill of 172/5, and tile fragments from 172/6, fill of the recut of the western ditch. A flint scraper was recovered from 172/8, fill of 172/9.

(iv) Hillwash

C.3.1.151 Two layers of hillwash 147/6 and 147/7 were cut by the features in trench 147. Pottery of 1st century date was recovered from 147/7; this could have sunk into the underlying soil layers during the occupation, or could indicate that the hillwash may also be Roman.

(v) Stone Platform

C.3.1.152 An area of limestone cobbling was seen in trench 147 (Figure 24). Within the original test-trench this was sectioned by machine, but an extension to the west was hand-excavated and planned (Figure 24, layer 147/4). Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from layer 143/3 which overlay the surface of the stones. A scatter of limestone was found throughout the length of the trench on the surface of layer 147/6 and in layer 143/3, perhaps suggesting that medieval ploughing had disturbed this layer further upslope, but this may alternatively have derived from the limestone outcropping further north.

(vi) Roman Well

C.3.1.153 A Roman stone-lined well was hit by a geotechnical test-pit, which removed most of the structure. The exposed section of the well was inspected and measured from the edge of the test-pit, but could not be examined more closely for reasons of safety. A schematic section of the well is illustrated (Figure 24). Roman pottery of 2nd- to 3rd-century date was recovered from the bottom fill and from the construction pit of the well (Appendix D), and waterlogging had preserved both a pair of leather shoes and environmental organic remains (Appendix E section E4.1.8).

(vii) Post-Roman Deposits

C.3.1.154 The ploughsoil which sealed the Roman features was numbered variously 145/2, 147/3, 171/2, 172/2, 173/2 and 174/2. At the south end of Trench 147 there was a further deposit 147/2 overlying 147/3 below the modern topsoil; these probably correspond to the sequence of three ploughsoils seen in Trenches 143 and 144 downslope to the south. The earliest of these, 147/3, contained sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. Upslope 173/2 contained a sherd of late medieval pottery of 14th or 15th century date. The ploughsoils only survived up to 0.20 metres deep, probably due to soil eroding and washing downslope. In Trench 145 ploughsoil 145/2 was cut by gully 145/7, which contained post-medieval pottery and was sealed by modern topsoil.

Group 16: Trenches 148-150b, (Figure 18).

(i) Background

C.3.1.155 This area slopes up from the valley from 94 metres OD to 102 metres OD (Figure 18). This area lay under grass. Geophysical survey had suggested possible anomalies in this area (Appendix B sections B2.1.33-5, Figures 3 and 9), although it was believed that these might have been caused by the varying geology on the steep slope. Trenches 148-150 were laid out in order to cover a two percent sample of the proposed road line (Figure 18). When archaeological features were found in Trench 150 additional trenches 150a and 150b were dug. Trenches 148 and 149 lay on a flattish ledge and 150-150b at the start of the next steep slope.

C.3.1.156 The superficial deposits were turf and a recent ploughsoil. The geological subsoil is Kimmeridge Clay.

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.157 Three ploughsoils were seen on the ledge in Trenches 148 and 149 (see also group 14). Trench 150 revealed several pits recut on the same alignment. No pits were seen in Trench 150a and only dubious features were seen in Trench 150b. A recent dewpond was seen cutting the medieval ploughsoils in Trench 148 (Figure 18). A struck flint was recovered from the lowest fill of the dewpond.

(iii) Pits and Postholes

C.3.1.158 A large feature 150/5 was found at the south-east end of trench 150, which was extended to reveal the full width of the feature. 150/5 was approximately 2 metres wide and just over 0.5 metres deep, with vertical sides and an irregular but flattish bottom. Although linear in plan it is believed to comprise three intercutting pits, the latest of which contained sherds of Roman pottery.

C.3.1.159 A shallow posthole 150/11 measuring 0.35 metres in diameter was found east of the pit group. This was half-sectioned but produced no finds. It is presumed to be associated with the Roman pits.

Group 17: Trenches 151-160

(i) Background

C.3.1.160 The area slopes up from 94 metres OD to the plateau on top of the hill at 102 metres OD. The area covered by Trenches 151-155 lay under grass, so was evaluated by geophysical survey (Appendix B section B2.1.31, Figures 3 and 9). The field in which lay Trenches 156-160 was under maize crop, so could not be evaluated except by test-trenching. The trenches were therefore laid out to cover a two percent sample of the proposed road line (Figure 18).

C.3.1.161 The superficial deposits were turf and a recent ploughsoil. The geological subsoil is limestone from the Wheatley Beds.

(ii) General Results

C.3.1.162 All of these trenches revealed a red-brown stony subsoil overlying the limestone. This soil may have been an old ploughsoil. This soil also filled tree-throw pits. There were no archaeological features. There was one modern field boundary next to a modern barbed wire fence in Trench 154.

C.4.1 Comments on the Evaluation Strategy

C.4.1.1 The field evaluation has successfully defined the areas of archaeological activity along the line of the proposed route, with the following provisos:

- (a) One area of geophysical anomalies identified in the second phase of fieldwork adjacent to Trench 17 (Appendix B section B2.1.17, Figure 5 marked C) was not tested by trenching, but neither surface collection of this area nor topsoil sieving of Trench 17 adjacent recovered any finds other than those of recent date, and no features were found within Trench 17;
- (b) At the west end of the route in field parcel 0058 the landtake of the proposed route and of the link road from the proposed Marston Interchange to the existing North Oxford Bypass was extended by the realignment of the route south to the Bayswater Brook. It was intended to carry out surface collection over this

to establish whether further test-trenching would be necessary, but the field was under crop and so not accessible. This are has not therefore been evaluated;

- (c) Following the identification of ditches in field parcel 5400 at the very west end of the route it was intended to carry out surface collection in this field to help date the subsurface features, but the field was under crop. This is not however considered to be a significant omission, since sieving of the topsoil was carried out for all the test-trenches in this field, and no significant finds were recovered.

Table 2 THE TABLE OF CONTEXTS

Tr/Ctx = trench and context no.

* = 1x1 metres topsoil sieved

C = century

BA = Bronze Age

LBA = Late Bronze Age

IA = Iron Age

RB = Romano-British

Med = Medieval

Contexts not included in the table have been considered to have had a natural origin (geological, animal, botanical).

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
1/1*	topsoil			0.35	C19 (1) Med. (5)	
1/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.10- 0.15		
1/3	plough furrow	4	nk	0.10		
1/7	E-W Gully	8, 9	0.75	0.30		
1/10	NE-SW Ditch	11, 12	1.00	0.33	C18-19 (1)	
1/13	plough furrow	14	1.95	0.12		
1/19	plough furrow	20	6.2	0.24		
2/1*	topsoil			0.27- 0.35	C19 > (1) Med (3) RB (1)	
2/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.16- 0.18		
2/4	NE-SW Ditch	5	2.00	nk		C19 > glass (1)
2/6	NE-SW Ditch	7	2.00	nk		
3/1*	topsoil			0.40	C19 (2) Med (6)	

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
3/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.10-0.12		
3/4	plough furrow	5	1.25	0.20		
3/6	ENE-WSW Ditch	7, 8	1.20	0.45	C13-14 (1)	
3/9	plough furrow	10, 11	1.80	0.24		
3/17	Gully?	16	nk	0.15		
4/1*	topsoil			0.30-0.36	C19 (2) Med (1)	
4/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.13-0.29	C12-13 (1)	
4/3	NE-SW Ditch	4-8	2.00	0.80		
4/9	Gully?	10	0.78	0.24		
4/19	posthole	20	0.50 by 0.55m	0.30		
5/1*	topsoil			0.30	C19> (2) Med (5)	
5/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.10-0.25		
5/4	NE-SW Gully	5-7	1.20	0.25	C2-4 (1)	
5/8	E-W Ditch	9, 22-25	2.65	0.55		
5/10	plough furrow	11	0.70	0.10	late Med (1)	
5/12	plough furrow	13	0.6	0.13		
5/14	plough furrow	15	1.05	0.13		
5/16	plough furrow	17	1.2	0.1		
6/1	topsoil			0.55		
6/2	ploughsoil			0.20	C1 (1)	
6/3	N-S Ditch	4, 5	1.50	0.28		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
6/17	Gully terminal?	18	1.00	0.30		
7/1	topsoil			0.41- 0.50		
7/2	ploughsoil			0.26		
7/3	Gully terminal?	4	0.40	0.10		
7/5	Pit ?	6-11	0.90 by 3.2m	1.18		
7/12	Ditch terminal?	13, 14	1.06	0.20		
7/18	Ditch terminal?	19	1.18	0.14		
7/20	E-W Ditch	22-24	1.10	0.50		
7/27	ESE-WNW Ditch	28	0.75	0.30		
8/1	topsoil			0.32		
8/2	ploughsoil			0.25		
8/3	NW-SE Gully	4	0.38	0.19		
8/5	Ditch?	6, 7	0.75	0.26		
8/8	Gully terminal?	9	0.54	0.12		
8/10	posthole	11	0.15	0.10		
8/12	N-S Gully?	13	0.8	0.09		
8/14	ENE-WSW Ditch	15	0.60	0.3		
8/18	NNW-SSE Ditch	16, 17, 21	0.98	0.3		
9/1	topsoil			0.31- 0.46		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
9/2	ploughsoil			0.24- 0.29		
9/3	NW-SE Ditch	4-7	1.38	0.52		
10/1	topsoil			0.3		
10/2	ploughsoil			0.15- 0.20		
10/3	E-W Ditch	4	0.50	0.26		
10/5	E-W Ditch	6	0.60	0.20		
10/7	E-W Ditch	8, 9	1.0	0.16		
10/10	E-W Ditches	11-13	3.0	nk		
11/1	topsoil			0.30		
11/2	ploughsoil			0.10		
11/4	N-S Gully?	5	0.50	0.10		
11/6	Gully terminal?	7	0.60	0.15		
12/1	topsoil			0.20		
12/2	ploughsoil ?			0.10		
12/4	E-W Ditch	5-8	1.15	0.40		
12/9	E-W Gully	10-12	0.60	0.36		
13/1	topsoil			0.25		
13/2	ploughsoil			0.10		
14/1	topsoil			0.30		
14/2	ploughsoil			0.22		
14/3	colluvium			0.44		
14/5	Stream Channel	6-12	nk	0.55 min.		
15/1*	topsoil			0.29 - 0.37	post-Med (1)	

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
15/2	reworked alluvium			0.09-0.12		
15/3	N-S Ditch?	4 - 6	2.10	0.36		
15/8	N-S Stream channel?	9 - 16	3.10	0.70		Water-logged plant remains
16/1*	topsoil			0.28-0.33		
16/2	reworked alluvium			0.20-0.25		
16/3-5 & 14	alluvial layers			0.98 max.		
16/8	Stream channel?	9	0.76	0.18		
17/1*	topsoil			0.32	C18 (2)	
17/2	reworked alluvium			0.09-0.10		
18/1*	topsoil			0.32		
18/2	reworked alluvium			0.25		
18/4-7	alluvial layers			0.15-0.30		
18/8	Stream deposit			nk		
19/1*	topsoil			0.25		
19/2	alluvium reworked by ploughing			0.1		
19/3	alluvium			0.1		
19/6	NNE-SSW Ditch	5	1.2	0.35		
20/1*	topsoil			0.20	Med (2)	

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
20/2	alluvium reworked by ploughing			0.15- 0.2		
20/3	alluvium			0.05- 0.25		
20/5	E-W Stream channel?	6	1.0	0.35		
20/7	pre-alluvial topsoil		nk	0.20		animal bone
21/1*	topsoil			0.2	C18-19 (2) RB (1)	
21/2	reworked alluvium			0.08 - 0.14		
21/3	alluvium			0.1 - 0.2		animal bone
21/4	Late Glacial sand		nk	nk		animal bone
21/5	WNW-ESE Ditch	6, 7	1.20	0.6		
21/8	WNW-ESE Ditch	9	nk	0.5		
21/11	WNW-ESE Gully	12	nk	0.15		
22/1*	topsoil			0.32		
22/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.20		
22/4	E-W Gully	5, 7	0.9	0.16		
22/6	E-W Gully	3	0.74	0.22		
23/1*	topsoil			0.40	C19 (1)	
23/2	reworked alluvium			0.22		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
23/3-4	alluvial layers			0.3		
24/1	topsoil			0.19		
24/2	reworked alluvium			0.40		animal bone
24/3	Late Glacial sand		nk	nk		animal bone
25/1	topsoil			0.26		
25/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.10- 0.20	C14-15 (2)	
25/6	NW-SE Gully	5	0.75	0.45		Sandstone whetstone
25/10	NNE-SSW Ditch	9	0.90	0.35		
25/12	NNW-SSE Ditch	11	1.00	0.35		
26/1	topsoil			0.33- 0.39		
26/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.35		
26/3	NW-SE Gully	4, 5	0.86	0.30		
26/10	NW-SE Gully	11, 12	1.50	0.45	C18-19 (6)	animal bone
27/1	topsoil			0.25- 0.35		
27/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.30- 0.40		
27/3	NW-SE Gully	4	0.40	0.32		
28/1	topsoil			0.36- 0.40		
28/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.20		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
28/6	NE-SW Gully?	5	0.50	0.15		
28/8	posthole or pit?	7	0.60	0.20		
29/1	topsoil			0.30		
29/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.26		
29/5	Ditch?	4	1.05	0.55		
29/9	NNE-SSW Ditch	6-8	1.32	0.40		
29/13	NNE-SSW Ditch	11, 12	2.40	0.61	C18-19 (3)	
30/1	topsoil			0.25- 0.30		
30/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.30- 0.40	C11-12 (1)	
30/3	NW-SE Ditch	4, 9	1.60	0.50		
30/5	Pit?	6, 7	0.60 by 0.8	0.20		
31/1	topsoil			0.30		
31/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.20		
31/4	NW-SE Ditch	5-7	1.30	0.50	C19-20 (1)	animal bone
31/8	NW-SE Ditch	9, 10	1.50	0.25		
31/11	Pit?	12	1.10	0.35		
31/13	Pit?	14	0.70	0.15		
32/1	topsoil			0.25- 0.30		
32/2	post-med ploughsoil?			0.25- 0.30		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
32/3	NE-SW Ditch	4	1.60	0.40	C16-17 (1) RB (1)	animal bone
32/5	NNE-SSW Ditch	6	1.10	0.33		
33/1	topsoil			0.25		
33/2	weathered clay subsoil			0.25		
33/3	E-W Ditch		1.30	0.40+		
34/1	topsoil			0.26		
34/2	weathered clay subsoil			0.23		
35/1	topsoil			0.25		
35/2	weathered clay subsoil			0.15		
35/6	NE-SW Ditch		1.00	nk		
36/1	topsoil			0.25		
36/2	weathered clay subsoil			0.22		
36/3-4	alluvial layers			0.48		
37/1	topsoil			0.25		
37/2	weathered clay subsoil			0.10- 0.20		
38/1	topsoil			0.25- 0.40		
38/2	weathered clay subsoil			0.25- 0.40		
39/1	topsoil			0.25		
39/2	weathered clay subsoil			0.25		
39/7	E-W Ditch	nk	1.10	nk		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
40/1	topsoil			0.23		
40/2-5	alluvial clays			0.40		
41/1	topsoil			0.30-0.40		
41/3,4,7,9-12,16	alluvial clays			1.25		
41/6	E-W Ditch	5	2.00	0.55		
41/13	Stream Channel?	14, 15	nk	0.30		
41/17	Pond	8	10.00 m	nk		
41/19	E-W Gully	18	0.45	0.15		
42/1	topsoil			0.20-0.27		
42/2	ploughsoil			0.20-0.30		
42/5	NE-SW Ditch	4	1.50	1.00		animal bone
42/9	Stream Channel	6 - 8	nk	nk		
43/1	topsoil			0.40		
43/2	ploughsoil?			0.20		
43/4	?land drain	3	0.22	0.48	C19 (1)	Copper alloy disc
44/1	medieval ploughsoil			0.50	C17-18 (1) RB (1)	
44/2	topsoil			0.25		
44/4	posthole	5	0.46	0.20		
44/6	posthole or stakehole	7	0.20	0.08		
44/8	burnt area		2.0	0.1		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
45/1	topsoil			0.23		
45/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.41		
45/5	NE-SW Gully	4	0.59	0.18		
46/1, 46A/1, 46B/1	topsoil			0.25		
46/2, 46A/2, 46B/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.15		
46/4	posthole	3	0.29 by 0.4	0.29	BA (20) Med (2)	
47/1	topsoil			0.26		
47/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.15- 0.21		
48/1	topsoil			0.25	Med (2)	animal bone
48/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.30		
49/1	topsoil			0.26		
49/2	lower soil			0.20		
50/1	topsoil			0.25		
50/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.15- 0.35		
51/1	topsoil			0.22		
51/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.09		
51/7	NW-SE Ditch	6, 8, 9	1.08	0.76	C12-13 (1)	Med tile
52/1	topsoil			0.15- 0.20		
52/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.20		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
52/4	N-S Ditch	6 - 8	0.90	0.30		
52/16	Stream Channel	17	nk	nk		
52/13	NE-SW Ditch	9, 15	0.36	0.30		
53/1	topsoil			0.30		
53/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.20		
54/1	topsoil			0.30		
54/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.25		
55/1	topsoil			0.25		
55/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.30		
56/1	topsoil			0.44		
56/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.17		
56/4	NE-SW Ditch	5, 6	2.10	0.33		
57/1	topsoil			0.20		
57/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.25		
58/1	topsoil			0.30		
58/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.20		
59/1	topsoil			0.26- 0.40		
59/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.15		
60/1	topsoil			0.42		
60/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.14		
60/4	NE-SW Ditch	5, 6	1.00	0.40		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
60/7	NE-SW Gully	8	0.50	0.30		
61/1	topsoil			0.35		
61/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.25		
62/1	topsoil			0.26		
62/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.25	C13-14 (1)	
63/1	topsoil			0.30		
63/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.28	C12-13. (3) RB (4)	flint flake, sandstone frag.
64/1	topsoil			0.30		
64/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.15	C19 > (1) RB (6)	
64/5	NW-SE Ditch	4	1.30	0.56	C3 > (35)	Millstone Grit rotary quern, iron stud and obj.
65/1	topsoil			0.30		
65/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.25		
66/1	topsoil			0.30		
66/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.40	C4 (3)	
66/4	NW-SE Ditch	5	1.90	0.60	C2-4 (13)	Flint flake, iron stud
67/1	topsoil			0.20		
67/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.15		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
67/3 & /7	Late Roman occupation?			0.26	Late C3 > (217)	Flint: 1 flake, 1 waste, 1 scraper. Animal bone, Millstone Grit quern, iron strip.
67/4	Stone structure		0.50	0.44 high		
67/5	Skeleton					Young pig
67/8	Skeleton					Young pig
67/10	early Roman wash deposit			0.4	C2 > (2)	flint flake
67/14	N-S stone structure	6, 13	nk	0.28	mid C3-4 (14)	flint flake, animal bone
67/15	ENE-WSW Ditch	16, 19	1.04	0.33	early C2 (39)	animal bone
67/17	Ditch terminal?	18	0.61	0.29		
68/1	topsoil			0.12	C18 > (1) Med (1) RB (10)	
68/3	medieval ploughsoil			0.12		
68/4 & 11	weathered Roman subsoil			0.38	late C3-4 (21)	animal bone
68/5	N-S Ditch	6, 7, 9	0.68 min	0.56	late C3-4 (10)	
68/10	Burnt area		0.6 by 0.9	nk		
68/17	E-W Ditch	12-16	1.90	0.73	late C1-2 (1) & late C3 > (5)	animal bone

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
68/19	Pit or ditch terminal	18	1.06	0.28		
68/20	?Stone hearth	21	0.40	nk		
69/1	topsoil			0.30		
69/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.22		
69/6	N-S Ditch	3-5	1.40	0.42	C2 > & late C3-4 (6)	
70/1	topsoil			0.20-0.25		
70/5	medieval ploughsoil			0.37		
71/1	topsoil			0.40	C13-14 (1) RB (1)	
71/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.25		1 end and side scraper, 2 flakes
71/3 (see also 104/6)	NW-SE Ditch	4	1.70	0.55	C3 > (4) LBA (1)	
71/5	Pit or posthole?	6	nk	nk		
72/1	topsoil			0.32		
72/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.10-0.26		
73/1	topsoil			0.30		
73/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.22		
73/5	N-S Ditch	4	1.10	0.45	C3-4? (3)	
73/8	N-S Ditch	6, 7	0.80	0.45	late C1 > (2)	animal bone

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
74/1	topsoil			0.3		
74/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.25		
74/8	Pond	4 - 7 (+ /3)	12.0 by 14.6	0.90	C19 (1) late C2-3 > & late C3-4 (8)	Flint core, animal bone, water-logged plant remains
74/11	NW-SE Gully	12	0.50	0.16		
74/17	Late Glacial water- logging		nk	0.20		Water-logged plant remains
75/1	topsoil			0.28		
75/2	weathered limestone subsoil			0.30		
76/1	topsoil			0.40		
76/2	weathered limestone subsoil			0.10		
77/1	topsoil			0.29		
77/2	weathered limestone subsoil			0.25		
78/1	topsoil			0.32		flint flake
78/2	weathered limestone subsoil			0.07		
79/1	topsoil			0.31		
80/1	topsoil			0.30		RB tile
81/1	topsoil			0.26		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
82/1	topsoil			0.25	C3-4 (1)	3 flint flakes, animal bone
82/4	posthole	3	0.35 by 0.4	0.05	BA (20) shell and flint temper	
82/6	posthole	5	0.30 by 0.33	nk		
82/8	posthole	7	0.38 by 0.43	nk		
82/10	posthole	9	0.28 by 0.4	0.10		
82/12	posthole	11	0.23 by 0.27	nk		
82/14	posthole?	13	0.15 by 0.25	nk		
82/16	posthole?	15	0.30	nk		
82/18	posthole?	17	0.40	nk		
82/20	posthole?	19, 21	0.25	0.08		
82/22	posthole	36	0.32 by 0.38	nk		
82/26	Human Cremation pit	25	0.38 by 0.45	0.10		Oak charcoal, open country molluscs
82/27	Human Cremation pit	23	0.45	0.08	BA (1) sand & flint temper	Oak charcoal

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
82/28	Cremation	24	0.30	0.25	BA (10) sand & flint temper	Oak charcoal
82/31	Pit?	30	1.20 by 1.3	0.13		
82/33	posthole	32	0.25 by 0.4	0.19		
82/35	posthole?	34	0.19	nk		
82/37	posthole?	29	0.25	0.15		Oak charcoal, open country molluscs
82/41	posthole	40	0.20	nk		
82/43	posthole	42	0.30 by 0.42	nk		
82/47	posthole?	46	0.25	nk		
82/51	posthole	50	0.30	nk		
82/53	posthole	52	0.25	nk		
82/55	posthole	54	0.32 by 0.55	nk		
82/57	Pit?	56	1.55 by 1.7	nk		1 flint blade
82/59	posthole	58	0.25	nk		
82/61	posthole	60	0.25	nk		
82/69	posthole	68	0.42 by 0.5	nk		
82/71	posthole?	70	0.25	nk		
83/1	topsoil			0.11		
83/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.19		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
84/1	topsoil			0.15		
84/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.11		
84/4	field drain	5	0.12	0.55		
85/1	topsoil			0.27		
85/4	post-medieval furrow fill		2.8	nk		
86/1	topsoil			0.3		
86/4	post-medieval furrow fill				C19-20 (2)	
87/1	topsoil			0.3		
87/4	post-medieval furrow	3	2.4	0.4	C19(2)	
87/5	treehole	6-9	2.4	?	C11-12 C2 (2)	animal bone
88/1	topsoil			0.25		
88/2 (?=4)	ploughsoil			0.2		
88/3	field bank	-	-	0.15		
88/4 (?=2)	?medieval ploughsoil	-	-	0.17		
88/6	treehole	7	1.4	0.7		
88/9	pit/scoop?	10	0.9	0.18		
89/1	topsoil	-	-	0.21		
89/2	medieval ploughsoil	-	-	0.2		
89/5	recent ditch	4	-	-		
89/6	recent trackway	12, 13, 14	-	-		
89/7	treehole	8, 9, 10	1.3	0.45		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
89/15	land drain	13	0.3	-	C17-19 (14)	
90/1	topsoil	-	-	0.43		
90/2	medieval ploughsoil	-	-	0.31		
91/1	topsoil	-	-	0.24		
91/2	medieval ploughsoil	-	-	0.2		
92/1	topsoil	-	-	0.28		
92/2	medieval ploughsoil	-	-	0.2	? C13 (1)	
93/1	topsoil	-	-	0.31		
93/2	ploughsoil	-	-	0.17		
93/4	natural scoop	3	0.5	0.06		
93/7	?recent ditch	6	1.8	0.4		
93/8	trackway levelling			0.12		
93/9	trackway levelling			0.10		
94/1	topsoil			0.36		
94/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.23		
95/1	topsoil			0.29		
95/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.28		
95/4	trackway ditch	8-10	2+	0.9		human bone
95/12	trackway ditch	5	0.8	nk		
95/11	trackway ditch	7	1.35	0.7		
95/16	treehole	17, 18	2.00	0.7+	pre-Roman (1)	5 flint flakes

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
95/13	=95/2					
95/14	natural depression			0.18		
96/1	topsoil			0.3		
96/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.34		
96/3	channel fill?	-	-	0.15	RB (1) C13-14 (1)	
96/4	ploughsoil	-	-	0.12		
100/1	topsoil			0.36-0.38	C19 > (2) Med (5)	
100/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.16-0.24		
100/3	WNW-ESE Ditch	4-7	1.48	1.12		
101/1	topsoil			0.2 - 0.3	C19 > (1) RB (4)	iron padlock key?
101/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.2	C13-14 (2) RB (126)	1 flint flake, animal bone
101/4	NE-SW Ditch	3	0.85	0.2	C4 (25)	animal bone
101/6	NE-SW Ditch	5, 15	0.60	0.20	C2 & 4 (21)	animal bone
101/8	NE-SW Ditch ?	7	0.45	0.20		
101/10	Pit	9	1.20	0.18+		
101/12	Gully?	11	?	0.12		
101/14	NE-SW Ditch ?	13	0.20	0.12	C4 (3)	
101/17	N-S Ditch	16, 20, 22	1.60	0.80	C2 (5)	

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
101/19	posthole	18	0.68	0.30	late 1-2 (1)	animal bone
101/21	posthole	20	0.44	0.33		
101/23	Late Roman occupation?			0.08-0.25	C2 > (7)	
101/24	Pit or Ditch end	25		0.50	nk	
101/26	Gully?	27	0.8 min	nk		animal bone
101/28	pre-Roman wash deposit		nk	nk		flint flake, animal bone, iron nail
102/1	topsoil			0.26	C4? (1)	
102/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.25	late C3 (47)	Tile post-med?, animal bone
102/4	NNW-SSE Ditch	5-7	1.40	1.00	C3 (42)	flint flake, animal bone, iron studs or hobnails.
102/8	NW-SE Gully	9	0.55	0.45	late C2 > (10)	
102/10	NE-SW Ditch	11	1.20	0.50	C2-3 > (42)	flint flake, animal bone, iron obj.
102/12	Pit ?	13	0.30	0.25		
103/1	topsoil			0.28		millstone
103/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.36	C4 > (11)	animal bone
103/5	Pit	4	0.36 by 0.68	0.17	C2 > (5)	animal bone
103/7	Pit	6	0.5	nk	C19 (3) RB (2)	

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
103/8	Burnt natural		0.54	0.14		
104/1	topsoil			0.44		
104/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.46		
104/6 (see also 71/3)	NW-SE Ditch	3-5, 7-10	6-8?	1.15	late C1-2 > (579)	2 flint scrapers, 5 flakes, 1 core, animal bone, charred cereals
104/11	NE-SW Ditch	12	1.30	0.90	C2? (8)	
104/13	posthole	14	0.57	0.43		
105/1	topsoil			0.30	C19 (2) Med (1) RB (11)	animal bone, iron obj.
105/2	?medieval ploughsoil			0.15		
105/4 & 6	Well	5, 7, 8	1.05 by 1.6	nk	late C3-4 (66)	animal bone, charred cereals, grass and weed seeds
105/9	Pit	10-14, 18	0.90 by 1.38	0.70	C2 & late C3-4 (37)	animal bone, charred cereal
105/17	Pit	15	1.08	0.50	late C3-4 (9)	
105/19	Roman wash deposit or upcast from road?			0.2 max		
106/1	topsoil			0.25	C20 (1) Med (1) RB (4)	1 flint denticulate, 1 flake

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
106/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.05		
106/4	N-S Ditch	5	0.50	0.14	C3 > (2)	
106/6	WNW-ESE Gully?	7	0.30	0.50	C19 (1)	1 flint bladelike flake
106/8	N-S Ditch?	9	1.30	0.20		
108/1	topsoil			0.25 - 0.30		1 flint flake, 1 bladelike flake
108/4	Pit ?	3	0.60 by 0.85	nk		
108/6	posthole	5	0.30	nk		
108/8	Pit	7	0.45 by 0.6	0.14	BA (17) shell temper	
108/10	posthole	9	0.35 by 0.45	0.17	BA (4) shell temper	1 flint flake, animal bone, water snails
108/12	posthole	11	0.43 by 0.55	0.18	BA (1) shell temper	
108/14	Pit or postholes	13	1.00	0.55		
108/16	posthole	15	0.50	nk	BA (1) shell temper	
108/18	posthole	17	0.32 (0.45)	nk		
108/20	posthole	19	0.40	nk		
108/22	Pit	21	1.10 by 1.5	nk		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
108/24	?Pit	23	0.50 by 0.40	nk		
110/1	ploughsoil			0.3		
110/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.15	RB (7) C13-14 (5)	animal bone
110/5	furrow	2	1.8	0.15		
110/6	?gully	7	0.25	0.05	C2 (1)	
110/8	furrow	2	1.8	0.15		
110/9	furrow	2	1.8	0.15		
111/1	topsoil			0.3		
112/1	topsoil			0.27		
112/2	wash deposit			0.18		
112/3	wash deposit			0.32		
112/4	wash deposit			0.18		
112/5 =74/17	tree stump			0.2		
113/1	topsoil			0.4		
113/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.3		
113/3	wash deposit			<0.3	C2 (1)	
113/4	wash deposit		7+	0.3	C2 (1)	
113/5	?Roman pond fill		1.75	0.2		
114/1	topsoil			0.2-0.3		
114/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.08		
114/4	ditch	5	0.68	0.25		
114/6	ditch	7	1.54	0.34		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
115/1	topsoil			0.35		
116/1	topsoil			0.3		
116/7	ditch = 114/6	2, 3	1.35	0.4		
117/1	topsoil			0.32		1 flint waste flake
118/1	topsoil			0.24		
119/1	topsoil			<0.58	C1-2 (1)	
120/1	topsoil			0.38		
121/1	topsoil			0.25		
122/1	topsoil			0.18		
122/2	wash sand deposit			0.12		
122/3	wash sand deposit			0.32		1 flint flake
123/1	topsoil			0.34		
123/2	reworked sand subsoil			0.35		
124/1	topsoil			0.2		
124/2	wash sand deposit			0.32- 0.40		
124/2	wash sand deposit					1 flint bladeliike flake
125/1	topsoil			0.33		
126/1	topsoil			0.3		
127/1	topsoil			0.34		
128/1	topsoil			0.32		
128/2	reworked sand subsoil			0.2		
129/1	topsoil			0.3		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
130/1	topsoil			0.3		
131/1	topsoil			0.22		
132/1	topsoil			0.3		
132/2	reworked sand subsoil			0.06		
133/1	topsoil			0.15		
133/2	weathered limestone subsoil			0.06		
134/1	topsoil			0.2		
134/2	weathered limestone subsoil			0.2		
135/1	topsoil			0.2		
135/2	weathered limestone subsoil			0.10		
136/1	topsoil			0.25		
136/3	modern quarry pit	2, 4, 5	0.61	0.68	Modern (1)	1 bladeliike flake, animal bone
136/6	modern quarry pit	7, 8	2+	0.35		
136/11	modern quarry pit	9, 10	2.5+	?		
136/14	modern quarry pit	12, 13	2+	0.35		
138/1	topsoil			0.20- 0.30		
138/2	weathered limestone subsoil					
138/4	quarry	2, 5		nk		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
138/6	quarry?	7		nk		
140/1	topsoil			0.24		
140/2	Late or post- medieval ploughsoil					
140/3	Medieval ploughsoil				C13-14 (3)	
140/4	medieval ploughsoil				RB (2) C12 (1)	animal bone
141/1	topsoil			0.3		
141/2	Late or post- medieval ploughsoil			0.2		
142/1	ploughsoil			0.27		
142/2	stream channel silt fill			unexc		
143/1	topsoil			0.2		
143/2	Late or post- medieval ploughsoil					
143/3	stream channel fill			0.32		
143/4	stream channel fill			0.4		
143/5	Late or post- medieval ploughsoil =2?			0.21	Med (1)	
143/6	treehole?			0.2		
143/9	stream channel	8, 9		0.42+		
144/1	topsoil			0.2		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
144/2	Late or post-medieval ploughsoil			0.25		
144/3	medieval ploughsoil			0.2		
145/1	topsoil			0.4		1 flint blade
145/2	Medieval or later ploughsoil			0.11		
145/4	NE-SW ditch	4, 5, 6	1.2	0.66	C3 (11) C2 (2)	animal bone
145/7	gully	8, 9	0.8	0.4	C17 (1)	
146/1	topsoil			0.3		
146/2	Medieval or later ploughsoil			0.6		
146/5	cut for well	10	1.7		late C3 (1)	
146/6	Roman stone well	7, 8			C2-3 (16)	water-logged plant remains and leather shoes, animal bone
147/1	topsoil			<0.4		
147/2	medieval or later ploughsoil			0.2		
147/3	medieval ploughsoil			0.3	RB (5) C13 (2)	
147/4	limestone cobbling		nk (4+)	0.18		
147/6+7	hillwash			<0.26	C1 (3)	
147/11	?pit	8	1.15	nk	C1 (9)	

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
147/12	NW-SE ?ditch	9	1.5	nk	C1 (1)	
147/13	NW-SE ?ditch terminal	10	0.69	nk		
148/1	Topsoil			0.24		
148/2	ploughsoil			0.3		
148/8	dewpond	6, 5, 7	4+	nk		1 flint chip, 1 blade
149/1	topsoil			0.31		
149/2	ploughsoil			0.34		
150/1	ploughsoil			0.27		
150/2	ploughsoil			0.12		
150/5	pits	6, 7, 9, 10, 13	?	0.54	RB (2) C12 (1)	animal bone
150/11	posthole	12	0.3	0.11		
150a/1	topsoil			0.26		
150b/1	topsoil			0.25		
151/1	topsoil			0.3		
151/2	ploughsoil			0.1		
152/1	topsoil			0.3		
153/1	topsoil			0.26		
153/2	ploughsoil			0.08		
154/1	topsoil			0.21		
154/4	recent ditch	5	2.06	0.95		
155/1	topsoil			0.28		
156/1	topsoil			0.3		
156/2	?old ploughsoil			0.15		
156/4	treehole	5	?	0.3		
157/1	topsoil			0.28		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
157/6	recent quarry	4, 5		nk		
158/1	topsoil			0.25		
158/5	treehole	4	2.6	0.55		
159/1	topsoil			0.26		
159/4	treehole	4				
160/1	topsoil			0.3		
160/5	treehole	4	1.2	0.3		
161/1	topsoil			0.3		
161/2	medieval wash deposit			0.17	RB (33) C13-14 (2)	1 retouched flint flake
161/3	wash deposit reworked by ploughing?			0.21	RB (3) Med (1)	
161/4	pre-Roman wash deposit				LBA (4)	1 flint chip, 5 flakes
162/1	topsoil			0.26-0.29		1 flint flake
162/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.04-0.1		
162/6	ditch	7, 8	1.75	0.98	C3-4 (41)	1 flint bladeflake, 2 flakes, 1 waste, animal bone
163/1	topsoil			0.2		
163/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.08	RB (24) Med (1)	1 flint flake
163/5	ditch	4	1	0.5	C2 (22)	animal bone
163/7	animal burrow	6				animal skeleton

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
163/9	stakchole	9	0.06	0.15		
164/1	topsoil	-	-	0.25		
164/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.19	?med (1)	
164/3	wash deposit			0.19		
164/8	ditch	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10	1	0.5	EBA (1), C2+ (1)	animal bone
165/1	topsoil			0.3		
165/2	post-medieval ploughsoil			0.34		
166/1	topsoil			0.3		
166/3	furrow	2	3	0.25		
166/5	furrow	4	3	0.23		
167/1	topsoil			0.26		
167/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.1		
167/4	gully	5	0.55	?		
167/6	clay subsoil			0.12		
168/1	topsoil			0.3		
168/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.12		
171/1	topsoil			0.30	C19 (1)	Post-med tile (1)
171/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.04- 0.32		
172/1	topsoil			0.32	?Prehistor ic (1), C14 (1)	Post-med tile (1)
172/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.23	RB (1)	
172/3	Corallian sand			nk		

Table 2

Tr/Ctx	Type	Fills	Width	Depth	Pottery (No.s)	Other finds
172/5	WNW-ESE ditch	4	0.50	0.52	C1-3 (4)	
172/7	Recut of WNW-ESE ditch 172/9	6	0.45	0.40		Tile (2)
172/9	WNW-ESE ditch	8, 10	0.85	0.80		flint scraper
173/1	topsoil			0.28		
173/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.15	C15 (1)	
173/3	Corallian limestone			nk		
173/5	Gas pipe trench	4		nk		
174/1	topsoil			0.20		
174/2	medieval ploughsoil			0.20		
174/3	Peri- glacial sand			nk		
174/4	land-drain		0.12	nk		

Appendix D

Assessment of Finds from Sample Trenching

D.1 ASSESSMENT OF FINDS FROM SAMPLE TRENCHING**D.1.1 Introduction**

- D.1.1.1 Brief assessments of the finds were carried out following the Stage 2 and Stage 3 fieldwork. The finds resulting finds reports are preliminary statements, and should not be regarded as definitive, but serve to characterise the material and its significance.

D.2.1 The Pottery*Methodology*

- D2.1.1 The pottery was assigned to broad chronological periods and quantified by sherd count (discounting recent breaks where these could be identified). The Roman material (which comprised the great bulk of the sherds) was divided into major ware groups (as defined in the OAU Roman pottery recording system), and in some cases sherds were assigned to specific fabrics. The principal inclusion types of prehistoric fabrics were also recorded (post-Roman fabrics were not recorded in detail). Rim sherds were noted and where possible these were assigned to broad vessel classes.

Pottery from surface collection

- D.2.1.2 Some 295 sherds (214 Roman, 22 medieval and 59 post-medieval) were recovered from fieldwalking just east of the Bayswater Road (Figure 11). A further 3 post-medieval sherds came from field parcels 6962, 7960, 8956 and 9247 and from field 4627 east of Wick Farm. The report upon this material in Appendix B is repeated here to ease comparison with the pottery from the test-trenching.

- D.2.1.3 The medieval sherds were mostly quite small and probably represent no more than 'background noise', resulting from manuring of fields. The date range of the sherds was perhaps from the 12th century onwards. There were no concentrations of medieval material. Post-medieval pottery was more common but was likewise widely distributed, together with a general scatter of other post-medieval material - tile and brick, coal and clinker, glass and clay pipes.
- D.2.1.4 The Roman pottery is principally datable to the 3rd and 4th centuries. The only sherd which need have been earlier was a fragment of samian ware, though some of the undiagnostic oxidised and reduced coarse wares could also have been of 2nd century rather than later date.
- D.2.1.5 The majority of the pottery was from local sources. Sixteen sherds (7.5 percent of the Roman total) were from outside the region. These were the samian fragment already mentioned, a possible amphora sherd (the only other import), a Nene Valley colour-coated ware bowl rim (4th century), four sherds of pink grogged ware and nine of black-burnished ware. These two last fabrics are amongst the most common non-local products in late Roman assemblages in this region.
- D.2.1.6 Most if not all the remaining sherds are probably local products of the Oxfordshire industry. (The nearest known kilns of this industry lie little more than one kilometre to the west in Headington). The principal components were Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (18 sherds, 5 rims), mortaria (50 sherds, 16 rims), white wares (15 sherds, 2 rims), oxidised wares (65 sherds, 5 rims) and reduced wares (50 sherds, 11 rims). The relative abundance of oxidised sherds (and the paucity of rim sherds in these wares) is notable, but easily explained. These sherds are amongst the most difficult to identify with confidence. Local oxidised fabrics have a tendency to fragment to a greater degree than other fabrics. Small, abraded, oxidised fragments can of course be of tile (of almost any date) or of pottery of post-medieval date. The oxidised ware group tends therefore to be something of a catch-all category. Not all the small fragments assigned to it are confidently dated to the Roman period.
- D.2.1.7 The most striking feature of the Roman assemblage as a whole, however, is the high proportion of mortarium sherds. All but two of these are in the Oxfordshire white ware fabric (OAU fabric M22), which accounts for 22.4 percent of all the Roman sherds from this collection. This figure is 4 or 5 times what would be

expected from a normal domestic assemblage. Unfortunately, the overall size of the group is not sufficiently large to allow confident demonstration that this is significant - mortaria do tend to break into larger than average sherds and are easy to see on the surface of fields. Nevertheless the abnormally high occurrence of these sherds might suggest that this is not a standard domestic assemblage. The possibility that some of the sherds could derive from a production site must be considered. The absence of obvious wasters is not necessarily significant, particularly in a group of this size. Characteristically distorted mortaria are relatively rare on production sites.

D.2.1.8 The range of mortarium forms was typical of the later 3rd-4th century, (Young 1977) types M17, M18, M22 and possibly M23 being represented.

D.2.1.9 The Roman pottery concentrates notably at the west end of field 3, with almost exactly half of the sherds coming from the two units in transect A.

Pottery From the Stage 3 Test-Trenching

(i) Introduction

D.2.1.10 Some 1890 pottery sherds were recovered from the 160 evaluation trenches, only 62 of which produced any pottery at all. In several trenches pottery only came from the topsoil and plough layers. Such material was often largely of medieval and post-medieval date and only rarely did ploughsoils of probable medieval date contain exclusively earlier material. The pottery was assigned to broad chronological periods and quantified by sherd count as described in D.2.1.1 above. The total numbers of sherds by approximate period of manufacture were as follows:

Uncertain prehistoric	5
Bronze Age	45
Roman	1707
Medieval	66
Post-medieval	67

(ii) Prehistoric

- D.2.1.11 The prehistoric pottery was relatively localised within the evaluation area. The largest concentration was found in trenches 82 and 108 (section D 2.11.12 below). Otherwise, the earliest sherd, a cordoned piece of early Bronze Age date, was from 164/5. 20 of the Bronze Age sherds were from context 46/3, where they were associated with two sherds of medieval date. The fragments were generally small, but were in a grog-tempered fabric characteristic of the early-middle Bronze Age. A single flint-tempered sherd of late Bronze Age date occurred residually in context 71/4, of Roman date, and a further tiny sherd of similar fabric was associated with three other very small sherds in fabrics characterised by sand or indeterminate voids in 161/4. Another fragment similar to this last came from context 95/18. A single thick body sherd in a mixed fabric including flint came from 172/1.
- D.2.1.12 Bronze Age pottery was concentrated in trenches 82 and 108, where it was found in a number of contexts. The fabrics were predominantly shell-tempered, but a few sherds contained large quartzite inclusions which are characteristic of the late Bronze Age but are also found later. One sherd of grog-tempered pottery appears to have impressed cord decoration, and thus be of early Bronze Age date. Two small, plain rims occurred, one each in shell- and quartzite-tempered fabrics. These were not closely datable, but together with the fabric composition of the assemblage would be consistent with a middle to late Bronze Age date.

(iii) Roman

- D.2.1.13 Roman sherds occurred in small quantities in a number of trenches, but were clearly concentrated in only a few trenches, almost all in the vicinity of Bayswater Road, which follows the line of the Roman south-north Dorchester-Alchester road. The most productive trenches were 64, 67, 101, 102, 161-163 and (to a lesser extent) 66 and 103 all to the west of the road and 68, 104, 105 and (again less important) 74 to the east. Trench 74 extended up to c 250 metres east of the line of the Roman road, but none of the other trenches listed above lay more than approximately 150 metres distant from the road. The trenches within this band (including the relatively unproductive 69, 71 and 106) together produced 93.6 percent of all the Roman sherds recovered (94.4 percent with the material from trench 74). The distribution of pottery seems to have been more uneven to the east of the road. The immediately adjacent trenches 68 and 105 were relatively productive, but trenches 69, 70, 71 and 106 to the east produced very little material whereas 104, just east of 71, was the most prolific trench in the entire evaluation, with a number of productive contexts all dating to the first

half of the 2nd century. Trenches 110-119, subsequently excavated in the same general area, only produced very small quantities of pottery.

- D.2.1.14 Apart from in trench 104, 2nd century material was scarce to the east of the Roman road. To the west features of this date were widespread, being found in all the trenches adjacent to the road (66, 67, 101, 102 and 103) and 162 and 163. Late Roman activity was more extensive, occurring west of the road in all the trenches with 2nd century features as well as in 64 further west. The trenches immediately east of the road (68 and 105) produced only late Roman groups and the sparse material from 69, 71 and (further east) 74 was predominantly of this date. The significance of the apparently isolated early Roman deposits in trench 104 is therefore unclear.
- D.2.1.15 The only concentration of Roman pottery away from the Bayswater Road area was encountered in trenches 145-147, some 1.8 kilometres to the east. This material probably spanned the 1st-late 3rd/4th centuries, with the most significant deposit, of 2nd-3rd century date, from a well. This material was homogeneous in fabric and form (three examples of jar type R15 were represented), but the significance of this is unclear.
- D.2.1.16 The bulk of the Roman pottery was from local sources. It may be suspected that some of these were very local indeed given the location of the evaluation area within the northern part of the nucleus of the Oxfordshire pottery industry. There was a scatter of sherds in a grog-tempered late Iron Age-early Roman tradition. These may hint at 1st century activity in the area, but the tradition was maintained at least through the 2nd century in the Oxfordshire industry, particularly for the manufacture of storage jars, so a 1st century date for these sherds cannot be assumed automatically.
- D.2.1.17 The majority of the pottery consisted of reduced coarse wares in a variety of fabrics. The characteristic late 1st-early 2nd century fine reduced ware was quite well-represented, with a number of examples bearing barbotine line and dot decoration. Sandy fabrics, also principally of 1st-2nd century date, were also common in some groups in trench 104. Oxidised coarse wares were relatively uncommon, though some vessels (particularly from 104/9) were irregularly fired (eg oxidised internally/reduced externally) and may have been intended as oxidised products. White wares included a few parchment ware sherds, particularly in trench 67, but white-slipped fabrics were scarce. Oxfordshire

colour-coated wares were a regular component of the late Roman groups, but were never dominant. Mortaria in this fabric were scarce. White ware mortaria, however, were common. They totalled 11.1 percent of all the Roman sherds from the vicinity of the Roman road. Their chronological emphasis, however, is in the later Roman period (e.g. there were only 12 mortarium sherds amongst the 578 sherds from the 2nd century contexts in trench 104), and at least 17 percent of all sherds dating to this period were white mortaria (if quantification had been by weight this figure would have been much higher).

- D.2.1.18 Non-local sources of pottery were relatively poorly represented. There were a few sherds of samian ware, a single sherd of Rhenish ware and occasional fragments of Dressel 20 amphora. Nene Valley colour-coated wares, late Roman shell-tempered wares and pink grogged ware ware, all common regional imports in assemblages in this area, were present, though most of the calcareous (possibly shell - the tempering was usually leached out) tempered sherds found (the majority of which were probably of 1st-2nd century date) may have derived from more local sources than Harrold, the likely origin of the late Roman shell-tempered material. Other non-local coarse fabrics were black-burnished ware and a few reduced ware sherds probably from the Alice Holt kilns.

(iv) Post-Roman

- D.2.1.19 The majority of the medieval and post-medieval pottery (51 sherds (79 percent) and 33 sherds (50 percent) respectively) occurred in topsoil and ploughsoil layers and did not warrant extensive treatment. Many of the medieval sherds were found in trenches towards the W extremity of the evaluated area. The chronological range of this material is principally in the 12th-14th centuries, with nothing that need have been earlier. The sources of the material were unremarkable. The Brill/Boarstall kilns, lying only a few miles to the east, were particularly well represented.

(v) Discussion

- D.2.1.20 The localised prehistoric material requires no further comment at this stage, except to say that the absence of prehistoric 'background noise' (i.e. a general scatter of small numbers of sherds occurring residually in later contexts) is notable.

D.2.1.21 The Roman pottery indicates fairly intensive activity in the area around the Bayswater Road from at least the early 2nd century onwards. The present evidence does not allow 1st century activity to be specifically identified, but later 1st century settlement cannot be precluded. It is not yet clear if occupation of the site was continuous from the 2nd century through to the later 4th, but this can probably be assumed. (More detailed analysis of the vessel types present (and probably, larger groups) would be necessary to demonstrate conclusively the presence or absence of a hiatus in activity in the late 2nd-early 3rd century). The characteristic elements of late Roman groups in the region (colour-coated wares and distinctive mortarium types) are all present, presumably from about the middle of the 3rd century onwards. Activity must have extended well into the 4th century, and perhaps well into the second half of that century, though distinctive later 4th century characteristics (such as white painted and stamped decoration) only occur in small quantities.

D.2.1.22 The earlier and later Roman activity on the site contrasts in both extent and character. 2nd century activity concentrated on the west side of the Bayswater Road and in trench 104 to the east. Reduced coarse wares were dominant and the occurrence of mortaria was at a low level consistent with their use in a domestic context. In the later 3rd-4th centuries activity was more widespread on both sides of the Bayswater Road, and the proportion of mortaria in the assemblage rose considerably. The range of late Roman types (Young's M17, M18 and M22) was limited. While this might be expected in a domestic context the narrowness of the range, and the unusually high representation of mortaria, suggest a connection with production and distribution, a conclusion which was also suggested on the basis of the material recovered from fieldwalking in the same area (Appendix B, section B.3.1.6 and Figure 11). This suggestion is borne out by the occurrence of distinctive fragments of kiln debris, particularly in trench 105, which incidentally has the highest representation of mortarium sherds. The quantities of kiln debris are not large, but they strongly suggest the presence of kilns in the vicinity, though probably not within the confines of the evaluated area.

D.2.1.23 Further east in trench 146 it is just possible that the occurrence of several examples of the same vessel type in a well indicates the disposal of production debris, but the group is quite small so this is only a remote possibility.

D.2.1.24 In the Bayswater Road area a domestic element was probably maintained throughout the period, however. There is no indication that colour-coated wares, for example, occurred in unusual proportions; production in the immediate area may have been restricted to mortaria.

D.3.1 The Coins

D.3.1.1 Four Roman coins were recovered from the area of Roman occupation just west of the Bayswater Road. One of these is now missing; the other three are listed in Table 3 below:

Table 3 COIN TYPES AND DATES

Context	Small Find No.	Obverse	Reverse	Type	Date
101/3	101	Missing			
101/3	103	Illeg	Illeg	Minim	c.350-360?
101/3	105	JICVS PF AV[Standing Figure JAVGG	Barbarous Radiate	c.270-273?
67/3	200	Illeg	PIETAS ROMANA	Follis	337-341

The barbarous radiate is probably an issue of the reign of Tetricus I.

D.4.1 The Struck Flint

D.4.1.1 A small assemblage of thirty-six pieces of struck flint was recovered from the evaluations. The material is fairly undiagnostic, there are no diagnostic retouched forms. However, the majority of the flakes are hard-hammer struck and tend to be squat. This material is lightly corticated. There are occasional soft-hammer struck flakes and blade-like flakes (67/10, 82/1, 82/56, 106/7 and 108/1) which may indicate an earlier element (Neolithic ?) to the flintwork. A fragment from a single-platform blade core (104/9) would also support this suggestion. These pieces tend to be heavily corticated and although not a reliable indicator, the heavy cortication may also indicate an early date for some pieces.

D.4.1.2 The retouched forms are not particularly helpful for dating purposes. The scrapers (67/3, 71/2, 104/5 and 104/10) are fairly small and neatly retouched and may be Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date. A denticulate from 106/1 may be mid-late Bronze Age in date.

D.4.1.3 Further work in November produced twenty-nine pieces of struck flint. None of it is particularly diagnostic, although it is similar to the material recovered from the previous evaluation in terms of raw material, composition and technology, and may therefore be of the same date.

Table 4 STRUCK FLINT TYPES

Context	Type	Context	Type
63/2	1 flake	104/10	1 end scraper
66/5	1 flake	106/1	1 denticulate
67/10	1 flake		1 flake
67/3	1 flake	106/7	1 blade-like flake
	1 irregular waste	108/1	1 flake
	1 end scraper		1 blade-like flake
67/13	1 flake	108/9	1 flake
71/2	1 end and side scraper	108/23	1 chip burnt
	2 flakes	110/4	1 flake
71/4	2 flakes	110/10	1 flake
74/6	1 core fragment	117/1	1 irregular waste
78/1	1 flake	122/2	1 flake
82/1	3 flakes	124/2	1 blade-like flake
82/56	1 blade	136/2	1 blade-like flake
85/US	1 flake	145/1	1 blade, used down one edge
95/18	5 flakes	148/7	1 chip
101/2	1 flake		1 blade
101/28	1 flake	161/2	1 retouched flake
102/5-7	1 flake	161/4	1 chip

Table 4

STRUCK FLINT TYPES

Context	Type	Context	Type
102/11	1 flake		5 flakes
104/5	1 end and side scraper	162/1	1 flake
104/7	1 flake	162/7 B	1 blade-like flake
104/8	2 flakes	162/7	2 flakes
104/9	1 flake		1 irregular waste
104/9	1 core fragment	163/2	1 flake
		172/8	1 Scraper

D.5.1 Human Bone

The Cremation Burials

- D.5.1.1 Three definite cremation burials were found in Trench 82. The cremated bone from these was sieved, and a brief assessment made of the material, which is described below.
- D.5.1.2 Context 82/24. Weight of cremated bone 710 gm. Five human teeth are represented by tooth roots, including both molars and possible pre-molars. The root taps are damaged by fire, and it is not therefore possible to tell if these were fully formed. Fragments of adult skull vault include some with evidence for suture closure, indicating an individual of at least 18 years of age. Three animal teeth are also present, and two unburnt fragments of animal bone.
- D.5.1.3 A small quantity (20 gm) of fragments of ?human skull and other cremated bones was also recovered from 82/29, the fill of a small circular feature on the edge of this cremation pit. The cremated bones belong with those from 82/24.
- D.5.1.4 Context 82/23. Weight of cremated bone 325 gm. The bones are generally well-calcined and very fragmented. Fragments of skull vault include very thin pieces probably from a sub-adult (age range between 11 and 18).

- D.5.1.5 Context 82/25. Weight of cremated bone 240 gm. The bones are well-calcined and very fragmented, but certain of the fragments are clearly identifiable as human, e.g. radius or ulna shaft and skull fragments. One tooth root is nearly completely formed, possibly pre-molar.

D.6.1 Stone Finds

- D.6.1.1 Seven fragments of utilised stone were recovered, comprising five quern fragments and two possible whetstones. Three of the quern fragments (two from context 64/4 and one from context 67/3) were of Millstone Grit, and those from 64/4 were from the lower stone of a rotary quern. A fourth quern fragment (context 74/10) was a lump of Sarsen probably from a saddle quern. The fifth quern was a complete millstone from context 103/1; this was found in a post-medieval field boundary, and had clearly been reused. Both of the possible whetstone fragments (contexts 25/5 and 63/2) were of a fine-grained sandstone. All but the whetstone from 25/5 came from the area of Roman activity adjacent to the Bayswater Road.

D.7.1 Metal Finds

- D.7.1.1 Copper alloy objects were few. A large ring, possibly from horse-harness, was recovered from context 20/1 and a disc from 43/1. Both are from the topsoil and are probably modern.

- D.7.1.2 A total of 28 iron objects was recovered, comprising 16 nails, 4 studs or hobnails (from contexts 64/4, 66/5 and 102/5-7) and 8 other objects (contexts 64/4, 67/7, 67/16, 101/1, 101/2, 102/11, 103/2 and 105/1). All of these 8 objects come from the area of Roman activity adjacent to the Bayswater Road. Of these that from 67/7 is an unperforated strip and that from 101/1 possibly a padlock key of Roman type; the others are unidentifiable macroscopically.

D.8.1 Leather Finds

- D.8.1.1 A pair of leather shoes measuring 205 millimetres in length were recovered from the Roman well in Trench 146. Their size suggests that they were worn by a juvenile or small adult female.

Appendix E

Environmental Material from Sample Trenching

E.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL FROM SAMPLE TRENCHING**E.1.1 Introduction**

E.1.1.1 The environmental material comprises animal bones, charred plant remains and waterlogged organic remains. The animal bones were recovered in the course of excavation, the charred plant remains and waterlogged organic remains were extracted by flotation from soil samples. Soil samples were not taken routinely; judgement samples were taken from deposits which appeared to contain suitable material.

E.2.1 The Animal Bones

E.2.1.1 A total of 8468 gm of animal bone was recovered from the test-trenching. Of this, 6534 gm came from the Roman occupation either side of the Bayswater Road, comprising 1858 gm from Trenches 67, 101-3 and 162-4 west of the Bayswater Road, 3341 gm from Trenches 68, 73, 104-6 and 110 east of the road and a further 1335 gm from the Roman pond in Trench 74. A further 925 gm came from the Roman deposits in Trenches 145-7 and 150. There were no other concentrations of bone.

E.2.1.2 The preservation of the bones varied, the waterlogged bone in Trench 74 and in the wells in Trenches 105 and 146 being particularly well-preserved, the bones from the animal burials in Trench 67 being leached and friable.

E.2.1.3 No specialist examination of the animal bones has been carried out. A rapid scan of the bones suggests that as well as the young pig skeletons 67/5 and 67/8 excavated in Trench 67 (Figure 19) there is a largely complete skeleton (probably of a dog) in well fill 146/8 and another in context 163/6. 163/6 may however be a relatively recent animal burrow. Cattle and horse are well-represented in the bones from the Roman pond fills and from the general area of Roman occupation, and in general sheep and pig bones are less common.

E.3.1 The Charred Plant and Molluscan Remains

Introduction and Methodology

- E.3.1.1 Nineteen 10 litre soil samples were taken for charred plant remains. These were floated and sieved through a two millimetre mesh. The residues were scanned under a binocular microscope to provide an assessment of the character and quality of the material.

Samples from Bronze Age features in Trenches 82 and 108

- E.3.1.2 Twelve samples were from features in Trenches 82 and 108, the area of Bronze Age cremations and postholes (Figure 23). These are from: 82/3, 82/9*, 82/19*, 82/23 (two samples), 82/24 (three samples), 82/25, 82/29, 82/30*, 108/7*, 108/9 and 108/11*.

Those samples with an asterisk * produced nothing of note. The samples from the cremation deposits (82/23, /24, /25 and /25) all contained charcoal including oak, but otherwise only one unidentifiable charred weed seed. Molluscs indicating a cleared open country environment were present in 82/3, /25 and /29. Sample 108/9 in contrast contained slum aquatic molluscs including *Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea truncatula*, which would have lived in mud on the water's edge. These probably derived from the Bayswater Brook below the site to the south-east.

Samples from Roman Contexts East of the Bayswater Road

- E.3.1.3 Samples from Roman contexts east of the Bayswater Road were taken from 105/8, a fill within the well in Trench 105, from 105/13, the bottom fill of the adjacent pit 105/19 (Figure 20), from layer 104/10 within the ditches in Trench 104 (Figure 21) and from layers 74/6 and 74/17 within the Roman pond in Trench 74 (Figure 22).
- E.3.1.4 The sample from 105/8 was well-preserved, and contained more than 500 items. These included much cereal grain, grasses and weed seeds, and the assemblage probably derives from cereal processing. The cereals included *Hordeum vulgare* and *Triticum spelta* (plus glumes) the grasses *Bromus eubromus* and the weeds *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed), *Anthemis cotula* (stinking mayweed) and

Agrostemma githago (corncockle). In contrast, there was very little charred material from pit 105/19, layer 105/13 producing only one glume of *Triticum spelta*.

- E.3.1.5 The charred remains from 104/10 were poorly preserved, and comprised only 50-100 items, but included burnt cereal grains and weeds including *Triticum* (indet.) and *Veronica*. There were no charred plant remains in the samples from Trench 74.

Conclusions

- E.3.1.6 The limited sampling programme has demonstrated that a range of preservation occurs in the Roman deposits adjacent to the Bayswater Road. The well-preserved deposit in Trench 105 is worthy of more detailed study, and indicates that a more extensive sampling policy on this site would produce significant results.

E.4.1 The Waterlogged Plant and Invertebrate Remains

Introduction

- E.4.1.1 Four waterlogged samples from deposits in Trenches 15, 74 and 146 were submitted for examination. The samples were washed over a stack of sieves down to 0.2 millimetres and the sieve contents sorted using a binocular microscope. The specimens so recovered were identified and the results listed in Tables 5-11 below. Table 5 only lists the species present, Table 6 indicates presence by + and abundant remains by ++, and Tables 7-11 give either presence (+) or where possible the minimum number of individuals.

Waterlogged Remains from Stream Channel 15/15

- E.4.1.2 Sample 15/15 was a mixed grey/brown humic sandy clay from the bottom of a ditch or stream channel, overlain by alluvial clay (Figure 1a 13 Gazetteer No. 29). Waterlogged remains were very poorly preserved, but comprise seeds indicating a flora of wet grassland (Table 5 below). This could date to any period from the Neolithic onwards.

Roman and Earlier Waterlogged Remains from Trench 74

- E.4.1.3 The site of a Roman pond (Figure 1b Gazetteer No. 31 and Figure 22) was visited on 20/8/93. Waterlogged deposits were noted in Trench 74 which was cut into a small depression running down the slope in the Corallian sands. A Roman pond-like feature 74/8 with waterlogged deposits 74/6 overlain by 74/7 apparently cut 'hillwash' deposits which sealed further peaty material 74/17. The results for waterlogged plant remains (seeds unless stated) are given in Table 6.
- E.4.1.4 The grey organic clay 74/17 at the bottom of the 'hillwash' deposits contains badly preserved seeds mostly of *Carex* spp. (sedges). Some of the other seeds, such as *Moehringia trinerva* (sandwort) are from plants of shaded habitats, and the stump of a tree was found preserved in the corresponding deposit (112/5) in adjacent Trench 112. It is therefore likely that the deposit formed in a natural wet flush in which sedges grew surrounded by woodlands. Layers of clay in the sands tend to result in water seepage at the surface.
- E.4.1.5 The plant remains from the dark grey organic sandy clay 74/6 at the bottom of the 'pond' are well-preserved. Those from the overlying grey/brown organic sandy loam 74/7 are less well-preserved, but a good range survives. There is no overlap between the plant species from the 'pond' and those from beneath the 'hillwash'. The majority of seeds from 74/6 and /7 are from annuals which readily grow as arable weeds. There is also chaff of *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat). Since seeds from weeds which occur on waste ground around settlements but rarely grow as arable weeds are largely absent, it seems likely that either the context was surrounded by arable land or crop cleaning debris had been discarded into the pond. Many of the weeds favour acid soils, such as *Raphanus raphanistrum* (wild radish), *Aphanes microcarpa* (parsley piert) and *Rumex acetasella* (sheep's sorrel), which is inconsistent with the soil which develops on decalcified areas of corallian sand. However, a seed of *Anthemis cotula* (stinking mayweed), a weed which more normally grows on heavy calcareous soils, is present.
- E.4.1.6 A few insect fragments were also noted from 74/6, including the water beetles *Colymbetes fuscus* and *Helophorus brevipalpis* agg. and the dung beetle *Aphodius* sp.. Molluscs are absent.

- E.4.1.7 The waterlogged deposits are well-preserved, and would yield valuable information if detailed analysis were undertaken. If further excavation of the site occurs it is recommended that further samples (5 kg each) are taken from the waterlogged deposits for detailed analysis.

Waterlogged Remains from a Roman Well in Trench 146

- E.4.1.8 A sample of 0.5kg of black organic sandy clay was recovered from the bottom of Roman well situated on the Corallian Sands (Figure 1b Gazetteer No. 37 and Figure 24 Trench 146). The specimens identified are listed in Tables 7-11.
- E.4.1.9 The survival of shells of land snails shows that the soil around the well had not become decalcified, unlike large areas of the Corallian Sands. The molluscs suggest dry, open conditions, with *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia excentrica* and *Helicella itala* all present. This picture is largely confirmed by the other plant and invertebrate remains. The majority of the seeds are from what at least potentially are grassland plants, such as *Ranunculus* cf. *repens* (creeping buttercup), *Cerastium* cf. *fontanum* (mouse-ear chickweed), *Prunella vulgaris* (selfheal) and *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) although they will mostly tolerate much disturbance. The Coleoptera include a grassland element, with dung beetles such as *Geotrupes* sp. and *Onthophagus ovatus* suggesting the presence of domestic animals.
- E.4.1.10 Some disturbed or waste ground was also present as seeds of *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), *Urtica dioica* (stinging nettle) and various other weeds were found. No crop remains were found but there is a single seed of *Agrostemma githago* (corn cockle), a weed introduced at around the time of the Roman conquest which is very closely associated with arable agriculture.
- E.4.1.11 There is a slight scrub element amongst the plant remains, with a few *Prunus/Crataegus* tp. (sloe/hawthorn type) thorns and a sloe stone. They could have been derived from hedgerow bushes. Of particular interest, however, is a bud scale of *Populus* sp. (poplar), a tree rarely identified from archaeological contexts.
- E.4.1.12 The occurrence of *Anobium punctatum* (woodworm beetle) and *Prinus fur* (spider beetle - a beetle which usually occurs in indoor habitats) might be related to the proximity of a building, but there are no other synanthropic Coleoptera.

E.4.1.13 These results have given limited but useful information about the Roman environment. If the settlement is excavated, analysis of more material for insects and possibly the analysis of a pollen sample is likely to yield additional information which would help with the interpretation of the site.

Table 5 WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS FROM CONTEXT 15/15

Seeds:	Common name
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	stitchwort
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	silverweed
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	self-heal
<i>Plantago major</i>	great plantain
<i>Juncus effusus</i> gp.	tussock rush
<i>Juncus articulatus</i> gp.	rush
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge

Table 6 WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS FROM ROMAN POND IN TRENCH 74

		Pre-Roman	Roman	
		74/17	74/6	74/7
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (frond frag)	bracken	-	+	-
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	lesser spearwort	+	-	-
<i>Ranunculus</i> s. <i>Batrachium</i> sp.	water crowfoot	-	+	-
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> tp.	poppy	-	-	+
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish	-	+	-

Table 6 WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS FROM ROMAN
POND IN TRENCH 74

		Pre-Roman	Roman	
		74/17	74/6	74/7
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	corn cockle	-	+	
<i>Stellaria media</i> gp.	chickweed	-	+	+
<i>Moehringia trinerva</i>	sandwort	+	-	-
<i>Montia fontana</i>	blinks	-	+	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen	-	+	-
<i>Antriplex</i> sp.	orache	-	-	+
<i>Vicia</i> or <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. (in pod)	vetch or tame	-	+	-
<i>Potentilla</i> cf. <i>erecta</i>	tormentil	-	+	-
<i>Aphanes</i> sp. <i>arvensis</i>	parsley piert	-	+	-
<i>A microcarpa</i>	parsley piert	-	+	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg.	knotgrass	-	++	+
<i>P persicaria</i>	red shank	-	+	+
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> agg.	sheep's sorrel	-	++	+
<i>Rumex</i> sp. (not <i>acetosella</i>)	dock	-	-	+
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	-	+	+
cf. <i>Odontites verna</i>	red bartsia	-	+	-
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	self-heal	-	-	+
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.	hemp nettle	-	+	+
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy	-	-	+
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	bugle	+	-	-

Table 6 WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS FROM ROMAN
POND IN TRENCH 74

		Pre-Roman	Roman	
		74/17	74/6	74/7
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	stinking mayweed	-	-	+
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	scentels mayweed	-	++	-
<i>Alisma</i> sp.	water plantain	-	-	+
<i>Eleocharis</i> cf. <i>palustris</i>	spike rush	-	-	+
<i>Carex</i> spp.	sedge	++	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (ghlume)	spelt wheat	-	+	-
<i>Vicia</i> or <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. (in pod)	vetch or tame	-	-	+

+ - present; ++ - abundant.

Table 7 WATERLOGGED SEEDS FROM THE ROMAN WELL
IN TRENCH 146

WATERLOGGED SEEDS	COMMON NAME	NO.
<i>Ranunculus</i> cf. <i>repens</i> L.	buttercup	30
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medic.	shepherd's purse	1
<i>Cardamine</i> cf. <i>hirsuta</i> L.	hairy bitter-cress	1
Cruciferae indet.		1
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	corn cockle	1
<i>Cerastium</i> cf. <i>fontanum</i> Baum.	mouse-ear chickweed	23
<i>Stellaria media</i> gp.	chickweed	1

Table 7 WATERLOGGED SEEDS FROM THE ROMAN WELL
IN TRENCH 146

WATERLOGGED SEEDS	COMMON NAME	NO.
<i>Sagina</i> sp.	pearlwort	2
<i>Moehringia trinerva</i> (L.) Clair.	three-nerved sandwort	10
<i>Arenaria</i> sp.	sandwort	1
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat hen	7
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	blackberry	2
<i>Potentilla</i> cf. <i>reptans</i> L.	creeping cinquefoil	2
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L.	parsley-piert	1
<i>A. microcarpa</i> (B. & R.) R.	parsly-piert	2
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	sloe	1
<i>Torilis</i> sp.	hedge-parsley	1
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	willow-herb	1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Lov.	black bindweed	1
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> agg.	sheep's sorrel	2
<i>R. crispus</i> L.	curled dock	1
<i>Rumex</i> sp. (not <i>acetosella</i> agg.)	dock	1
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	stinging nettle	10
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	selfheal	5
<i>Lamium</i> sp. (not <i>album</i>)	dead-nettle	2
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	green plantain	1
<i>P. lanceolata</i> L.	ribwort plantain	1
<i>Carduus</i> or <i>Cirsium</i> sp.	thistle	4
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	nipplewort	3

Table 7 WATERLOGGED SEEDS FROM THE ROMAN WELL
IN TRENCH 146

WATERLOGGED SEEDS	COMMON NAME	NO.
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	sow thistle	1
<i>Crepis capillaris</i> (L.) Wal.	hawk's-beard	1
<i>Juncus articulatus</i> gp.	rush	10
<i>Luzula</i> sp.	woodrush	1
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge	1
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	brome grass	2
Gramineae indet.	grass	14
ignotum		1
TOTAL		150

Table 8 OTHER WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS FROM
THE ROMAN WELL

OTHER WATERLOGGED PLANT REMAINS		NO.
Bryophyta (moss)	stem	+
<i>Carduus</i> or <i>Cirsium</i> sp. (thistle)	bract	+
deciduous tree/shrub (not <i>Populus</i> sp.)	bud scale	2
<i>Populus</i> sp. (poplar)	bud scale	1
<i>Prunus</i> or <i>Crataegus</i> sp. (sloe or hawthorn)	thorn	+
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. (clover)	flower	2

Table 9 MOLLUSCA FROM THE ROMAN WELL FILL 146/8

MOLLUSCA	NO.
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Drap.)	5
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (L.)	2
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Mull.)	1
<i>V. excentrica</i> Sterki	3
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	8
<i>Helicella itala</i> (L.)	1
TOTAL	20

Table 10 COLEOPTERA FROM THE ROMAN WELL FILL 146/8

COLEOPTERA	NO.
<i>Bembidion</i> sp.	1
<i>Pterostichus</i> cf. <i>diligens</i> (Sturm.)	1
<i>Megasternum obscurum</i> (Marsh.)	2
<i>Kissiter minimus</i> (Aubé)	2
<i>Anorylus rugosus</i> (F.)	1
<i>Stenus</i> sp.	1
<i>Xantholinus linearis</i> (Ol.)	2
<i>Tachinus</i> sp.	1
Aleocharinae indet.	1
<i>Geotrupes</i> sp.	1
<i>Oxyomus sylvestris</i> (Scop.)	1
<i>Onthophagus ovatus</i> (L.)	1
<i>Anobium punctatum</i> (Deg.)	1

Table 10 COLEOPTERA FROM THE ROMAN WELL FILL 146/8

COLEOPTERA	NO.
<i>Ptinus fur</i> (L.)	1
Cryptophagidae indet.	1
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp.	2
<i>Apion</i> sp.	1
<i>Sitona</i> sp.	1
<i>Hypera punctata</i> (f.)	1
Ceuthorrhynchinae indet.	1
TOTAL	24

Table 11 OTHER INSECTS FROM THE ROMAN WELL FILL 146/8

OTHER INSECTS	NO.
<i>Forficula auricularia</i> (L.)	1
<i>Aphrodes</i> sp.	1
<i>Lasius niger</i> gp. - worker	1
Diptera indet. - puparium	3