



**Archaeological excavation on land north of  
Aynho Road, Adderbury,  
Oxfordshire  
August 2014**

Report No. 14/225

Authors: Mary Ellen Crothers  
Claire Finn  
Mo Muldowney

Illustrator: James Ladocha



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Quality control and sign off:

<b>Issue No.</b>	<b>Date approved:</b>	<b>Checked by:</b>	<b>Verified by:</b>	<b>Approved by:</b>	<b>Reason for Issue:</b>
1	26/11/14	Pat Chapman	Liz Muldowney	Andy Chapman	Draft for client review
2	5/12/2014	Liz Muldowney	Liz Muldowney	Liz Muldowney	Draft for Planning Archaeologist approval

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Clay tobacco-pipe Tora Hylton

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**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		<b>OASIS No: 196562</b>
Project title	Archaeological excavation on land north of Aynho Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire	
Short description	In August 2014 MOLA Northampton carried out an archaeological excavation on land north of Aynho Road, Adderbury. It consisted of two areas within the proposed development site, located where the previous evaluation had revealed the highest density of archaeological features. Undated features relating to boundaries and a possible enclosure were found as well as a post-medieval ditch, two pits and a number of plough furrows. All features respected the natural contours of the gently sloping site and thus the alignments were repeated between the two periods of use.	
Project type	Excavation	
Site status	Unknown	
Previous work	Heritage Assessment, Trial trenching 2013	
Current land use	Pasture	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/period	Ditches, pits and plough furrows, prehistoric and post-medieval	
Significant finds	Flint, pottery, animal bone and clay pipe	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Oxfordshire	
Site address	Aynho Road, Adderbury	
Study area	2.8 ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SP 4779 3592	
Height OD	99 to 103m a OD	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Director/Supervisor	Mo Muldowney	
Project Manager	Liz Muldowney	
Sponsor or funding body	EDP and Bloor Homes	
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	11 August 2014	
End date	20 August 2014	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	Location	Content
Physical	Project code: OXCMS.2013.157	Pottery; animal bone, clay pipe and flint, photographs; sections on permatrace
Paper		Site records; background data
Digital		Survey data; reports; digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	Archaeological excavation on land north of Aynho Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire, August 2014	
Serial title & volume	14/225	
Author(s)	Mary Ellen Crothers, Claire Finn and Mo Muldowney	
Page numbers	18 pages	
Date	November 2014	

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# Archaeological excavation on land north of Aynho Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire August 2014

## **Abstract**

*In August 2014 MOLA Northampton carried out an archaeological excavation on land north of Aynho Road, Adderbury. It consisted of two areas within the proposed development site, located where the previous evaluation had revealed the highest density of archaeological features. Undated features relating to boundaries and a possible enclosure were found as well as a post-medieval ditch, two pits and a number of plough furrows. All features respected the natural contours of the gently sloping site and thus the alignments were repeated between the two periods of use.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by EDP on behalf of Bloor Homes, to carry out archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Aynho Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire (NGR SP 4779 3592; Fig 1). The development area comprises 2.8ha of land. Previous trial-trenching in 2013 evaluated all available portions of the area subject to planning application. This subsequent excavation targeted two areas identified by the trenching as containing the potential for further archaeological features.

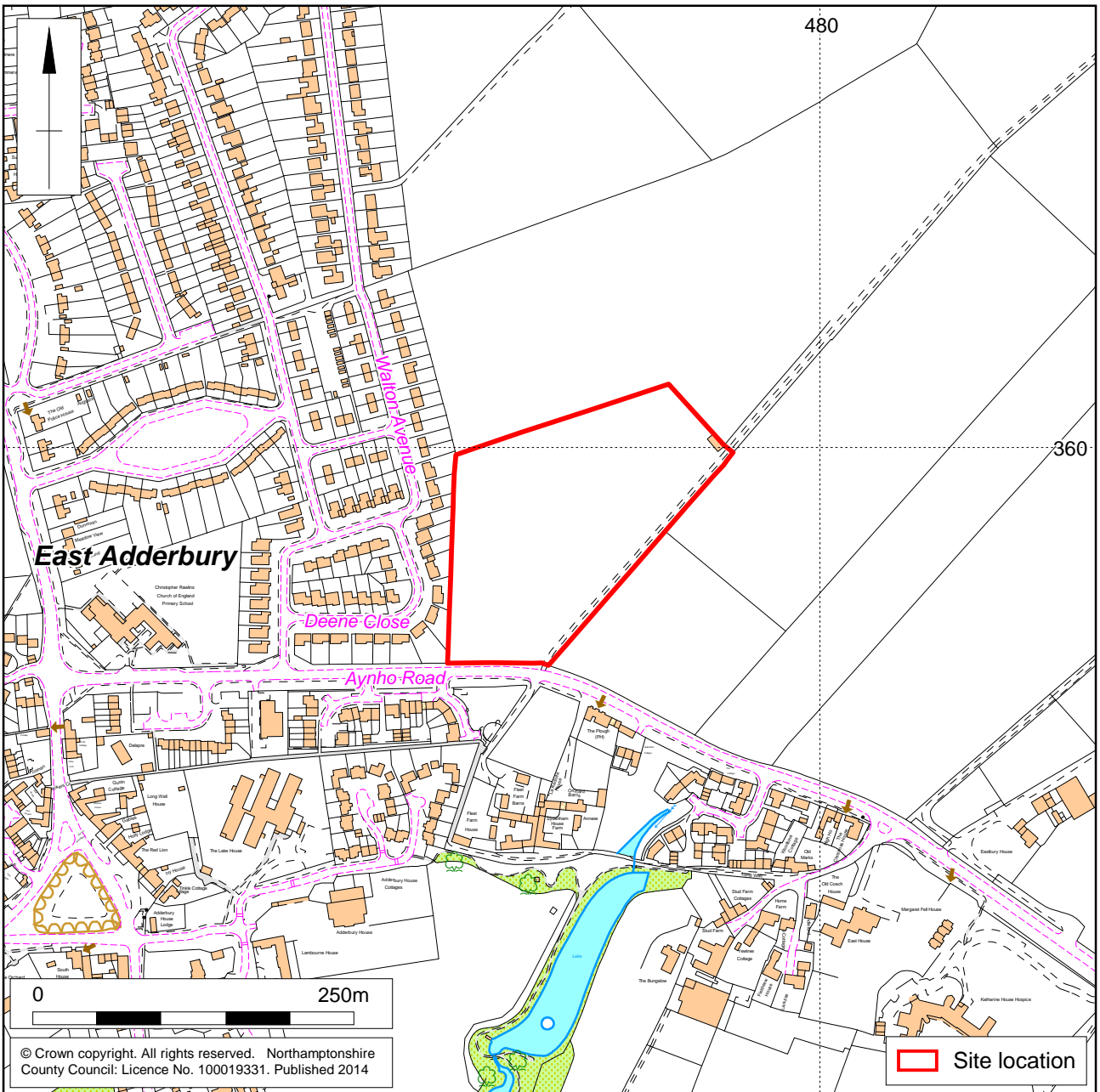
All works were undertaken in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and followed consultation with Richard Oram (Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA Northampton (Muldowney, M, 2014).

## **1 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location, topography, and geology**

The proposed development area consisted of a single pasture field occupying 2.8ha on the north edge of Aynho Road, to the north-east side of Adderbury village. The site is bounded to the south by Aynho Road, to the west by a housing estate, and on its other sides by agricultural fields (NGR SP 4779 3592, Fig 1).

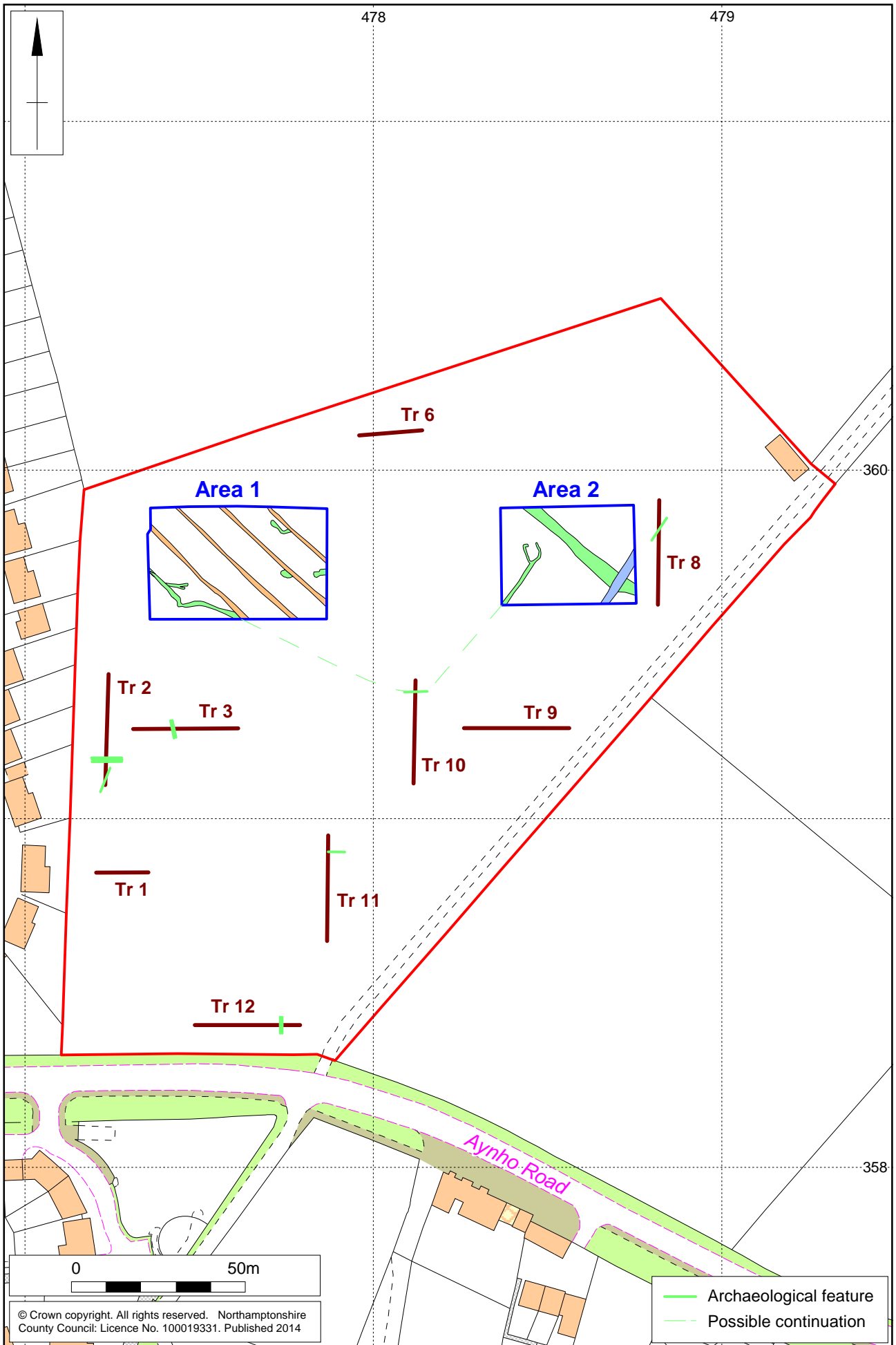
Topographically the site slopes down from north to south from approximately 104m to 99m above Ordnance Datum. The geological mapping for the area indicates that the site is located over Lias Group – mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone (BGS-<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>). The excavation confirmed that the superficial deposits comprised degraded sandstone brash with patches of silt, as was seen during the evaluation (Muldowney 2013).



Scale 1:5000

Site Location Fig 1





Scale 1: 1,500

Excavation areas, showing trial trench location Fig 2

## 2.2 Archaeological background

The proposed development area was investigated by trial trench evaluation in 2013 (Muldowney 2013). This identified undated ditches, a possible circular ditch, a possible medieval ditch and post-medieval, linear, eroded features (Fig 2).

An Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment by EDP (Crutchley 2012) indicated that there were no designated heritage assets within the development area, and other than the recent evaluation, no previous archaeological work had been undertaken within the proposed development area. Some archaeological finds are also known from within the wider area, as outlined below.

### ***Prehistoric***

Stray finds of prehistoric worked flint and pottery have been found around Adderbury.

A recent archaeological evaluation by MOLA Northampton was undertaken in the near vicinity of the Aynho Road area in 2014. The area of evaluation lay off Banbury Road, around 900m away from the proposed development site. Eleven trenches were excavated, with eight containing some features and producing a very small finds assemblage. The form of the features and nature of the few recovered artefacts indicates that occupation was likely to date from either the Bronze Age or Iron Age (Muldowney, L, 2014).

### ***Romano-British***

Some evidence of Roman activity in the area has been identified. A Roman road, recorded by the Adderbury Conservation Area Appraisal, may run 1.7km to the west of the site and, if following its projected line, would run along the northern edge of the application area. No trace of this road was encountered during the evaluation (Muldowney 2013). In addition, the remains of stone-built Roman buildings have been found c 1.8km to the west of the application area and Romano-British settlements have been found, or suggested by cropmark evidence, to lie less than 2km away to both the north and south of the application area (HG 2014).

### ***Anglo-Saxon and medieval***

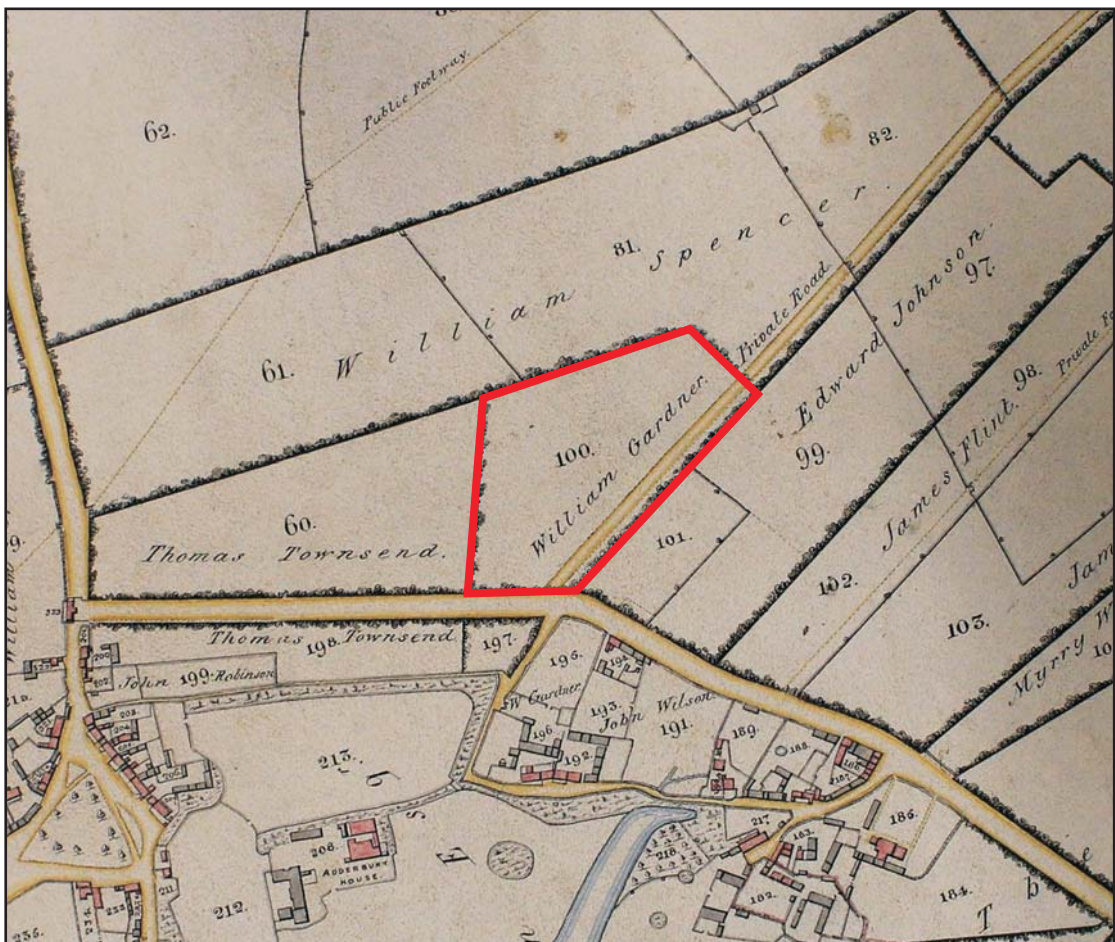
The village of Adderbury itself is thought to have Anglo-Saxon origins. Medieval features, such as 11th to 14th-century manorial buildings, have been identified to the west of the village (NGR SP47075 35347, SP4656 3550) (HG 2014). It is likely that the application area occupied part of the open field system during this time (Muldowney 2013).

### ***Post-medieval***

The emparkment of Adderbury House, which lies 200m south of the proposed development site, led to several changes in the landscape during the 18th century. This includes the demolition of several nearby structures. The full extent of these properties is not known, it was thought possible that some may have extended into the southern part of the development area but none were found during the evaluation. The current field boundaries were in place from 1838 (Muldowney 2013) (see Fig 3).



1735 map



1838 Tithe map

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to preserve the archaeological evidence by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site using the methodology set out below (Section 4). The work was expected to address a small number of research objectives drawn from national and regional research frameworks documents (English Heritage 1991a, Solent Thames Research Framework Research Agenda) which included:

Prehistoric	Examination of the development of field and boundary systems in the late Bronze Age and Iron Age
Medieval	Examination of the development of the open field system and its impact on agricultural practices
Post-medieval	Examination of the continued agricultural use of the land into the post-medieval period with particular reference to changes related to the emparkment associated with Adderbury House.

### 4 METHODOLOGY

The mitigation strategy was designed by the OCCPA in consultation with EDP, acting on behalf of their client, Bloor Homes, and MOLA Northampton.

A programme of open area excavation was undertaken by MOLA and carried out during August 2014. Two areas were identified for mitigation based on the results of the evaluation, if significant remains had been encountered in Area 1 a third area was included as a contingency. The third area was not required as the results of the mitigation matched the results of the evaluation.

Removal of the topsoil and other overburden was carried out by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. It was operated under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the first significant archaeological horizon.

All works were carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014), and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2008). All works conformed to English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd edition)* (1991b) and *Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment* (2009).

The excavation areas were measured in and marked out prior to the commencement of work, using Leica Viva differential GPS operating to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid.

The location of all archaeological features and deposits was initially plotted by hand on drawing paper to approximate scale 1:200 and 1:100. This was supplemented by a detailed GPS survey plan of all archaeological deposits and features encountered, following MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014).

Fifty percent of discrete features were excavated; sufficient portions of all linear features were excavated to determine their nature, relationship to other features and the presence or absence of datable material and other remains.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered were fully recorded following the then MOLA Northampton procedures (MOLA 2014).

## **5 EXCAVATED EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Summary of site chronology**

The excavation confirmed the level of archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation, few further features were encountered. Activity from two periods encountered including a possible prehistoric boundary/enclosure and post-medieval boundary and plough-furrows.

### **5.2 Area 1**

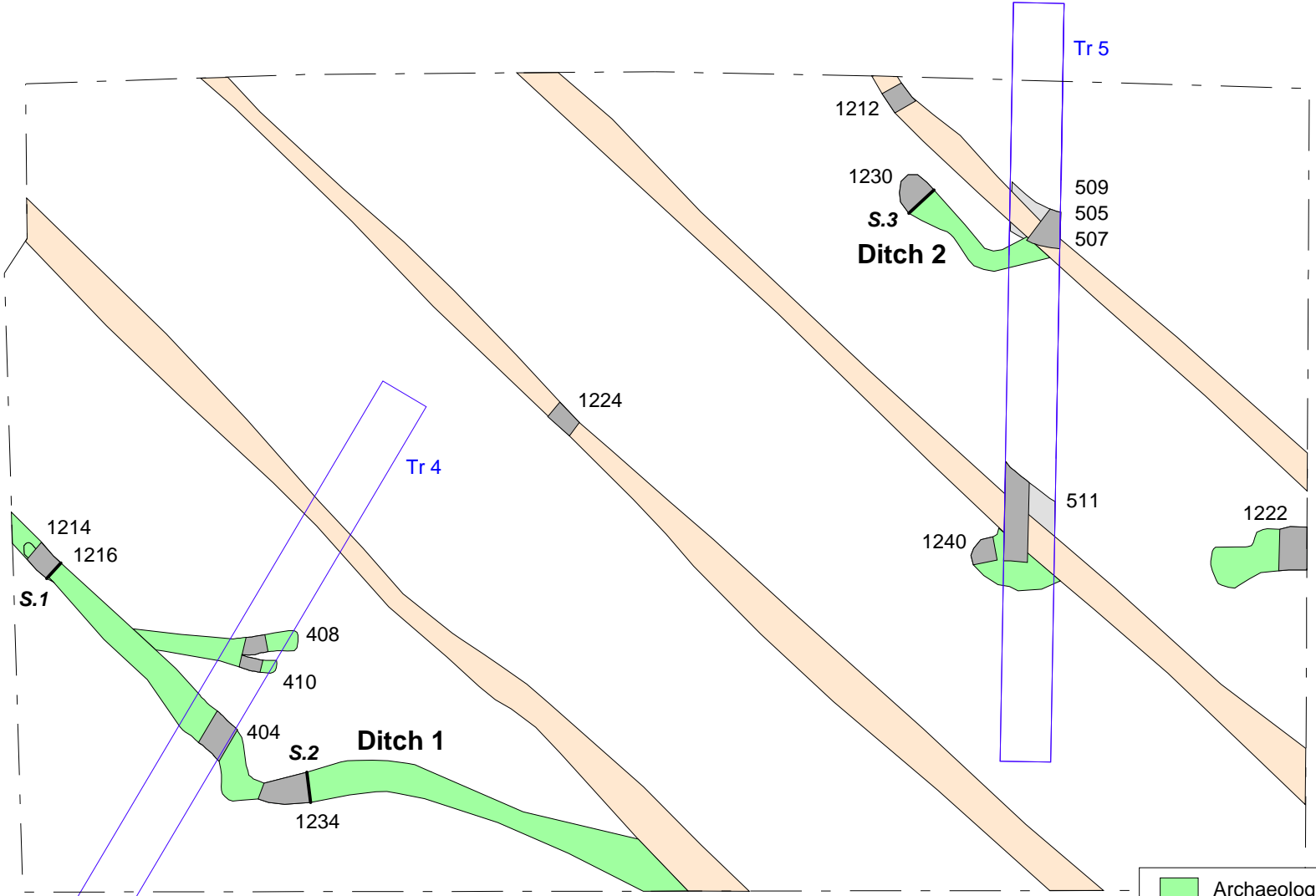
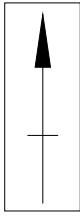
Area 1 contained three ditches, a pit and four cultivation strips/plough-furrows (Fig 4).

A sinuous L-shaped ditch (Ditch 1) with evidence for two phases lay in the south-western corner of the area. The two earlier versions (408 and 410) extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north-west and terminated to the east. Both were investigated in the evaluation, and were almost entirely truncated by the latest version (404/1214/1216/1234). In its latest version it terminated to the north-west just within the excavation area. The ditch varied between 0.10m and 0.55m deep and had a varying profile (Fig 5). A single blade like flint flake, likely to be of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was recovered.

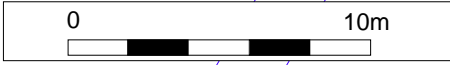
Short L-shaped Ditch 2 (507/509/1230) was located in the north-east corner of the area. It was approximately 4m long with a terminal at the north-west end. The opposing terminal was masked by a plough furrow. The ditch was 1.40m wide by 0.43m deep and had a steep-sided, V-shaped profile with a flat base (Fig 6). No finds were recovered during the excavation, the feature was investigated in the evaluation where it was mostly obscured by the furrow, interpreted as an eroded post-medieval trackway. The finds recovered in the evaluation were likely to have derived from the overlying feature.

Ditch or pit 1222 was located at the east edge of the area. It was aligned south-west to north-east and was 1m wide by 0.80m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig 7). Post-medieval pottery and a sherd of glass were recovered from the middle fill. Its shape and extent in plan was unclear due to root damage. The ditch may have been associated with pit 1240.

Scale 1:250 (A4)

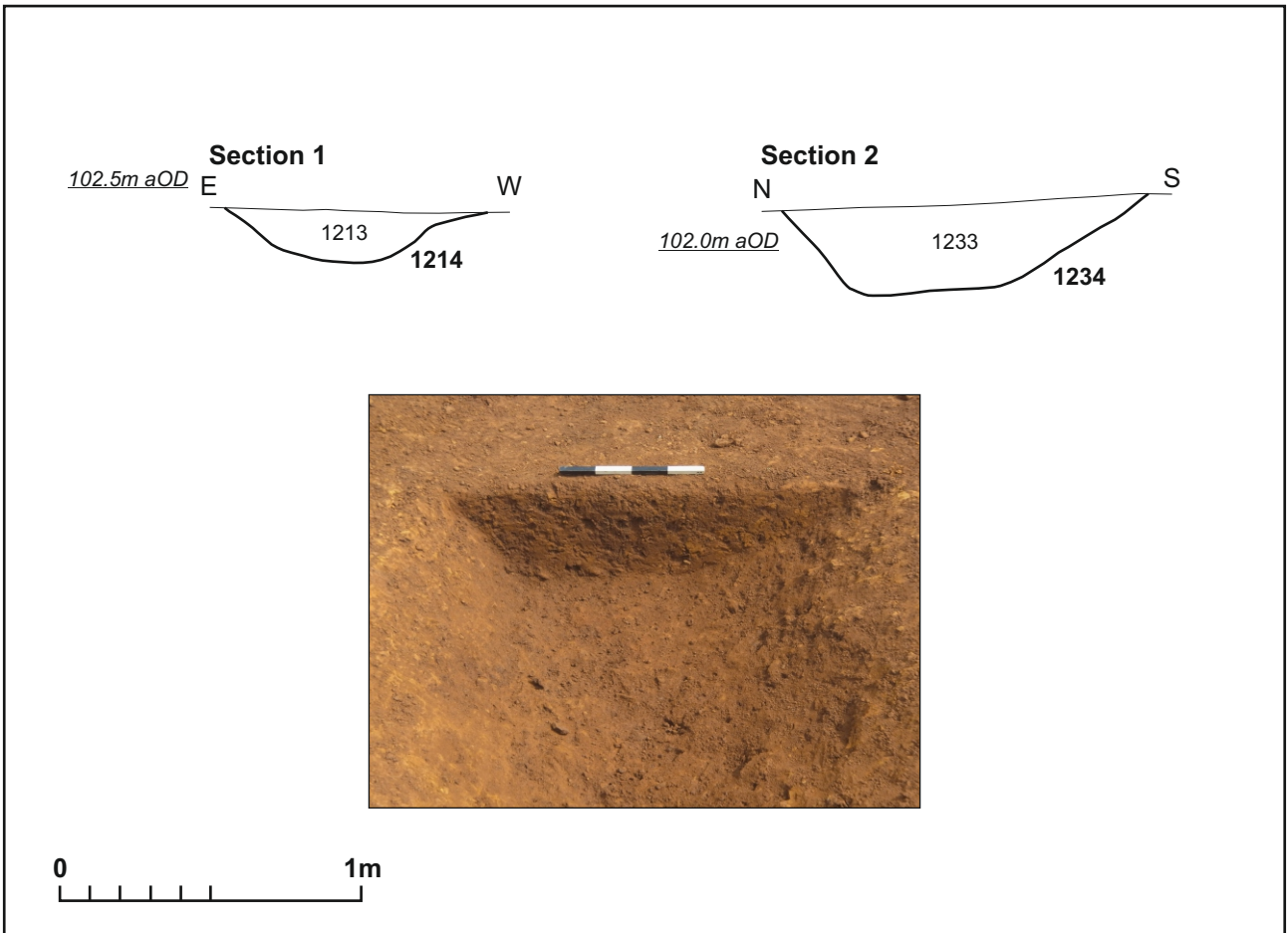


Area 1 Fig 4



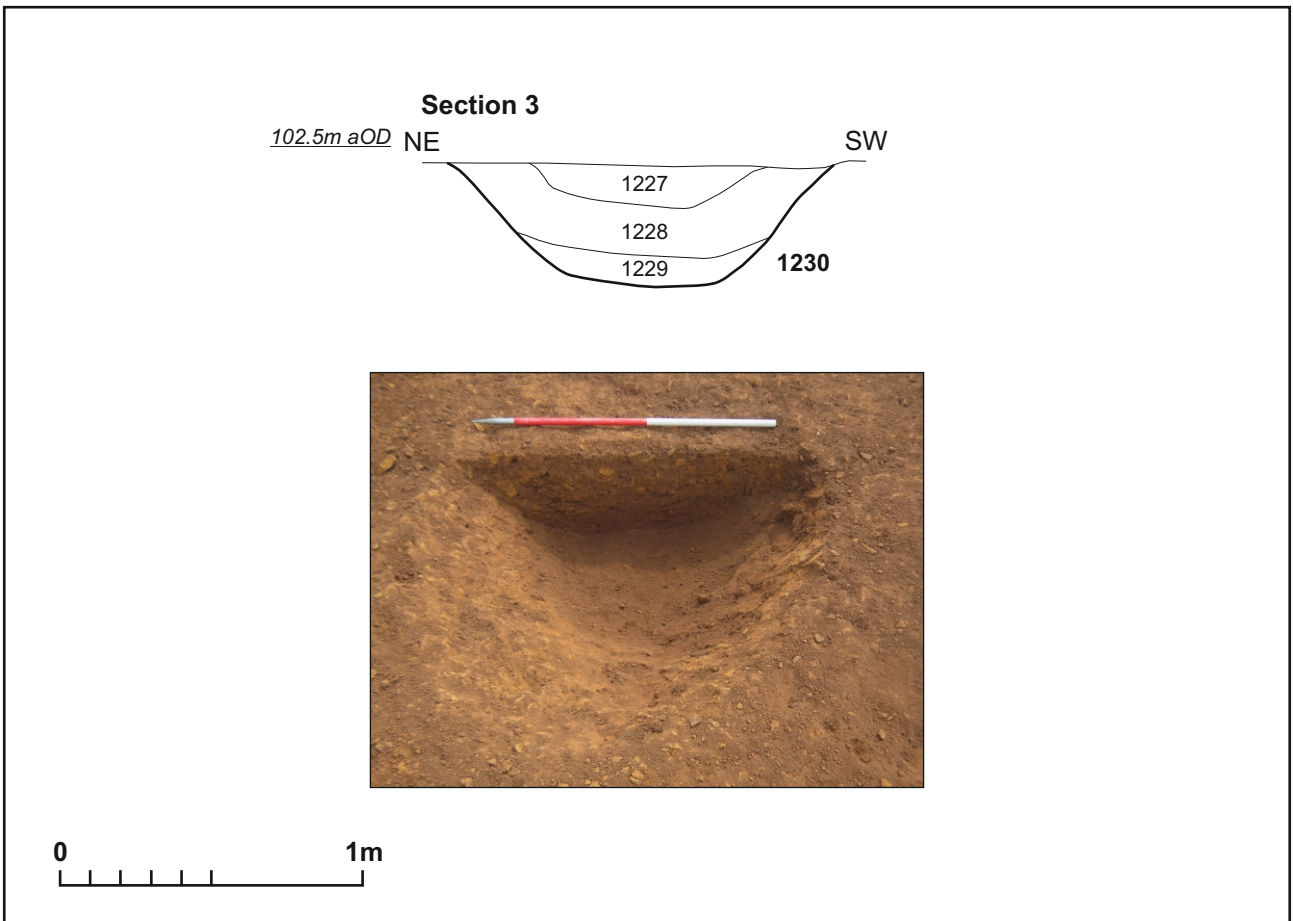
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- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Excavated section
- Evaluation trench
- Feature found in evaluation



Scale 1:25

Ditch 1, sections and photograph Fig 5



Scale 1:25

Ditch 2, section and photograph Fig 6

Pit 1240 was located approximately 8m west from ditch 1222. It corresponded closely with ditch 511 in Trench 5 but was unlikely to be the same feature due to a discrepancy in size and character. The pit was 0.95m in diameter by 0.10m deep whereas the ditch was 1.51m wide by 0.36m deep. It is likely that in the trench the pit and the overlying furrow were recorded as a single feature. No finds were recovered from either intervention.

The remaining features in Area 1 consisted of a series of four cultivation strips/plough furrows. Each was on average 1.2m wide and spaced approximately 7-8m apart. They were aligned north-west to south-east and had pale fills with a leached appearance. Post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe stems were observed on the surface of the four furrows, dating from the 17th to 18th or 19th century.

### **5.3 Area 2**

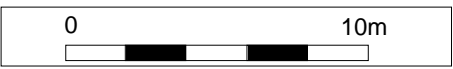
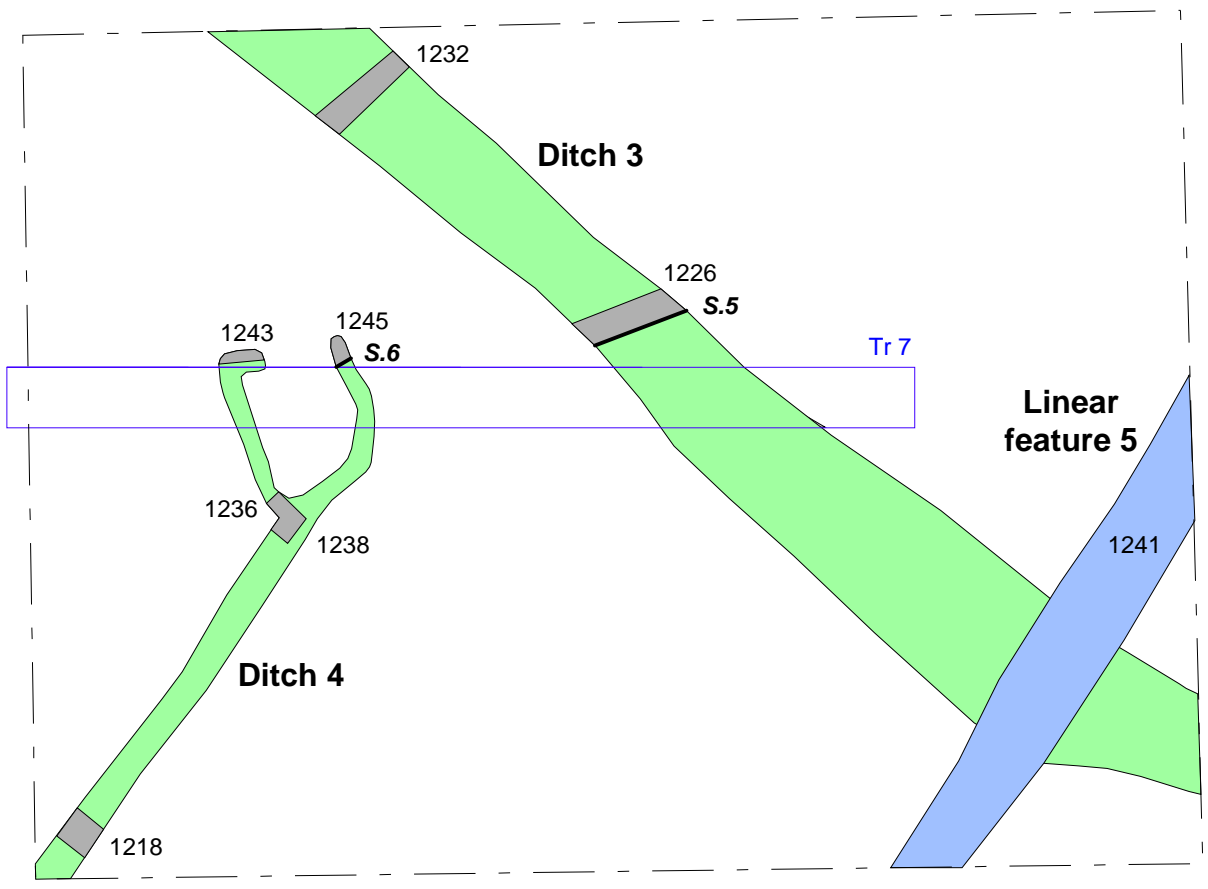
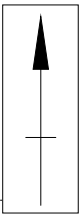
Three ditches were recorded in Area 2, two were undated and the third was post-medieval in date. Ditches 3 and 4 were a boundary and a possible enclosure ditch likely to be contemporary with Ditches 1 and 2 recorded in Area 1, Ditch 5 was post-medieval in date and previously excavated in Trench 8 (Figs 2 and 8).

Ditch 3 (705/1226/1232) was approximately 3m wide and aligned north-west to south-east. It had a broad, gradual sided profile indicative of being open for a considerable period of time (Fig 9). No datable material was recovered.

Ditch 4 (707/709/1218/1236/1238/1243/1245) was offset from the south-western side of Ditch 3 and perpendicular to it. At its north-eastern end it appeared to terminate in a hook, however, it is likely that the ditch had been recut with the terminal being shifted slightly. The relationship between the two could not be established in the homogenous fill of the shallow ditch, which survived to a depth of 0.20m at its maximum (Fig 10). No datable material was recovered from Ditch 4 but its form was similar to sinuous Ditches 1 and 2 and they may have functioned as a part of sub-rectangular enclosure offset from the broader boundary ditch to the north.

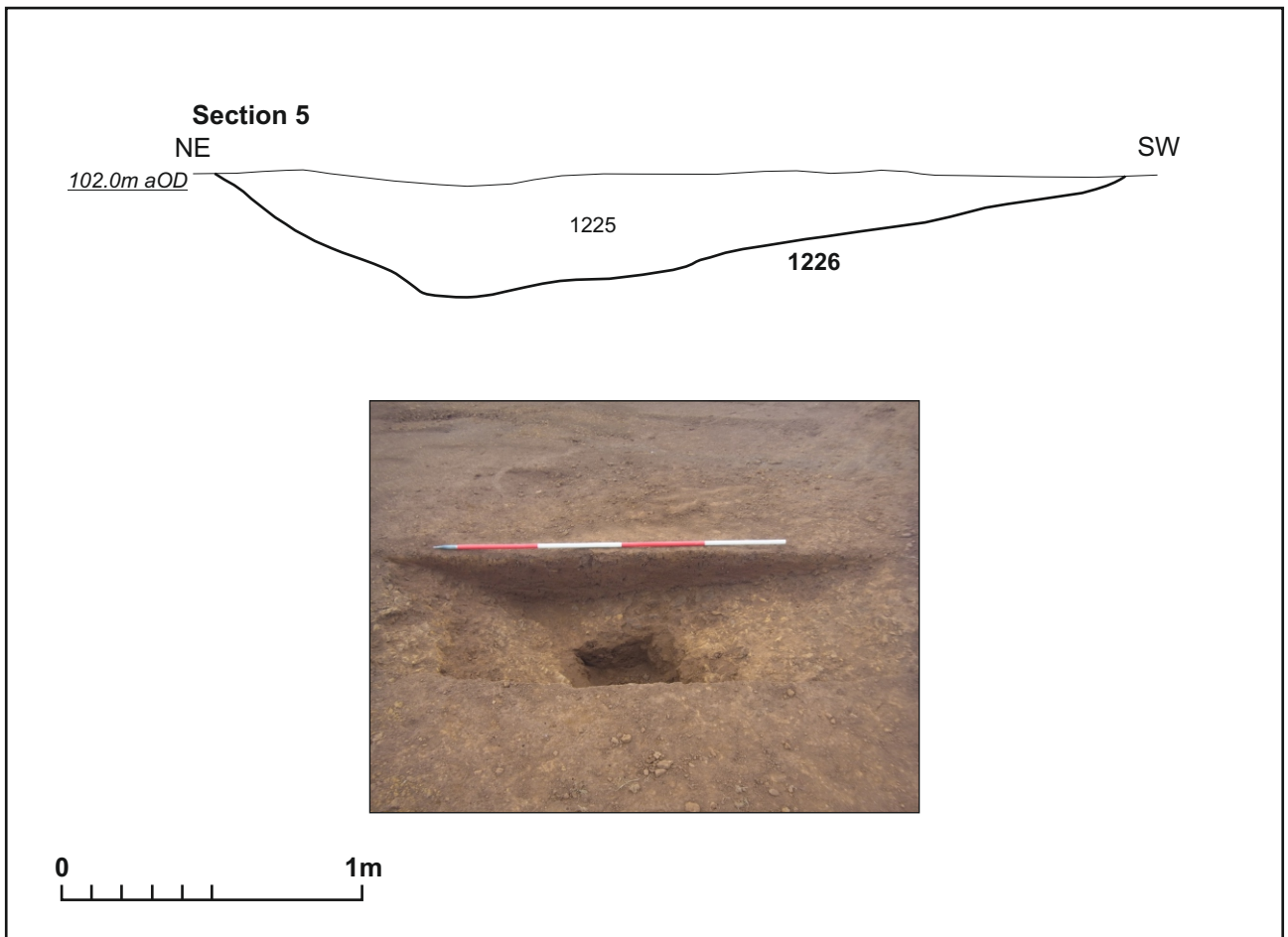
Linear feature 5 (805/1241) was unexcavated in the excavation although 18th-century pottery was recovered from its surface; this corresponded well with the 18th to 19th-century pottery recovered during the evaluation. It was extremely shallow at 0.09m deep and was therefore either an extremely shallow ditch or a track associated with the post-medieval field system predating its current early 19th-century layout.





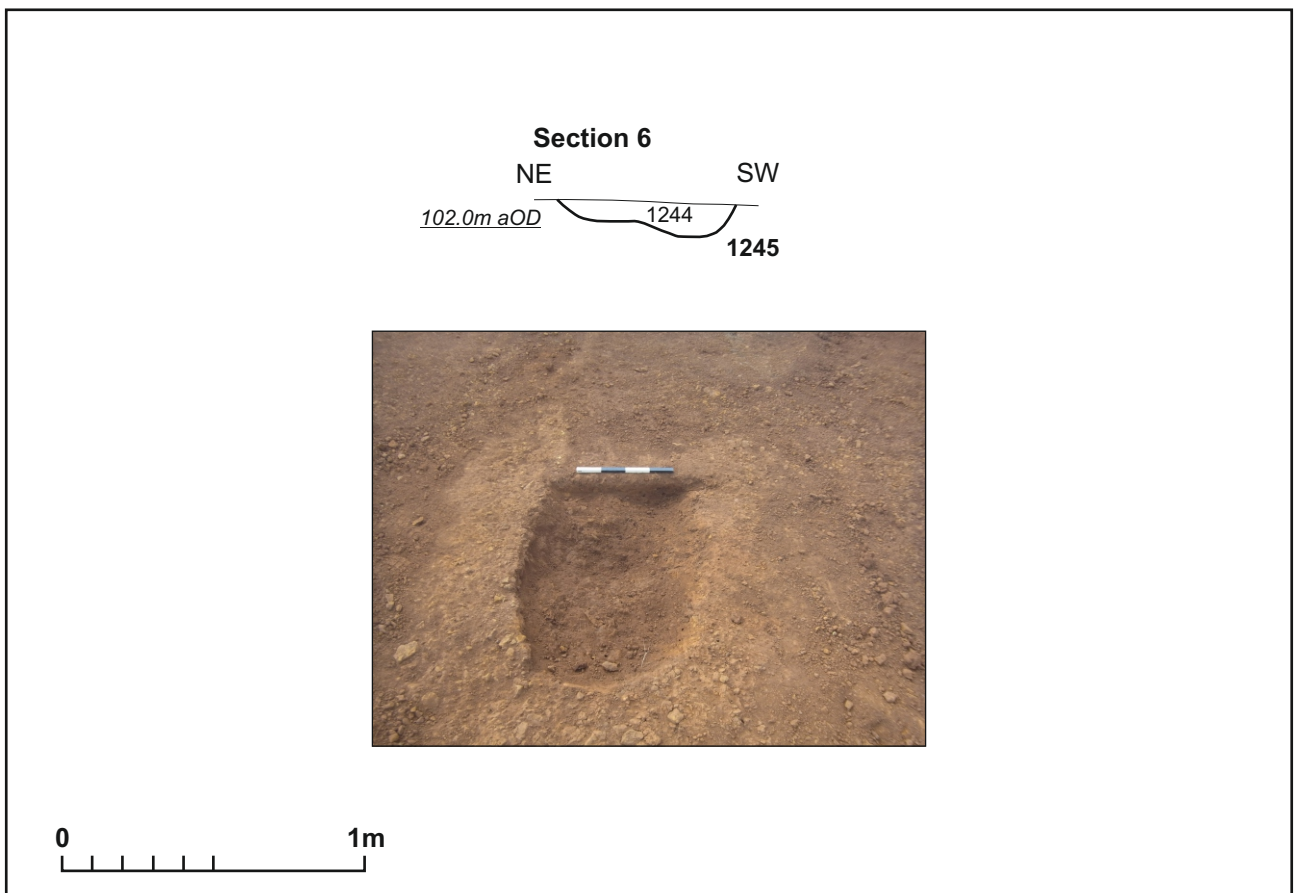
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- Archaeological feature
- Post Medieval
- Excavated section
- Evaluation trench
- Feature found in evaluation



Scale 1:25

Ditch 3, section and photograph Fig 9



Scale 1:25

Ditch 4, section and photograph Fig 10

## 6 THE FINDS AND FAUNAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Pottery by Tora Hylton

The excavation produced a small group of Roman and post-medieval pottery. A total of 10 sherds with a combined weight of 131.8g were recovered from two stratified deposits [1220, 1241] and topsoil [1208].

Two extremely abraded sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from topsoil deposits in Area 1 and 2 [1208]. The sherds are undiagnostic and therefore the fabric type has been used as an indicator of date. These include sherds in Verulamium Region Whiteware (VER WH, Tomber and Dore 1998) and Greyware fabrics, therefore a 2nd-century date is suggested.

Finally there are eight sherds of post-medieval pottery which date to the 17th and 18th centuries. The assemblage includes flatwares in slipware fabrics and pancheon type vessels in glazed earthenware. In addition there are three small sherds of imported German stoneware (Frechen), presumably from a jug, which date from c1550-1690.

*Table 1: Pottery quantification*

Fill/cut	1208 (Topsoil A1)		1208 (Topsoil A2)		1220/1222		1241/1240	
Fabrics	Sherds	Weight (g)	Sherds	Weight (g)	Sherds	Weight (g)	Sherds	Weight (g)
<b>Roman Pottery fabric</b>								
Misc Greyware	1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verulamium Region Whiteware (VER WH)	-	-	1	3.1	-	-	-	-
<b>Post-medieval pottery</b>								
Glazed earthenware, c. 1600-1750	-	-	1	54.2	1	6.2	1	49.4
Staffordshire Slipware (feathered), c. 1680-1730)	1	1.6	-	-	-	-	1	10.2
<b>Imported Wares</b>								
Frechen Stoneware c. 1550-1690	-	-	3	4.6	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59.6</b>

### 6.2 Worked flint by Andy Chapman

From the topsoil (1208) there is a bladelet in grey vitreous flint, 28mm long (broken) by 11mm wide, struck from a small blade core. Also found in the topsoil was a core rejuvenation flake from a similarly small core, in light grey granular flint with a light brown cortex (35mm long). From the fill (1233) of ditch [1234] there is a small blade-like flake, 28mm long (broken) by 8-11mm wide, in grey opaque flint. This flake came from a small

core with previous removals of similar size. These three pieces are of consistent form, and are probably late Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date.

### 6.3 Clay tobacco-pipes by Tora Hylton

A small group of eight abraded clay tobacco-pipe fragments were recovered comprising one complete pipe-bowl and seven stem fragments, which together to span the mid-17th century to c 18th to 19th centuries. The assemblage was recovered from two plough furrows and the topsoil in both areas, other examples were noted in the unexcavated furrows but were not collected. Fragments from stratified deposits include, a bowl and three stem fragments from furrow fill (1223) and single stem fragment from furrow fill (1211); the remainder were recovered from topsoil deposits.

The bowl is sufficiently complete to enable dating using Oswald's simplified typology of bowl and foot/spur forms (1975, 37-41). Typologically the bowl equates to Oswald's Type G5 which provides a mid 17th-century date (c1640-60); it is furnished with a narrow band of rouletting set just below the lip of the bowl, a decorative motif used until c 1710. The stem fragments measure up to 55mm in length. Changes in manufacturing technique and the use of finer wire to make the bore ensured that there was a regular reduction in hole diameter between c1620 and 1800. The size of the bores are measured by 64's of an inch and the measurements suggest that they date to the mid/late c17th century (7/64's - 1 example, 6/64's - 1 example), and to the late 18th/19th century (5/64's - 4 examples, 4/64's - 1 example).

*Table 2: Clay tobacco-pipes by feature*

Fill/cut	1208 (Topsoil A1)	1208 (Topsoil A2)	1211/1212	1223/1224
Oswald Type Bowl G5 (1640-60)	-	-	-	1
Stems	1	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

### 6.4 Other finds by Tora Hylton

The other finds include a small fragment of window glass and part of an iron staple. Both were recovered from topsoil 1208.

### 6.5 Animal bone by Adam Reid

A single animal bone was recovered during the excavation. The specimen, a juvenile cattle humerus, was found in the topsoil in Area 2. The absence of bone fragments from Adderbury may be an indication of poor preservation.

## 7 DISCUSSION

The excavation at Aynho Road, Adderbury confirmed the findings of the evaluation but could add little to the understanding of the use of the area prior to the post-medieval period because volume of activity was low and volume of finds deposition was extremely low or non-existent.

Features that contained artefacts were dateable to the post-medieval period, whilst those that did not contain artefacts could only be described as pre- post-medieval on the basis, with one exception, of clear stratigraphic relationships, whether in plan or in section. However, it is considered that these undated features are most likely to be prehistoric in origin, based on an assessment of their plan, morphology and fill characteristics.

All linear features respected the natural topography of the slight plateau above the Sor Brook and were similarly aligned.

### 7.1 Possible prehistoric boundary and enclosure

Undated Ditch 3 is likely to be a truncated boundary, following the natural contours of the slight plateau to the east of the meandering Sor Brook. Ditches 1 and 4 were similar in appearance, both being narrow and sinuous in form. These features also respected the natural fall of the land and may have formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure offset from boundary type Ditch 3. Ditch 2 was similar in form to the outer enclosure and may have been an internal feature.

None of these features were dated, although Ditch 1 contained a single flake of residual Mesolithic or Neolithic flint. This absence of dating was in stark contrast to the post-medieval features which all had pottery and or clay tobacco-pipe on their surface. It is this variance in association with the form of the features that indicates a possible prehistoric date.

The identification of a large boundary type ditch to the north-west of the site, dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, on land off Banbury Road (Muldowney, L, 2014) is the first solid evidence for activity from this period in this area and might support the interpretation of low density prehistoric activity within the development area.

### 7.2 Post-medieval agricultural landscape

There is no evidence for activity within the development area from this putative prehistoric phase until the 18th or 19th century. A small scatter of flint artefacts and Romano-British pottery sherds recovered from the topsoil could not be attributed to any identified feature and have been assessed as background material.

In the 18th or 19th century a very shallow ditch or erosive feature was established at the eastern side of the site (Linear feature 5). This feature mirrored the present field boundaries which had been in place since at least 1830. Four furrows or cultivation trenches were identified lying perpendicular to this eroded linear hollow. These features were not observed elsewhere during the earlier evaluation and may have related to an isolated field parcel. The small pits or segmented ditch observed in Area 1 may have been a contemporary feature of unknown provenance. As with the earlier landscape the eroded hollow and the furrows respected the natural contours of the site.

Linear feature 5 and all the furrows had post-medieval pottery and or clay tobacco-pipe fragments on their surface (selectively retained) and the silting up of these features has been dated to the 18th or 19th century.

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MOLA Northampton

November 2014

**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Artefacts/ Samples</b>
1208	Topsoil			Animal bone Pottery Fe object Glass Clay tobacco- pipe
1209	Subsoil			
1210	Natural			
1211	Fill of 1212	Friable mid-reddish brown silty clay	0.01m deep	Clay tobacco- pipe
1212	Shallow ditch	NW-SE aligned, irregular U-shaped profile	0.80m wide 0.10m deep	
1213	Fill of 1214	Loose mid brown-red silty sand	0.87m wide 0.17m deep	—
1214	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, uneven curved sides. Cuts 1216	0.87m wide 0.17m deep	
1215	Fill of 1216	Loose brown-red silty sand	0.73m wide 0.10m deep	—
1216	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, uneven and shallow with flattish base. Cut by 1214	0.73m wide 0.10m deep	—
1217	Fill of 1218	Loose brown-red silty sand	0.90m wide 0.08m deep	—
1218	Ditch	NE-SW aligned, uneven sides and base	0.90m deep 0.08m wide	—
1219	Fill 1222	Compact yellow-brown silty clay	1.0m wide 0.08m deep	—
1220	Fill of 1222	Firm off- yellow-brown silty clay	1.0m wide 0.80m deep	Pottery
1221	Fill of 1222	Firm yellow-brown silty clay	1.0m wide 0.80m deep	—
1222	Ditch/pit	E-W aligned, steep sides and flat base	1.0m wide 0.8m deep	—
1223	Fill of 1224	Loose brown-orange sandy silt	0.72m wide 0.14m deep	Clay tobacco- pipe
1224	Furrow	NW-SE aligned, curved profile	0.72m wide 0.14m deep	—
1225	Fill of 1226	Compact light orange-grey silty loam	3.05m wide 0.40m deep	—
1226	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, shallow sloping, flat base	3.05m wide 0.40m deep	—
1227	Fill of 1230	Firm mid brown silty loam	0.40m wide 0.10m deep	—
1228	Fill of 1230	Firm orange-brown silty loam	1.40m wide	—

Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
			0.30m deep	
1229	Fill of 1230	Friable mid-grey silt	0.70m wide 0.20. deep	
1230	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, regular profile, slightly concave base	1.40m wide 0.13m deep	—
1231	Fill of 1232	Moderately compact mid orange-brown sandy silt	3.10m wide 0.22m deep	—
1232	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, gradual profile, flat base	3.10m wide 0.22m deep	—
1233	Fill of 1234	Moderately compacted mid brown-red sandy silt	1.22m wide 0.30m deep	Worked flint
1234	Ditch	NW-SE aligned, curvilinear, regular sides, flat base	1.22m wide 0.30m deep	—
1235	Fill of 1236	Compact light brown-orange silty sand	c. 0.70m wide 0.20m deep	—
1236	Ditch.	Aligned NW-SE, steep sides, flat base. Unclear relationship with 1238	c. 0.70m wide 0.20m deep	—
1237	Fill of 1238	Compact light brown-orange silty sand	c. 0.90m wide c. 0.10m deep	—
1238	Ditch	Aligned NE-SW, gently curving sides and flat base	c. 0.90m wide c. 0.10m deep	—
1239	Fill of 1240	Loose mid brown-orange sandy silt	0.95m wide 0.10m deep	—
1240	Possible pit	Uneven, sub-circular	0.95m wide 0.10m deep	—
1241	Ditch	Unexcavated		Pottery
1242	Fill of 1243	Compact light brown silty sand	1.50m wide 0.14m deep	—
1243	Ditch	Steep sides, broad irregular base	1.50m wide 0.14m deep	—
1244	Fill of 1245	Friable mid yellow-red clay-silt	0.60m wide 0.12m deep	—
1245	Ditch	Short steep sides, irregular base	0.60m wide 0.12m deep	





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