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PRN 15051

NORTHMOOR

PARK FARM

(E)

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Box 182

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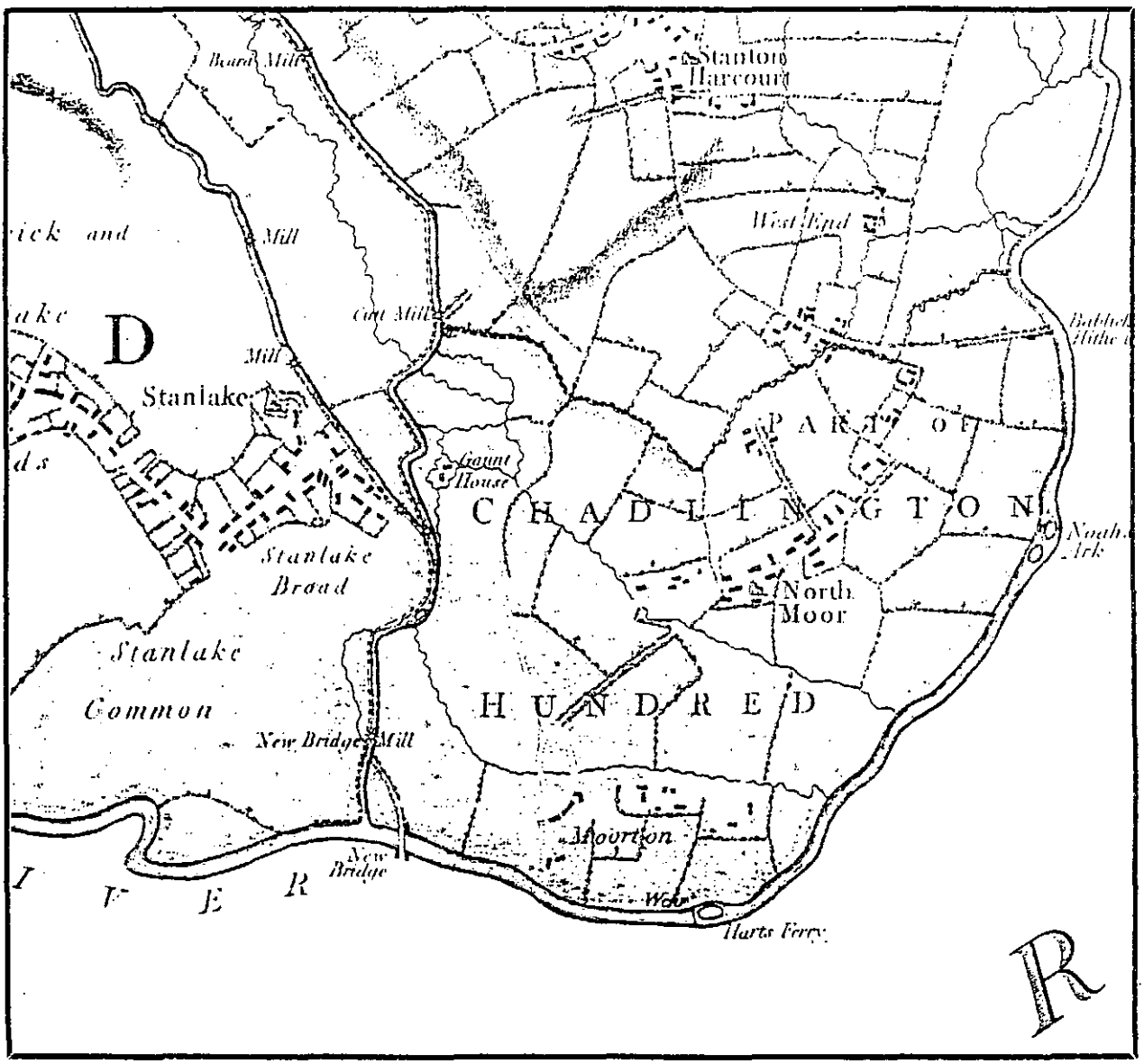
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 1992



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

oct 1992

PARK FARM, NORTHMOOR, OXON

EVALUATION

Contents

PRN 15,051

PARK FARM, NORTHMOOR (NMPKF 92)

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation, conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of ARC Ltd, of a field adjacent to Park Farm, Northmoor, Oxon. This site forms part of Scheduled Monument Oxon No 141. ARC Ltd are seeking planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent to extract gravel from a large area lying partly within the southern part of the Scheduled Monument and partly outside it. The Scheduled Monument was extended to cover part of this area in 1988. This coincided with, but was not influenced by, an initial evaluation undertaken by ARC. Following discussions with English Heritage it was agreed that further detailed evaluation was necessary in areas south of Pinnocks Farm and east of Park Farm. Scheduled Monument consent was obtained for this work (ref DOE Ref HSD9/1856 P/-3) and the evaluation of the Pinnocks Farm area was carried out in January 1992. The Park Farm area was then under crop, but has now been evaluated; as provided for under the terms of the Scheduled Monument Consent (Fig. 2). ARC's proposals for this area currently involve gravel extraction for the southern part of the field, and a working area and tree planting for the northern area.

In the area south of Pinnocks Farm evidence of an Iron Age and Roman settlement was located immediately east of the northern half of the Park Farm field, while an apparently irregular pattern of former field boundaries, some at least assumed to be of Roman date, lay to the east of the southern end of the Park Farm area.

The geology of the area is the first terrace river gravels of the Thames. The area is generally very flat and level. The water table at the time of the excavation (following a relatively wet summer) was high, standing water filling the deeper excavation sections to within 0.25 to 0.4 m of the present surface of the gravel.

There was no evidence of features from air photography in this part of the Northmoor Complex.

METHODOLOGY

Eighteen 1.6 m wide Trenches were excavated (Fig. 2), by a JCB equipped with a 1.6 m toothless bucket, down to the archaeological horizon, which invariably was the surface of the natural gravel. Each trench was initially 30 m long, occasionally extended slightly to reveal features fully where they extended a short way beyond the end of the trench. All features determined to be man made were recorded and excavated, by half section or 0.6 m wide section against the trench side, and any dating evidence recovered. The depth of the topsoil and subsoil (where present) was recorded at each end of each trench.

RESULTS

General

The topsoil is a consistent dark brown silty loam (Layer 1), overlying a thin orange-brown silt layer (Layer 2), probably a truncated remnant of an earlier ploughsoil or colluvium. In Trenches 1, 3 and 4 this layer was intermittent and in Trenches 2, 5, 9, 12, 15 and 17 it was absent altogether. In Trench 11 it was shown to overlie two postholes. The evidence of modern plough marks in the natural gravel surface immediately underlying the present topsoil suggests that in places the silt layer has been entirely incorporated into the topsoil.

All archaeological activity was sealed by the silt layer (where present) and no finds were recovered during the machining of the topsoil and silt layers.

Many of the trenches contained amorphous features, filled with silts very similar to the overlying silt layer. Some were excavated, particularly in Trenches 1, 2 and 8, and it was concluded from their irregular shapes and clean fills that these features were natural, and some at least the result of tree throws.

The high water table made excavation of the deeper features somewhat difficult - otherwise conditions were fair.

The fills of the features varied, generally consisting of light to medium grey-brown silty clay with 5-30% gravel inclusions, distinct from the overlying orange-brown silt subsoil (Layer 2).

TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1 - Aligned W-E (Fig. 3, 4)

Two linear features were identified. Ditch 1/4 at the E end of the trench, oriented NW-SE contained eight RB sherds. Ditch 1/14, with re-cut 1/5 oriented NE-SW, was up to 2 m wide. The fills of 1/5, especially 1/9 and 1/13 contained over 150 sherds of RB pottery.

The W side of 1/5 was cut by a curving gully 1/17, the fills of which produced no dating evidence. Four other features were excavated: 1/23, 1/27, 1/30 and 1/32. No finds were recovered and from their shape and fills it was concluded that they were not man made.

Trench 2 - Aligned W-E (Fig. 3, 4)

The trench contained seven linear features. Ditches 2/33, 2/10, 2/8 and terminal 2/5 were oriented N-S. No finds were recovered from any of these. Ditches 2/30, 2/23 and re-cut 2/26 were aligned NW-SE. Six RB sherds were recovered from a fill of 2/26.

A large, steep sided pit (2/19) was partly revealed, cutting through these ditches. The high

water table combined with the depth of the feature (as revealed by augering) meant that the pit could not safely be excavated by hand within the confines of the trench and it was considered desirable not to disturb the half lying outside the trench. By agreement on site with Mr Trow, the English Heritage Inspector, it was decided that in order to establish the presence or absence of waterlogged deposits the lower levels of this feature should be excavated by machine using a very narrow bucket. Seventeen RB sherds were recovered from the pit fills. Visual inspection of the lower fills showed no evidence of organic preservation, suggesting that the pit had been rapidly backfilled before any significant organic material could accumulate.

Two other linear features were noted. 2/38, oriented NW-SE, located at the W end of the trench, and 2/4 at the E end of the trench. Neither produced any dating evidence.

One post hole, 2/17, located 2 m wide of ditch 2/10, and two other natural features were investigated.

2/14 contained some daub and burnt limestone.

Trench 3 - Aligned N-S

There was one possible post hole (3/6) in the N end of this trench. No dating evidence.

Trench 4 - Aligned N-S

A large ditch (4/6) oriented NW-SE, at the N end of the trench. No conclusive re-cut line was visible due to the high water table, but the overall width of the ditch of over 3.0 m, suggests one. Three RB sherds were recovered from the fill.

Two post holes, 4/9 and 4/12, neither containing dating evidence, were located in the N end of the trench.

A number of irregular features were investigated, all proving to be natural hollows, tree throws or animal disturbance.

Trench 5 - Aligned N-S

No archaeology.

Trench 6 - Aligned W-E (Fig. 5)

There was one NNE-SSW ditch (6/4) and re-cut (6/7) at the W end of the trench. Seven RB sherds (including one mortarium rim) were recovered from the fills, and a 10 litre sample of 6/8, the lower fill of the re-cut was taken. This layer was a medium grey silty clay with 10% gravel inclusions, and some organic content. It was 0.30 m deep: the top 0.75 m

below ground level and 0.40 m below the top of the natural gravel.

Trench 7 - Aligned W-E

Trench 7 contained one N-S ditch (7/4) but no dating evidence.

Trench 8 - Aligned N-S

This trench contained one NNE-SSW gully (8/4) and one possible post hole (8/6). Neither produced any dating evidence.

Trench 9 - Aligned W-E

No archaeology.

Trench 10 - Aligned N-S

No archaeology.

Trench 11 - Aligned W-E

The depth of the silty subsoil (2) was noticeably greater at the W end of this trench. It sealed two post holes (11/10 and 11/13) and a NNW-SSE ditch (11/4) and a probable re-cut (11/7). No finds were recovered.

Trench 12 - Aligned W-E

This trench revealed two parallel ditches 4 m apart (12/4 and 12/7). Not dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 13 - Aligned N-S (Fig. 3, 5)

Trench 13 revealed two NW-SE ditches 13/4 (re-cuts 13/12 and 13/8) and 13/15. A small sherd of Samian ware was recovered from the middle fill (13/6) of 13/4.

Trench 14 - Aligned W-E (Fig. 3, 5)

Trench 14 contained one pit 14/16, and a large NW-SE ditch 14/7 with two re-cuts 14/11 and 14/4. One RB sherd was found in the upper fill of 14/4 and five RB sherds from the upper fill of 14/7.

Trench 15 - Aligned N-S

No archaeology.

Trench 16 - Aligned ENE-WSW

This trench revealed 2 parallel ditches 16/4 and 16/7, in very close proximity, oriented NNE-SSW. Neither produced any dating evidence.

Trench 17 - Aligned W-E

No archaeology.

Trench 18 - Aligned N-S

No archaeology.

FINDS

The distribution of finds was very heavily concentrated in the NE corner of the site, in particular in Trenches 1 and 2.

There was no flintwork, or other evidence of prehistoric activity.

Apart from the pottery and bone, two contexts (2/16 and 2/20) yielded a few small pieces of fired clay. Otherwise no personal or craft related objects were found. A summary of the distribution of pottery and bones is given below.

Trench	Number of Sherds	Bone wt. gr.
1	172	175
2	22	49
3	-	-
4	2	3
5	-	-
6	7	-
7	-	-
8	-	-

9	-	-
10	-	-
11	-	-
12	2	-
13	1	170
14	4	280
15	-	-
16	-	-
17	-	-
18	-	-

Table 1: Distribution of pottery and animal bones.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

Despite the high water table only one deposit showed any signs of organic preservation. A ten litre sample was taken of the lower fill (6/8) of RB ditch 6/4 in Trench 6 and analysed by Dr Mark Robinson of the Environmental Archaeology Unit and the University Museum, Parks Road, Oxford.

The state of preservation was fair, and indicated remains of aquatic and waterside plants, and dung beetles, suggestive of an open pastureland in an area of damp ground.

INTERPRETATION

The high concentration of finds and activity in Trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 2, 3), and the lack of archaeology in adjacent Trenches 3 and 5, define the approximate W limits of the area of occupation identified in Trench 6 of the Pinnocks Farm evaluation.

From the lack of Iron Age pottery, in contrast to the Pinnocks Farm area immediately to the E, it would appear that the focus of the settlement shifted slightly to the W during the 1st or 2nd century AD. The series of NS ditches in Trench 2 (Fig. 3) could well represent field or paddock boundaries adjacent to the area of Iron Age and early Roman settlement, which went out of use, to be superceded by further ditches, perhaps an RB enclosure (indicated by 1/4, 2/26, 2/38 and 4/6). These ditches had filled up during the 2nd century, as indicated by the large pit 2/19 cutting the enclosure ditch in Trench 2 (Fig. 3, 4). There is no clear evidence that the settlement continued into the late Roman period.

The section of penannular gully at the W end of Trench 1 may relate to a similar gully in Trench 6 of the Pinnocks Farm evaluation, and could represent part of an animal pen or perhaps a house site.

The trenches to the S of this area show at the N end of the Park Farm site sporadic field boundaries, in no clear pattern, except the two large NW-SE ditches in Trench 13 which appear to converge in the E end of Trench 14 (Fig. 2). These would appear to have represented a major boundary, to the SW of which the water table is noticeably higher and archaeological features and finds are even less dense.

Although dating evidence pointed to the RB period, its scarcity, and absence in many ditches, means that no coherent idea of the evolution of these field boundaries can be suggested at this stage. In general this is similar to the results obtained in the Pinnocks Farm evaluation to the E.

CONCLUSION

The settlement already identified in Trench 6 of the Pinnocks Farm evaluation is shown to have shifted slightly westwards during the 1st-2nd centuries, but is confined to the NE corner of the Park Farm field. To the S the evidence is of a sporadic and currently unclear pattern of field boundaries. There is potential for discovering the layout of the fields but dating evidence appears to be very sparse and could be unreliable, reflecting redeposition of sherds already in the soil rather than directly resulting from contemporary activity.

There is unlikely to be any remains of banks or *in situ* soils related to the use of the fields. There is some potential for obtaining information about the general environmental context of the fields, but again problems of dating and the context of deposition (e.g. post-dating the actual use of the fields) may limit the interpretive value of such deposits, especially as it appears that preservation is not very good and the occurence of such deposits is at best sporadic. Nevertheless this does add slightly to the archaeological potential of the buried field pattern compared with the results of previous evaluations.

Alan Hardy
George Lambrick
OAU
October 1992

APPENDIX 1 POTTERY REPORT

Introduction: Quantities and Condition

Some 210 sherds of pottery were recovered in the evaluation; 172 from Trench 1, 22 from Trench 2, 2 from Trench 4, 7 from Trench 6, 2 from Trench 12, 1 from Trench 13 and 4 from Trench 14. All the sherds are probably datable to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and most are likely to be of 1st-early 2nd century date.

The pottery is at best in average condition. Some sherds show a moderate degree of abrasion, and survival of the surfaces is variable. Sherd size is also variable; however, while some very small fragments are present there are sufficient larger sherds to indicate that at least some of the pottery comes from a settlement site adjacent to, or partly located within, Trench 1.

Description: Fabrics and Vessel Types

The majority of the pottery is in sand tempered fabrics, both oxidised and reduced as well as some irregularly fired. The other principal tempering agent used is grog (fired clay), but this is found mainly (though not exclusively) in thick-walled sherds probably from storage vessels. Such vessels in grog tempered fabrics were probably produced throughout the Roman period and are not closely datable. The sandy wares include a small number of relatively finely tempered sherds which are typical 'Romanised' products which are unlikely to date before the later 1st century AD. Most of the sandy fabrics, however, are of a type which is characteristic of the earliest Roman period, using a ceramic technology which is still a continuation of that employed in the late Iron Age. At sites like Abingdon such fabrics are unlikely to have survived beyond the early 2nd century AD. Whether this was also the case in more rural locations is less certain, though still likely.

Apart from the oxidised and reduced sandy and grog tempered coarse wares, presumably of local origin, there were white sandy wares whose source is uncertain (though it may still have been quite local). In addition there were a few small sherds of a very find oxidised fabric (including the rim of a probable beaker). The 'Romanised' Oxfordshire industry, as well as being the source of the finer greywares in the assemblage, also produce a single mortarium of early-mid 2nd century date (Young 1977 type M1), from Trench 6. In addition to this non-native type the only exotica were two small fragments of South Gaulish samian from Trenches 12 and 13.

The range of vessel types was restricted, as would be expected with an assemblage of this period. Of the eleven vessels represented by rim sherds eight were jars, one a beaker and one probably a jar or beaker, in addition to the mortarium referred to above. Storage jars were indicated by body and base sherds, one of the latter being perforated after firing, a feature common in this period. Handle fragments suggest the presence of two flagons in sandy fabrics, one oxidised and one reduced. There were no bowls or dishes.

Discussion: The Character of the Assemblage

The assemblage is characteristic of rural sites of the early Roman period in this region both in terms of the nature and range of fabrics and the limited repertoire of vessel types. These suggest that the group dates to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Technologically some of the vessels could belong to the late pre-Roman Iron Age, but the fabrics probably indicate a generally post-conquest date. There is nothing that need date after about the middle of the 2nd century AD. The apparent absence of distinctly late Iron Age material, and the complete lack of middle Iron Age pottery, contrast with the evidence from elsewhere in the Pinnocks Farm area (in particular, the majority of the pottery from Trench 6 of the January 1992 evaluation, which lay within 50 m of Trench 1 of the present site, was of middle Iron Age date and Roman material was almost entirely absent (OAU 1992, 9)). The present assemblage may therefore not be fully representative of the overall occupation span of the settlement from which it derived. It seems likely, therefore, part of this settlement was only in use for a relatively restricted period, from about the mid 1st century to the early 2nd, and other areas may similarly have been occupied for a short space of time, perhaps suggesting a regular shift in the focus of settlement.

The economic base of such a settlement, being entirely agricultural, was probably such that there were few resources to devote to potentially status related items such as expensive imported pottery (or perhaps little inclination to use resources in this way). Thus the only pottery from the site which was certainly not made locally was the samian ware, both fragments of which cam from locations away from the main concentration of pottery in Trench 1, as was also the case with the Oxfordshire mortarium and the oxidised ware flagon referred to above. It is unclear if these distributions represent significant spatial differences in the character of the settlement.

References

OAU, 1992, Northmoor, Pinnocks Farm, Archaeological Evaluation 1992, Oxford Archaeological Unit.

Young, C J, 1977, Oxfordshire Roman Pottery, Brit Archaeol Rep (British Series) 43, Oxford.

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT INVENTORY

TRENCH	CXT	TYPE	LENGTH	WIDTH	DIAM	DEPTH	COMMENTS
1	1	LAYER	34.0	1.60		W.0.29E. 0.25	TOPSOIL
	2	LAYER	34.0	1.60		W.0.10 E.---	SUBSOIL
	3	GRAVEL					NATURAL
	4	DITCH	1.60+	1.50		0.60	
	5	DITCH	2.00+	2.10		0.90	
	6	FILL				0.18	FILL OF 1/4
	7	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 1/4
	8	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 1/4
	9	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 1/5
	10	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 1/5
	11	FILL				0.25	FILL OF 1/5
	12	FILL				0.15	FILL OF 1/5
	13	FILL				0.40	FILL OF 1/5
	14	DITCH	2.10+	0.70		0.75	
	15	FILL				0.50	FILL OF 1/14
	16	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 1/14
	17	DITCH	1.60+	0.80		0.40	
	18	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 1/17
	19	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 1/17
	20	FILL				0.05	FILL OF 1/17
	21	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 1/23
	22	FILL				0.05	FILL OF 1/23
	23	HOLLOW	1.20+	1.00		0.30	TREE HOLE
	24	P/HOLE			0.60	0.25	
	25	FILL				0.25	FILL OF 1/24
	26	FILL				0.14	FILL OF 1/27
	27	PIT?	1.00+	0.90		0.48	OR TREE HOLE?
	28	FILL		0.60		0.40	FILL OF 1/27
	29	FILL		0.20		0.06	FILL OF 1/27

	30	P/HOLE			0.45	0.22	POSSIBLE
	31	FILL				0.22	FILL OF 1/30
2	1	LAYER				W.0.20 E.0.18	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.0.08 E.0.08	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
	4	GULLY	2.00+	0.30		0.16	
	5	DITCH	1.50	1.40		0.30	
	6	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 2/5
	7	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 2/5
	8	DITCH?	1.60+	1.30		0.25	
	9	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 2/8
	10	DITCH	1.60+	0.80		0.36	
	11	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 2/10
	12	FILL				0.15	FILL OF 2/10
	13	FILL				0.05	FILL OF 2/10
	14	GULLY?	1.00+	0.75		0.28	OR TREE HOLE?
	15	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 2/14
	16	FILL				0.25	FILL OF 2/14
	17	P/HOLE			0.38	0.22	
	18	FILL				0.22	FILL OF 2/17
	19	PIT	2.00+	1.80		1.50	
	20	FILL				0.80	FILL OF 2/19
	21	FILL				0.36	FILL OF 2/19
	22	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 2/19
	23	DITCH	2.00+			0.40	
	24	FILL				0.28	FILL OF 2/23
	25	FILL				0.12	FILL OF 2/23
	26	DITCH	2.00+	0.90+		0.50	
	27	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 2/26
	28	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 2/26

	29	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 2/26
	30	DITCH	2.00+	1.00+		0.30	
	31	FILL				0.26	FILL OF 2/30
	32	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 2/30
	33	DITCH	1.60+	1.20		0.80	
	34	FILL				0.25	FILL OF 2/33
	35	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 2/33
	36	FILL				0.15	FILL OF 2/33
	37	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 2/33
	38	DITCH	4.50+	0.70		0.30	
	39	FILL				0.70	FILL OF 2/38
	40	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 2/38
	41	FILL				0.16	FILL OF 2/4
3	1	LAYER				N.0.23 S.0.28	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.___ S.0.05	SAME AS 1/1
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
	4	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 3/6
	5	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 3/6
	6	P/HOLE			0.34	0.20	
4	1	LAYER				N.0.26 S.0.28	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.___ S.___	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					NATURAL
	4	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 4/6
	5	FILL				0.50	FILL OF 4/6
	6	DITCH	1.75+	2.75		0.80	
	7	FILL				0.12	FILL OF 4/9
	8	FILL				0.18	FILL OF 4/9
	9	P/HOLE			0.28	0.32	

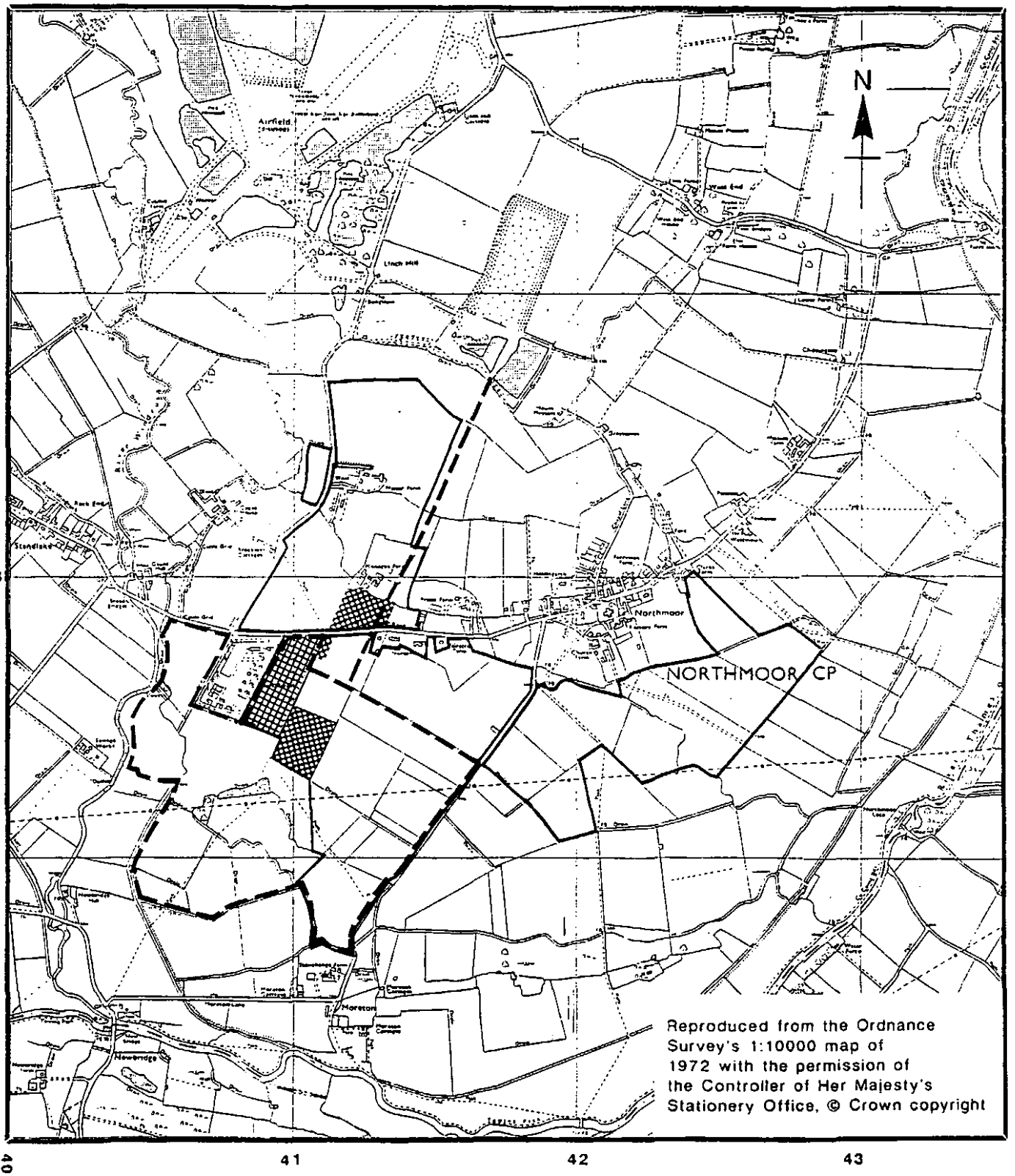
	10	FILL				0.14	FILL OF 4/12
	11	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 4/12
	12	P/HOLE			0.40	0.32	
	13	FILL				0.12	FILL OF 4/14
	14	BURROW					
	15	HOLLOW	0.60	0.40		0.15	TREE HOLE
	16	FILL				0.12	FILL OF 4/17
	17	HOLLOW					TREE HOLE
	18	FILL				0.05	FILL OF 4/17
	19	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 4/21
	20	FILL				0.07	FILL OF 4/21
	21	HOLLOW			0.40	0.15	TREE HOLE
	22	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 4/23
	23	HOLLOW			0.35	0.08	TREE HOLE
	24	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 4/25
	25	HOLLOW	0.90+	0.60		0.20	TREE HOLE
	26	FILL				0.06	FILL OF 4/27
	27	HOLLOW	1.20+	0.35		0.20	TREE HOLE
	28	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 4/15
	29	LAYER					SAME AS/2
5	1	LAYER				N.0.20 S.0.22	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.0.02 S.0.11	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
6	1	LAYER				W.0.34 E.0.24	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.0.07 E.0.10	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
	4	DITCH	1.60+	1.60		0.70	
	5	FILL				0.50	FILL OF 6/4

	6	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 6/4
	7	DITCH	1.60+	1.30		0.70	RE-CUT/4
	8	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 6/7
	9	FILL				0.22	FILL OF 6/7
	10	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 6/7
7	1	LAYER				W.0.26 E.0.28	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.___ E.___	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					NATURAL
	4	DITCH	2.00+	0.70		0.40	
	5	FILL				0.40	FILL OF 7/4
8	1	LAYER				N.0.24 S.0.20	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.0.07 S.0.20	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					NATURAL
	4	DITCH	6.50+	0.75		0.20	
	5	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 8/4
	6	P/HOLE			0.45	0.10	POSSIBLE
	7	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 8/6
9	1	LAYER				W.0.34 E.0.19	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.____ E.____	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
10	1	LAYER				N.0.25 S.0.25	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.0.05 S.0.10	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3

11	1	LAYER				W.0.28 E.0.33	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.0.15 E.0.08	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
	4	DITCH	2.00+	1.30		0.38	
	5	FILL				0.32	FILL OF 11/7
	6	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 11/7
	7	DITCH	2.00+	1.10		0.40	RECUT/4
	8	FILL				0.28	FILL OF 11/4
	9	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 11/4
	10	P/HOLE			0.50	0.22	
	11	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 11/1O
	12	FILL				0.02	FILL OF 11/1O
	13	P/HOLE			0.35	0.22	POSSIBLE
	14	FILL				0.22	FILL OF 11/13
12	1	LAYER				W.0.20 E.0.28	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.0.08 E.0.08	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
	4	DITCH	2.00+	1.00		0.40	
	5	FILL				0.15	FILL OF 12/4
	6	FILL				0.28	FILL OF 12/4
	7	DITCH	2.00+	0.70		0.30	
	8	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 12/7
	9	FILL				0.22	FILL OF 12/7
13	1	LAYER				N.0.28 S.0.25	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.0.14 S.0.14	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3

	4	DITCH	2.30+			0.50	
	5	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 13/4
	6	FILL				0.14	FILL OF 13/4
	7	FILL				0.16	FILL OF 13/4
	8	DITCH	2.30+	0.80		0.38	
	9	FILL				0.08	FILL OF 13/8
	10	FILL				0.14	FILL OF 13/8
	11	FILL				0.18	FILL OF 13/8
	12	DITCH	2.30+	0.80		0.22	
	13	FILL				0.11	FILL OF 13/12
	14	FILL				0.14	FILL OF 0.14
	15	DITCH	2.20	2.1.		0.65	
	16	FILL				0.16	=13/2
	17	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 13/15
	18	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 13/15
	19	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 13/15
14	1	LAYER				W.0.32 E.0.32	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.0.07 E.0.07	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
	4	DITCH	2.10+	1.50		0.40	
	5	FILL				0.38	FILL OF 14/4
	6	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 14/4
	7	DITCH	2.10+	2.00+		0.58	
	8	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 14/7
	9	FILL				0.28	FILL OF 14/7
	10	FILL				0.36	FILL OF 14/7
	11	DITCH	2.10+	2.00		0.60	
	12	FILL				0.16	FILL OF 14/11
	13	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 14/11
	14	FILL				0.36	FILL OF 14/11
	15	FILL				0.04	FILL OF 14/11

	16	PIT			0.74	0.34	
	17	FILL				0.10	FILL OF 14/16
	18	FILL				0.30	FILL OF 14/16
	19	FILL				O.04	FILL OF 14/16
15	1	LAYER				N.0.28 S.0.34	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.____ S.____	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
16	1	LAYER				W.0.27 E.0.25	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.0.16 E.0.15	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
	4	DITCH	1.80+	0.70		0.42	
	5	FILL				0.23	FILL 0F 16/4
	6	FILL				0.20	FILL OF 16/4
	7	DITCH	1.80+	0.75		0.34	
	8	FILL				0.24	FILL OF 16/7
	9	FILL				0.14	FILL OF 16/7
17	1	LAYER				W.0.36 E.0.36	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				W.0.05 E.0.04	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3
18	1	LAYER				N.0.25 S.0.27	SAME AS 1/1
	2	LAYER				N.0.06 S.0.08	SAME AS 1/2
	3	GRAVEL					SAME AS 1/3



1:20000

Scheduled ancient monument

Planning application area

January 1992 Pinnocks Farm

September 1992 Park Farm Evaluation area

0 1 2 km.

Fig.1

NMPKF92 TRENCH LOCATION PLAN.

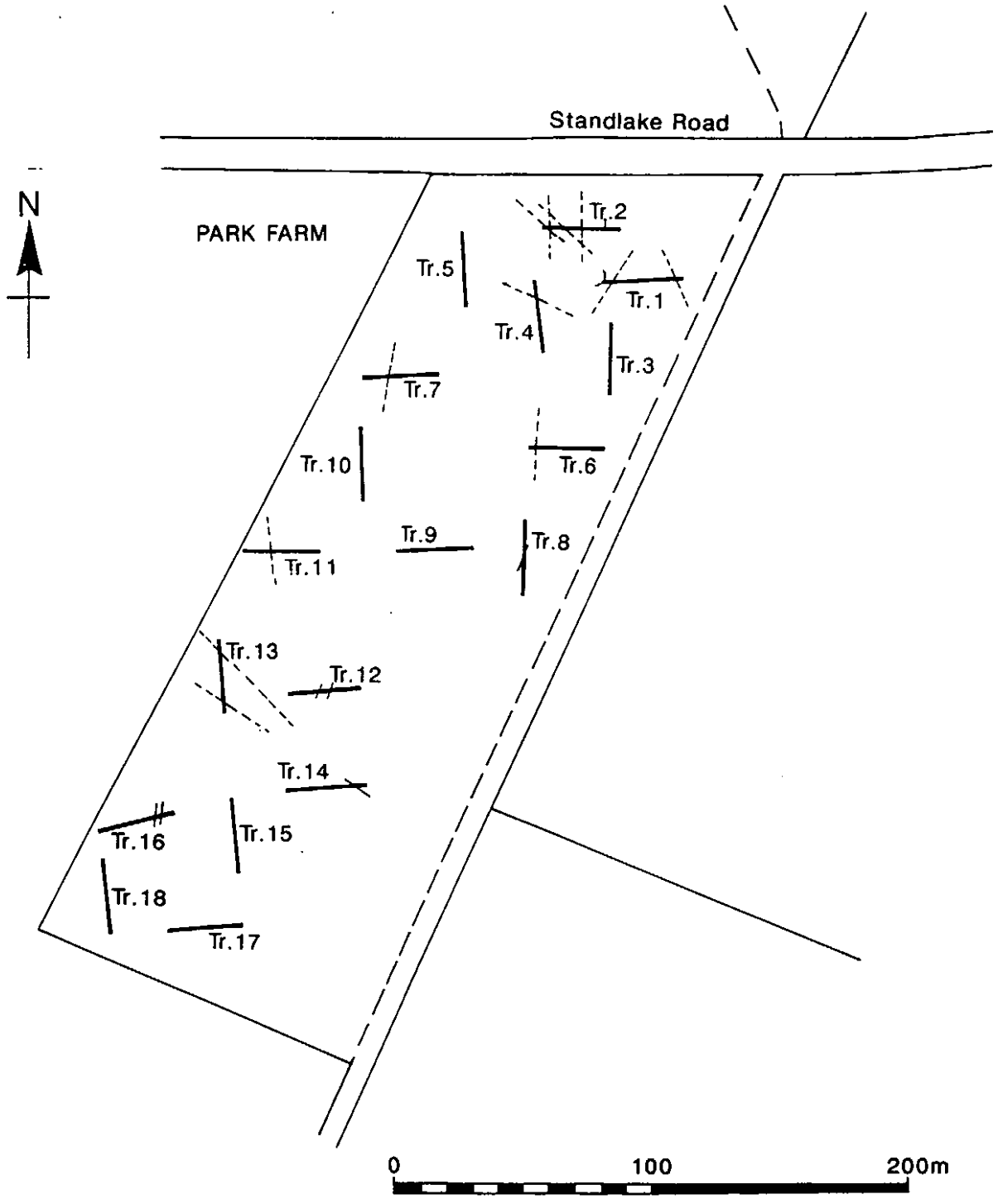
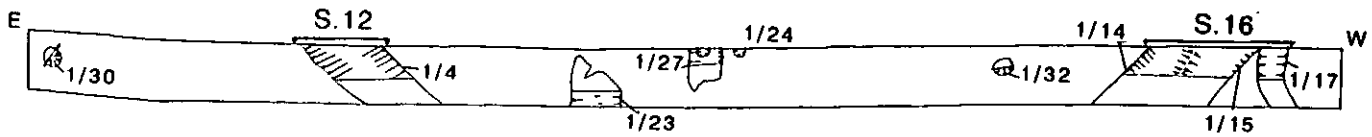
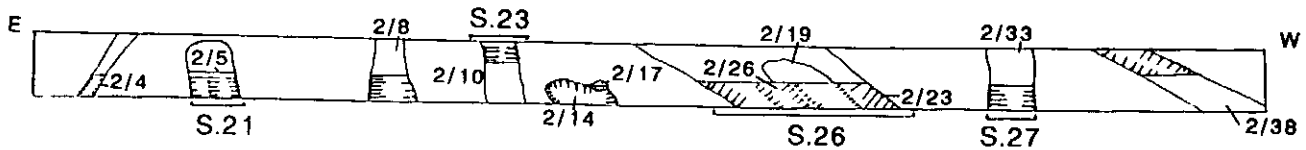


Fig.2

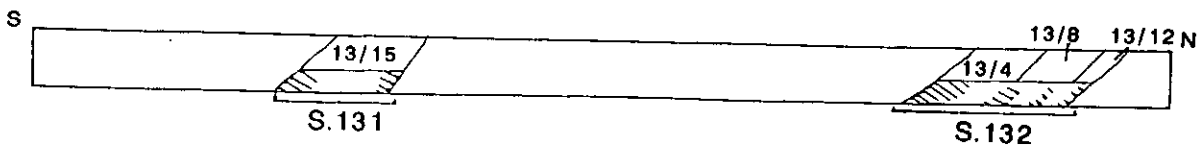
Trench 1
Plan 1



Trench 2
Plan 2



Trench 13
Plan 13



Trench 14
Plan 14

Scale 1:200

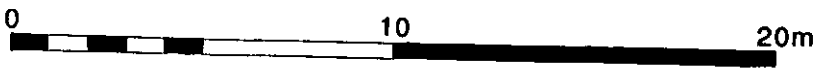
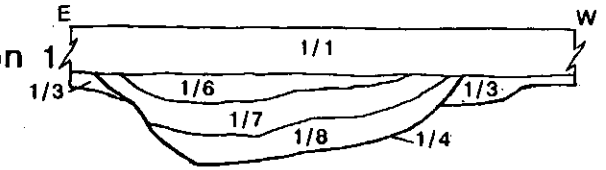


Fig.3

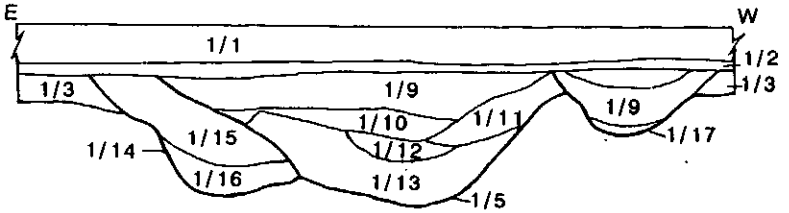
Sections from Trench plans

Trench 1

Section 1

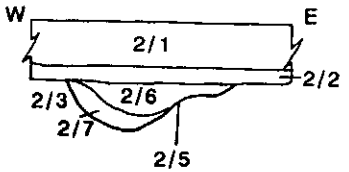


Section 16

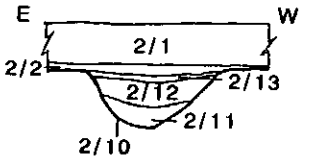


Trench 2

Section 21



Section 23



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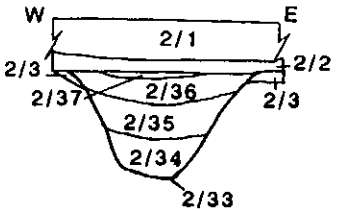

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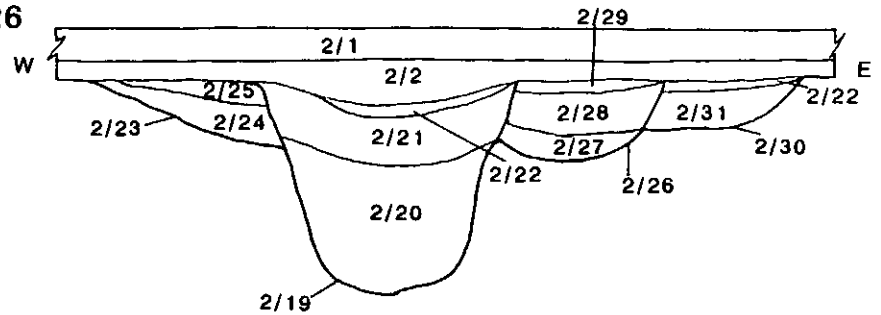

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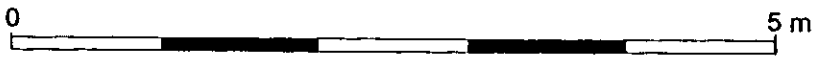
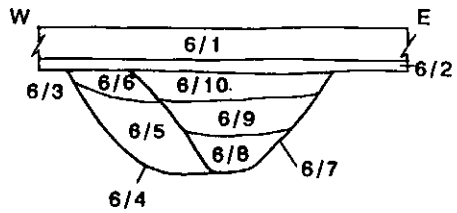


Fig.4

Sections from Trench plans

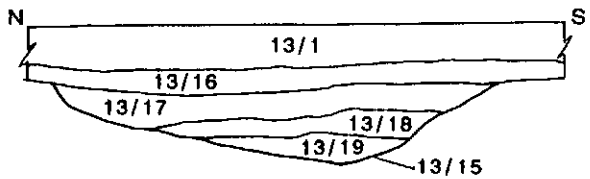
Trench 6

Section 61



Trench 13

Section 131



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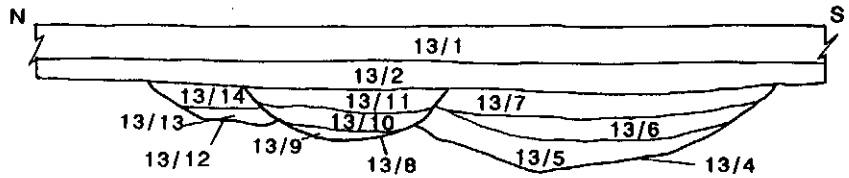
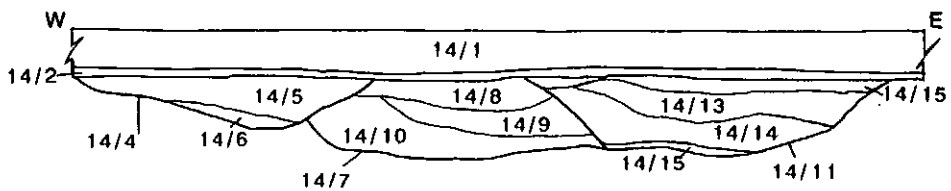


Trench 14

Section 141



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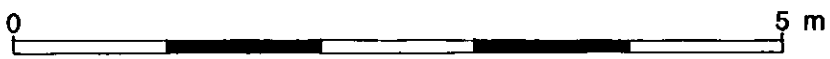

Fig.5

The Oxford Archaeological Unit

46 Hythe Bridge Street

Oxford OX1 2EP

tel. (0865) 243888 fax. (0865) 793496