

ABINGDON ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICS

4 Sutton Close, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 1ER

tel. 01235 529720 website www.archaeologicalgeophysics.co.uk

Short Report form

Survey Details

Number 012/2011

Name of site: Weston-on-the-Green

County: Oxfordshire

NGR grid reference SP 5313 1856

NE corner (B) at 453135.0E 218569.7N

SE corner (C) at 453129.5E 218569.7N

Start date: 30 June 2011

End date: ditto

Geology at site

Solid – Lower Oxford Clay (now called Peterborough member)

Known archaeological sites / monuments covered by the survey

Existing church to west of survey area.

Archaeological sites / monument types detected by the survey

Probable footings of demolished chancel of church.

Surveyor Abingdon Archaeological Geophysics. Roger Ainslie, Sally Ainslie

Name of client.

Bob and Paula Hessian

Purpose of survey:

To see if there was a former chancel to the church

Location of Primary archive, i.e. raw data, electronic archive etc

Abingdon Archaeological Geophysics.

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Technical Details

Type of survey

Earth resistance. Twin probe configuration with 0.5m spacing between mobile probes.

Area surveyed 0.03 hectares **Traverse separation** 0.5metre

Reading / sample interval 0.5 metre

Type, make and model of instrumentation:

TR Systems resistance meter

Land use at the time of survey

Churchyard

Additional remarks

20 metre grids. First line start NE corner (B) going south to (C) zig zag pattern. Grid at an angle to anticipated walls.

Results (refer to interpretation plan below)

- A Linear low resistance areas. Possibly gullies or small ditches.
- B Areas of high resistance. Probably walls.
- C An area of high resistance. Cause unknown but possibly a buried pile of rubble.
- D Small areas of low resistance aligned with the church. Possibly graves.
- E An area of high resistance to the south of the church. Reason unknown.

Conclusions

The survey appears to show the existence of wall footings in the area of the suspected chancel although these appear to have been robbed out in places. This appears to have a rectangular plan without an apse, although the gullies to the north, if they are related to a building, may indicate that the chancel had a northern extension.

Geophysics cannot date sites and it may well be that a survey of the gravestones in the area could help in this respect as the graves which are within the area of the former chancel may well be later than those outside it and thus give an indication of when it was demolished. From Wikipedia it appears that most of the church was built in the 1200's and the chancel demolished in the 1740's.

The existence of these remains may influence the use of this area as it would be a pity to have any surviving floors and walls destroyed by modern graves. Perhaps a record could be made next time a cremation is dug to ascertain the depth of soil over, and state of preservation of, any remains of the chancel.

REMINDER

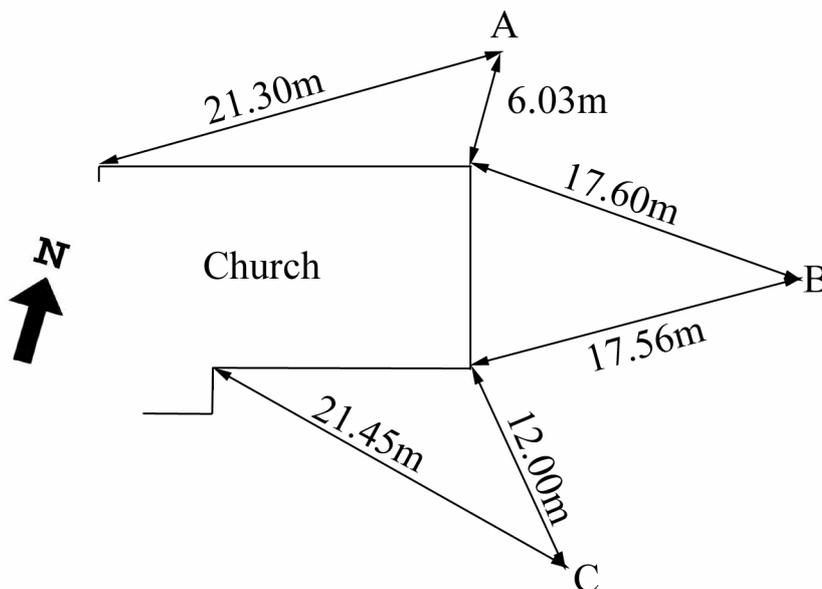
Many features cannot be located by using earth resistance which may have only detected remains at approx 0.5 metres deep and have failed to detect features of less than a square metre in size. Features may well exist which are not visible on this survey.

R. Ainslie 1st July 2011

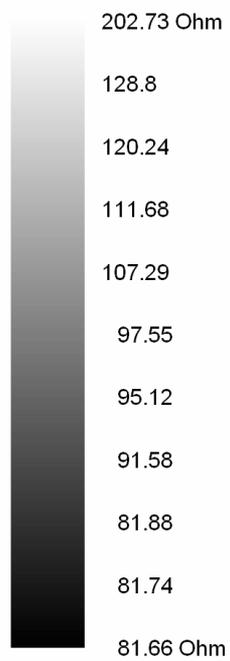
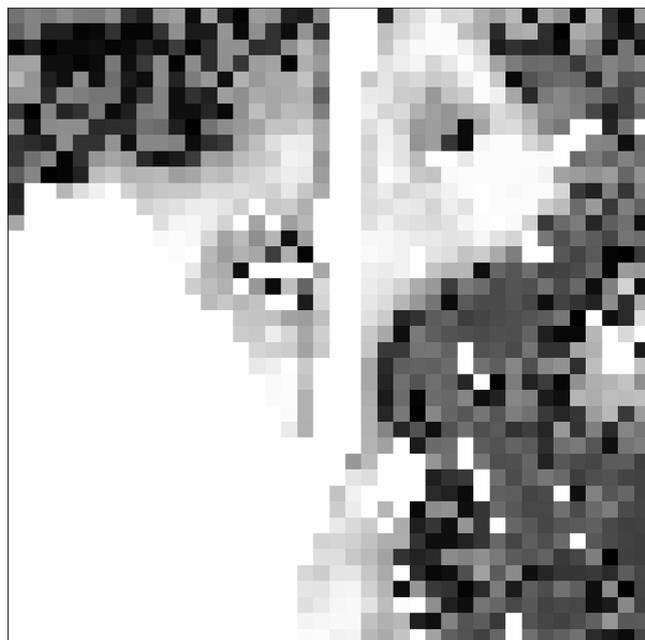
LOCATION on Google earth base.



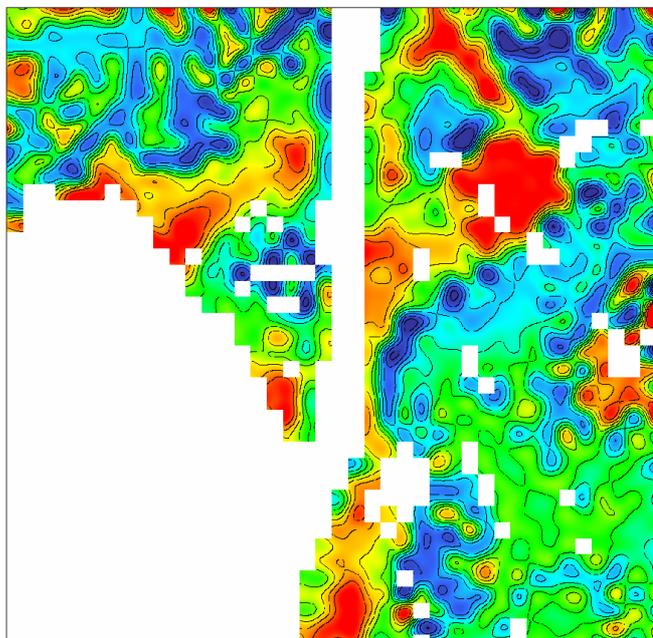
LOCATION of Grid corners



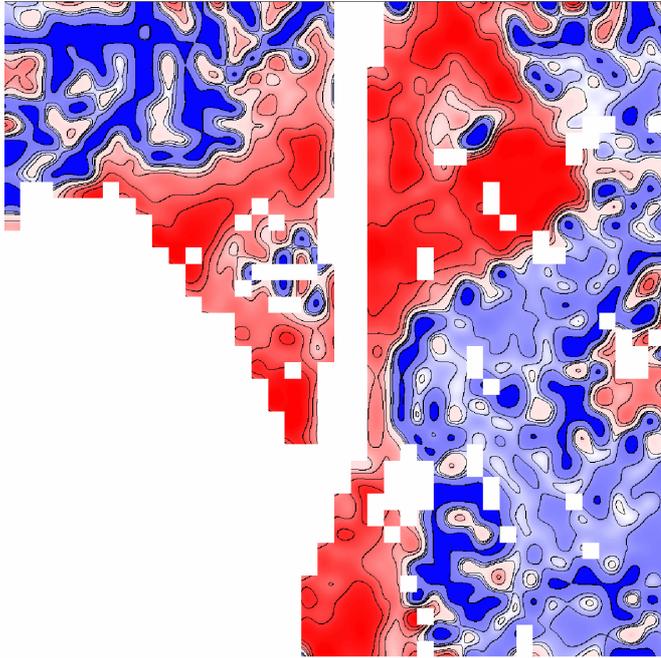
ORIGINAL DATA GREYSCALE



COLOUR PLOT PROCESSED



COLOUR PLOT PROCESSED



INTERPRETATION

